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Strange Leaves from Jewish Annals.

By J. FUCHS.

No. III—THE SPANISH INQUISITION AS A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

AMONG all the crowned couples that have created a great stir in this world and left a lasting impress upon the pages of history, perhaps not one was ever more beggarly in purse than Ferdinand the Catholic and Isabel of Aragon. Their entire economy, throughout their reign, was founded upon pawnshop transactions, Micawberian makeshifts, begging pleas before the Cortes, and wholesale plunderings and expropriations of conquered and oppressed races. Their life history—and that of their Hapsburg successors, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—affords the finest illustration in all history regarding the economic barrenness and utter hopelessness of administrative robbery as a permanent means of replenishing exhausted exchequers.

It appears that the idea of going into partnership with the Church in the business of expropriating Jews and Judaizers, first occurred to Ferdinand sometime in 1477. The papal bull authorizing the establishment of the Spanish Inquisition was issued in 1478. The haggling with the local church regarding the terms of partnership seems to have lasted two years, until the Inquisition was finally established and turned loose upon its ruinous course in September, 1480. On September 27, 1480, two monks of the Dominican order, Juan de San Martin and Miguel de Morillo, were appointed the first inquisitors.

It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the number of crypto-Jews then living in Spain. But considering the enormous number of the victims of compulsory baptism in 1391 and 1414, and the heroic tenacity with which their great-sons and great-daughters, though publicly professing Catholicism, clung secretly to the olden faith, fifty thousand is pretty certain to be an understatement. And these were the thirty-seven signs, according to Inquisitorial instruction, where their backsliding betrayed itself.

"If they celebrate the Sabbath,

wear a clean shirt or better garments, spread a clean tablecloth, light no fire, eat the food which has been

cooked overnight in the oven, or perform no work on that day; if they eat meat during Lent; if they take neither

meat nor drink on the Day of Atonement, go barefoot, or ask forgiveness of another on that day; if they cele-

brate the Passover with unleavened bread, or eat bitter herbs; if on the Feast of Tabernacles they use green branches or send fruits as gifts to friends; if they marry according to Jewish customs or take Jewish names; if they circumcise their boys or celebrate the seventh night after the birth of a child by filling a vessel with water, throwing in gold, silver, pearls and grain, and then bathing the child while certain prayers are recited; if they throw a piece of dough in the stove before baking; if they wash their hands before praying, bless a cup of wine before meals and pass it around among the people at table; if they pronounce blessings while slaughtering poultry, cover the blood with earth, separate the veins from meat, soak the flesh in water before cooking, and cleanse it from blood; if they eat no pork, hare, rabbits, or eels; if soon after baptizing a child they wash with water the spot touched by the oil; give Old Testament names to their children, or bless the children by laying on of hands; if the women do not attend church within forty days after confinement; if the dying turn toward the wall; if they wash a corpse with warm water; and lastly, if they recite the Psalms without adding at the end: 'Glory be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.'

Here were thirty-seven effective burglar's tools, to open the strong boxes of prosperous Neo-Christians for a hungry kind, a pernicious queen, and insatiably greedy Church! During the first year of Inquisitorial activity, eight thousand Neo-Christian fortunes were confiscated in the Marquisate of Cadiz alone; the combined wealth of the Judaizers burnt in Seville in 1481 amounted to fifty million maravedis, all seized by the royal treasury. "The Inquisition in Cordova and Cadiz," according to Kayserling's laconic statement, "burnt many Judaizers in 1481, mostly wealthy persons."

It seems that at that early date some Spanish Maranos conceived the practical idea of appealing from the



EDGAR SELWYN.

If a knowledge of life in various aspects is a good apprenticeship to the art of playwriting, then the author of "A Country Boy" has had excellent advantages. Born in Cincinnati in 1876, he was left an orphan at the age of seventeen. In 1893 he was an in-stallment-book salesman at the Chicago World's Fair. A year later he clerked for a wholesale neckwear firm in New York in the daytime and acted as usher at the Herald Square Theatre at night. His career there was brief, for one day Mr. Mansfield caught him entertaining his fellow-ushers with a parody of his (Mr. Mansfield's), acting in scenes from "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and the "front of the house" saw him no more. He was promptly discharged, and two years later became an actor, first appearing with Mr. Gillette in "Secret Service." Since then he has appeared in various plays, with what success I cannot tell, for I have never seen him act. It may be assumed, however, that our stage possesses quite a number of actors equalling him in histrionic ability. But I am quite sure that the number of dramatists capable of writing the second and third acts of that delightful comedy, "A Country Boy," can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

It seems to me that Edgar Selwyn's career is at once typically Jewish and typically American.

J. M.

greed of King, Queen and local church to the cupidity of the Pope—an idea which later on was exploited with good success by the Neo-Christians of Portugal. Pope Sixtus IV. invited in effect by the appellants to his throne to assert his moral and financial ascendancy over the Spanish crown and its local religious tool, eagerly took the hint. In his answer to an autograph letter of Queen Isabella, who had complained about papal interference, he bluntly told Her Most Catholic Majesty that he thought her harsh proceedings against the Maranos were prompted "by ambition and greed for earthy possessions rather than by zeal for the faith and true fear of God." The "Vice-Regent of God on Earth" began to consider himself a partner—a snubbed and impiously neglected partner—in that Spanish business of wholesale expropriations under guise of religious prosecutions. He started upon a course of issuing pardons to appellants — pardons that were promptly disregarded by the inquisitors; many fugitives who had procured them found on their return that they had been burnt in effigy during their absence, and that the document on which they relied was of no avail. Upon renewal of complaints, Pope Sixtus issued a bull, August 2, 1483—an expensive one probably for the *Conversos*, wherein he evoked to Rome all pending cases of appeal and ordered the Spanish bishops to protect at all hazards the bearers of papal letters of absolution, even to the invocation of the secular arm.

"Whatever was paid for this," declares Ch. H. Lea, "was money vainly thrown into the bottomless sea of the curia. Eleven days later, with shameless effrontery, Sixtus wrote to the sovereigns that it had been issued without proper deliberation and that he suspended it. The gold of the victims was vainly pitted against the unalterable will of the sovereigns, for the Holy See had no scruple in selling exemptions and abandoning the purchasers. It must be by no means inferred that Sixtus relinquished his own profitable appellate jurisdiction, and to encourage appeals, it was necessary to manifest indignation, when the inquisitors rated the papal action at its true value. How little they respected it is manifested in a brief of July 4,

1484, addressed to the inquisitors, Miguel de Morillo and Juan de San Martin, reciting that the Dean of Mondonedo, two canons of Seville, and several others whom they were prosecuting and whose property they had sequestered, had appealed from them that the inquisitors had not only flatly refused obedience and had kept possession of the property, but had constrained the appellants under oath and threat of censures not to prosecute the appeal or even to write to Rome, on the ground that they had the jurisdiction and would render judgment. Wherefore Sixtus now pronounces null and void all proceedings since the issue of the inhibitory order and prohibits further action under threat of excommunication; the sequestration is to be lifted and all the papers are to be sent to Rome. There was no reason why this should command obedience more than the previous order and we may feel sure that the appellants fared no better in consequence. The case has interest only as a specimen of innumerable others which were bringing an abundant harvest to the officials of the curia, without affording relief to the victims, who were like a shuttlecock between two battledores, yielding sport (and profit as well) to the players, as they were driven from one to the other."

At the commencement of the Inquisition, a very large portion of the accessible wealth of Spain was in the hands of the *conversos*. How well the mammon of unrighteousness acquired by King and Queen through confiscations prospered at their hands may be seen by this token: said confiscations, during the first decade of inquisitorial activity, must have amounted to at least one hundred million maravedis—say ten million dollars according to present-day buying power of money. Yet, in 1490, the royal couple finds itself penniless, very often hard up for twenty-five or fifty ducats, doing business with Italian pawnbrokers and enabled only through the most painful shifts of pauper finance to advance a few thousand dollars to one Christopher Columbus. Verily, the finances of crowned *banditti* have been and are a bottomless cask of the Danaides—in Spain and elsewhere!

The stealings and malversations of the officials began almost immediately with the first confiscations, likewise the wrangles between the two partners as to their respective shares in the spoils. There was a phrase included in the inquisitorial verdicts, adjudging the property of the condemned, "to whom it legally belonged." This, in clerical interpretation, was a recognition of the claims of the Church. Ferdinand, in a letter of March 11, 1498, claimed one-third of the confiscated estates of condemned clerics. The claim was long disputed and at last grudgingly allowed, to be disallowed again in the seventeenth century. Forfeited benefits of heretics were claimed by the Popes and accordingly adjudged to

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them. But the confiscations were subject to still another diversion. The feudal lords claimed one-third of the confiscations made in their estates, and Ferdinand deemed it wise to allow the claim.

The enforcement of confiscation was made more effective by the offer of heavy commissions to those who would furnish information as to confiscated property that had escaped the receivers. This resulted in creating a gang of professional detectives and informers, of whom a certain Pedro de Madrid may be taken as the type. Under a provision of 1490 he was entitled to one-third of all the hidden property that he might discover, whether alienated or conveyed under other names or otherwise concealed. "In 1494 he complained that this was not enough, in view of his heavy expenses, traveling to France, sharing with other informers, etc. Whereupon Ferdinand agreed to give him one-half, and moreover to those who should furnish information he pardoned the offence committed by their knowing without revealing; the inquisitors were to remove the excommunication and all receivers were to comply with these instructions under dual penalty of a thousand florins. Under the stimulus of his fifty per cent, Pedro worked hard and successfully, but when, in 1499, the account of a receiver who had settled with him came in for audit, Ferdinand ordered the payments to be disallowed for the present; Pedro ought not to have such large sums; his success was attributable to the negligence of the receiver rather than to his own activity, and, in fact, it was a voluntary gift to him. A year later we find Ferdinand agreeing to let him have one-half of thirty libras he had discovered and promised to determine what share he should have when other properties unearthed by him should be settled. The frequent allusions to these transactions in Ferdinand's correspondence show what an active business it was both with professionals and volunteers. The system, however, was one which invited collusion between detectives and officials."

One sees that all the phenomena of "graft" on a gigantic scale were following the establishment of the Inquisition like a shadow. Between clamorous Popes, grasping inquisitorial courts, feudal lords to be appeased, percentage-grabbing detectives, defalcators and collusion officials, the royal fiscus must have had a pretty hard time of it. Florente

calculates that up to the end of Torquemada's activity in 1501, there had been condemned 105,294 persons, of whom 8,800 were burnt alive, 6,500 in effigy and 90,004 exposed to public penance. Up to 1525 there had been 348,907 condemnations for Judaism. There is something inexpressibly stupid in all this cruel waste of life and limb, considered as a measure of "frenzied finance." It laid the land waste, pauperized whole provinces, enriched a set of clerical cut-throats and left the royal treasury yawningly empty—as witness the following:

"In 1492 the crown—at the lowest computation—expelled 200,000 Jews, bidding them leave their gold and silver behind them, on penalty of death. Yet, in 1493, their Most Catholic Majesties are embarrassed for five-hundred ducats and doing business with the Lombards. Ferdinand was a beggar to the end of his life; Charles V. died a bankrupt, and Philip II., according to the testimony of his own courtiers, very often didn't know where to lay hands on ten needed ducats—and this the great ruler, on whose vast realms the sun never set! Within two decades after the establishment of the Inquisition both public and private credit were ruined in Spain past all hope of mending. No one cared to lend, since the Inquisition reserved to itself the right of repudiating, on specious pretexts, all claims against the estate of its victims. No flourishing business, no regular traffic was possible in a land of espials, passport-chicaneries, secret informations, extra-legal procedures, clandestine clerical cabal and wholesale confiscations. The very name and shadow of the Inquisition was enough, after half a century of its pernicious activity, to throw a momentary blight upon a country wherein it was about to be introduced. In the Netherlands, upon approach of the Inquisition, "there was almost a cessation of the ordinary business of mankind. Commerce was paralyzed. Antwerp shook as with an earthquake. A chasm seemed to open, in which her prosperity and her very existence were to be forever engulfed. The foreign merchants, manufacturers and artisans fled from her gates as if the plague were raging within them." (Mottley, Rise of the Dutch Republic, I. 410.)

To sum up: At the time when the heir of the despoilers of 1492 was roaming the Escorial in quest of ten gold pieces, the grandsons of those sent naked into exile were lending huge sums of money to Solyman the Magnificent to help him in the building up of his empire. Truly, the righteous were not forsaken nor did their seed go a-begging. But the infatuation of this dynasty of royal brigands was incurable. Their belief in spoliation as the highest wisdom of fiscal policy was every bit as unshakable as their adherence to Rome. In 1567 Alva assured the King that an annual revenue of half a million ducats would be the result of his inquisitorial proceedings in Holland. The actual result is known to history as the successful revolt of the Netherlands. It was this revolt that finally secured the tormented Iberian crypto-Jews a famous abiding place in Amsterdam. What a thorn they subsequently proved in the flesh of Spanish tyranny, and how prosperous they waxed on the soil of freedom, is as well attested by history as the constant financial straits of the Spanish sovereigns of their times. Considered as a means of fiscal enrichment, the Inquisition was an ignominious failure.

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SHADOWS AND ECHOES

THINGS I SAW AND PEOPLE I KNEW
BY HALITVAK—NO. XXVI—GOD'S LITTLE FOOL

THAT was the name they gave to Mendel Pokad'to. They called him *Gott's Narrele*; and that is to say, if he was a simpleton he was of the loveable sort. That was the truth too. Everybody played pranks upon poor old Mendel, and everybody loved him at the same time. You simply could not help either. He was such an easy target for all sorts of mischief; and he took everything with such a ready good faith. He was not without a brain of some sort, for he could learn a *Perek Mishneyis* tolerably well, and he had some smattering of *Dikduk*; and that was how he gained his surname "Pokad'to;" for he was eternally going round mumbling that old-fashioned list of Hebrew verbs, *Pokad, Pokad'to, Pokad'ti*, etc. Still there was something missing in Mendel's anatomy, and that was a gall. He positively had none. He did not know how to be angry, or how to say a harsh word. Sometimes, on a Sabbath evening in the winter, when it was pitch dark in the Beth Hamidrash, without yet being past the Sabbath, so that no candle could be lit, the boys amused themselves with pelting Mendel's poor head with the Beth Hamidrash towels rolled up into balls. And when these were coming too heavy and too fast, Mendel would turn round, and with a good natured smile, which nobody could see, but which was heard in his voice, he said: "*Mammelech meine*, what would you of me, little children!" These were the biggest curse words Mendel ever said.

He had many ways of making his living. He was a *Mushlam*. He could do almost everything. He could build ovens and succahs; he could manufacture snuff and worm-lozenges; cure a sick horse; charm the evil eye off milch goats; and be a Melamed. The youngsters would have given their eyes to be sent to Mendel's Cheder, but that was the very reason they would not be; for you could not get fathers to believe in a Melamed who did not know how to inspire pupils with terror.

Still there was a season when Mendel thrived as Melamed, and just when all the rest of the Melamedim went about idle, waiting for fresh *Knellungs*. That was the holyday season, and especially the *Yomim Noraim*, when Mendel was made use of as a woman's Melamed, and an ideal woman's Melamed he was; just created for it.

Standing inside an old herring barrel in the women's shool, so as to preclude contact, *Cholilah*, with the shoulders or sleeves of his pupils, Mendel expounded to them in loud voice, in plain Povonda Yiddish, the stirring and heartrending *Payutim* from his big *Machsor*. And what would not a man of the world give to have it said of him what was said of Mendel: Wherever you went in Povonda during the season of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, you heard them say that the ladies

smacked their lips after Mendel Pokad'to.

But there came one Yom Kippur when something terrible happened, when the women were suddenly left without their Melamed, though it was the Melamed who considered himself getting the worst of it. And all that happened because Mendel would insist upon having a white Kaporah, a perfectly white cock, without a single black, yellow or brown feather in its coat. It never does to be too finicky, though one may be only a women's Melamed.

Mendel had just completed *Schloggen Kaporas* with his white bird, for which his wife had been hunting the markets for many weeks before Ellul. As the poor sin-laden creature lay tied in the corner, waiting for the two Shochets to come around and execute justice upon it, as they used to come around to the houses on the night of Yom Kippur eve, some of the boys frequenting Mendel's house had managed to cover his white Kaporah, from comb to spur, with a heavy layer of soot from Mendel's smoky chimney.

"See, Reb Mendel, see," they presently said, appalled, "what a sinner you must have been this year! See what a *ponim* your Kaporah has! Such a lovely white bird it was before, and now it is blacker than Satan, *Rachmono Litzlan*, with your sins which have fallen upon it after your *Kaporas Schloggen!*"

"*Oui, Mammelech meine!*" Mendel cried out, all shivering, viewing the awful change from the distance, afraid to come near.

The following *Kol Nidre* evening Mendel exceeded himself in his ardor and vehemence at the women's shool. The ladies were in a furore of religious ecstasy. When it came to that passage in the short introductory to the *Oshamnu*, "for we are not brazen-faced nor stiff-necked to say we are just and have not sinned," Mendel made use of this memorial interpolation: "*Oui, Weiberlech, Weiberlech, if you only knew how we have sinned this year; if you only could see last night—*"

Then the thing happened. The boys had not completed their work with changing the color of Mendel's Kaporah. But it was necessary to let him see some sign from above that things were all wrong with him this year. The boys had stolen up the women's shool and loosened the hoops in Mendel's herring barrel, leaving them barely keeping together, till a certain pressure be brought to bear against the dried staves. That came just at the moment when the women were pressing closer, in their eagerness to learn what it was Mendel wished that they might have seen last night. The

barrel fell in pieces, and all the ladies jumped hard against Mendel. He made a terrified dash for the door, brushing up against many more female shoulders. And that was a great misfortune to happen to one on *Kol Nidre* night. Then Mendel knew that heaven was angry with him, indeed.

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HARRIS, HEYMAN.—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 Heyman Harris, 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 Henry Meyer, their attorney, No. 302 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1910. JOSEPH M. HARRIS, MORTIMER I. HARRIS, Executors; FANNIE HARRIS, MARTHA HOFFMAN, EMMA SAMPSON, Executrices. HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors and Executrices, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOSETT, RACHEL.—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 RACHEL GOSETT, 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 KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November next. Dated New York, May 13, 1910. SOLOMON GOSETT, LOUIS GOSETT and MORRIS E. GOSETT, Executors. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HERZOG, SIGMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sigmund Herzog, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 27 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of February next. Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1910. PAUL M. HERZOG, Executor.

LAZARUS, 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 Lazarus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1910. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

BERNSTEIN, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Bernstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz: the office of Kurzman & Frankenhelmer, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of December, 1910. Dated New York, May 25, 1910. FANNIE BERNSTEIN, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FROMME, JACOB.—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 Jacob Fromme, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 50 Church Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of March, next. Dated New York, the 1st day of September 1910. DDDIE FROMME, Executrix. FROMME BROTHERS, Attorneys Executrix, 50 Church Street, New York City.

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AUERBACH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Auerbach, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Elsmann, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next. Dated New York City, June 24, 1910. JOSEPHINE AUERBACH, Administratrix. EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEILL, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon Weill, 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 M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, at No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next. Dated New York, the 11th day of July, 1910. JOSEPH A. BLUM, Executor. M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LAZARUS, JOSEPHINE.—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 Josephine Lazarus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1910. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

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HONIG, ROSALIE.—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 Rosalie Honig, 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 Wolf & Kohn, No. 308 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next. Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1910. EMMA H. KASKEL, JOSEPH HONIG, Executors. WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 308 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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DEPOSITS, \$17,000,000

CAPITAL AND EARNED PROFITS OVER \$1,900,000

RECOMMEND A NEW ACCOUNT SOUND, CONSERVATIVE, ACCOMMODATING

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD.

An Orthodox Jewish congregation is being organized in Helena, Mont.

A general strike of Kosher butchers in this city is now in effect.

A new orthodox congregation has been established in Brookline, Mass.

The newly organized Y. M. H. A. of Detroit, Mich., is making steady progress.

Serious cases of incendiarism by wild Arabs are reported from the Jewish colonies in Palestine.

The new wing of the Home for Aged Jews and Jewish Shelter, Manchester, was consecrated last Sunday.

A relief society has been organized in Trenton under the name of the Har Sinai Relief Association.

The Jewish Synagogue in Greensboro N. C., but recently completed, was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

The proposal to found a Jewish Emigration Bank in Russia has made great progress.

Jewish residents of Cleveland, O., will have a celebration on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Moses in the new County Court House.

The new Bnai Berith Building at 20 East Third street, Salt Lake City, Utah, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 21st ult.

In celebration of his seventieth birthday Mr. Adolph Ahrens, of Manchester, England, has distributed £5,000 among a number of charitable institutions.

Robinson's Theatre now in course of erection at High and Hastings streets, Detroit, Mich., is to be given over exclusively to Yiddish performances.

The Odessa University has declared all converted Jews subject to the same percentage of restrictions as are enforced against loyal Jews.

Rabbi Joseph Jasin, for the past two years Secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, has resigned and re-entered the ministry. Mr. Jasin is now located at Bay City, Mich.

The recent elections to the South African Parliament resulted in the election of four Jews, including Mr. Morris Alexander, the son-in-law of Professor Schechter.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle is convalescing at the Mt. Sinai Hospital after a severe attack of peritonitis. At one time the doctors despaired of saving his life.

The Republicans have renominated Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, of this city, for Secretary of State and the Democrats have named Edward Lazansky, of Brooklyn, for the same office.

Sub-Majors Salomon Effendi Cohen, Simon Effendi Torres and Abram Effendi Cohen, who are in the service of the Military Hospital in Salonica, have been promoted majors.

During the recent visit of the German Emperor to Stolp, he conferred the Order of the Crown, Fourth Class, on Herr L. G. Golde, President of the Jewish Congregation.

Rabbi Louis, Germain-Levy, of the Liberal Jewish Union in Paris, has protested against the suggestion that Sunday services implied a concession to Christianity.

Mr. Israel Zangwill will read a paper on "The Jewish Race" and Dr. Zamenhof on "International Language" at the

Universal Races Congress to be held at the London University in July.

The East St. Louis Hebrew Association has purchased the First Christian Church at Seventh street and St. Clair avenue and have turned the building into a synagogue.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus will sail for America to-morrow on the Lusitania. It is rumored that Ambassador Straus will not return to Turkey, but will be transferred to Japan.

Rabbi Leo Mannheimer, of Paterson, N. J., has suggested that owing to the notoriety achieved, the name of Paterson be changed to Hamilton. He has evoked a storm of adverse criticism.

Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zelsler, the celebrated pianiste, recently suffered severe injuries through a fire at the Karasee Hotel in the Dolomites, where she was a guest.

Rev. Morris Ungerleider, who for nine years was superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, has accepted a call to the Bnai Abraham Congregation of that city.

Rev. A. R. Levy, for 21 years rabbi of the Congregation Bnai Abraham of Chicago, has resigned and will devote his time in future toward a Jewish farm colony which he is establishing in Hoboken, Ga.

The Young Folks' League of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, of this city presented the parent organization with a check for \$1,500 on Sunday last. The hospital is now being enlarged and remodeled.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. have prepared a petition which they will present to the Newark (N.J.) Board of Education protesting against the closing of certain evening high schools in that city on Friday evenings.

The new edifice of the Congregation Ahavath Chesed, Jacksonville, Fla., was dedicated on the 25th ult., Rabbi E. N. Callish, of Richmond, Va., officiating. The building is one of the finest synagogues in the South.

Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, whose sermons have lately attracted much favorable attention from Jews, will speak at the Hippodrome, this city, next Sunday afternoon on "The Future of the Jew."

The Hon. A. Fischer, formerly Premier of the Orange Free State under the republican regime, repudiates the statement made by Mr. Abe Bailey, that his government intended to impose disabilities on Jews.

At Minsk, the Jewish parents of all candidates for admission to the local school of commerce had to present a hundred roubles to the institution before securing the registration of their children for examination.

Rabbin J. Lubetzki, the respected Rav of the Russian, Polish and Roumanian Jews, of Paris, died last week. Rabbin Lubetzki was born in Turetz, Russia. He was a descendant of many generations of well known Rabbis in Russia.

The Prime Minister of United South Africa, General Louis Botha, opened a Zionist Bazaar in Johannesburg last month in aid of the Jewish National Fund, and delivered an interesting speech, in which he warmly advocated the Jewish National Movement.

Mr. Schrameck, Director-General of Prisons, attached to the Ministry of the Interior, has been appointed head of the deputation which will represent the French Government at the International Prisons Congress to be held at Washington.

Rabbi Charles Fleisher, in a sermon preached at Temple Israel, Boston, Mass., on Sunday last, made the assertion that he believes divorce, trial marriage and then marriage is the proper sequence whereby the world of men and women are to find conjugal happiness.

The Governor of Bessarabia has imposed a fine of 500 roubles on the editor of the anti-Semitic journal "Drug," founded by Krushevan. The editor appealed to the Minister of the Interior, who remitted the fine and called the offending Governor to account.

A large barn on the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Convalescent Home near White Plains, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night and for a time the home itself was seriously menaced. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The appointment is gazetted of Professor Extraordinary Dr. Julius Tandler as ordinary professor of the medical faculty of the Vienna University, and at the same time as successor, in anatomy, to Professor Dr. Zuckermandel, whose pupil he was, and later on, for many years, his assistant.

The Ministry has prohibited the Jewish Society in Aid of Artisans from holding a conference in Wilna. The decision was quite unexpected, and it came as a severe blow to the heads of the association, who have lately done a great deal towards assisting Jewish artisans morally and materially, and ascertaining their condition all over the country.

Dr. Sigmund Decsey, the president of the Senate of the Hungarian High Court, has received from the Emperor the Order of the Iron Crown, second class, on the occasion of his voluntary resignation of office on account of advanced age. Dr. Decsey is the first Jew to hold the high office of president of the Judicial Senate.

At the prize distribution of the Vienna Academy of Arts, Max Pollak was awarded the Wildschgo traveling stipend, corresponding to the Paris Prix de Rome. This is the first time that a Jew has obtained this great distinction, as a previous winner, W. V. Krauss, had abjured the Jewish faith previous to his obtaining it.

Recently the Queen of Holland, who was accompanied by Prince Henry and by the King and Queen of the Belgians, paid a visit to the diamond cutting factory of Messrs. I. J. Asscher and Company, of Amsterdam. Messrs. Asscher's factory employs about 500 workpeople, and it is the largest individual establishment in Amsterdam devoted to diamond cutting.

To fight the cholera the town duma of Homel has resolved to demand an advance of 7,000 roubles on the meat-tax from the local Jewish community. This advance is ostensibly to be only a loan, but as it is known from past experience that such loans are never repaid, and that the tax will be asked for again when due, the Jewish authorities have protested to the Governor.

M. Wormser, almoner to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and M. Henri Franck, Administrator of the Ica, arrived in Constantinople on the 15th September en route for Palestine. In reply to questions whether the Baron and the Ica intended to buy additional land in Palestine, both gentlemen stated that the law prohibiting foreign Jews from acquiring property in Palestine rendered the work of colonization so difficult as to make it almost impossible. Many of the colonists were unable to maintain themselves and were therefore obliged to quit Palestine.

At the examinations held in June by the Intermediate Educational Board for Ireland, Max Nurock was awarded a first-class classical exhibition in the senior grade (second place), and, in addition, obtained the bronze medal for first place in Latin in all Ireland, together with a composition prize (first place) in Latin. He also obtained a second-class mathematical exhibition, for which however, he is disqualified by the rules of the examinations. This promising young student has thus in three grades won two medals (Latin and Greek), three first-class classical exhibitions, and four composition prizes (three Latin, one Greek).

PLANS FOR THE KEHILLAH'S BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

At the last annual convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York city, the chairman, Dr. J. L. Magnes, announced the donation of a sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable in five annual instalments of ten thousand dollars for Jewish educational purposes. It became known later that the donor was Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. Dr. Magnes, with the assent of Mr. Schiff, addressed Dr. S. Benderly, of the Hebrew Education Society of Baltimore, to elicit his opinion as to the most advantageous use to be made of the fund. In response, Dr. Benderly wrote the subjoined letter, which was approved by Mr. Schiff. Professor Morris Loeb, to whom Dr. Benderly's statement was submitted, endorsed his plan, and contributed, on behalf of the Foundation, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in five annual instalments of five thousand dollars.

The Committee on Education of the Kehillah having ratified the above plan, it was, in turn, indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Kehillah at a special meeting held April 28, 1910, and a resolution was passed calling for the establishment of a Bureau of Education of the Jewish Community of New York city. Dr. Benderly was appointed Director of the Bureau for five years.

At a later meeting the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, after formally accepting the gifts of Mr. Schiff and Professor Loeb, appointed, as the Trustees of the Bureau for five years, Professor I. Friedhandler, chairman; Professor M. M. Kaplan; Dr. J. L. Magnes; a Louis Marshall, Esq., and Henrietta Szold, Secretary and treasurer.

During the last few months Dr. Benderly has made a careful study of a large number of Jewish educational institutions and established friendly relations with the Jewish educational agencies of New York. He is now engaged in the organization of the Bureau, which will be put into operation at an early date.

Dr. Benderly's letter reads as follows: Baltimore, March 9, 1910.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chairman, Jewish Community of New York City.

Dear Dr. Magnes:

Both in your letter of the 25th of February and in our conversation on the 28th the paramount question was: Given a certain sum of money for the purpose of improving primary Jewish religious education in New York city, what is the most practical procedure to attain the purpose?

Before suggesting what seems to me the necessary procedure, permit me to make a brief survey of the Jewish educational problem that confronts us in this country in general and in New York city in particular.

Never before in Jewish history has so large a Jewish community as we form in this country had both the opportunity and the responsibility of proving that the essentials of Judaism, so far from being in contradiction to the cardinal elements of modern civilization, are complementary to them, the two sides being mutually indispensable to each other. Constituting an integral part of the Republic, we are under obligation to demonstrate that the principles for which Israel fought and bled over two thousand years are perfectly compatible with and essential to the fundamental principles upon which the American nation is building a wonderful structure of human liberty and happiness. Our obligation is twofold. On the one hand we must Americanize, in the higher sense, every Jew in this country, infusing into him the spirit of self-reliance, fair play and social co-operation; and, on the other hand, we must build up the structure of Jewish life so as not only to enable ourselves to hold our own, Jewishly speaking, but also to become an indispensable element in the progress of the country.

We are living in one of the great transitional periods of human thought. For more than a century, since the ghetto walls began to crumble, a great ferment has been going on in Jewry. A million Jews have changed their domicile in twenty-five years, leaving a country of great tyranny and going to

one of equally great liberty, with the inevitable accompaniments of poverty, displacement, and misery. Who, then, is wise enough to predict the resultant of these forces? Only one thing is clear, that the line of least resistance lies through the education of our children. As the great public school system is the rock bottom upon which this country is rearing its institutions, so we Jews must evolve here a system of Jewish education that shall be complementary to and harmonious with the public school system.

So much for the theoretical side. As for the practical side of Jewish education, it bristles with difficulties.

First looms up what I would call the hygienic phase of Jewish religious education. We have to deal with children that spend practically the entire day in the public schools and come to the Hebrew school fatigued both in body and mind. This is the fact that has given birth to the Jewish Sunday School, and now the more serious students and wellwishers of the Sunday School system realize that, because of the limited time at its disposal, it has no future. On the other hand, the Talmud Torahs and Chadarim confine weary children for two hours or more daily, which is undoubtedly detrimental to the health of the children; and the Jews living in congested areas, in New York in particular, can ill afford to invite a curtailing of vitality. The question at once arises: Is it possible to work out a course of religious instruction that shall enable us to reduce the number of hours needed for Hebrew instruction by half, and shall at the same time be exhilarating enough to evoke a response from tired children?

The financial phase of the Jewish educational problem is hardly second in importance to the health of the children. The public school system has the State purse at its disposal. Who is to support our religious schools? The annual per capita expenditure for every child in a well-conducted religious school is probably not less than fifteen dollars. There are in New York city about 170,000 Jewish children of school age. If only 100,000 of these were to receive proper Jewish instruction it would cost one and a half million dollars per annum, apart from the expense of training the necessary teachers.

The mere magnitude of this phase of the educational problem ought to make it clear that our hope lies with the people themselves. The parents must support the schools. Such support will have more than the material effect desired. It will react upon the parents. It will furnish them with the opportunity of making a material sacrifice for what apparently yields no material return. Viewed as a religious sacrifice this may not be underestimated, particularly in this country.

Supposing that the parents were prepared to support Hebrew schools, what and how shall we teach their children? Up to this decade the content and methods of Jewish instruction have been woefully neglected. Even to-day the religious schools, not excluding the better ones, have no co-ordinated textbooks, and their methods are primitive. There is a great deal of waste of time, money and energy, a waste that is augmented by the fact that our supply of Hebrew teachers is limited, and often the standard of efficiency is not high. To operate religious schools to accommodate one-half of the Jewish children in New York city there should be available no less than fifteen hundred capable teachers, and in this country ability means that Hebrew teachers should possess, in addition to their intellectual and pedagogic equipment, a knowledge of our American Jewish youth; they should be imbued with American ideals, and they should know and love the Jewish people, in whose future they should believe.

It is obvious that the Jewish educational problem is a rather complicated one. Stated as simply as possible, it is this: we must first define clearly what should be the aim of Jewish religious instruction. After we have formulated the aim we must carefully study and test the means at our disposal. Then

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NO matter how good the ingredients or how careful the baking, once expose soda crackers to the slightest dampness of air and they lose their taste and much of their food value.

That's why bulk crackers kept in barrels, boxes and cans get tasteless and tough and hard to swallow. They absorb moisture, and they also gather dust, germs and store odors. What a pity that this most nutritious of flour foods is so contaminated!

But there is a soda cracker too good, too perfect to be thus treated! After baking, Uneeda Biscuit are immediately placed in dust tight, moisture proof packages which preserve their crispness, flavor and nourishment.

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BAR MITZVAH.

BERLINER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Berliner announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Alexander, October 8, Congregation Shaarai Berocho, 350 East Fifty-seventh.

RAPPAPORT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rappaport announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Barnett, at Oheb Zedek Synagogue, 18 West 116th street, on Saturday, October 8 Reception Sunday, October 23, 1910, at Westminster Hall, 73 Lenox avenue, at 6 p. m.

REICHART.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reichart, formerly of Bloomfield, N. J.; announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Emanuel Henry on Saturday, October 8, 1910, at Temple Hand in Hand, 145th street, between Willis and Brook avenues, Bronx, at 10 o'clock A. M. At home Sunday, October 9, 3 to 6 P. M., 63 West 139th street. No cards.

UNGER.—Mr. Nathan Unger, of 259 West 122d street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of his son Joseph on Saturday, October 8, at the Temple, Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue. At home Sunday P. M., October 9.

IN MEMORIAM.

GINSBURG.—The unveiling of the headstone in memory of the late Elizabeth Ginsburg, nee Schechter, beloved wife of Solomon L. Ginsburg, late of Porto Rico, takes place Sunday, October 9, 1910, at 3 P. M. sharp, at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I. (Thirty-fourth street ferry). Relatives and friends are invited to attend. In case of rain postponed to following Sunday.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

EZ CHAIM.—Rabbi D. Loewenthal preaches this Sabbath in German on "Ruckkehr zur Pflicht"; Kol Nidre, "Combat and Victory"; Yom Kippur, "Immortality."

CRACH CHAIM.—Rev. Mordecai M. Kaplan will preach Sabbath Shuvah.

ADERETH EL.—Rabbi Jacob Tarlau preaches Kol Nidre on "I have Pardoned According to Thy Word." Yom Kippur, "Our Salvation."

HAND IN HAND (Bronx).—Rev. Dr. I. Reichert lectures this (Friday) evening on "Bible Heroes." Sabbath morning, "Return to Thy God, O Israel." Kol Nidre, "How to Repent and for What." Yom Kippur, "Religion, Yes or No."

EMANU-EL.—Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach Yom Kippur morning, and Dr. Barnett A. Elzas Yom Kippur afternoon.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.—Sabbath afternoon at the children services Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will lecture and Rev. Nathan Abramson will officiate as cantor.

BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM.—Rev. Aaron Elseman will preach Sabbath morning on "What Is True Repentance?" Kol Nidre, "Entering Into the Holy of Holies." Yom Kippur morning, "The Vital Questions Which Come to All." Memorial services will be read Yom Kippur morning at 10.30.

BNAI JESHURUN.—Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "Sailing Under False Colors." Kol Nidre

Announcement.

MRS. DANZIGER, caterer, of No. 242 East Fifty-eighth street, begs to announce that her books are now open for engagements for the coming season. Telephone No. Plaza 4093.

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ENGAGED.

ASCH-WOLFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Wolff, 69 West 105th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Birdie to Mr. Burnham Asch. Announcement of reception later.

BERNSTEIN-GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goldstein, of 158 West 118th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Louis L. Bernstein. Reception and announcement later.

BLOOM-GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Schalam Goldberg, of No. 635 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Frances Beatrice to Mr. Harry Bloom. Reception at Hotel Knickerbocker, Forty-second street and Broadway, N. Y., on Sunday, October 9, from 3 to 6 P. M.

COHEN-LESNICK.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lesnick of No. 5108 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Pauline, to Mr. Max Cohen. Reception Sunday, October 16th, 1910, at The Imperial, No. 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after 8 p. m.

HIRSCH-HESSBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Magnus M. Hessberg, of 872 East 162d street, Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Joseph Hirsch. Reception, Sunday, October 16, after 7 P. M., at the Savigny, 2034 Fifth avenue. No cards.

YOUNG LADIES AND MARRIED WOMEN

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HORWITZ-GREENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. David Greenberg, of 200 West 111th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to Mr. Philip Horwitz. At home October 16 from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

KAEMPFER-GOODSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Zimmern announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Florence Goodstein, to Mr. Hugo Kaempfer. At home Sunday, October 16, from 3 to 6, Allendale, Ninety-sixth street and West End avenue.

KAUFMANN-WAGNER.—Mr. Marcus Wagner, of 51 East 96th street, announces the engagement of his daughter Mattie to Mr. M. W. Kaufmann, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reception Sunday, October 16, at Duryea's, 200 West 72d street, at 3 p. m. No cards.

LESNICK-GINZBURG.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Ginzburg, of 1035 Forty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Rebecca to Mr. William Lesnick. Reception Sunday, October 16, 1910, at the Imperial, No. 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., after 8 p. m.

MORRIS-SIMMONS.—Mr. Harry H. Simmons, of 560 West 144th street, announces the betrothal of his daughter Sophia to Mr. Lawrence S. Morris. Announcement of reception later.

PHILLIPS-SILBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Silberman, of No. 133 East Seventy-ninth street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. David Phillips.

SALZMAN-MANNHEIMER.—Mrs. I. Mannheimer, 143 West 140th street, announces engagement of her daughter Florence to Mr. Gregor Leo Salzman. Reception later.

WILHELM-REUTLINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Reutlinger, of 200 West 111th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Max Wilhelm.

MARRIAGES.

COHEN-SHAL.—On September 29, 1910, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shal, to Morris Cohen by Rev. D. Loewenthal.

Purchases are arranged at the family fireside. Advertise in the paper that is read at the family fireside—The Hebrew Standard.

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LOUISE RABBINOWITCH.

I am not much in favor of woman's suffrage, and therefore would be loth to encourage the movement, but I cannot help thinking that, were the fair sex to put up Louise Rabinowitch as a model of what a woman is capable of accomplishing, the cause would have far better reasons for its existence. Her researches into anaesthesia produced by electricity have given her an international reputation. Some of her sisters (not in the literal sense) are equally well known, but for other reasons.

It has long been known that anaesthesia (prevention of consciousness) may be brought about by the use of certain chemical compounds, such as chloroform, ether, "laughing gas" (nitrous oxide), ethyl chloride, cocaine (for local anaesthesia), etc.; and whilst their introduction has proved a blessing to mankind, there are several objections to their use. For example, chloroform has a bad effect on the heart, and the amount must therefore be carefully regulated. The action of ether on the nerves is a point which cannot well be overlooked. "Laughing gas" does not effect the system long enough to enable its use in extended operations.

To remedy this, Dr. Rabinowitch has tried to substitute electricity for the above substances. For some time the results obtained were not wholly encouraging; but finally she found that anaesthesia could be produced by employing a current of low tension. Without entering upon the many difficulties which she has had to overcome, and which are set forth in detail in her paper on the subject, some of her results may be given. She found that a current of 35 volts, under the prescribed conditions, produced complete anaesthesia such as chloroform or ether might have done, but with none of their bad after effects; 25 volts resulted in local anaesthesia, resembling the effect of cocaine, only much quicker and more certain; 5-6 volts produced a profound electric sleep.

In her thesis entitled "Le Sommeil Electrique" (The Electric Sleep)

she describes the last phenomenon—a most remarkable one, which has caused a sensation—as follows:

"The animal shows at first some signs of surprise. It raises its ears, and then has a slightly disturbed air. As the intensity of the current is augmented more and more it tries to run away, but it does not cry out, and seems to suffer no pain. The subject passes then through a phase of slight convulsions; its neck stiffens, it trembles, the quivering being chiefly in its feet and in the muscles of the face. Finally, it falls on its side. The muscular constriction disappears, and after the animal has made some efforts to rise, the head falls upon the table. It closes its eyes and appears to sleep. Except for slight quivers in the hind legs, and an equally faint tremor in the facial muscles, it is quite tranquil and quiet. Its respiration and the cardiac beat continues regularly. The voltage registers, usually, in these experiments, from 5-6 volts. The animal may remain in this state as long as one chooses."

Dr. Rabinowitch is a Russian by birth. She certainly must have been a wonderfully precocious child, for, though a Jewess, not only was she admitted into the gymnasium, but graduated at the rather juvenile age of 15. Accompanied by her parents, she proceeded to Paris, and within one year obtained a bachelor's degree in arts as well as one in science at the Sorbonne. Coming to America, Miss Rabinowitch entered the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, and from that institution obtained her M.D. with flying colors. She returned to France, taking a post-graduate course at the Nantes Medical Institute. It was whilst here that she began her researches in "electric sleep."

A *Times* reporter, who recently had an interview with her, and to whom I am indebted for most of my information, spoke of her thus:

"She is a small, feminine, retiring woman of 37—surely not a great age to have accomplished so much. She dislikes publicity, she is not fond of people in general, and she lives only

The cardiograph is an instrument which records movements of the heart by tracings.

for her work, and for the few friendships she has formed by her brilliant mentality and sweet personality.

"From the time that she was a child Mlle. Rabinowitch exhibited extraordinary mental powers. She studied when other young people played, and this from pure love of her occupation, the delight which comes to a few rare natures through the intricate and concentrated exercise of their brain."

Dr. Rabinowitch's studies have led her to form some very decided opinions on the nature of electrocution. She avers that she would like to bring about a prohibition of capital punishment, the relic of barbarous ages; but since her influence is not yet such as to enable her beliefs to be put into execution, she has devoted some of her time to find out the most efficient method of carrying out the operation with a minimum of inconvenience to the sufferer.

"The whole process," said Mlle. Rabinowitch, "is obtained with a low voltage. In man from 150-200 volts would probably suffice. With this number of volts and the use and application of the current here indicated, there is obtained not only less of consciousness, but there is also avoided blistering and burning of the parts corresponding to the places where the electrodes are applied."

Last year at the International Congress of Psychology, held in Rome, Dr. Rabinowitch presented a paper based on her researches, and created a profound impression. To prove all she said she carried out experiments—using rabbits for the purpose—in the presence of those assembled. These were so skilfully done, and the results obtained agreed so closely with what she asserted in her paper that hardly any criticisms—and these of a most trifling kind—were offered. To Professor Patrizi's objection, that electric sleep was not the same as normal, because in the latter case the pupils of the rabbit are contracted, whereas in the former they were dilated, she answered that she had never claimed electric sleep to be identical with normal. "At the same time," she continued, "Professor Patrizi is not correct in assuming that the pupils of the eye are dilated whilst the rabbit is under influence of electric sleep; on the contrary, they are contracted"; and for the second time repeated her experiment, showing conclusively that either the

Modena professor's eyes or memory had played him false.

She was congratulated on all sides, and at once took her place among the prominent physicians who attended the congress.

Dr. Rabinowitch is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of Paris.

She is undoubtedly one of the most creditable ornaments of her sex, and of Jewish women, who have every reason to be proud that one of their number should have attained to such eminence in science. Much more may be expected of her in the years to come.

Wolfsohn on Zionism and Yiddish.

[Translated for the Hebrew Standard from Die Wahrheit of Sept. 18,

A CORRESPONDENT of *Unser Leben* recently had an interview with Herr Wolfsohn, President of the Zionist organization, which we reproduce herewith.

Sojourning not far from Homburg (a health resort close by Frankfurt-on-the-Main), where at present is also stopping President Wolfsohn, to take the waters, I improved the opportunity to secure a short interview with him.

Herr Wolfsohn now resides in a sanatorium, where he is submitting to rigorous rules of life, doctorially decreed, as they are the vogue at all such institutions.

To be frank, Herr Wolfsohn's appearance made a poor impression upon me in comparison with that he presented two years ago, in Wiesbaden, where I saw him for the first time. Then he looked young, handsome and in sound health: the color within him showed, as they say, upon his cheeks. But now his eyes are sunken, the face is pale; he is quite weak—in a word, a sick man.

My question regarding that £500 cheque to the ex-Sultan of Turkey, which not long ago received the attention of the entire press, was answered by Herr Wolfsohn as follows:

"The Governor of Jerusalem had presented a proposition to our bank in Iru, as also to all the other local banks, for an amount to be applied to the Erzhoum Railroad. The director of the bank, Herr Lewontin, promptly communicated with me in the matter and submitted that we pay

the same sum as already was being paid by the Lyons bank (Credit Lyonnais) and others.

"At that time I had close relations with the deposed Sultan personally, so that instead of sending a stated sum to the Governor of Jerusalem I turned a cheque for £500 over to the Sultan's secretary, who thereupon handed it to his master.

"A few weeks later the revolution occurred in Constantinople and the cheque was not presented for payment. Latterly there has been found among the documents of the Sultan—that was the cheque in question and order was given the Yiddish Bank that it cash same. However, Herr Lewontin would not honor it, for the reason, as he claimed that the time-period for the payment of the £500 involved had long since lapsed. As a result, the Turkish Embassy at Berlin, pursuant to a demand from the Young Turks, inquired at my office as to the true inwardness of this resurrected cheque."

Amidst the Young Turks, I put the query as to their attitude toward Zionism. Whereupon Herr Wolfsohn spoke thus:

"I cannot understand what is wanted of them; they must now conquer themselves; they still have their own affairs to straighten out. Can't you see that from the time when the constitution was applied in Turkey the Young Turks have not yet enforced a single law? It cannot be said that they are hostile to Zionism. We have for the present no right to complain about them simply because they have not yet seen fit to take up the subject of Zionism! Conditions will change in due course of time, like all else, when the laws are finally enforced in Parliament."

Concerning the Yiddish press, Herr Wolfsohn said that he was glad to hear of the spread of jargon journalism, and the important part it is now playing in Russia.

"Surely," he said, "we must now reckon with the 'jargon' when seven millions of our persecuted brethren speak at the Shibrach. I must be (מודה) for liking Hebrew better; but one cannot expect everybody to know it, as the mother tongue of our Jewish masses is the jargon. It may be that I am one of the old-fashioned Yids, since whenever I see a piece of paper printed with Hebrew letters (אותיות) it seems to me luminous with sanctity."

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.)

Passing of a Great Jewish Lady— Something About the History of the Montefiores—"Lady Anthony" a Link with the Early Victorian Days—Her Charities and Some Stories.

London, September 23, 1910.

I regret to announce that Louisa Lady de Rothschild died on September 22d at Aston Clinton. She was in her ninetieth year and had been in good health until June 10, when she had a fall going downstairs. Since then she had been unable to walk, but on August 3 she was taken to her country house, Aston Clinton, and had been able to go out in her bathchair and even in her carriage. But quite recently her general health began to fail, and the end came on September 22.

Among the Sephardin there was no more honorable family than that of Montefiore. In the fifteenth century the Montefiores migrated from Spain to Italy. They were established at Ancona in 1630 and subsequently at Leghorn, whence, in the eighteenth century, Moses Vita Montefiore moved to London. This Moses was grandfather of the celebrated philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, and also of Abraham Montefiore, who married Henrietta de Rothschild, of Frankfurt, and had, with other children, a daughter, Louisa, born on May 28, 1821. Abraham Montefiore died early and his family was brought up by their mother, who spent several years in Italy and Germany. Her English home was a villa at Stamford Hill, which is now an Industrial Home for Jewish Girls; and from there she moved to Great Stanhope street, Mayfair. It was from there that her daughter, Louisa Montefiore, was married in 1840 to Anthony de Rothschild, who was created a baronet in 1847.

Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild acquired the estate of Aston Clinton, near Tring, and built themselves a house—now 19 Grosvenor place—on the site of an abolished hospital. The house was remarkable, in an age when Victorian ugliness reigned supreme, for its artistic scheme of decoration (still preserved) as well as for the treasures of painting and bric-a-brac which it contained. Both there and at Aston Clinton Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild exercised a varied and brilliant hospitality in which, what was merely fashionable was agreeably relieved by the presence of such men as Disraeli and Bishop Wilberforce, Thackeray, Charles Villiers, Bernal Osborne, Robert Lowe, Lelane and Matthew Arnold. The mention of Thackeray's name suggests a pleasant reminiscence or that really kindhearted man, Lady de Rothschild once remonstrated with him on the contemptuous tone in which in his writings he adopted toward the Jewish race. He promptly made amends by inserting the following paragraph in the second chapter of "Pendennis": "I saw a Jewish lady only yesterday with a child at her knee, and from whose face toward the child there shone a sweetness so angelic that it seemed to form a sort of glory round both."

Sir Anthony died in 1876, and Lady de Rothschild disappeared from general society, of which she had never been very fond; but she continued to receive both at Aston Clinton and at Grosvenor place the friends (and they were neither few nor insignificant) to whom she was most warmly attached. There were no visits which gave her greater pleasure than those of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Blest beyond most people with "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," and detesting all form of self-assertion and display, Lady de Rothschild had gifts of character and intellect which made her society uniquely delightful. Though her life was prolonged, she had none of the infirmities of age. Her memory was singularly retentive, and her accounts of the scenes, events and personages of her earlier life had a peculiar freshness and piquancy. Not many years before her death she paid a visit to Lord Beaconsfield's grave at Hughenden and petrified the custodian of the churchyard by telling him that she not only had known Mr. Disraeli, but remembered him and Mrs. Wyndham dining at her mother's house before their impending marriage was announced to the world.

That was a recollection which linked her to the 'thirties of the last century; but her interest of the doings and personalities of to-day was as keen as a girl's.

She was not in the least degree old-fashioned; she was wholly free from social prejudice and had an open mind for new views and customs. She had always been an insatiable reader, and as the principal languages of the continent were as familiar to her as her own her range in literature was very wide. Her conversation was, like her person, exquisitely gentle and refined; but she had a keen eye for absurdities and comicallities, and in matters of serious importance her convictions were clear and resolute. She was gentle in speech and firm in action. She was a lifelong and enthusiastic Liberal, a staunch Free Trader and an ardent supporter of all movements which favored national temperance. It was obvious to all who had the advantage of intimate conversation with her that none of her opinions was taken at second-hand, but all rested on a strong foundation of careful study and clear thought. Matthew Arnold, after describing the mental gifts of another member of the Rothschild family, added, "but my unapproached favorite is, and will always be, Lady de Rothschild of Aston Clinton"; and after a sermon by a popular but flowery preacher he wrote to her mother, "Some of the thinking, or pretended thinking, of the sermon was so phistical and hollow beyond belief; and I was interested in finding how instinctively Lady de Rothschild had seized on this."

But as Lady de Rothschild's intellectual gifts, rare and admirable as they were, are less worthy of commendation than the moral influence which she brought to bear on all who came in contact with her. "Evil speaking, lying and slandering," vulgar gossip and malicious tittle-tattle could not live in her presence. She enthroned in the shrine of her inmost heart the highest ideal of life and duty, and that ideal seemed, insensibly and unspokenly, to purify the surrounding air and to elevate the world in which she lived. Perhaps her most enduring memorial will be found in the quiet village which was her home. Aided by her husband and her daughters and reinforced by the zeal of others whom she had inspired, she converted the village into a poor man's paradise.

She leaves two daughters, Lady Bat-tersea and Mrs. Elliot Yorke, who were with her at the last.

Lady de Rothschild's death will be mourned in many circles. Her philanthropy did not consist merely in signing cheques and acting as figurehead to charitable institutions; she took a personal interest in every one of the many acts of benevolence with which she was associated. In her younger days, as a member of the committee of the Jews' Free School, with which the Rothschild family have been intimately connected, she was not content with merely performing administrative acts at the school, but she became personally known to the girls, in whom she took a deep individual interest. To the last she studied the management of the school and eagerly discussed changes in its organization. She was especially interested in the eyesight of the children, and for many years paid the cost of spectacles for those children who needed them at two large East End schools.

She warmly supported the movement for country holidays for poor children, and the parties of children who were sent under the auspices of the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Tring Centre were invariably entertained at her expense. When she was in residence at Aston Clinton she would receive parties of the children there, and thoroughly enjoyed the pleasure she gave them.

"Lady Anthony," as she was familiarly called in the Jewish community, was a warm supporter of all movements making for the social and educational amelioration of the young, and when her great-nephew, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., entered his first philanthropic office a few years ago by becoming president of a new East End

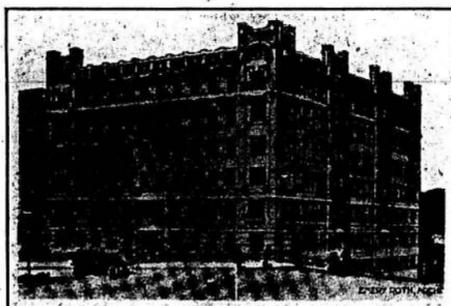
boys' club, she was among the first to support his efforts by generous financial assistance. Lady de Rothschild was no indiscriminate giver, and she preferred to concentrate her charitable resources on those movements of whose value and bona fides there could be no question, rather than diffuse her benevolence over a wider area. She was of a thoroughly tolerant disposition; and although she was warmly attached to her ancestral faith she would support any movement under the auspices of Church or Chapel which she thought made for good.

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ISRAEL MAX EDMUND, also known as **MAX ISRAEL**.—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 Edmund Israel, also known as Max Israel, 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 Bernheim & Loewenthal, her attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1911.

Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1910.
LEAH ISRAEL, Administratrix.
BERNHEIM & LOEWENTHAL, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SIMON, SIMON.—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 Simon Simon, 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 his attorney, Charles L. Cohn, Esq., No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1910.
HENRY M. GOLDFULLER, Executor.
CHARLES L. COHN, Attorney for Executor, 271 Broadway, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB.—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 Rosenthal, 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 Jacob Levy, Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1910.
JONAS ROSENTHAL, RUDOLPH STRIN, Executors.
JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SONDHEIM, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Sondheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Levy, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1910.
DAVID WOLFF, Executor.
Jacob Levy, Attorney for Executor, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GARBARINI, CATHERINE.—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 Catherine Garbarini, also known as Katie Garbarini, 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 A. Salomon, No. 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1911, next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1910.
THEBRESA GARBARINI, Administratrix.
A. SALOMON, Attorney for Administratrix, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAVILLE, JOHN G..—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 John G. Saville, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel B. Hamburger, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1911.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of August, 1910.
LEWIS R. S. WATT, Administrator.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Administrator, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

FROHMANN, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Frohmann, 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 Herman Gettner, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1910.
HERMAN FROHMANN, HUGO FROHMANN, executors.
HERMAN GETTNER, attorney for executors, 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.



Edited by J. P. Solomon 1893-1909.

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י"ד

Yom Kippur means at-one-ment as well as atonement.

May it be well with you over the fast!

Observe Yom Kippur on each day throughout the year.

Repent! There is no time for this like the present. Tomorrow may never dawn upon you.

A splendid fifteenth anniversary number was issued by *The Jewish Criterion*, of Pittsburg, on the 23rd of September.

Let the spirit of repentance take possession of you body and soul. The observance of Yom Kippur signifies this, if anything!

Teach the children diligently the meaning of Yom Kippur. Then, in years to come, we shall not hear complaints that Judaism is no longer a living faith to them.

If a man may lawfully adopt another name than his own by simply adopting it, why is it that so many of our co-religionists go to court to accomplish this, their object?

The Jewish Review and Observer, of Cleveland, is old enough to vote. It issued its coming-of-age number on September 23d, and may be proud of its neat appearance and excellent contents.

Now, at the opening of the theatrical season of 1910-1911 we are informed that the stage Jew is doomed. If the prediction is fulfilled, the C. C. A. R. will have a big "thanksgiving" celebration next summer.

We learn that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Finnegan Club, Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected to membership. "Charley" Fleischer's name has been dropped from the list of members of the club, as he really is leaving Boston this time.

City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell is this time protesting against the rabbinical *Get*. What he says about this matter may be true, but Mr. Cornell never loses a chance to "take a fall out of" the Jews. He certainly doth, in their case, protest entirely too much!

The Independent Order Ahavas Israel is reported to have decided to accept the Basle programme, and thus will become a Zionist order. If this eagerness on the part of Jewish fraternal leaders to throw in their lot with the Zionists continues, we shall soon have as many Zionist orders in this country as there are Jewish fraternal orders here.

The Gratz College, one of the most useful communal and educational institutions of Philadelphia, has published its register for the term 1910-1911. From very modest beginnings the college has grown steadily, until to-day it is indeed an academy where efficiency and achievement are writ large over all the work.

We note that Rabbi David Philipson, of Cincinnati, agrees with us that the Jewish Political Club is a barnacle which must be detached from the ship of state for good and all. Let us hope, now that a former President of the Central Conference has spoken, that other rabbis (and the Conference itself, to be sure) will follow in his wake.

We note with satisfaction that John Foster Carr of the National Liberal Immigration League, at a hearing before the subcommittee on immigration of the Congestion of Population Commission, called the child by its right name! He said, very properly, that not immigration but a loose tenement-house law, enforced as negligently as it was hurriedly enacted, is the cause of congestion. This argument is unanswerable.

"The Money Power and the Jews."

COLIN Steffens, the writer, whom the believers in the star of T. R. would denominate "muck-raker," has an article on this topic in *Everybody's* for October. The kernel of his argument may be gained from the following words of his:

The Money Power is a big, blind, footless, thoughtless thing, but it exists. The System, which it denies, is being thrown up, life a reef, by tiny, innocent polypi that have no more notion of wrecking a ship than they have of the beauty of coral. The prophetic Populists who foresaw the Money Power were right, but they had a clearer vision of it from the prairies 'way back in the early nineties than Wall Street has today. Only a small part of "the Street" is only just beginning to see a small part of it, and that's all there is to see—with the naked eye—so far. The Money Power is, as the broker said, neither intelligent, united, nor complete. There are large, mutinous interests left out of the "tacit understanding."

None of the Jewish banking houses is "in it." Some financial critics include Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as Ryan did, and they show Jacob H. Schiff and other Jewish names in great directorates, but the Jews and the big insiders confirm my conclusion, and explain it. The Christians (so to speak) say the omission of the Jews is deliberate and personal; that Morgan has a race or religious prejudice against the Jews. The Jews themselves set aside this explanation in a very Christian spirit. One of the leaders among them attributed it to "an unfortunate experience Mr. Morgan had with a certain Jewish house" and the rest is put down to "accident." Whatever the true explanation is, the "independence" of the Jewish interest is important. It is one more proof of the unintelligent innocence of the wickedness of the "money monster." No man who intended to put himself at the head of a perfect monopoly of money power would lock out the Jews. They are powerful financially, both here and abroad; and they are good fighters. Slow to enter into a quarrel, once in they make it a war; they join hands all around the earth and, since they have sense, which other, younger peoples seem not yet to have developed, of their children's children unto the third and fourth generation, a financial war with the Jews might mean a divided Money Power for generations to come.

Steffens always writes interestingly, and attempts to be impartial to all sides in his presentation of the facts. There is no doubt that the international Jewish banking houses, here and abroad, are a power in the financial world of substantial magnitude. There is equally no doubt, however, that in this city the Jewish bankers stand outside and apart from the "ring" of "manipulators." "Malefactors of vast wealth" they are not.

A German Jewish scholar has spun an interesting theory around the facts of the life of the Byzantine emperor, Michael II., who reigned from 820 to 829. Michael had his origin in Asia Minor and is believed to have inclined favorably throughout his life to the teachings of Judaism. While he never openly professed himself to be a follower of the Mosaic religion, his own life synchronizes with a period in the career of the celebrated Chazars when their ruler became a Jew, and it is possible therefore that the new theory about Michael may not be altogether fanciful.

The "American Jewish Year Book for 5671," just issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, maintains itself upon the high plane of excellence set by its forerunners. It contains the same general features as previous issues, together with the latest annual reports of the Publication Society and the American Jewish Committee. Instead of an article on the Year 5670, the present issue contains lists of leading events and deaths of prominent Jews and Jewesses arranged by countries, and of Judaica and articles and books of Jewish interest. The bibliography of articles from the Jewish press seems to have been compiled somewhat by haphazard, however, articles being in several instances credited to Jewish journals in which they only appeared as reprints. The main paper in the volume is the account of the hearing accorded representative Jews by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the United States House of Representatives in March of this year. The book is edited by Merbert Friedenwald for the American Jewish Committee.

We heartily welcome to this community the Rev. Barnett A. Elzas, M. D., LL. D., lately the minister of K. K. Beth Elohim, of Charleston, S. C. Dr. Elzas has been chosen to take charge of the religious work in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, and will at the same time be the rabbi of the Deaf Mute Congregation meeting in Temple Emanu-El. Dr. Elzas is a trained litterateur and historian as well as a pulpit orator of power and ability. His reputation as a scholar was established through his researches into the history of the Jews of South Carolina, and especially by his monumental "History of the Jews of South Carolina," a book which has taken its place with the other classics of our historical literature. It is to be hoped that Dr. Elzas, now that he has taken up his residence in this city, will be able to find time amid his multifarious and exacting duties to continue his work as historian and man of letters. Few of our latter-day rabbis have taken rank as writers. Dr. Elzas is one of the few who have, and we trust he will continue his literary labor of love for our benefit. He will retain his membership in the Historical Commission of the State of South Carolina, a public post, which testifies to the esteem in which he is held by his former neighbors.

The Sabbath of Repentance.

שובה ישראל עד ד' אלהיך כי נשלת בעונותיך :

O Israel, return unto the Eternal thy God; for thou didst stumble by thine iniquity. (Hosea, xiv:2.)

In view of recent attempts to overbridge the gulf that for ages has existed—and we hope will always exist—between Judaism and Christianity, an attempt always more or less characteristic of Reformer-assimilationists, but which in this instance has been so ably combatted by the great Jewish philosopher, "Achad-Haam," whose method of procedure was to point out the ineradicable difference obtained between the two systems of belief, it is decidedly timely to state that the present holiday season brings these differences into a bold relief, thus teaching a splendid object lesson with regard to the futility of all such attempts.

I mean to refer to the Jewish conception of Sin, which is the pivot around which the High Holidays turn. It is with regard to the conception of Sin that Christianity diverges from Judaism most essentially. Christianity holds that Sin is inherent in man. Hence the necessity for the Christian scheme of Salvation, which is so obnoxious to us Jews. Sin being inherent, an hereditary quality that has come down from the best father to the noblest son, and from the tenderest mother to the most generous daughter, ever since the Fall of Man, there is no man or woman living that can save himself or herself from the poisonous sting of the First Serpent by the powers of his or her soul; there must be a certain kind of blood, held to be of excellent cleansing virtue, that must wash them from their original taint. Even the smallest child, that has never known temptation, is regarded as sinful and in need of the bloody process of purification.

Now, the Jewish conception of Sin holds the very opposite. Sin is not inherent in, but rather accidental to, man. Sin, therefore, cannot deprive man of his own saving powers. Man saves himself, purifies himself, lifts himself up to a forgiving God, and he does this with no help from without. No outside help needs, nay, what is more significant, no outside help CAN, save any man from sin. Man is his own Saviour—that is the Jewish belief, a belief that raises the dignity, and with it the responsibility, of Man not only to a point "a little lower than the angels," as the Psalmist expresses it, but infinitely higher! As for the damnation of little children, need it be said that it is far from the spirit of Judaism? Do we not invoke the mercy of God in the name of our innocent children? Can Christianity show us a prayer that should breathe such a spirit of tenderness as our: "עשה למען יונקי שרים שלא חטאו"

I should not advise the reader to look for this prayer in the Union Prayer Book. The point is that the Conception of Sin is sufficient to separate Judaism from Christianity forever. It is particularly the Sabbath of Repentance that brings home to us the Jewish teaching about Sin and Salvation. Through Repentance Man can save himself of his own accord. Our text, taken from the Haftarah for this Sabbath, is quite clear on this point. "Return Israel for thou didst stumble by thine iniquities. The picture suggested by this verse is that of a wayfarer who strayed off the right path to another littered with hard and sharp stones. He stumbles over the rocks and falls. Hence the call to him: "Return to the right path, where there are no stumbling blocks!" It is plain from this that Sin does not lie in, man, but rather outside of him; they are stumbling blocks on the path of life. They may be avoided altogether, but should one have ventured over them and fallen, there is always—even at death's doors—an opportunity to get up and walk back to the right track.

Underlying this conception of Sin is a wonderful conception of human life. Man's power is dissimilar to the power of God not so much in kind as in degree. Of God one of our finest liturgical pieces states that He daily reneweth the works of creation: המחדש בטובו בכל יום תמיד מעשה בראשית —(not to be looked for in the U. P. B.). One dawn has never the same blush as the next; one sundown is never like another. Nature never bears the self-same aspect. Similarly Man, who is the creator of his soul life, has this power of ceaseless self-renewal. One heart throb is unlike another; one thought flash unlike the next. We are not quite the same today as we were yesterday, and tomorrow we shall find us different again. Thus is progress insured. Thus does the highest kind of life develop. *Sic itur ad astra!*

RABBI JOEL BLAU.

The local correspondent of *Die Welt*, the Zionist organ, is really a genius at discovering Jews. Recently, in a lengthy screed on the supposedly frantic efforts the two great political parties are putting forth this year to name Jews to head their tickets, he states that the Republicans will choose Congressman William Bennet, the Jew (!), as their candidate for Governor, and the Democrats Congressman William Sulzer, the Jew (!), as their nominee for the same office. "To paraphrase, a short residence in this country is a dangerous thing, for some of these foreign rabbis!

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courage these "mushroom" synagogues by attending "services" under such conditions and surroundings? Who will end this *Tohu Va-Bohu*? We need a strong man, or set of men, not a paper organization or two!

From Annie Keeler, M. D., of Danbury, Conn., we are in receipt of "God's Plan of Salvation," and other literature of that ilk, together with a gushing appeal to the Jews to study the New Testament as translated from the Syriac, instead of from "the lying Greek or Latin." We are told "the Lord loves Judah, which is the Plant of His Delight," and more of the same nature. Dr. Keeler is one of those enthusiastic Christians who affect to believe that the Jews are here on earth for the express purpose of enabling her, and those who think as she does, to make Christians of them. We accept the blessings she invokes on our head from on high in a spirit of genuine thankfulness, but state publicly that we prefer to remain in the faith in which we were born. Not even those "God-intoxicated" (?) men like the "Rev." Samuel A. Hurwitz and the "Rev." Leopold Cohn, whom she cites as witnesses to her sincerity, can induce us to fall "by the wayside." For, both of these distinguished clerics are *Meshummödim*. Dr. Keeler doubtless means well, but we ask her to leave us and our race severely alone!

The local daily press has been devoting considerable space to a recent trial in a Brooklyn Police Court, in the course of which a special Jewish oath was administered to a witness. The occurrence has been described with all the detail and circumstance which "space writers" are capable of. While it is true that a witness in this State has a perfect right to be sworn in any special manner to bind his conscience, we can imagine the hue and cry that would be raised were our government to re-enact the legislation of half a century ago and require a special oath from Jewish witnesses. The simple oath on the Bible, or the simpler affirmation, is all that is required by the law of this State of a witness in a judicial proceeding, and it is quite sufficient. Moreover, in the case of a Jew or Jewess this oath or affirmation is sufficiently binding and the Jewish law would be fully complied with. Judges on the bench ought to prevent any special oath from being accepted of Jewish witnesses. They ought to know generally, or at least have it brought to their notice, that the Jew holds this to be self-evident: the law of the land in which he lives is the law. Special oaths from Jewish witnesses are bad enough; the spectacular accounts they engender in the secular daily newspapers is worse even.

Ex-Rabbi Max Wertheimer, of Ada, Ohio, is about to go to Pittsburgh, where he will be the pastor of a mission to the Jews. This type of *meshummödim* has certainly had a considerable number of "varieties of religious experiences." He last officiated as a rabbi at Dayton, Ohio. Then he preached Christianity in that city, and was even for a time, if our memory serves us right, a Christian Science reader. Exactly to what denomination the mission church, to

which the ex-rabbi now goes belongs, does not appear. Whatever sect in Christianity he adheres to now matters little; he probably is happy that he may keep the wolf from the door by these means.

The Servant Question.

One of the greatest annoyances which besets the housewife of the present day, when her servant leaves her, is the getting of another one, and this is greatly aggravated if it becomes necessary to consult the "employment agency," the "Intelligence (?) office." God save the mark! If this refers to the various degrees of intelligence which is possessed by those which one meets in these shops, the appellation is correct enough.

Talk about our great advocates who have become famous by reason of their skillful cross-examinations! Why, the women who sit in these offices and are ready "to let" themselves out as servants could give them points and discount them, too.

This is a specimen. The mistress looking for a girl, being examined. Cross-examiner (servant), "You say you have got four children in the family?" "Yes." "What are they, boys or girls?" "Two girls and two boys." "How old are they?" "17, 15, 14 and 10." "Do the boys blacken their own shoes?" "I believe so." "Well, they will if I get there, for I won't." "How old is your husband?" "42." "What business is he in?" "Silks." "Hem! hem! Does he go out nights?" "Sometimes." "Where do you live?" "East Sixtieth street." "Have you got the whole house?" "Yes." "Is there an upstairs girl?" "No." "Cook?" "No." "On what floor is the servant-lady's room?" "Third."

"Do you go into the country in summer?" "Sometimes." "Does the servant-lady go along?" "No." "Do you sell your old dresses?" "Sometimes." "How many times a month may I receive?" "I don't understand you." "Well, I've got a gentleman friend, a neighbor of mine in Ireland formerly. Of course he can call, I suppose?" "I suppose so."

"What time does your husband leave in the morning?" "Half past seven." "Does he treat the likes of us' right?" "What do you mean?" "I mean if he makes a present to the girl now and then?" "No." "Does yer give a Christmas present?" "If the girl deserves it." "How often do you go out?" "Frequently." "Well, what's the wages you pay?" "\$20." "Well, marm, I'll take the matter under consideration and leave you know whether I'll accept."

This is a sample case, not overdrawn, either.

L'AIGLON.

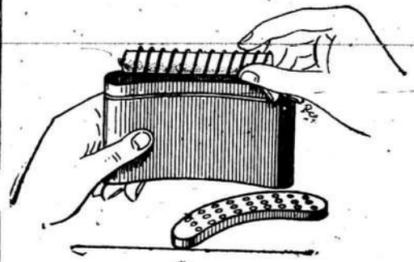
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, FREE AND INDEPENDENT.
 To Doris Oelsner, Isidor Spiro, Jettchen Griefenhagen, Solon Spiro, Johanna Sechs, Zerline Spiro, Meta Levy, Heymann S. Aschheim, Dorothy Joseph, Jacob Aschheim, Alex. Frankel, Julius Fraum, Adas E. Rubin, Bruno Frankel, Rosa Seemann, Ida Joseph, Deborah Joseph, Alice Aschheim, Hebrew Technical Institute of New York, Montefiore Home in New York, Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York, American Surety Company of New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Van Norden Trust Company, to all persons or corporations interested, either absolutely or contingently, by the terms of the will, or by operation of law to share in the estate of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, late of the County of New York, deceased, as a sureties, depository of estate funds, creditors, legatees, next of kin, trustee or otherwise,
 SEND GREETING to you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1910, at half-past 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martha Joseph, as administratrix with the will annexed of said Mayer S. Aschheim, deceased; and such of you hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
 IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
 WITNESS, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.
 (Seal) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
 EDWARD M. BURGHARD,
 Attorney for petitioner,
 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough,
 New York City.

ULLMANN, ELIZA.—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 Ullmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the office of George Hahn, No. 15 William street, Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.
 RALPH R. ULLMANN, MEYER H. ULLMANN, Administrators.
 GEORGE HAHN,
 Attorney for Administrators,
 15 William street, Manhattan, New York City.

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KOHNSTAMM, EMANUEL 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 Emanuel H. Kohnstamm, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
 Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1910.
 EMILY L. KOHNSTAMM, Executrix. LUTHER S. KOHNSTAMM, JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, Executors.
 GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEISSMAN, 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 Weissman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, No. 37 Liberty street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.
 Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1910. Albert L. Weissman, Jesse M. Weissman, Jacob Bass, Executors.
 Felix H. Levy, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty street, Manhattan, New York.

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The Mayor and the Pope.

THE 20th of September, just passed, marked the fortieth anniversary of the fall of the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, the head of the Catholic Church. On that day in 1870 King Victor Emmanuel II, of Italy, ended the rule of Pope Pius IX as a temporal sovereign. Signor Ernesto Nathan, Mayor of the Eternal City, who is a Past Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons and an English Jew, and thus doubly allied with the Spirit of all Evil, at this fortieth anniversary celebration delivered a strongly anti-clerical address. Pope Pius X, the present occupant of the chair of Peter, solemnly registers a protest against this action of the Mayor, and in a letter written to the Catholic Vicar-General of Rome condemns the Syndic's intemperate language. It is not our province to determine who is right, who wrong, in the present controversy. We do not even defend Mayor Nathan's attitude towards the Vatican because he happens to be a Jew. We would merely point out that the loss of the Pope's temporal power was regarded as more of a blessing than a curse by Roman Catholics like the late Lord Acton, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and the great Doellinger, of Munich. Mayor Nathan, as a representative of the civil power of Italy to-day, naturally has the right to speak for his branch of the government and to present its point of view. The Pontiff, by attacking his utterances, simply widens the already wide breach stretching between the Vatican and the Quirinal. If Pius X. was moved to write to his vicar-general in the manner he did, in order, perhaps, to inflame

loyal Catholic minds against the Jewish Mayor, we permit ourselves the observation that he did an unwise thing. We say this, because the Pope has singled out the Mayor for his criticism, instead of treating him as simply a small part of the anti-clerical forces in the home of Catholicism. And yet the present gentle Pope ought not to be held wholly accountable for this, his latest very regrettable mistake. He probably acted in the premises upon the representations of Secretary Merly del Val, or the Congregation of the Propaganda. Even Antonelli, or Rampolla, who lived in the days of the *Risorgimento*, would have acted and advised differently. We recently called the attention of our readers to the fact that this year there is an increase, if anything, in the number of "mushroom" synagogues for the Holy Days. These institutions flourish even in Christian churches in some instances, a proceeding which is quite obviously tantamount to *Chillul ha-Shem*. The "great and glorious" *Kehillah* has established provisional synagogues—a meritorious action on its part. Some time since it announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that it would root out the evil of these "mushroom" synagogues. Has the *Kehillah* done so? Not even its annual printed report can make us believe that in this matter it has accomplished anything! And we cannot hold the New York Board of Jewish Ministers blameless in this matter, either. The Board has sat by supinely and suffered "rabbis" and "cantors" to utilize our high Holy Days for the purpose of enriching themselves. Our Jewish public, too, is decidedly at fault in this particular. Why should its members en-

WHAT IS "YOM-KIPPUR"?

BY RABBI S. FYNE.

WHAT is "Yom-Kippur" a fast or a festival? The day looks like a festival, yet it is felt like a fast!

One asks: Can this day—a day on which we are not allowed to partake of any food or drink, nor even permitted to smoke or engage in any pleasantries as to make us even imagine that we are celebrating a "Yomtov—can such a day be a festival?

Can this day—a day on which our faces are pale, our lips blue, our looks languid, our gaze directed at the clock or the evening shadows, longingly waiting for the day's termination—can such a day be a festival?

Can this day—on which we are really not at home, though supposedly at home—a day on which our houses are practically shut up to all the world, not excluding ourselves; we neither receive nor pay any "Yomtov" visits, but are confined all day long, and a good couple of hours on the evening previous within the limited space of the synagogue to "afflict our souls"—can this day be a festival?

Another asks: Can this day—a day which is ushered in with such a flourish of trumpets (so to speak), with so much justifiable national pride and Judaic exaltation, with so much earnestness and enthusiasm, with such brotherly feeling, charity and good will, with so much preparation and expense, and looked forward to with so much hope and expectation—can this day be a mere Fast?

Can this day—a day on the eve of which our houses bespeak festivity from every nook and corner, the table bedecked with the snowy white cloth—the symbol of "Yomtov," with the silver candlesticks holding in their sockets lily-white tall candles, all burning in honor of the day; when all around us looks so bright, so cheerful, so inviting, so enchanting—can this day be a mere Fast?

Can this day—the day on which we are dressed in our festive best, accost one another with the "good Yomtov greeting," and show ourselves patriotic in the truest Judaic sense—answering her call to a man; when the synagogue, prepared for our reception, is illuminated with a flood of light that dazzles the eye, and all the officiants, from the Rabbi to the youngest chorister, all strive to be at their best, all will lavish all their ability, exhaust all their talent on the service of this day—can such a day be a mere Fast?

What then is "Yom-Kippur"?

N. B.—Yom-Kippur is a festival extraordinary, representing the "soul" or the spiritual element of the festivals, as divorced or abstracted from the "body" or the physical element, and presented by itself!

To appreciate this definition, we have first to understand that all the Jewish festivals, including the

Sabbath, contain an element of "fast" in their constitution. They are a blend of "Holy days" and "Holi-days" combined, and made up of two elements, one of which is physical, or the body of the festival; the other spiritual, or the soul of the festival.

The physical element, or the body of the festival, consists in the eating of "the fat" and the drinking of "the sweet" and in the rational and temperate enjoyment of the day.

The spiritual element or the soul of the festivals, is the attendance at synagogue and the taking part in public worship, or if attending public worship be impossible, then the otherwise engaging in religious exercise, so as to uplift the soul and bring her into closer touch or communion with God—all of which is obligatory and implied in the Pentateuchal phrase of "Mikraei Kodesh" as specially applied to the festivals.

The festival day is thus divided into equal shares between the body and the soul, or, to use the Talmudic phrase, between God and ourselves, one-half for Him, the other half for ourselves. (1)

Our share of the Holiday—the hours we spend at home in eating and drinking, or in other physical and mental enjoyment, or in visiting our friends during the day, constitute the "body" of the festival. This part of the day is a "Feast."

The other part of the day—the hours we spend in public worship at the Synagogue during the day, constitute God's share, or the "Soul" of the festival.

Now, inasmuch as we are not allowed to eat and drink neither before nor during the hours the service in the Synagogue lasts, and the service (which we are bound to attend) generally extends to within an hour or so of midday—and in the case of Rosh h'Shanah right up to midday, (see Nehemiah, viii:3); this part of the day—the part spent in public worship—is to all intents and purposes a "Fast!" (2)

Thus we have the elements of "Fast" and "Feast," or "Body" and "Soul" in the constitution of every festival, from Passover to Tabernacles, not excluding even the weekly Sabbath! The difference, then, between "Yom Kippur" and all other festivals is a difference not in kind but in degree! since all the festivals have in them an element of "Fast!" only whereas, in all the other festivals, the fast element, or the "Soul of the festival," extends only to a part of the festival, to so many hours of the day, in the case of "Yom Kippur" the fast element was made to extend to the entire festival, to the whole day—here the physical element, or the body of the festival was left out of account entirely, and its place surrendered to the Soul of the festival. On "Yom Kippur," the festival is all Soul! hence the definition, that "Yom Kippur" is "the

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Soul of the festivals as divorced or abstracted from the body and presented by itself!"

Yet even the physical element, or the "Body" of the festival, was not ignored altogether; inasmuch as provision was made for it, if not on the selfsame day, then on the day previous, i. e., on "Erev Yom Kippur." The two days were yoked together to serve the one purpose, namely, to make of "Kippur" a festival complete to be as near as possible on a par with all the other festivals; with but this difference, that, whereas the "Fasting" and the "Feasting," on all the other festivals are both done on the selfsame day, in this case, in the case of Kippur, they are necessarily performed on two separate days—all the "feasting" on the one day, on "Erev Yom Kippur;" and all the "fasting" on the other day, on "Yom Kippur!" The "feast" was put in front of the "fast," to give the fast a festive send-off! But whether "Yom Kippur" be considered by itself, or in conjunction with its partner, this matchless, unique, all-soul day, this "Soul of the 'Yamim-tovim'" is nothing else but a Festival—a festival extraordinary!

(1) T. B. Bezah, xv. 6.

(2) The fact that most of us drink tea or coffee, or that others permit themselves even to have breakfast on Sabbath and festivals before they go to Synagogue, does not, in the least, undermine the assertion that there is an element of "fast" in the Sabbath and festivals; since the partaking of food and drink (except water) before morning service is a clear infringement of ancient custom and Jewish law (see T. B. Berachoth x. 6., and Shulchan Oruch, Sec. 89, 3). In the East, the Home of Judaism, this rule is strictly adhered to; and even in the West, there are myriads who would not dream of taking breakfast before going to Shool on Sabbath and festivals; some will not even have as much as a cup of tea with milk and sugar before service.

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 four of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section four of article four of the constitution, in relation to the salary of governor.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section four of article four of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty (20) thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for him a suitable and furnished executive residence. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 22, 1910.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, March 23, 1910.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the constitution, in relation to assignment of justices of the supreme court to hold special and trial terms.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section two of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 2. The legislature shall divide the state into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. There shall be an appellate division of the supreme court, consisting of seven justices in the first department, and of five justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. From all the justices elected to the supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division in each department; and he shall designate the presiding justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other justices shall be designated for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations. A majority of the justices so designated to sit in the appellate division, in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice in the appellate division, or in case the presiding justice of any appellate division shall certify to him that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it. Whenever the appellate division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the presiding justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the presiding justice of the department in arrears may transfer any persons from such department to any other department or hearing and determinations. No justice of the appellate division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an appellate justice, exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court, other than those of a justice out of court, and those pertaining to the appellate division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in any

county or judicial district in any other department of the state. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the appellate division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the supreme court at its general terms and by the general terms of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter. [The justices of the appellate division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special terms therein, and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms; or to make rules therefor.] § 2. Resolved, (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, April 12, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, GEORGE H. COBB, Temporary President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 24, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, in relation to the drainage of lands.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. Where private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions, and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes, and the drainage of private land for the improvement thereof is hereby constituted a public use, for which land may be acquired for just compensation and the expense assessed to the persons or property benefited, by the state or a municipality, under appropriate laws. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and, in conformity to section one of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 30, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, To amend section six of article one of the constitution, in relation to taking private property for public use.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article one of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a clause to read as follows: When private property shall be taken for public use by a municipal corporation, additional adjoining or neighboring property may be taken under conditions to be prescribed by the legislature by general law. Property thus taken shall be deemed to be taken for public use. § 2. Resolved (if the

תשובה תפלה צדקה

The part of our services on the day of atonement known as ונתנה תוקף contains at the end three exclamations advising to exercise them, which may prevent the possible heavenly judgment, and to receive forgiveness of our sins. The three mediums are: ונסא נאמא נאמא נאמא above each we find another word in smaller type, explaining that תשובה means צום or fasting; that תפלה means קול or praying and that צדקה means אלקס or charity.

The sum of each of the words צום, קול, ממון amounts to 136, signifying their equal value as a medium of penitence. The total sum is 3 x 136 = 408, the sum of the word זאת taken from the sentence of the scripture

זאת יבוא אהרן אל הקודש

showing that even the Highpriest should exercise these good deeds to be acceptable with his service before the Lord.

Nowadays some of us may believe in and exercise all three as a unity, not being satisfied with a part, so to receive their full value; others may fast or pray and be not charitable; others again do not care to fast or pray, but their helping hand is at all times open to spend their money for charity; alas—there are some that do not care to do anything for their spiritual welfare at all.

To these classes the psalmist refers in saying איש בער לא ידע the one does not wish to be identified with a religion of fasting and praying, he does not care about צום וקול the sum of which 272 = בער and the other, who does not exercise either one, him calls the psalmist וכסיל לא יבין את זאת וכסיל he does not care to understand the meaning of זאת or its value represented in צום קול ממון D. HOEXTER.

BLACKMAN.—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 Morris Blackman, 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 Nicholas Alenikoff, No. 93 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1910.

ESTHER BLACKMAN, Administratrix. NICHOLAS ALENIKOFF, Attorney for Administratrix, 93 Nassau street, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 3, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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(Continued from page 4)

we must devise practical and economic methods to make these means operative. And by far the most important part of the work is to find a way of attracting and training efficient teachers who will make a wise application of these methods.

I have dwelt at length on the mere problem of Jewish education. That is because I feel that the understanding of the problem is half the solution.

From the above survey of the problem it seems clear that the fund at your disposal should not be spent in propping up this or that institution, but should be used as a lever for the study and improvement of primary Jewish education in New York city. When we have realized the complexity of the problem we shall be more indulgent toward the existing Jewish schools in New York, no matter how far they fall below the mark. Our public school system has been in operation more than a century, and yet how far it is from the goal. How, then, can we expect a perfect system of Jewish education to have been evolved in the midst of the chaos and confusion that necessarily accompany the uprooting of a people and its transplantation to an entirely new environment in the short time of a quarter of a century?

In order that the fund at your disposal may be used as a lever, I would suggest that you establish in New York city a bureau for Jewish education having the following objects:

1. To study sympathetically and at close range all the Jewish educational forces in New York city, including alike those that restrict themselves to religious instruction and those that look primarily to the Americanization of our youth, with a view to co-operation and the elimination of waste and overlapping.

2. To become intimately acquainted with the best teachers and workers who are the mainstay of these institutions, and organize them for both their material and their spiritual advancement.

3. To make propaganda through the Jewish press and otherwise, in order to acquaint parents with the problem before them and with the means for solving it.

4. To operate one or two model schools for elementary pupils, for the purpose of working out the various phases of primary education, these schools to act also as concrete examples and guides to now existing Hebrew schools, which will undoubtedly avail themselves of the textbooks, methods, appliances, etc., worked out in the model schools, as soon as public opinion shall have ripened.

These model schools, while devoting themselves to the solution of the problem of primary Jewish education, might also act as preparatory schools, that is, as feeders to the Teachers' Institute founded last year.

I do not want to enter at present into a discussion of the obstacles strewn across the path of a Hebrew training school, such as the Teachers' Institute, and of the ways of overcoming the difficulties it is bound to encounter. Such a discussion would lead me too far afield. One difficulty, however, must be brought out in this connection.

In present circumstances there must necessarily be a great lack of uniformity both as to age and preparatory knowledge among the candidates admitted to a Hebrew training school such as the Teachers' Institute. A great deal of costly service is wasted by the instructors in trying to handle heterogeneous material. The instruction is necessarily of an elementary character and not enough time is left for the actual development and training of future teachers in pedagogy. Such insufficiently trained teachers as can be put out in present circumstances will necessarily fail to receive the confidence of the community. The establishment of two such model schools, one for boys and one for girls, as were described above, would go far toward removing the difficulty. In addition to their main purpose of working out the problem of elementary education, they could act as preparatory schools to the Teachers' Institute. There need not, of course, be any official connection between the Bureau of Education and the Teachers' Institute.

I feel confident that when two model schools will have demonstrated the advantages of better methods, the problem will not be to induce the existing primary schools to adopt them—the imitative faculty will dispose of that prob-

lem readily;—the real task will be to supply institutions, the old and the new, with teachers that can use these better methods successfully; and this will only be possible when the Teachers' Institute and similar institutions will be able to draw upon well-prepared material.

In a preliminary exposition of the subject—for more this letter does not claim to be—I cannot enter into the details, even the most important, of the operation of the model schools. One thing must be mentioned, however, namely, the approximate cost of operating them. I think that without going beyond the limit of the annual appropriation of \$10,000, it will be possible for the bureau of education to operate, in addition to its other activities, a girls' model school, with a capacity of about three hundred pupils. If, however, a boys' model school of the same capacity, of about three hundred, be also established, it will require an additional sum of about five thousand dollars per annum, provided quarters be gotten free of charge for both institutions.

I wish to emphasize that, whatever the bureau of education undertakes, it should do cautiously, so that it may lay the foundations of a structure that will gradually and in due time mature into a fine Jewish educational system.

I have based my discussion of the educational problem and the suggestions for the use of the fund on my experience in Baltimore. I have no doubt that whoever studies the problem in New York at close range will have to change some of the details to suit local conditions. In the main, however, I believe that these are the principles that should guide us in the solution of what is undoubtedly the most serious problem confronting us in this country as Jews.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) S. BENDERLY.

Pastor Russell at the Hippodrome.

Pastor Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, whose sermons recently appeared in the columns of THE HEBREW STANDARD and evoked so much favorable criticism, has of late been in receipt of numerous requests to give a lecture before an East Side audience. A committee of prominent East Side journalists have concluded arrangements whereby Pastor Russell will lecture at the Hippodrome, Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, on Sunday afternoon next, October 9, at 3 p. m. His subject will be "Zionism in Prophecy," and admission will be free to all. No collection will be lifted.

Pastor Russell's sermons have been particularly pertinent to readers of this publication, and they are now cordially invited to be present at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon next.

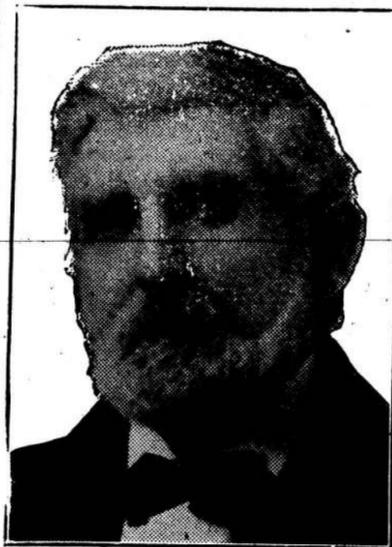
Koenig Should Be Re-Elected.

The nomination of Samuel S. Koenig for Secretary of State is one which meets the hearty approval of the voters of the State. Mr. Koenig is one of the most efficient, competent and painstaking officials ever chosen by the voters of this State. Since his renomination by the Saratoga convention he has received thousands of letters from all parts of New York from men in all walks of life—judges, lawyers, doctors, ministers, business men and merchants—congratulating him upon his renomination and saying that he has filled the office of Secretary of State with credit to himself and the people at large. Among those who have sent their congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Koenig is Hon. Irving G. Vann, Judge of the Court of Appeals, who says that "It gives me much pleasure to congratulate you on your well-deserved nomination." This is the general tone of the congratulatory letters received by the Secretary in the last few days.

Mr. Koenig has taken a deep interest in the workings of the State Department and his administration has been characterized by honesty, capability and a general desire on the part of himself and those under him to serve the people to the best of their ability. The office has been splendidly conducted, and as one good turn deserves another, Secretary Koenig should be re-elected by an increased majority, and judging from the expressions that are current he will be accorded an even larger vote than was given him two years ago.

A protest against the Jewish pale by Count Tolstol was published in St. Petersburg on the 3d inst. Count Tolstol characterizes the regulations restricting Jews to certain districts not only as absurd but as violating the natural rights of all beings to live and move upon the face of the earth.

84 Years of Age; Used Duffy's 25 Years



Mr. J. H. HUGHES, 84 Years Old.

It is quite evident from his photograph Mr. Hughes is wonderfully hale, hearty and vigorous for so old a man.

In his letter he said: "I take pleasure in writing you these few lines and sending you my likeness, to let you know I have been taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey this 25 years and to show you how well I look. I was 58 years old when I came from the old country. I was 84 years old last July. I was born in 1826 and feel vigorous and well. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done me lots of good and I hope I will have it to the end of my days."—John H. Hughes, Cambria, Wis.

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The Pulitzer Scholarships.

The Pulitzer Free Scholarships to certain boys graduating from the public schools of New York city have been awarded for the coming year. These scholarships, founded by Joseph Pulitzer, provide for forty boys a stipend of \$250 a year each to enable them to pursue a four years' course in any college in the country, and free tuition for such of them as choose Columbia University. Ten boys each year, upon an average, are appointed.

The successful candidates are: Alexander Weinstein, David Moskowitz, Joseph Lintz, Michael Augustine Corrigan, Frederick Greenman, Emil Freudenfels, Jacob Ehrlich, Garibaldi Laguardia, William A. Perlzweig and A. Mortimer Erskine.

Tuition scholarships in Columbia, without the stipend, are awarded to the following:

Jacob Lipschutz, Samuel Camen, Pinus Hirschkopf, Isaac Nankin.

The extraordinary ability and ambition of the children of immigrants was shown in the examination. Of 57 candidates 27 passed with creditable rank and were personally interviewed. Three only of this honor list of bright boys from the entire city are the sons of American-born parents, and these were not high in the list.

Messrs. Weinstein, Moskowitz, Lintz, Lipschutz and Corrigan, in the order named, led in scholarship. Mr. Greenman, a high-school debater of ability, will study law. Mr. Freudenfels has taught himself much about architecture, which he will follow as a profession, and outside of school hours has executed many fine drawings. He will be the first Pulitzer scholar in recent years to elect architecture as a subject.

Mr. Ehrlich will specialize in chemical and engineering subjects to become an expert in high explosives and ballistic engineering.

Mr. Perlzweig passed through the massacres of Kiev, Russia, unharmed and came to this country, but four years ago, ignorant of English. He has secured professional work as a translator,

being exceptionally well read for his years in Russian, Polish and German literature. Mr. Nankin has been three and a half years in the country and could easily have stood higher in the examination had he not finished a four years' high-school course in a new language—an intellectual feat of no mean order. Messrs. Freudenfels, Laguardia and Hirschkopf have been but a few years in this country. Mr. Weinstein was born in Russia.

The prosperous season at the New York Hippodrome continues in full swing with the three big spectacles: "The International Cup," "The Ballet of Niagara" and "The Earthquake." Among the special features which draw crowds to the large playhouse particular credit must be given to the circus which is particularly good this year and even exceeds the Hippodrome's standard for novelty. Louise Stickney has a dainty equestrienne act, while Mlle. Spellman and her baby bears are another strong attraction. Performing lions and elephants are also part of the circus show. The Metzettis, who perform triple somersaults in the air; the Four Lukens, in a remarkable bar act, and several other excellent features are included in this part of the bill.

As diversified as an autumn landscape, in light and shade and variety, is the bill at Percy G. Williams' Colonial Theatre for the week of October 10. Gus Edwards, attired as a tousle-headed newsboy, assisted by a chorus of boys and cute little girls, appears in his "Song Review." It is lavishly staged and costumed, the scene representing Long Acre Square. The Royal Colibri, comedy acrobats, will be screamingly funny as the baby, the nurse and the corporal. The Sebastian Merrill company are cyclists in grotesque costume, William Macart and Ethlyne Bradford purvey rollicking comedy. Among the other acts on the bill are the Four Uessems, Hawthorne and Burt and the motion pictures on the vitagraph. Sunday concerts as usual are given afternoon and evening.

LONDON PARIS BREMEN North TUESDAYS 10 A. M.
Express Sailings.
K. Wm. d. Gr., Oct. 11 | Kronprinz Wm., Oct. 25
Cecille, Oct. 18 | Kals. Wilhe'm II, Nov 1

LONDON PARIS BREMEN German THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
Twin Screw Sailings.
Prinz F. Wm., Oct. 13 | Barbarossa, Oct. 27
G. Wash'n (new) Oct. 20 | Fried'h d. Gr., Nov 3

GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA Lloyd SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
Berlin (new) Oct. 8 | P. Irene, Nov. 5
Koenig, Albert, Oct. 22 | K. Luise, Nov. 12

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If you want an enjoyable place to stay. Just drop in and ask for REH.
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

KING, RACHEL.—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 Rachel King, 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 Max Altmayer, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of December next. Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1910. JACOB A. KING, MARK J. KING, Executors MAX ALTMAYER, Attorney for Executors, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

TINTNER, MORITZ.—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 Moritz Tintner, 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 S. Edmund Sladkus, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1910. BENJAMIN A. TINTNER, Administrator. S. EDMUND SLADKUS, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERNFELS, BERNARD.—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 Bernard Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her attorney's place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1910. SETTLE STERNFELS, Executrix. HARVEY J. COHEN & BENJ. I. SHIVERTS, Attorneys for Executrix, 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANK WILLIAM P.—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 William P. Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 114 East Thirteenth street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1910. HONORA FRANK, Executrix. SAMUEL D. LASKY, Attorney for Executrix, 320 Broadway, New York City.

SIMON, KLARA.—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 Klara Simon, 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 Arthur K. Wing, her attorney, No. 815 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next. Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1910. CAROLINE SOLOMON, Administratrix, C. J. A. ARTHUR K. WING, Attorney for Administratrix, 815 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

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The Jewish Deaf Mute Institution—A Pathetic Ceremony.

A scroll of the law was presented to the Institution for Improved Instruction of the Deaf Mutes by Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes, late President of the Horeb Society. This society, it will be remembered, was started by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations a few years ago, to provide for the requirements of the Jewish deaf mutes of New York. It founded the Congregation of Adult Deaf Mutes, provided its first ritual and obtained its first home for services. The congregation is now an independent body. But the greatest success of the Horeb Society was its initiative and energy in bringing about the transformation of the Lexington avenue institution into a Jewish one, thus securing its main object, a Jewish school for Jewish deaf mute children. The society then wound up its affairs, but left a small sum in Dr. Mendes' hands for the religious requirements of the new Jewish school. Out of it the scroll was purchased. The ark and tablets, except the gilding of the letters were made by the inmates of the institution.

The presentation of the scroll was made last Friday, some seventy of the older boys and girls and many of the staff being present.

The children recited the Schemang in Hebrew and then Dr. Mendes recited the verses for the taking of the Sefer from the ark, the first in Hebrew—the rest in English, the children repeating. He then read one verse and translated it into easy language, the children closely watching his lips. Leo Berzon, one of the boys, recited the blessings in English. Dr. Brill, the Jewish teacher, Mr. Taylor, the principal, and Dr. Elzas each said a few words. The scroll was then raised and the children recited "This is the law," etc., and with the benediction the ceremony ended.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The first meeting of the Real Estate Class will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, and is open to the public. Short talks will be delivered by Mr. Joseph P. Day, President Real Estate Board of Brokers; Mr. J. Clarence Davies, expert of Bronx realty; Mr. Joseph L. Buttenwieser and Mr. Marcus M. Marks.

The month of September was a record-breaking month for the participating membership. Over 250 new members were enrolled, besides the large number who renewed their memberships to take part in the educational work and the various activities of the association. All indications point to an unusually busy season.

THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, WHICH IS BEING CALLED UPON TO CLOTHE THOUSANDS OF POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, APPEALS FOR FREE DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, SHOES AND UNDERWEAR, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND FOURTEEN YEARS. THE SOCIETY WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR A GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THIS APPEAL.

The clothing will be called for, if a postal card is addressed to
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Young Women's Hebrew Association.

More than three hundred associate members and their friends were present at the entertainment given on Saturday evening, October 1. Mr. Julius Hopp, of the New Theatre, read some of his poems, Miss Lucy Romberg recited and in the absence of Miss Laddon, who was to speak on "The Blue Bird and Its Meaning," Miss Sophia Berger gave a short talk on the play and its author. Vocal solos by Mrs. Bertha Hirsch and violin numbers by Mr. Herbert Culp added much to the evening's enjoyment.

Over six hundred applications have been made at the Young Women's Hebrew Association for tickets for the performance of "The Blue Bird" to be given next Monday evening at the New Theatre.

A new activity that is regularly carried out by one of the clubs, the Daughters of Israel and the residents of the dormitory, is to visit the Jewish patients at Blackwell's Island each Sunday morning, the girls taking with them fruit and cakes and other gifts for the patients.

Synagogue Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new synagogue of the Congregation Pincus Elijah, No. 118 West Ninety-fifth street, will be laid this Sunday afternoon, at 2 p. m. Among the speakers will be Rabbis H. P. Mendes, Philip Klein, M. Z. Margolies and M. J. Peikes. Music will be furnished by the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guarding Orphan Asylum.

Irving Place Theatre.

A large and socially prominent audience attended the opening performance of the season last Thursday night. The play, comedy of Alsatian life, entitled, "The Smugglers," was greeted with shouts of laughter and applause, and the actors making their debut were cordially received. Of the old-timers, Frau Neuendorff and Herr Olmar also received hearty greetings. The musical section of the company is actively rehearsing Lehar's "Der Rastelbinder."

A whole show in themselves, the Rigoletto Twin Brothers, who will be the headliners at Percy G. Williams' Bronx Theatre for the week of October 10, are alone worth the price of admission. Of superb physique and handsome appearance, those talented youths have been taking New York by storm. They exhibit a remarkable muscular development in plastic poses, perform acrobatic, aerial and equilibristic stunts, play musical instruments, juggle and contribute illusions and Oriental magic. They head a bill of first magnitude acts, which includes Jane Courthope and company, Yorke and Adams, Stuart, the male Patti; Melville and Higgins, the Arlington Four and the latest pictures on the vitagraph. Sunday concerts, afternoon and evening, are heavily patronized.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 248, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Musical Events to Come.

Walter Damrosch has decided to make modern French music the feature of the thirty-second season of the New York Symphony Society, which he gives on Friday afternoon, October 28, at the New Theatre. The French series, comprising six Sunday afternoon concerts, will be devoted to an exposition of the most important symphonic works written in France during the last twenty-five years. Included herein are symphonies by Henri Rabaud, Paul Dukas, Ernest Chausson, and a new suite by Debussy called "Iberia." Many shorter works will complete the programmes. Other novelties include a new symphony by Henry Hadley of Seattle; "Villon," a symphonic poem by William Wallace; "Fireworks," a fantasy by Strawinsky; "Theme and Variations," by Mr. Stock, the conductor of the Chicago Orchestra, and excerpts from Tschalkowsky's opera "Jeanne d' Arc." As usual, Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms and Schumann will receive due attention. Among the soloists are Felix Berber, a violinist new to American audiences; Louise Homer; Sara Anderson, Josef Hofman and George Barrere. All of the concerts will be given at the New Theatre, including a new Friday afternoon series of eight, and the regular service on Sunday afternoon of sixteen.

Conductor Arnold Volpe announces that the space available for novelties on the programmes of the Volpe Symphony Society will be chiefly devoted to American compositions. A careful balance of old and new works has been planned. Among the symphonies are one in D by Philip Emanuel Bach, the Mozart No. 38, Beethoven's Fifth, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," Dvorak's "From the New World," and Tschalkowsky's "Manfred." The American composers from whose works examples will be performed are Edgar Stillman-Kelley, Arthur Farevell, Henry Hadley and MacDowell. The Volpe concerts take place on Sunday afternoons, December 4, January 8, February 12, and March 19. The soloists so far engaged are Alessandro Bonci, Alexander Heinemann, the German lieder singer, Joseph Malkin, the Russian cellist, and Henrietta Michelson, the young American pianist.

The Kneisel Quartet opens its nineteenth New York season in November. The dates of its series of chamber music concerts are Friday evenings, November 15, December 13, January 19, February 7, March 14 and April 4. Among the works to be played, some for the first time, are Beethoven, quartets in G major Op. 18, No. 2; in F major Op. 59, No. 1; in C sharp minor, Op. 131; septet for violin, viola, cello, double bass, clarinet, fagot and horn. Schubert, quintet in C major for two violins, viola and two cellos. Brahms, quartet in A minor Op. 51, No. 2; quartet in A major for piano, violin, viola and cello, Op. 26; quintet in F major, for two violins, two violas and cello, Op. 88. Cherubini, quartet in D minor. Dvorak, quartet in G major. Max Reger, quartet in E flat major. F. A. Stock, quartet in C minor, Op. 6. Sergei Tenelow, quartet in F major, Op. 7. Charles Bordes, Suite Basque for flute, two violins, viola and cello. Bach, sonata for cello and harpsichord. Schumann, quintet in E flat major for piano, two violins, viola and cello. Rubin Goldmark, quartet in A major, for piano, violin, viola and cello (manuscript).

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes' fourth series of sonata recitals will again be given at the Belasco Theatre on Sunday evenings, November 20, December 18, and January 29. A sonata in F minor, Op. 6, by Enosco will receive its first American performance. Other works on the list are sonatas by Beethoven, Elber, Brahms, Bach and Schumann; La Folle, by Corelli, and Schubert's rondo brillante.

JACQUES MAYER.

Old England has put her seal of approval upon four of the acts at Percy G. Williams' Alhambra next week and they are sure to be equally appreciated here. Karno's Komediants, English pantomimists, head this aggregation of talent in an ex-cruciatingly funny sketch, "The Wow Wows;" Bert Coots and company, "A Lamb on Wall Street;" George Newburn, clever mimic, and Laddie Cliff, joyously juvenile in British ditties and dances, complete this quartette of improved talent. Hedges Brothers and Jacobson, Barnes and Crawford, with "The Patent Fakir and the Lady;" Howard and North, in "Those Were Happy Days," and Malla and Bart will exhibit their talents.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Williamsburg Y. M. H. A.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg Mr. Maurice Kahn was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the association. The association has been without a superintendent since it was organized, which is since February last. Mr. Kahn was selected for the office because of his experience and qualifications. He has always been interested and taken an active part in all movements pertaining to the advancement of the physical, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the young men of the Hebrew faith. The association at the present occupies the building at 575 Bedford avenue, where there is a reading room, library, gymnasium and social rooms. Arrangements are being made to organize literary, debating, dramatic, glee and athletic clubs for the junior members of the association. The membership in the association is open to young men twenty-one years of age and up, in the junior membership fourteen years and over. Boys wishing to join any of the clubs may do so by applying for membership and information to the superintendent any day from 4 to 6 P. M., or any evening except Friday from 8 to 10 P. M., at the rooms of the association.

No writer of plays has more happily hit the American taste than has that popular author, Booth Tarkington. His newest play, which was written in conjunction with Harry Leon Wilson, is named "Your Humble Servant," and was especially written for Otis Skinner, who enjoys the favor of Brooklyn audiences to a most marked degree. The production is under the direction of Mr. Charles Frohman, who sends the play here for especially good reasons, of which there are three: First, it was a pronounced success in New York; second, it is a play of absorbing interest, and, third, Mr. Skinner is an actor of genius. Each character in "Your Humble Servant" is an individual study from life. A perfect ensemble could therefore be attained only by the assemblage of players of the highest artistic calibre. Charles B. Wells, Albert Garcia, Alfred Hudson, Jr., Edward Fielding, Walter F. Scott and Arthur Row have been entrusted with the male roles. There will be the usual matinees and popular prices will prevail at the mid-week matinee on Wednesday.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre for the week of October 10 Valeska Suratt will be featured above everyone else on a gay autumn bill of rare charm. In contrast to Miss Suratt's offering will be that of dear old Tom Nawn and company in that delightful bit of fantastic comedy by Anna Marble, "When Pat Was King." Miss Mabel McCane and Ferry are also on the bill.

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A PROMINENT JEWISH EDUCATOR in this city intends to open a select summer school and camp for Jewish boys next summer and desires an associate. This is a branch of educational and recreation work which has become very popular in recent years and is very lucrative. Gentlemen who would like to engage in this work and have a capital of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 please apply in writing to EDUCATOR, care of Hebrew Standard.
A RELIABLE SCHATCHEN offers his services to those in need of them. Possesses large acquaintance; can furnish best of references as to reliability, and all communications are received in strictest confidence. Address A. K., 12 Beekman place (near E. 50th street), N. Y. City. Telephone 435 Worth.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

YOM KIPPUR.

Dear Children: On Yom Kippur eve your dear father will call you to him; he will place his right hand upon your head and will bless you with these words: "God make thee as Ephraim and Menassah"; "The Lord bless thee and preserve thee"; "The Lord lift up His countenance to thee and give thee peace." Then with much feeling, an overflowing heart and streaming eyes, he will say this prayer for you: "And may it be the will of our Father in heaven to place in thy heart the love for Him and the fear of Him, and may the fear of God be upon thy countenance all the days of thy life in order that thou sin not, and mayest thou take delight in the study of the Torah and in the performance of the commandments. Let thy eyes look right forward. Let thy lips utter wisdom and thy heart meditate with reverence. Let thy hands be occupied with the performance of the commandments. Let thy feet run to do the will of thy Father in heaven, and may He give to thee sons and daughters who are righteous and virtuous, and who will be occupied with the Torah and its commandments all their days, and mayest thou be a source of blessings, and may He provide thee with a livelihood whereby with honesty, pleasure and profit thou mayest enjoy of His bounty and not of the gifts of flesh and blood, a livelihood that shall allow thee time for the worship of the Lord, and mayest thou be inscribed and sealed for a good and long life amongst all the righteous of Israel. Amen!"

Dear children, cherish this blessing as the greatest gift your father can ever bestow upon you, and may it be your aim in life to live up to his prayer, for blessings are the best your parents can leave you after all; everything else is vanity.

Listen to what the Medrash of this Sedrah "Vayelech" says upon this subject, and you will be convinced that it is so:

"And the Lord said unto Moses, behold thy days approach that thou must die."

"Dear child of Israel," asks the Medrash, "if an Israelite is bereaved is he allowed to pray whilst the dead is in his presence." "No," say our sages. "Whilst the dead is in his presence he is exempted from reading the Shemang and saying his prayers. And why did our rabbis teach us thus? Because whilst he sees his dead before him his mind is distracted, but as soon as he is interred—in the seven days of mourning he is liable for the performance of all the commandments—and whence learnest thou that the period of mourning is seven days—said Rabbi Abba, the son of Avina, "we find that Joseph acted thus, as it is said of him (Gen., 50), "And he made for his father a mourning of seven days." The Sabbath is not included therein. Rabbi Jos, the son of Zavida, in the

name of Rabbi Levi, said: "You may learn it from another source." The Prophet Amos says: "And I will change your feasts into mourning." "Just as there are seven days in a feast so are there seven days in mourning." Our rabbis tell us: it once happened to Rabbi Simon, the son of Chalafta, that he went to a "Berith Milah" and partook of the feast, the father of the child served them with wine seven years old. He said to the guests: "I am preserving of this wine for my son's wedding. They feasted until midnight. Rabbi Simon, the son of Chalafta, relying on his virtue, went away at midnight, bound for his city. On the way he met with the Angel of Death, who looked very much worried. "Who art thou?" asked Rabbi Simon. "I am God's messenger," was the reply. "Why do you look so worried?" he asked. "I am disgusted with the talk of the people who say 'this and that I will do,' not knowing when they will be called to die. The man by whom you have feasted and who said, 'of this wine am I preserving for my son's wedding,' his time has come to be taken from this world in thirty days," said the Angel of Death.

"Show me when my time is going to come," asked Rabbi Simon. Said the Angel of Death: "Neither on you nor on any one like you have I any power. Oit the Holy One, blessed be He, takes delight in your good deeds and adds to your life, as it is said: 'The fear of the Lord increaseth man's days.'" (Proverbs, 10).

The rabbis have said: "The Holy One blessed be. He finds it hard to decree death upon the righteous, as it is said: 'Grievous in the eyes of the Lord is the death of His pious ones.'" (Psalms, 116). Know thou that he should have said to Moses. 'Behold thou wilt die,' but instead of saying 'thou' he referred to the days, whence do we learn that? We read it in this Sedrah, 'Behold thy days approach that thou must die.'

Thus you see, dear children, how helpless parents are to assure the future welfare of their children. The best they can do is to give you their blessing, whereby you may be inscribed and sealed for a good and long life, and may their prayer ever ring in your ears, and may its realization be the great ambition of your lives.

בן אהרן

"Don't worry, you'll get your money, but can't pay you this month."

"That's what you told me last month."

"Well, haven't I kept my word?"

"Yes," said the man who had been traveling in the Far West, "I saw three trains held up in one night."

"You don't say!" exclaimed the innocent bystander. "Was any one hurt?"

"No," said the traveler. "They were held up by women in a ballroom."

Wandering over a field one day a man came across a large stone inscribed:

"Turn me over."

After much difficulty he succeeded in turning it over, and found on the other side of the stone the words:

"Now turn me back again so that I can catch some other idiot."

Mrs. Newhouse was patiently instructing her Irish maid of all work as to the proper names of certain articles.

"And, Bridget," she said at one time, "these are ewers—ewers—don't call them jugs any more."

"Sure an' I won't, ma'am," said Bridget, joyously. "An' is all them little basins mine, too, ma'am?"

CONUNDRUMS.

Why can a man who keeps a liquor saloon beat his wife? Because he has a license to liquor (lick-her).

What two animals follow you everywhere? Your calves.

What never asks questions, but requires frequent answers? The door bell.

When are you not yourself? When you are a little pale (pail).

Why is a baker a foolish man? Because he sells what he needs (kneads).

Of what trade is the sun? A tanner.

What most resembles the half of a cheese? The other half.

When is a hat not a hat? When it becomes a lady.

Describe a suit of old clothes in two letters? C D (seedy).

What kind of business never thrives? The stationery business.

How does the woodcutter invite the tree to fall? He axes it.

LIGHTHILL, 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 Lighthill, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1910.
MARTHA GLUCK, Administratrix.
MORRIS BERKOWITZ, Attorney for Administratrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

TISSOT, ALINE.—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 Aline Tissot, 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 Messrs. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, June 1, 1910.
HARRY TISSOT, Administrator.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

LEVENTRITT, GEORGE M.—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 George M. Leventritt, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1910.
BERNICE LEVENTRITT, executrix.
LEO I. LEVENTRITT, attorney, for executrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GARBARINO, PAUL.—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 Paul Garbarino, also known as Paulo Garbarino, P. Garbarino and Paolo Garbarino, 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 Herman E. Goodstein, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.

Dated New York, the 24 day of September, 1910.
HERMAN E. GOODSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

WEILL, ALEXANDER.—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 Alexander Weill, 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 Herman E. Goodstein, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.

Dated New York, the 24 day of September, 1910.
HERMAN E. GOODSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

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RUBINO, JACOB.—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 Jacob Rubino, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, No. 22 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1910.
HERMINE R. LOENING, Administratrix.
GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

RENZLER, FRIEDERICKE REGINE.—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 Friedericka Rentzler, late of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Colby & Goldbeck, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, August 1, 1910.
BLANCHE S. MINZESHEIMER, CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, Executors.
COLBY & GOLDBECK, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, New York City.

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PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section four of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, and of section four of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, notice is hereby given that chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, of which the following is a copy, will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this state, to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 363.

AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Became a law May 26, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed by a two-thirds vote. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There shall be issued, in the manner hereinafter recited, bonds of this state in an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, which bonds shall be sold by this state and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be expended by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park for the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist. The said bonds when issued shall be exempt from taxation. § 2. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of this state to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York; said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from their date of issue and shall not be sold for less than par. The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder, after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sundays excepted) in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York, and one in the city of Albany; said advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller in his discretion may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids in the manner above described, as many times as in his judgment may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale. There is hereby imposed for each year after this act goes into effect, until provision is fully made for the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds, or the debt represented by such bonds, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds, or the debt represented thereby, within fifty years from the time of the issuance of such bonds, to wit: A tax of one hundred and twenty-five ten thousandths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation of real and personal property in this state, subject to taxation, which taxes shall be assessed, levied and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes in each of said years in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of the state. The proceeds of said tax shall be invested by the comptroller, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premiums received on the sale of said bonds and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources, if any, shall constitute a sinking fund which is hereby created for the payment of the interest on and the extinguishment of the principal of such bonds or the debt represented thereby. Such sinking fund shall be separately kept and safely invested by the comptroller and together with the interest arising therefrom shall be devoted and used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act as aforesaid, and shall not be appropriated or used in any other manner whatever; provided, however, that when such sinking fund 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 tax herebefore provided for shall be reduced to an amount equal to the accruing interest on said debt. § 3. The sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, payable out of the moneys realized under the sale of bonds as provided by section two of this act, to be expended by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park for the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist. Said sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller to the treasurer of such commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park, upon requisition of such commissioners upon the comptroller for the payment of the whole of such sum or of such portions thereof as from time to time such requisitions may require, and such moneys shall be deposited by such commissioners in one or more banks or trust companies in the city of New York, to be designated by the comptroller, and shall be paid out as directed by such commissioners by their proper officers. Such commissioners shall furnish to the comptroller itemized vouchers for all expenditures made from the moneys hereby appropriated and shall report to the legislature during the month of January in each year a detailed statement of all expenditures, together with a statement of the proceedings of such commissioners. § 4. This law shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and ten; the ballots to be furnished for the use of voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely: "Shall chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

ted thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten, be approved?" State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

"Shall chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven 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 eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution, in relation to judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undischarged in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of the judges of which court not more than seven shall sit on the hearing of any appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a reargument to be had before the entire court. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provision for designating justices of the supreme court as associate judges of the court of appeals shall cease and determine. The salary of the associate judges of the court of appeals shall be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and that of the chief judge the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatever. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, April 6, 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 6, 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 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

"Shall the proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution, designated in the election notice as amendment number one, providing for the election of two additional Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals; also providing for the termination of the provision for the designation of Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals; and also providing for the increase of the salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals (now ten thousand five hundred dollars per annum and three thousand seven hundred

dollars in lieu of expenses), to fifteen thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and for the increase of the salary of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals (now ten thousand dollars per annum and three thousand seven hundred dollars in lieu of expenses), to fifteen thousand dollars per annum, and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances, being an increase of one thousand three hundred dollars over present compensation, and the Legislature being prohibited hereafter from increasing said salaries, be approved?"

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, in relation to condemnation proceedings.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, by the supreme court with or without a jury or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record; as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of free-holders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dikes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 20, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section six of article three of the constitution, in relation to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 6. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary [of one thousand five hundred dollars] as follows: Each member of the senate the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and each member of the assembly the sum of three thousand dollars. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of three cents for each mile [one dollar for every ten miles] they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each week of actual attendance of the session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, April 7, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, GEORGE H. COBB, Temporary President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 11, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

of on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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 25, 1910.—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 eight of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article seven, section eight, of the constitution, in relation to canals.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section eight of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 8. The legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, [or] the Black River canal [;] or any part of said canals, or any lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors, or terminals connected with and appurtenant to said canals hereafter provided, acquired or constructed by the state to aid commerce upon said canals, or upon tide scoters, lakes, or navigable waterways, including all that portion of the Erie canal in the city of Buffalo from the guard lock therein to and including Commercial Slip and the slips leading from the canal to the Erie basin, but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever. The word "canal," as used herein, includes slips, harbors and the canals as constructed and improved under and pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, as heretofore amended, and under and pursuant to chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine. No part of any of the said canals nor of said lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, shall be abandoned, until the same shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and shall have been declared abandoned by an act of the legislature, based upon a certificate of the canal board, that it is no longer a portion thereof. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal not above mentioned, or of any part of the canals, lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, which shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and declared abandoned, as above provided, shall be applied to the improvement, maintenance or repair of the remaining canals. [The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition heretofore contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any such lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portions of the canals.] § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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 25, 1910.—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 fourteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section fourteen of article six of the constitution, in relation to the county court of Kings county.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section fourteen of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 14. The existing county courts are continued, and the judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be [two] four county judges and the additional county judges shall be chosen at the [next] general election held in an odd-numbered year after the adoption of [this article.] the amendment to this section for the term of six years from and including the first day of January next after their election. The successors of the several county judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years

County courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the county courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therefor for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. Courts of sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the court of sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the county court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts of sessions shall be transferred to said county courts for hearing and determination. Every county judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A county judge of any county may hold county courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators and, in conformity with section one of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, May 12, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 19, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 seven of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article seven of the constitution, in relation to the disposition and use of lands in the forest preserve.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Forest preserve. § 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the legislature may provide by general laws for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs under state control on such lands whenever the storage of water is necessary for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state or to regulate the flow of streams. No reservoir shall be erected under any such law until after the appellate division of the supreme court for the department in which it is to be located shall after a hearing adjudge the use of state land therefor necessary for the public welfare. The people and, with the consent of the court, private persons may come in as parties to the proceeding and the court may impose such conditions as in its judgment the public interest requires. The judgment may be reviewed by the court of appeals. If rights or property of the state be taken or used for any such improvement other than for the canals, the value thereof or of their use shall be a charge upon the property or municipality directly benefited and must be paid into the state treasury in gross or by annual fixed charge as shall be provided by law. The expense of any such improvement to regulate the flow of streams shall so far as it improves private property be borne by such property to the extent of the benefits received. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such reservoir. A violation of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of a citizen. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and, in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, May 19, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 23, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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42-inch Hairline Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Panamas.....	1.19
42-inch Cream Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch Fancy Serges.....	1.19
36 and 54 inch Shepherd Checks.....	1.19	42-inch Basket Cloths.....	1.19
36-inch Whip Cords.....	1.19	42-inch Gray Serges.....	1.19
36-inch All Wool Albatross.....	1.19	42-inch All Wool French Serges.....	1.19
38 and 42 inch Shepherd Checks.....	1.19	42-inch Cream Hairline Serges.....	1.19
40 and 42 inch Stripes and Plaids.....	1.19	42-inch Cream Bedford Cords.....	1.19
36 and 42 inch Serges and Chevots.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Diagonal Serges.....	1.29
36 and 38 inch Nun's Velling.....	1.19	42-inch French Serges.....	1.29
36 and 38 inch Fancy Suits.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Chiffon Panamas.....	1.29
42-inch Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch Black Volles.....	1.29
36-inch Cream Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch Mohairs.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Battistes.....	1.19	42-inch Black Battistes.....	1.29
38-inch All Wool Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Gray Storm Serges.....	1.29
40-inch All Wool Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Camel Hair Serges.....	1.29
36-inch All Wool Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Birdseye Chevots.....	1.29
36-inch Cream Battistes.....	1.19	42-inch All Wool Mannish Suits.....	1.29
54-inch Shepherd Checks.....	1.19	42-inch All Wool Hopsackings.....	1.29
40-inch Sponged and Shrunken Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Cream Whipcords.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Cream Diagonals.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Prunellas.....	1.19	42-inch Cream French Serges.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Broadcloths.....	1.19	42-inch Hairline Cream Serges.....	1.29
38-inch Imported Silk and Wool Plaids.....	1.19	42-inch Cream Diagonal Chevots.....	1.29
42-inch Gray Mixtures (Wool).....	1.19	42-inch Black Battistes.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Henriettas.....	1.19	42-inch Fancy Cream Chevots.....	1.29
54-inch All Wool Stripe Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Barathra Chevots.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Black Panamas.....	1.19	42-inch All Wool Basket Chevots.....	1.29
50-inch Siciliennes.....	1.19	42-inch Gray Storm Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch All Wool Broadcloths.....	1.29
12-inch Cream Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Battistes.....	1.29
42-inch Gray Mixtures (Wool).....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Poplins.....	1.29
44-inch All Wool Nun's Velling.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Chiffon Panamas.....	1.29
44-inch Cream Albatross.....	1.19	42-inch Imperial French Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Cream Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch Imported Black Henriettas.....	1.29
50-inch All Wool Diagonals.....	1.19	42-inch Imported French Prunellas.....	1.29
50 and 54 inch Black Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 54 inch Hairline Serges.....	1.29
50-inch Cream Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Coating Serges.....	1.29
50-inch Colored Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Eplinghe.....	1.29
50-inch Cream Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Prunellas.....	1.29
44-inch All Wool Nuns' Vellings.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Fancy Chevots.....	1.29
44-inch Cream Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch All Wool Serges.....	1.29
36-inch Imported Plaids.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Gray Chevots.....	1.29
42-inch Black Panamas.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Gray Storm Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Black Silk Finish Mohairs.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Broadcloths.....	1.29
44-inch Cream Siciliennes.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Imported Black Battistes.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Henrietta Cloth.....	1.19	42-inch 50 and 54 inch Imported Diagonals.....	1.29
50-inch All Wool Sergeas.....	1.19	42-inch 44-inch Imported Black Poplins.....	1.29
42-inch Granite and Basket Weaves.....	1.19	42-inch 44-inch Imported Black Chiffon Panamas.....	1.29
42-inch Whipcords and Hopsackings.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Imperial French Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Diagonal Chevots.....	1.19	42-inch 44-inch Imported Black Henriettas.....	1.29
42-inch Black and White Checks.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Imported French Prunellas.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Hairline Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch 54 inch Hairline Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Black Volles.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Coating Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Black Poplins.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Eplinghe.....	1.29
42-inch All Wool Black Poplins.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Prunellas.....	1.29
50-inch Cream Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Fancy Chevots.....	1.29
50-inch Soleils and Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch All Wool Serges.....	1.29
54-inch Shepherd Checks.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Gray Chevots.....	1.29
50-inch All Wool Barathra Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Gray Storm Serges.....	1.29
50-inch Cream Bedford Cords.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch All Wool Broadcloths.....	1.29
50-inch All Wool Broadcloths.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Imported Black Battistes.....	1.29
50-inch Hairline Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 50-inch Imported Black Poplins.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Hopsackings.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Chiffon Broadcloth.....	1.29
48-inch Granite Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Silk Stripe Cream Serges.....	1.29
42-inch Imported Whipcords.....	1.19	42-inch 56-inch Storm Serges.....	1.29
44-inch All Wool Poplins.....	1.19	42-inch 46-inch Black Volles.....	1.29
50-inch Storm Serges.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Broadcloths.....	2.25
44-inch Cream Bedford Cords.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Cream Broadcloths.....	2.49
50-inch Imported Black Siciliennes.....	1.19	42-inch 54-inch Black Broadcloth.....	1.49
50-inch Imported Black Siciliennes.....	1.09	42-inch 54-inch Black Broadcloth.....	1.49
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S. S. CLEVELAND, October 15, 11 A. M.
*S.S. CINCINNATI, November 3, 10 A. M.
S. S. BATAVIA, November 15, 12 Noon
*S.S. CLEVELAND, December 6, 10 A. M.
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