

## FEAST FOR EYE AND EAR.

Continued from fifth page.

which now occupies the house, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. At Fraunces's Tavern, Pearl and Broad streets, where General Washington bid farewell to his officers, the Sons of the Revolution will exhibit portraits, historical relics and other objects covering the period of the American Revolution. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, at No. 226 West 58th street, will exhibit old manuscripts and oil paintings. The Reformed Dutch Church of the city of New York, which was organized in 1628, will display in the chapel of the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth avenue and 48th street, articles pertaining to the history of the church.

Besides Fraunces's Tavern two other buildings of historical interest in the city will be open to the public. They are the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, at the terminus of the Broadway branch of the subway, and Washington's headquarters, at Edgecombe avenue, 160th and 162d streets. The former house, which was erected in 1748, contains furniture of the Colonial period, to which it belongs. Its museum illustrates the struggle of England with her colony before its independence, by means of portraits and maps. The Washington headquarters were formerly known as the Morris Mansion and also as the Jumel Mansion. A special loan collection of Colonial and other relics will be shown there. This house was built about 1760.

The New York Public Library has provided exhibitions of interest in all parts of the city. At the Lenox branch, Fifth avenue and 70th street, it has put on view a large collection of views, prints, maps, books, manuscripts and other objects relating to the Hudson River and valley and to early steam navigation on the river. In each of the forty-one circulation branches scattered through the city, from Kingsbridge on the north to Tottenville at the extreme southern end of Staten Island, there will be appropriate pictures.

The official Fulton exhibition will be that at the New York Historical Society's building, on Central Park West and 77th street. The special collection will consist of portraits, miniatures, manuscripts, relics, etc., and is exhibited in co-operation with the Colonial Dames of America.

There will be two exhibitions in the museums of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. At the main building, in the Eastern Parkway, near the northern entrance to Prospect Park, a building, by the way, which is counted one of the architectural features of the city, a collection relating to the past and present life of the Indians of Long Island will be on view. It will be free except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when there will be a small admission fee.

The Aquarium will probably attract many visitors, for it is not only the largest in the world and the possessor of the greatest number of specimens and species, but it has historical interest. This building, situated in Battery Park, close to the southern terminus of all of the elevated lines and near the South Ferry station of the subway, was erected in 1807 by the United States government as a fort. After the War of 1812 it was called Castle Clinton. Later, as Castle Garden, it was the scene of the triumphs of Jenny Lind. From 1855 until 1890 it was the New York immigrant station. Between seven million and eight million immigrants passed through this portal to the new world. All tanks in the Aquarium containing fish indigenous to the Hudson River will be marked. Where no reference to admission fee has been made the admission to these exhibitions will be free. Those who desire to see the books and maps relating to Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton which have been brought together by the American Geographical Society at its building, No. 15 West 81st street, may do so by applying to the librarian at the building for a free card of admission.

The more festive side of life has not been forgotten in the side shows. It will be possible for New York City to say to its visitors, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." One of the festivals which ought to be seen by visitors is that of the children. It will be instructive as well as entertaining, for it will include folk dances of the many nationalities represented in New York City, and other features illustrative of the history of the various parts of the city. October 2 is to be Children's Day. Already thousands of children from the public and parochial schools, settlements and orphanages are hopping about under the guidance of the directors in preparation for the historical plays, folk dances and tableaux which they will present in all the available public parks and grounds in Manhattan, Brooklyn and other parts of greater New York. The city has been divided into fifty pageant districts. The programmes at the different centres, as far as possible, will consist of tableaux representing episodes of historic interest, typical of local interest in each pageant district, and of the history and spirit of New York; national dances and pageants typifying the peoples now forming the population of the city and a specially prepared Hudson-Fulton dance, concluding with a salute to the flag and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." In order to see one of these festivals in Manhattan or Brooklyn it will be necessary only to go to the nearest park. The children of Staten Island will have their festivals earlier in the week, on Wednesday, September 29.

Musical festivals will be an interesting feature of the celebration. The music loving representa-



THE KAISER GREETING ZEPPELIN ON HIS ARRIVAL BY AIRSHIP IN BERLIN.

"His majesty, full of generous excitement, ignored all the rules of court etiquette," says a special correspondent, "and ran to meet Count Zeppelin, embracing him and kissing him on each cheek according to the custom of the country. Then he shook his hand vigorously while he uttered warm words of congratulation. Count Zeppelin was overcome with emotion and tears appeared in his eyes. The Kaiser said:

'My wife is waiting to congratulate you,' and Count Zeppelin thereupon bent low over the Empress's gloved hand, which he kissed. The Empress re-echoed her husband's enthusiastic praise; then one by one the invited guests advanced to congratulate Count Zeppelin, who accepted their tributes with characteristic modesty."

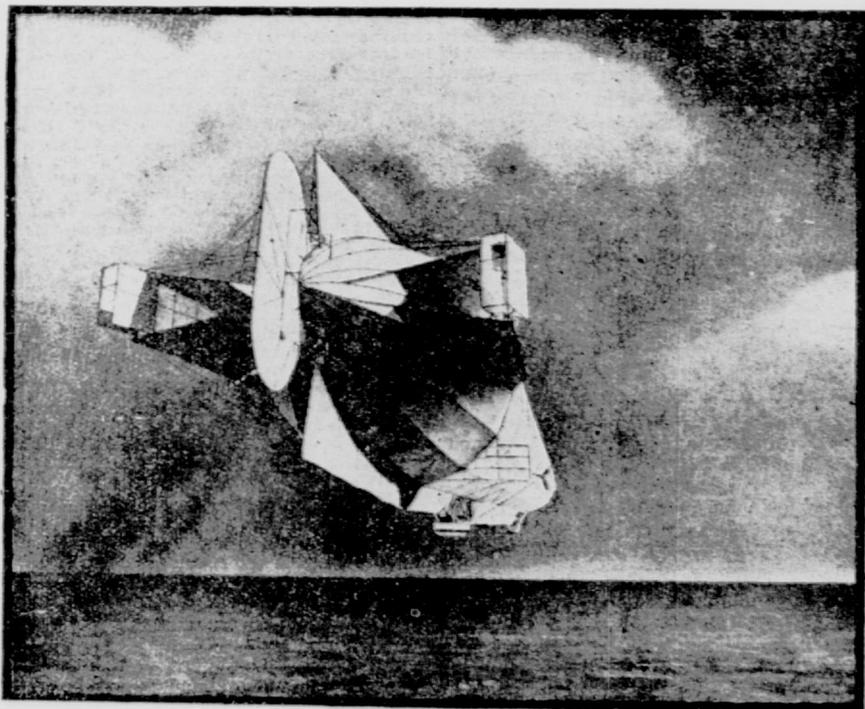
tives of one of the dominating races in New York City are to contribute some important features to the programme. Besides providing the great carnival parade they will hold musical festivals in all the boroughs. On Sunday evening, September 26, they will sing in the Hippodrome, at Sixth avenue and 44th street. It is expected that there will be three thousand singers. They will give some of the German "lieder" sung at the great Sangerfest held in June in Madison Square Garden.

On the following evening German societies will sing in the other boroughs. There will be two concerts in Brooklyn. One will be given in the 13th Regiment Armory, Sumner, Jefferson and Putnam avenues, by the United German Societies. The Apollo Club will sing at the Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue, between Flatbush avenue and Fulton street. The United Singers of Long Island will sing at the Astoria Schützen Park, Queens, and the United Sing-

ers of Staten Island will give a concert at Happy Land Park, South Beach, Richmond. In The Bronx the German Singing Societies and a chorus of children will sing at Crotona Park. On Tuesday evening, September 28, the German Liederkreis will hold a musical festival in the Metropolitan Opera House, at Broadway and 39th street Manhattan.

There will be a concert by Irish citizens of the city at Carnegie Hall, Seventh avenue and 57th street, Manhattan, on Sunday evening, September 26, at which representative Irish music will be sung in English and Gaelic. On the following Sunday evening, October 3, the People's Choral Union and instrumentalists from Frank Damrosch's New York Symphony Society, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch, will give a concert in Carnegie Hall.

These are among the more important of the many features provided to interest and entertain the visitor.



THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP: TYPE TO BE USED FOR NORTH POLE EXPLORATION.

Prince Henry of Prussia has announced that Emperor William accepts the protection of the enterprise named the German Arctic Airship Expedition, which purposes to conduct scientific research in the unknown polar seas by means of a dirigible airship. This project was initiated before Dr. Cook and Commander Peary reported having discovered the pole. The enterprise has ample financial resource, and it purposes also to develop airship building for scientific purposes. This announcement was made at a meeting held in Prince Henry's country place at

Himmelmark of persons interested in polar research. Prince Henry acted as chairman. Among those present were Count Zeppelin, Professor Hergesell, Privy Councillor Lewald of the Ministry of the Interior and Herr von Friedlander-Fuld. It is not considered that the discovery of the North Pole in any way interferes with the purposes of the expedition, which will start next season. The purpose is to reach the pole by airship and study the geological formation, etc., in the immediate vicinity.

## HOME AND FREEDOM.

For the Moderately Poor These Two Go Hand in Hand.

Modern books and plays always talk of the home as a dull, tame sort of thing with prim and old-fashioned restrictions. They always talk of going outside the home to find variety and adventure and the satisfaction of a splendid self-will. Now, this is a typical case of a rich man's opinion. The rich man knows that his own house is run by silent servants in a gigantic routine. On the other hand, he knows that if he goes out he can take risks, having money to pay for them. If the hotel does not stock something he fancies, he can pay extra to have it sent for; if his adventure ends in smashing something or somebody, he can compensate to any extent. In the beautiful words of Clough, written prophetically before the arrival of motor cars—

And if I should chance to run over a cad  
I can pay for the damage, though ever so bad.

Naturally, therefore, the rich man regards domesticity as dull and goody-goody, while he regards the streets and shops beyond as opportunities for incessant experiment and novelty. And as the rich man dictates the whole tone of that literature which is called "modern" and "advanced," we have quite forgotten what a house is to a man of small means and why the man of small means has always wanted one.

For the truth is that to the moderately poor the home is the only place of liberty. Nay, it is the only place of anarchy. It is the only spot on earth where a man can alter arrangements suddenly, make an experiment or indulge in a whim. Everywhere else he goes he must accept the strict rules of the shop, inn, club or museum that he happens to enter. He can eat his meals on the floor of his own house if he likes. I often do it myself; it gives a curious, childish, poetic, picnic feeling. There would be considerable trouble if I tried to do it in an A B C tea shop. A man can wear a dressing gown and slippers in his house, while I am sure that this would not be permitted at the Savoy, though I never actually tested the point. If you go to a restaurant you must drink some of the wines on the wine list—all of them, if you insist, but certainly some of them. But if you have a house and garden you can try to make hollyhock tea or convolvulus wine, if you like.

For a plain, hard-working man the home is not the one tame place in the world of adventure. It is the one wild place in the world of rules and set tasks. The home is the one place where he can put the carpet on the ceiling or the slates on the floor if he wants to. When a man spends every night staggering from bar to bar or from music hall to music hall we say that he is living an irregular life. But he is not; he is living a highly regular life under the dull and often oppressive laws of such places. Sometimes he is not allowed even to sit down in the bars, and frequently he is not allowed to sing in the music halls. Hotels may be defined as places where you are forced to dress, and theatres may be defined as places where you are forbidden to smoke. A man can picnic only at home.—G. K. Chesterton, in The London News.

## A WARNING.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, editor and author, is an anti-suffragette. At the Colony Club in New York, arguing the question of woman suffrage, Miss Gilder said with a smile:

"But the suffragettes must stop abusing us. They must stop likening us to the Southern slaves who didn't want freedom. Or we"—

She paused.

"It is like a remark I heard at bridge," she said. "A good player, a general, growled and complained dreadfully about his partner's blunders. The partner took all that meekly, continuing to do his poor best. But suddenly the general roared:

"You played a spade! Of all the idiotic, imbecilic!"

"Hold on. Don't go too far, general," said the other, warningly. "I can play ten times worse than this if I like, you know."

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