NOTABLE MURAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Imposing Edifices Which Will Shortly Add to New York's Wealth of Architecture.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL'S ANNEX.

Probably the Best Equipped Surgical Institution in the World Will Be the Syms Operating Theatre.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND HOTELS.

New Buildings of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and the City Mission and Tract Society.

There is not an enlightened surgeon in the world who is not interested in a certain pile of bricks and mortar which is now taking shape up town on this island.

Certainly there is not a wideawake surgeon, a medical practitioner, a hygienic or sanitary scientist or a humanitarian in New York—probably not a well informed "sawbones" in the United States—who does not know that within a few months there will stand at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue what will be in all probability the most perfect and best equipped plant in the world for the successful performance and subsequent care of surgical operations.

For many months past the attention of the scientific surgical operators of the country has been turned upon what its projectors and builders proudly claim will be the *beau ideal* surgical operating room.

It is not believed that their boast will fall short of fulfilment, for neither money, experience, time nor brains have been spared. The centres of the world have been ransacked to get the newest and best appliances that scientific thought or experience can suggest.

THE SYMS OPERATING THEATRE.

It will therefore be news of deep interest to many thousand members of the medical and surgical professions all over the country to know that in September or October next there will be thrown open for use the model surgical institution of the world—"the William J. Syms Operating Theatre of the Roosevelt Hospital," an establishment which will be unique in more senses than one.

It is certain that in no other similar establishment have such extreme precautions been taken to guard against dirt and disease.

The Syms Operating Theatre will owe its existence to the beneficence of the late William J. Syms, of this city, who died on April 2, 1889, in the seventy-first year of his age, leaving wealth aggregating $1,500,000. He had been a gunmaker in his younger days, had retired with a modest competence, and subsequent investments in real estate and railroad securities of his little fortune left him at his death a millionnaire.

For many years before his death Mr. Syms had been practically interested in charitable work for the benefit of his fellow creatures, and he had long intended to leave a large portion of his wealth for the improvement of hospital facilities, especially for the gratuitous treatment of the poor. About a year before his death, after he had given much time and thought to this project, he concluded that in consequence of the great strides of the science of surgery which had followed the introduction of what surgeons call the antiseptic treatment, no greater good could be devised than the provision of the most perfect facilities for the treatment of the injured and diseased according to the latest improvements in that direction.

Mr. Syms found on investigation that the Roosevelt Hospital, of this city, was an institution in which a great number of surgical operations were constantly being performed and that the hospital seemed to be situated in a part of the metropolis whose growth in the future would make such demands upon its facilities that the present machinery of the institution would soon be overtaxed. Consequently he decided to establish his charity in connection with the Roosevelt Hospital.

A LIBERAL PROVISION.

Mr. Syms bequeathed by will at his death $350,000 into the hands of the trustees of the hospital for the building of a model operating theatre to be provided with every appliance in the ken of modern science, and which should be used entirely for the surgical treatment of patients in the hospital and for the incidental instruction of students and practitioners having a special interest in surgery. A sufficient sum was also reserved to be invested at interest, so that the income would be enough for the maintenance of the theatre in perpetuity. In this respect also the Syms Operating Theatre will be unique, as there is not another similar establishment in the world with an independent foundation separate from the hospital in connection with which it is used. The endowment of the theatre, it is determined, can never be applied to any expenses or deficits arising in the financial management of the Roosevelt Hospital.

The trustees of the Syms legacy decided to use $175,000 for the construction of the building. The details of such a structure had for years been the subject of anxious thought on the part of a distinguished member of the surgical staff of the hospital, and he now went to Europe for the purpose of making a study of the most modern operating rooms in the surgical centres of Europe. He spent months in his inquiries, visiting chiefly Germany, Switzerland and Austria, and when he returned to this city he consulted the most experienced surgeons, architects and builders.

The result of all this care was the plans whose fruition will, as I have said, produce what it is hoped and believed will be the most perfect building of the kind in the world, according to the opinions of the most experienced surgeons and sanitarians.

The plans for the theatre were completed and the excavations for the foundation of the building begun early last April. Shortly afterward the work was stopped by a petition for the revocation of the probate of Mr. Syms' will by a sister of the testator. This contest, fortunately, was soon adjusted, the petition withdrawn, and the work on the building was resumed after only a short cessation. It has continued without interruption ever since, and the building, as stated, will be completed early in the autumn.

ITS SITUATION.

The theatre is situated on the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, on the grounds of the Roosevelt Hospital and within eleven feet of its east wing. The new building will stand 10 feet back from the house line of Ninth avenue and 24 feet back from the Fifty-ninth street building line. It will have a frontage of 110 feet on Fifty-ninth street and a depth of 75 feet on the avenue, and in the rear, parallel with the street front, it will have a reduced width of 99 feet.

The building will have a basement and three stories, and from the centre of the pile will rise a tall, conical glass dome, whose peak will be 61 feet from the level of the sidewalk. The foundation and the basement walls will be built of the native gneiss found in the soil of the site. The building above the basement will be constructed of Haverstraw brick, except the sills and lintels of the windows and doors, which will be of Westerly (R. I.) granite, while the rest of the window trimmings will be of Trenton moulded brick. Surrounding the whole building will be an open area, 4 feet wide, sunk below the level of the basement and intended to help in securing light, air, isolation and drainage.

The main entrance to the building will be on the Fifty-ninth street side, where it will be guarded with wide iron gates. Just within these gates a short flight of steps leads to a granite stoop 14 feet wide. Thence you will enter the porch formed under the arch of the entrance way, which is 10 feet 4 inches wide, 15 feet high and trimmed with Trenton brick. Over the arch of this doorway, at the height of the second story, will be a memorial tablet of granite bearing in raised letters, upon a sunken panel, the following inscription:—

THE
WILLIAM J. SYMS
OPERATING THEATRE
OF THE
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

Sash doors will open from the porch into the entrance hall, which will be 21 feet in length by 15 in width, and covered with a floor of Roman mosaic. A marble stairway on the right will lead to the floor above, and a private entrance 6 feet wide and 8 feet high at the foot of the stairway conducts the visitor into the corridor surrounding the amphitheatre, which will occupy the centre of the building.

TO THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The opening to the arena of the amphitheatre will be by the broader corridor upon the right. At the south end of this are folding screen doors, through which ingress will be had to a passageway 15 feet long by 6 feet wide. At the east end of this passageway will be another door giving entrance to what may be called "the vestibule of the arena." This will have a width of 18 feet at the back and of 12 feet at the front, with a depth of 22 feet and a height of 11 feet. The floor will be of the same Roman mosaic used elsewhere, and its walls and ceiling entirely of Italian marble.

The screen doors alluded to above, it may be explained, are merely for the purpose of preventing patients or others who may be in any of the contiguous rooms from seeing the surgeons when they pass to the laboratories from their necessarily bloody work and with the unsightly marks still upon their aprons or their hands.

THE OPERATING ROOM.

Standing at the open front of this vestibule and facing northward one will confront the amphitheatre, with a semi-circular operating arena in the middle, the steep rows of seats encircling it, and the high glass ceiling surmounted by a cone shaped glass dome.

Like the corridors the floor of the operating space will be of hard Roman mosaic, and the operating table will be of some impervious material. There will be in the arena itself at its north side a short row of seats for the use of persons who may be invited to witness operations. An iron railing surrounds this enclosure and separates from the arena six tiers of seats rising above each other in semi-circular rows at an angle of more than forty-five degrees. Here 184 students may find sitting room, and so sharp is the angle that those sitting on the topmost tier of seats will be only twenty-eight feet from the operating table.

The platforms on which the seats rest will be of slate supported by iron brackets attached to iron beams filled in with fireproof material. The general slope of the seats will also be sustained by iron beams filled with fireproof material and covered on top with asphalt.

The seats will thus be without "raisers" and open for the purpose of enabling a stream of water from a hose to be freely played upon them, the water running down the asphalt incline and carried off by pipes into the basement. The material of the seats themselves has not yet been selected, but a paper composition is talked of.

NO WOODWORK ANYWHERE.

The walls above the highest row of seats will be wainscoted with Italian marble to a height of five feet and above that of hard finished plaster. The ceiling will be forty feet above the floor of the arena and composed of glass in iron frames, hemispherical in shape, the sides sloping up on the north, east and west to a level surface at the top.

The sloping sides will be divided into three skylights, each 10x16 feet, and the central skylight 22 x28 feet. Over this will be the coneshape glass dome, which will be conspicuous from the outside. A stairway from the attic will give access into the space between the glass ceiling and the glass roof for the purpose of washing the glass inside and out.

No wood will be used in the construction of any part of the amphitheatre, and there will be no sharp edges or corners anywhere for dust to lodge on.

It is claimed that this amphitheatre will be the ideal operating room. It will fulfil in the highest degree all the conditions of the non-absorbent and thoroughly washable theatre.

THE HEBREW GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The new wing of the Orphan Asylum and Home of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society has very nearly reached completion, and the new building will be dedicated and opened before the close of the present month. The main building of this institution used to be the Soldiers' Home, and while it answered well enough at first it has long been insufficient to accommodate the small army of children which the Guardian Society has under its care.

The illustration shows the main building, with the new wing on the left.

The new wing joins the main building on the south and extends along the Grand Boulevard a distance of 116 feet to the corner of 150th street, with a depth on the 150th street side of about sixty-six feet. It is six stories high, including a high basement. Its walls are built of red brick and terra cotta, in an adaptation of the French Renaissance style, so as to be in harmony with the main building, the ultimate intention of the society being to add another wing, just like this one, to the other side of the building, extending as far as the corner of 151st street.

The dining rooms and kitchens are in what is called the basement of the building, although the ground slopes away at such a steep grade at the corner that the so-called basement has plenty of light and air, and is really a clear story. The first floor is divided into reception rooms, parlors, Board of Managers' room, &c. The second floor is used for schoolrooms, playrooms and for similar purposes, and the three upper stories are devoted to the dormitories, hospital, &c.

No expense nor trouble has been spared to make the new building as near perfection as possible in the way of safety from fire and freedom from the possibilities of disease, and the building appears to be a model in these respects.

Realizing the dangers of housing many hundreds of young children under one roof the building is as nearly fireproof and infection proof as it can be made. The interior stairways are of stone and iron, and there are three enclosed iron fire escapes outside the building as well, one connecting directly with the main building.

No more wood has been used in the interior finishing than was absolutely necessary. The door and window casings are of Portland and Keene cements, which are not only fireproof but germproof. There is no soft wood to absorb the poison of disease in case of a contagion breaking out among the children. The floors are wood because stone or tiling, it was feared, would be too cold for the feet of young children. But specially prepared yellow pine has been used, the resin in which is a disinfectant, and is said by sanitary experts to be wholesome and safe. Hospitals are arranged so that there can be complete isolation of cases of contagious disease.

The new wing has cost $30,000. The architect, J. H. Duncan, of No. 287 Broadway, says that he has had *carte blanche* in the matter of expense for the purpose of making the house a model in the way of assuring the safety, comfort and health of the little wards of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

The society has so many children to care for that they were obliged to lease a building on Second avenue for the use of the girls. When the new building is opened it will be devoted mainly to the female wards.

FIFTH AVENUE'S CHANGES.

Slowly but surely is Fifth avenue below Central Park losing altogether its old time character and appearance.

It is comparatively a few years ago since the avenue was looked upon as sacredly devoted to the private residences of wealthy people, and one might walk miles along this fashionable street and see nothing to break the monotony of costly but rather gloomy rows of brown stone mansions.

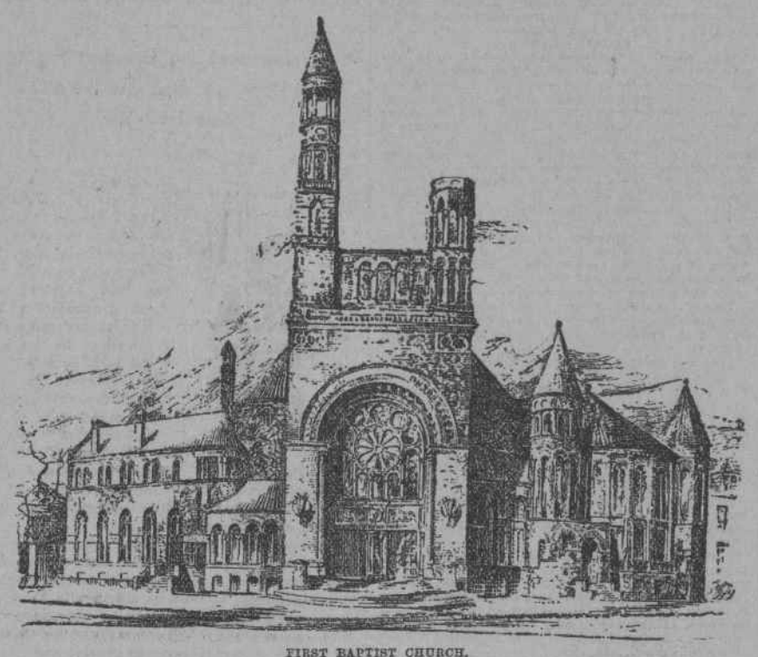
There was some grumbling when a few very elegant and high priced hotels presumed to open their doors on Fifth avenue, and imposing and fashionable as these hotels were their presence was looked upon as a detriment and an intrusion.

But when, scarcely more than a lustrum since, a few of the older brown stone fronts on lower Fifth avenue were turned into the shops of milliners, French dressmakers, decorators and furniture dealers, then, indeed, did it seem as though this iconoclastic invasion of trade upon the sacred precincts of the avenue was something quite too awful to contemplate.

And yet, so rapidly do we move in New York, and so swift and remorseless is what we call "the march of improvement," that now the lower end of Fifth avenue is becoming one long line of shops and stores, office buildings and hotels.

Even the Astors—the family that stands for all that is conservative in New York's history—are to desert their old homesteads on Fifth avenue and build a big hotel where these two famous family mansions now stand covering the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The Stewart mansion has become a club house, a big newspaper office and a piano warehouse have been built opposite August Belmont's house, and now—shades of the patriarchs!—a butcher shop is to be opened on the corner of Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue!

Yes; it is only a question of a brief time when the avenue below Fifty-ninth street will be given up to trade, and the great thoroughfare will be the favorite location for fine, handsome club houses, imposing hotels, great office buildings, public halls and big stores and warehouses.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE HOLLAND HOUSE.

On the southwest corner of Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue—only three blocks from the proposed Astor Hotel—there is now approaching completion one of the costliest and handsomest hotel buildings in New York. It is to be called Holland House—a name full of historical suggestions, carrying one back to London in the last century, and yet an appropriate name for New York, reminding us, as it does, of our Knickerbocker forefathers.

Holland House, without a stick of furniture in it and just as it leaves the builder's hands, will cost nearly $2,000,000. The price of the six city lots which it occupies—100 feet on Fifth avenue and 150 feet on Thirtieth street—was $800,000. The building itself will require the expenditure of over $1,000,000 before completion. Mrs. Mary J. Van Doren is the owner and her son-in-law, General Edward H. Ripley, president of the Raritan River Railroad, has general charge of the work. The architects who have planned the structure, and who will have it ready to open for business in the fall, are Messrs. George Edward Harding & Gooch, of No. 40 Exchange place.

A PLEASING STRUCTURE.

It will be seen from the accompanying picture that the new hotel is an imposing and pleasing structure. It will be ten stories in height and the fronts on both streets will be constructed of Indiana limestone—a building material so sightly to look upon that one wonders why this is the only hotel building in New York in which it has been used.

The fronts of the building are not monotonous, as high square edifices are apt to be, because the architects have added four rows of bay windows which tower from story to story, while others of the windows are cut through graceful arches and embrasures. The avenue front, furthermore, is ornamented with a handsome portico fifty feet long, resting upon four pillars, between which the visitor passes to the main entrance of the building. All the windows are large, too, which is another point not always found in hotels.

The restaurant will occupy the entire ground floor on the right of the main entrance and will have twelve big windows on both the avenue and Thirtieth street. This room will be 120x50 feet with a fifteen foot ceiling. A café for gentlemen, 30x80, will occupy the street floor on the left of the Fifth avenue entrance. Besides the two entrances on Fifth avenue there will be another door from Thirtieth street, all opening into wide corridors leading to a large rotunda, where the hotel offices will be situated. A barroom, 30 by 40 feet in dimensions, and a reading room, 40 by 20 feet, will open upon the rotunda.

The basement of the building is twelve feet high and exceptionally well lighted. Here will be situated what is claimed to be one of the largest and most complete hotel kitchens in New York. The barber shop, lavatories, billiard room, &c., will be on this floor.

Five elevators of the latest improvements will run from the basement to the tenth floor.

THE GUESTS' ROOMS.

On the second floor, Fifth avenue front, is the public parlor, a well proportioned room, 50 by 25 feet. A grand promenade containing 1,500 feet will be the most prominent and novel feature of the second story. The halls and corridors all through the house are very wide and spacious.

The corner suite on the second floor will consist of a parlor 25x25, connected with which are three bedrooms and two baths. There are twenty-three guest rooms on this floor, nearly all with baths attached. A small dining room or ordinary and a hall for nurses and children are also located on the second floor. The third, fourth and fifth floors each contain forty-two rooms, twelve of which are parlors. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth floors are also devoted entirely to guests' rooms, there being numerous private parlors and suites on every floor.

The entire number of guest rooms is 350. They are all of good size, averaging about twenty feet square. The interior finish and decorations will be of the best quality and in quiet taste. Hard woods, birch and oak will be freely used. Incandescent lights will be used everywhere, and the plumbing, electric annunciators and other conveniences will be of the latest improvements.

Kinsley & Baumann, of Chicago, where they are known as the proprietors of a famous restaurant, have become the lessees of the Holland House on a twenty years' contract.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church, to be erected on the northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Seventy-ninth street, on a lot 100 feet by 125 feet, is unique in plan. The auditorium, which is a large one for a church of these dimensions, is eliptical in form with its greatest axis on the diagonal line of the lot, with the lecture room and church parlors on the Boulevard side and the Sunday school accommodations on the Seventy-ninth street side.

The church is to be built of a yellow cream terra cotta brick, trimmed with nearly white terra cotta, on a base of Milford granite carried up to the first story window sills, which is a broken line, and red Potsdam steps, adding much to the harmony of colors. The roofs exposed are to be covered with dark plum colored Spanish tiles, and with their color and texture are expected to add much to the architectural values.

The form of the exterior is the outgrowth of the internal arrangement, covered in a simple manner, and the architectural detail will be Byzantine in character.

The main entrance, which is on the long axis of the auditorium and facing both boulevard and street, will be the principal point of interest in the façade, and besides giving a grand entrance 22 feet wide into and from the auditorium, also includes in its setting a fine stained glass window filled with a study of appropriate symbols, and, with the strong light to which it will be exposed, will fill the auditorium with a flood of rich color, and at night when the building is lighted will add to the invitation of welcome.

This group will be framed in one deep arched opening, elaborated with well selected details. The remaining portions of the façade will be simple in detail and depend principally upon its form and the groupings of openings for effect.

THE AUDITORIUM.

The auditorium is 60x80 feet on the main floor, without including the baptistry, will seat over seven hundred, not including balconies, and is 62 feet from floor to the ceiling in the centre. The ceiling is made up of two half wagon vaults that spring from the side walls and meet a longitudinal beam from which springs a complete wagon vault in the centre.

The baptistry is covered with a half dome, and about one-half of the ceiling is tinted glass leaded in patterns and through which the light will be taken that lights the auditorium. The room will be finished with cream enamelled wood work, including pews, with dark mahogany trimmings, and the walls and ceilings in yellows and red browns.

There is a balcony over the vestibule that will seat about eighty people, and the large lecture room arranged to be thrown into the auditorium makes it possible to seat over one thousand people at any time. The lecture room is on the ground floor, with a separate entrance on the Boulevard, and will give comfortable sittings to 225 people, and is to be finished in oak.

The church parlors are directly over, and are to be finished with enamelled woodwork, making a charming apartment, with its three fireplaces and cosey corners. It will be connected to the kitchen in the basement with a dumb waiter for the convenience of the ladies.

The Sunday school rooms will accommodate about four hundred and fifty scholars and are arranged as a large assembly room with classrooms around, and in mezzanine stories, which can be thrown into the main room with rolling partitions. The room will be finished in oak and have its own entrance on Seventy-ninth street.

In the basement is arranged a young men's reading room, with racks and bookcases, large fireplace and ample light. This department will have its separate entrance through a vestibule on the Boulevard side, and can be reached from any portion of the church by means of a stairway leading to the main corridor.

The pastor's study opens from the lecture room, and the robing rooms for candidates are immediately in the rear of the baptistry. Quarters for the sexton in charge are provided over the Sunday school rooms.

The entire plan is thrown together by means of a wide corridor running around the auditorium proper. The building will be provided with every convenience, the heating, lighting and ventilating to be done in the most approved manner, with many improvements not usual in such work. The decoration of the auditorium itself is expected to be unique of its kind.

The architect of the new structure is George Keister, of No. 55 West Thirty-third street.

THE MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Another new structure which will be dedicated to the cause of philanthropy and Christian charity is a chapel on Second street near Second avenue—Nos. 59 to 63 Second street—which is being erected through the efforts of the New York City Mission and Tract Society. J. C. Cody & Co., of No. 111 Broadway, are the architects who have the work in charge and they promise the building will be ready for occupancy early in the fall.

The new structure is to be a church and Sunday school. It will occupy a plot of ground about 80 feet front by 100 feet deep and will cost $65,000. The building will have a front of Indiana limestone and the architecture will be English Gothic in style, with high windows, but no towers. The peak of the roof will be about fifty feet high.

The interior finish will be in natural woods. It will be plain, but substantial and in good taste. The auditorium of the church will have an open timbered roof and be lighted by stained glass windows. There will be accommodations in the church for about one thousand worshippers.

There will be a large and well lighted basement beneath the church, big enough for from twelve to fifteen hundred Sunday school children. This floor will be divided into twenty separate rooms for the various Sunday school classes and for a reading room. A large space has been left at the rear for a gymnasium which the Mission Society has in contemplation.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

The new public school house for the Twenty-second ward, now in course of construction, and a good picture of which is given in these columns, will be finished and opened by the 1st of next November. The building occupies a plot 100x125 feet on the corner of 168th street and Amsterdam avenue. The structure itself will cover seventy per cent of the land, the rest being used for courtyards, etc.

The edifice will be a handsome and commodious one and it will have all the improvements which the wide experience of George W. Debevoise, the architect of the Board of Education, can suggest. The two front walls of the building are of Irish limestone and Bedford limestone trimmed with Columbus buff brick. There are iron girders throughout, with wooden beams, the ceilings of stamped steel and the interior finish hard woods.

There are four floors—a playroom and three class room stories. It is intended to have two departments in the school—a male grammar and a mixed primary—which will use six classrooms, which have accommodations for about 1,500 scholars.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

There are nine stairways of iron and stone, and there will be ample exits and entrances on both streets, ten in all. The most thoughtful care has been used to make the building fireproof in every way. Only steam heating will be used—a combination of what is known as the direct and indirect systems.

The system of ventilation is peculiar. It will be by means of registers and ducts in the walls, running independently from each class room to the attic, and then conducted to a hot air chamber under the roof, whence it is expelled through the louvre or open ventilators at the ridge pole of the roof.

The sanitary arrangements are all provided with automatic flushing apparatus which can be set to run every three minutes or every three hours, and are connected directly with the sewer lines, which are exposed in the cellar until they reach the front of the building, when descent is made under the ground to the sewer.

LIGHT AND AIR.

All the classrooms are to be provided with a transom sash at each window, and each sash will have a movable ventilating grill to admit additional fresh air beside that which will come through the wall ventilators. The amount of window space is twenty-eight per cent of the floor space.

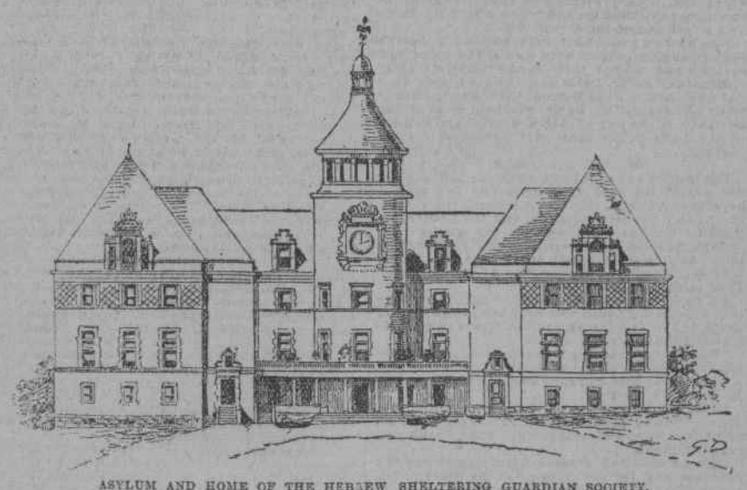
All the side walls are to be finished with sand finish, so that reflective surfaces will not be presented, and in order to secure the positive action of light and a distribution without injurious effects upon the eyes of the scholars.

The floors of all the rooms are of yellow pine, cut across the grain in "comb grained," as it is called, so that there can be no slivers or splinters to hurt the feet of the children.

What is called "furring hick" is used throughout the building on the inside of the walls, dispensing with the use of wood furring or lathing, so that the plastering is done directly upon the wall, thereby preventing the passage of fire and the accumulation of vermin.

The cost of the new schoolhouse, furnished, will be about $170,000.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE.



ASYLUM AND HOME OF THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

ORGANIZATION OF ITS MEDICAL BOARD AND FEATURES IN ITS WIDE SCHEME OF USEFULNESS.

The New York Bacteriological Institute has at last been organized and the general public can congratulate itself that within a short time New York will have an institution which will be similar to Pasteur's Institute in Paris and Koch's Hygienic Institute in Berlin. It will depend to a very great extent upon the generosity of the public whether or not this American enterprise shall surpass in usefulness its European rivals.

This week the formal announcement of the purposes of the institute will be made, and an appeal will be made to that large class of citizens who are sufficiently patriotic to desire to see an enterprise of such merit succeed according to its lofty aims. This circular and appeal will embody to a limited extent the reasons for the existence of such an institution, and also to the peculiar fitness of Dr. Paul Gibier, of the New York Pasteur Institute, to be president of the medical staff. As organized last week, the medical staff of the Bacteriological Institute is composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Paul Gibier, president; Professor C. A. Dorcmus, M. D., Ph. D.; Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the New York Board of Health; Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. Alexander Lambord, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. G. G. Van Schaick, Dr. F. C. Husson and Dr. A. Lélèré.

HOW THE INSTITUTE WAS BEGUN.

The institute was incorporated several weeks ago when the excitement concerning Koch's paralteloid was at its height. The incorporators were notable men—all of them. They were and still are Frederic R. Coudert, Hector de Castro, Florian Grosjean, R. Braxton Henry, Theron L. Carman, C. W. Stemmler, E. Augustus Neresheimer and L. C. Lepage.

When Dr. Gibier arrived here and established his Pasteur Institute in West Tenth street he devoted himself not alone to the study of hydrophobic innoculation, but also to the study of bacteria in all their known conditions. The use of them or their toxic properties upon diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis and hydrophobia formed his special study. But such investigations, even in a limited way, demand a very considerable expenditure, and not very long ago Dr. Gibier found that his practice and the demands which were made upon his time by persons desiring innoculation against rabies prevented his giving the attention to the other studies that they deserved.

He could not apply to the municipality or to the general government as he might have done in Europe. He was compelled to depend absolutely upon his own efforts, and as out of 800 hydrophobia patients only 300 or less paid even a nominal sum for his aid he at last decided that he would have to give up his laboratory work. He mentioned this necessity to some of his friends and the result was the organization of this institute.

The incorporators conceived the advantages which would result from the institute, and they pledged themselves to at least start the ball a-rolling, with the belief that once the public was aware of the inestimable good which would accrue from the treatment of contagious diseases on the new principles opened up by the new system of scientific and not empirical medicine.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The new institute as proposed will have a laboratory which will be superior to any now in existence for the study and application of experimental and scientific therapeutics. Here bacteriology will have an opportunity to reach that development which will secure the most accurate and satisfactory results. With the laboratory a hospital is contemplated, where a certain number of cases may be received and treated under conditions which will inevitably prove or disprove the efficacy of certain remedies, and prove absolutely whether their curative properties are absolute or whether they require aid from other supplementary methods.

Then a free dispensary will be also made a part of the institute, where the poor will be treated by the medical staff of the institution, and where especial attention will be paid to phthisical and other tubercular diseases. The incorporators and members of the medical staff have firm confidence in the establishment of the institute upon a firm financial basis. But whatever be the result of the appeal to the public the institute is an assured fact and will be established with a limited power to do the work which is cut out for it.

TO THE POVERTY LINE.

[From the Troy Northern Budget.]

The collar and linen goods manufacturers of Troy never had such a successful six months in business as the last. The McKinley tariff bill gave them all the protection they asked for, and gave their business a great boom. Some of them are celebrating their prosperity by cutting down to starvation point the wages of the poor girls who have made their fortunes. They are living in elegant mansions, building great additions to their mammoth establishments, living in luxury and wearing "purple and fine linen," while the girls they employ are having their wages cut down to the poverty line. The impression produced on the community by the last cut of wages and the strike is a painful one, and we hope the manufacturers will speedily get out of the bad attitude they now occupy.

JUDAIC JUSTICE VERSUS CHRISTIAN GRACE.

The Rev. Dr. Kohler, of Temple Beth-El, Commends the Mosaic Code.

ISRAEL'S ENDURING TRAITS.

Substantial Monument of the Progress and Usefulness of Saugerties Baptists.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of Temple Beth-El, preached yesterday on the theme "Righteousness." In part he said:—Ethics is the cry of the age. Yet what is the soul and essence of ethics? Judaism answers—Righteousness is the corner stone of the world.

The classical nations of antiquity lent our civilization all the charms of beauty, all the architectonic grandeur of its art and science; Judaism provided the solid foundation by presenting a new code of morals, of which justice was the central idea.

Far from being superseded by Christian or more modern systems of ethics, Jewish ethics, with righteousness as its essence and kernel, still offers the only solid basis for human society to build on.

There is a sort of granite strength and endurance both in the laws given by Moses to runaway slaves and in the race destined to preserve them amid all the trials and tribulations of centuries. There is, to be sure, something stern and rigid in the Jewish law, but let us not forget that righteousness is the only means of moulding a character of individuals and of nations.

RABBI KOHLER.

We may admire the lofty lessons of the Nazarene Preacher, but we cannot be blind to the fact that this very Christian principle of love has led the nations and their rulers for centuries to trample upon the rights of conscience and to corrupt justice.

Love is always apt to be partial, justice is nothing if not universal. The Russian Czar considers himself a Christian ruler. I trust he does not call himself a just ruler.

Justice is the cause of God. Justice to all classes and all claims! "Favor not the poor in his cause!" says the law. Allow not your sympathy to upset the claim of the wealthy. Judaism beholds in the man who steals leather from the rich in order to give shoes to the indigent not a saint but a sinner.

Justice to all men and all opinions of men is the last and most significant doctrine of Judaism. How can man be just to his fellow man as long as his God is himself a type of injustice? Teach men that people are consigned to eternal doom for not being born and raised in the faith that saves from perdition and they cannot help rendering this accursed race the target of calumny and persecution. Let once the Christian pulpits over the wide globe ring with the glad message of justice to the Jew, of justice to man, no matter what he believes of justice here on earth and justice in the realm of heavenly salvation, and like Miriam watching her brother Moses love cannot stand afar, but will hail the day when mother and child will sit at the same table and praise the same Father, the God whose justice and love are the pillars of the world.

BAPTISTS IN SAUGERTIES.

AN OLD CONGREGATION TO MOVE INTO A HANDSOME NEW CHURCH.

The First Baptist congregation of Saugerties, in Ulster county, are rejoicing over the approach to completion of their handsome new church, which vies with any for beauty and convenience between New York and Albany.

The new church is built in the undecorated Romanesque style, and was designed by Architect M. H. Hubbard, of Utica. It is built of the best selected Hudson River brick and trimmed with rock faced North River bluestone.

SAUGERTIES BAPTIST CHURCH.

The corner stone was set last Decoration Day by John H. Jones, senior deacon of the church and chairman of the Building Committee.

The building stands on the west side of Partition street, the main avenue of the village, and occupies a plot of ground 100 by 125 feet in size. On the southeast corner a tower 16 feet square, with a pyramidal spire, rises to the height of 130 feet.

The main entrance is in the tower, through a handsome vestibule floored with Minton tile. The main auditorium is 51 by 52 feet in size, the pews being arranged in a semi-circle in raised tiers and sloping toward the pulpit, which is placed at the west end of the church. The ceilings are about 35 feet in height above the floor, with an elegant skylight of colored cathedral glass in the centre, and to which the groined arches of the ceilings rest.

The organ loft is directly back of the pulpit upon a gallery eight feet higher than the pulpit platform. The baptistry and robing rooms are directly back of the pulpit, under the organ loft. A beautiful oil painting representing a scene on the River Jordan forms a fitting background to the baptistry.

The first Baptist congregation of Saugerties was organized in 1833. The first house of worship occupied by the congregation stood on Partition, nearly opposite Clermont street, and was erected in 1837. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Z. Grinnell, pastor of the old Cannon Street Baptist Church of this city. The original church has been occupied up to date and is still standing, and from this the Saugerties Baptists will move to their new home just as soon as it is ready.

The first regular pastor of the congregation was Thomas Larcombe, and the present pastor is the Rev. Robert Conkling.

My thoughts wander back to a time long ago when I had
the light heart of a boy;
When life's disappointments were yet far away and the
future a vista of joy.
I see the old homestead among the green trees, and the
orchard and tall, waving corn;
I hear now the children, the chickens, the cows and the
sound of the old dinner horn.
I see my dear mother, with apron and cap, as she stands
in the old kitchen door;
With sleeves rolled up neatly from dear, honest hands,
'most as brown as the dress that she wore.
But clearest of all the dear visions of home, the home I
shall see nevermore,
Is—maybe you'll laugh, but 'tis sacred to me—the clay-
hardened, old kitchen floor.
This old fashioned kitchen was built on the ground, and
the floor made of hard, yellow clay,
Worn smoother and harder by feet, faithful feet that
traversed it many a day.
A noiseless and beautiful floor 'twas to me; not a spot
nor a speck could be seen
The fine polished floors of a palace could not be more
cleanly or dainty, I ween.
I went once again, in the long after years, just to look
on this sacred old floor,
And I felt the same longing for puddings and pies that I
felt in the days gone before;
A hunger of mind and of body and soul softly crept in my
turbulent life,
Then fully awake to the trials and woes that fill up the
measure of strife.
A boy's tender love and a man's bitter tears were blended
as never before,
When on the dear door, overlaid with love steps, I looked
from the desolate door;
Then like the direst exile, who bore where he went
sacred soil from the land of his birth,
I took just a clod of the clay from the floor as my most
sacred treasure on earth.

MARGARET ANDREWS OLDHAM.