

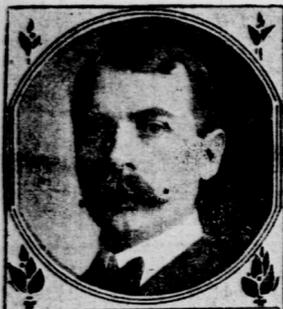
O'KEEFE SWAPS JOBS

TRADES WITH W. F. BAKER.

Deputy Police Commissioner and Civil Service Head Seek Change.

A swap in jobs between Arthur J. O'Keefe, First Deputy Police Commissioner, and William F. Baker, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, completely mystified the politicians yesterday.

WILLIAM F. BAKER.



ARTHUR J. O'KEEFE.

City officials who exchanged offices yesterday.

member of the commission, was elected president yesterday. Commissioner O'Keefe leaves a \$6,000 place to accept one paying \$5,000 in the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. O'Keefe said last night to a reporter of The Tribune: "I am leaving the Police Department and entering on my new duties with great pleasure. There has been no friction between myself and my superiors, and I believe the change to be agreeable and pleasant all around.

Mr. O'Keefe said last night to a reporter of The Tribune: "I am leaving the Police Department and entering on my new duties with great pleasure. There has been no friction between myself and my superiors, and I believe the change to be agreeable and pleasant all around.

All sorts of rumors concerning the reasons for the change were in circulation. One was that Senator McCarren was disappointed in O'Keefe and had asked for his retirement from the office in Brooklyn. When Senator McCarren was asked about it he said:

There's quite a Row about Unsanitary Bakeshops

We don't know how bad or how good they are.

The papers say some startling things and the health boards are stirred up.

It seems an opportune time to say that the most nourishing bread in existence is not in the shape of bread at all, but is composed of granules.

That's GRAPE-NUTS.

No bread in the world is so nutritious, for Grape-Nuts food is made of entire wheat and barley and goes through various processes of baking, during which the starch part is turned into a form of sugar to be seen glistening in minute particles on each granule of Grape-Nuts.

The factories are the world's standard for cleanliness and sanitary conditions.

Scores of visitors are escorted thru the factories each day and see just how Grape-Nuts and Postum are made and how immaculately clean every nook and corner is.

Come; you all are welcome.

If you can't come, send a postal with address carefully written and we'll mail free the beautifully illustrated book, "The Door Unbolted."

It takes one all thru and the pictures show the interesting machines at work.

Grape-Nuts food and Postum are never touched by human hands in the processes of making.

There's happy health with Postum and Grape-Nuts, and

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

are practically so, the president not interfering with the other commissioners.

The Mayor added that President Baker was somewhat tired of his place on the commission and would be glad of the change to the Police Department. The two men therefore agreed to exchange, with the Mayor's permission.

The Mayor said there was some talk of making the salary of the First Deputy Police Commissioner \$7,000. This would make a raise of \$1,000, although Commissioner O'Keefe's salary was raised \$2,000, from \$4,000 to \$6,000, last year.

A story that was being told about the City Hall was to the effect that Baker and O'Keefe had spoken to each other about making the change and had agreed to make it if Mayor McClellan assented.

Commissioner O'Keefe had charge of the police during the Brooklyn Rapid Transit riots over the 10-cent fare to Coney Island in the summer of 1906. He was on the job actively and daily during that time. While he was Deputy Commissioner he saw active service all over his district. Although he was willing enough, it is said, to go on with his duties as First Deputy Police Commissioner if the Mayor and Commissioner Bingham thought it necessary, he is said to be very glad to take up the work in the Civil Service Commission, which may be as arduous, but which through the change may be more pleasant.

Commissioner Baker is another Brooklyn man, living at No. 450 Greene avenue, and has served as Civil Service Commissioner since February 1, 1905. The other member of the Civil Service Commission is R. Ross Appleton.

When Commissioner Bingham announced the resignation of Mr. O'Keefe he added: "His services were good and satisfactory."

Commissioner Baker was formerly private secretary to Bird S. Coler when the latter was a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Coler resigned from the commission early in 1905 and Mr. Baker was made president of the body. He is a Democrat and a member of the Kings County regular organization.

Mr. Bingham in accepting the resignation of Mr. O'Keefe sent him a letter in his own hand in which he said:

Your letter of resignation as First Deputy Police Commissioner has been received, and I thank you for your verbal information as to the circumstances attending it. Your administration of your duties for the two years during which you have served with me has been tactful, energetic, untiring and satisfactory, and I thank you for the help you have given me. Your resignation is accepted, to take effect at 12:30 p. m., January 9, 1908.

With sincere regrets at our official separation and wishing you the best of good fortune, I am very truly yours,

THEODORE A. BINGHAM.

Commissioner Bingham later expressed sorrow at losing Mr. O'Keefe from the department. "Mr. O'Keefe had been a good, faithful worker," he said, "and I am sorry to lose him. He needed a rest, as he has had no vacation since he entered the department. I believe the place he will now take will not be so arduous as the one he held in the Police Department."

SETS P. S. C. AFTER HEATING COMPANY.

Governor Hughes Asked to Seek Extension of Jurisdiction and Save Pavements.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, wrote to Governor Hughes yesterday asking for an amendment to the Public Service Commission law which will extend the jurisdiction of the commission to the New York Steam Heating Company. Mr. Thompson said that an investigation of the pavements showed that their quick disintegration was due in hundreds of cases in the lower part of the city to the steam heating company's pipes wearing out and the steam rotting the pavements.

He said that the city had sustained heavy damages on this account. He wrote to President Willcox of the commission requesting a revocation of the franchise of the company, and was informed that the commission had no jurisdiction.

LANTRY REINSTATES P. F. RYAN.

Fire Commissioner Lantry reinstated Patrick F. Ryan yesterday, who, as head of the department of construction and repairs, was removed by Commissioner Sturges in the administration of Mayor Low. When the Legislature empowered the Fire Commissioner to reinstate a deposed officer or fireman if the findings warranted, Ryan applied for reappointment. The Court of Appeals had refused to reverse the opinion of Commissioner Sturges.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 9.—Urban Angney, twenty-two years old, captain of last year's football team of Kansas University, committed suicide here to-day by jumping from the dome of Frazier Hall, at the university grounds.

FISH ANSWERS FILED.

Hostility Admitted, but Charges He Began Litigation.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—With the implied purpose of countervailing the charges made by Stuyvesant Fish in his suit to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to pay the Illinois Central Railroad, held by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, an answer by the Illinois Central Railroad Company was filed in the Superior Court in this city to-day. Accompanying the answer were affidavits by Edward H. Harriman, Walter Luitzen, John Jacob Astor, Alexander G. Hackstaff, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John W. Astor, Robert Walton Goetz and Charles W. Peabody. The documents admit the existence of hostility toward Mr. Fish, but it is declared that this hostility is due to the actions of Mr. Fish in beginning the litigation. Messrs. Goetz and Peabody each denies that Harriman dominates and influences him.

Mr. Harriman avers that he does not dominate or influence Goetz or Peabody or any of the directors of the Illinois Central. Each of the affidavits denies having voted prejudicially to the interests of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and declares that the only dealings had between that company and the Union Pacific within the last two years have been agreements for connecting their tracks and the use of the station of the Union Pacific at Omaha, both of which were recommended, it is pointed out, by Mr. Fish, and for the interchange of traffic and division of rates, in which, it is said, no change has been made or proposed within a year.

It is declared that it would not have been futile for Mr. Fish to have made application to the directors to bring suit, as alleged by Mr. Fish. It is denied that a majority of the directors had been advised when suit was begun by Mr. Fish, or that they would have "regarded the bringing of the suit as a groundless and vexatious action." Harriman and the others deny that they entertain such personal hostility against Mr. Fish as would have made them vote against any resolution to bring suit if they regarded the bringing of such suit as being for the best interests of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. They insist that much of the hostility now existing is due to the bringing of the suit and to the charges made by Mr. Fish. In the answer of the railroad company, it is set forth there is no knowledge of an alleged plan to dominate or control it or to control interstate commerce and so eliminate competition. In conclusion, the answer asks that the suit be dismissed in so far as the railroad is concerned in the litigation.

SUGAR TRANSFERS SLOW.

Brokers Complain About Delay in Making Changes of Stock.

Complaint was made by many brokerage houses yesterday over the delay in making transfers of American Sugar stock since the books were opened a week ago to-day. The greatest delay was said to be in odd share lots, although some brokers said that they had not yet received the one share stock certificates deposited for transfer on Monday.

It was said that in hundred lots such a transfer should not take more than twenty-four hours. As the commission houses cannot borrow money on stock in transfer, the delay causes considerable hardship, particularly if it is for a large amount of stock. It also causes a scarcity of stock in the loan crowd. Some brokers called attention to this latter fact as no doubt suiting the purposes of the so-called "insiders" in American Sugar, but the general opinion was that the delay was due to the recent great market activity in the stock, which had caught the company unprepared to handle the large amount of shares deposited for transfer.

This reason for the delay was substantiated by C. R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Heike said that the office had been swamped with stock deposited for transfer since the books opened, and that while it had hurried the work as much as possible it had not had time to take care of all the stock that came in, and the delay in making the transfers was unavoidable. He said that there were 1,600 new stockholders, and that a great many of the old stockholders had transferred their stock. The company has 15,000 stockholders.

The head of a large brokerage house, in commenting on the delay in transferring Sugar stock, said that a great deal of it was doubtless due to the fact that in the late panic much of the stock was bought in small lots, which took more time to transfer than hundred share lots. He also called attention to the fact that most of the stock is held in New England, where the unit of trading is fifty shares, and that not being listed on the Boston Stock Exchange it had to be bought in New York, where the unit is one hundred shares. This, he explained, required the stock to be split up, which took time.

Another cause for delay, this man said, was that the company, following old established methods, kept its books closed a week at a time preceding the quarterly dividend periods, and that the last time they were closed was in the big slump in the stock following the death of President Havemeyer. As a result of the heavy sales in this period, he added, there was a tremendous accumulation of stock to be transferred when the books opened on January 3.

GRAND JURY HEARS WOODRUFF.

Asks Him About Thomases' Connection with Provident Life.

Timothy L. Woodruff testified yesterday before the grand jury which is investigating financial institutions in Manhattan about the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. It was said at the offices of the society that the grand jury inquiry had nothing to do with the society's present status, but dealt entirely with the connection of E. R. and O. F. Thomas with it. "The grand jury," said Henry Moir, the attorney of the society, "wants to know why the Thomases accumulated such a large amount of cash assets and why they deposited these assets in their string of banks."

Robert Joyce, a messenger of the Tremont branch of the Hamilton bank, spent over two hours before the jurors. There will be no indictments handed down this week.

NEW SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Settles Discard by Removing Three and Taking Back Two.

The Mayor removed yesterday as members of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission Daniel Lewis, O. H. Landreth and Andrew J. Provost, Jr. He has requested Dr. George A. Soper and James H. Fuertes to withdraw their resignations, which they had previously tendered to him, and to continue to serve as members of this commission. They have complied with this request.

To fill the three existing vacancies the Mayor has appointed H. De Berkeley Parsons, consulting engineer, No. 22 William street; Charles BooySmith, consulting engineer, No. 71 Broadway; Dr. Linsky R. Williams, No. 829 Madison avenue.

This commission was appointed to investigate the sewage of New York Bay and rivers. It has made a report of the work done and asked for \$5,000 more. It had received \$10,000. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused the additional sum. President McGowan was appointed a committee of one to find out the cause for the discussion among the commissioners. Dr. Soper and Mr. Fuertes, it was learned, could not agree with the other commissioners.

WANT HAVEMEYER WILL PROBATED.

Application was made in this city yesterday by the law firm of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, for the probate of the will of Henry O. Havemeyer. William E. Carnochan, a member of the firm, who represented the Havemeyer interests, said yesterday: "The entire estate is given in trust for the benefit of the widow and children at the home, at No. 1 East 66th street, with its contents and \$50,000 a year, was left to Mrs. Havemeyer. There were no public bequests. The three Havemeyer children are Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Miss Electra Havemeyer and Horace Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer's real estate holdings in this city include the St. Paul Building, at Broadway, Ann street; an office building at Broadway and Prince street; and a new office building at Fifth avenue and 19th street."

FOLLOWS FRIEND'S LEAD.

Broker, Brooding Over Whitney's Death, Commits Suicide.

Brooding over heavy financial losses, with his mind further disturbed by the suicide of an intimate friend on Wednesday, William Bourne Nevin, a former member of the Stock Exchange, committed suicide yesterday by jumping himself under the wheels of a subway train at the 75th street station. His body was ground to pieces.

The tragic death of Nevin was witnessed by fully a dozen passengers waiting for the train. Only one witness, however, Andrew Murnane, of No. 174 West street, Brooklyn, who occupied a front seat of the first car that went over Nevin's body would express the positive opinion that the broker's death was a suicide.

Drawn from this, though, there are several circumstances that indicate that he was in a frame of mind that would prompt him to self-destruction. Up to 1902 for three or four years Nevin had been the board member of the brokerage firm of W. R. Houghtaling & Co., at No. 7 Nassau street. After severing his relations with the latter he travelled for his health in Canada and the West for a time. He was unfortunate in his independent stock operations and finally met his financial ruin. He had been broken being reached in the recent financial disturbance. Added to this Nevin was a sufferer from neurasthenia.

Then came to him another shock in the form of the announcement on Wednesday that Charles W. Whitney, his close friend and also a broker, had committed suicide.

The horribly mangled body of Nevin, over which the cars had passed, was taken to the West 68th street police station. He was identified by a card found in his clothing. The police informed Mrs. Nevin, who went to the police station and made the identification of her husband's body positive. Mrs. Nevin said that her husband worried considerably over his considerable financial losses. Newspaper accounts of suicides, she said, had been kept from him, but somehow he read the account of his friend Whitney's death. A few days ago, it was learned in Wall Street yesterday, Nevin had called at the office of a broker to seek employment.

Nevin was about forty-five years old. He was a native of Montreal, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnston Nevin, have their home. He left New York on Wednesday for London, to be present at the wedding of another son, Atkinson Nevin.

RENT STRIKE IS DYING DOWN.

Socialists Vanish, Meeting Places Locked Up, Many Settlements Made.

Though the rumblings of the rent strike were still to be heard on the East Side yesterday, the movement, like its predecessors, is gradually dying down. There were many settlements yesterday on the part of tenants who when they found their landlords standing firm, decided to pay the old scale. A few landlords, fearing to suffer the loss of rent, at this time yielded, choosing what seemed the lesser of two evils. A good many evictions took place also. There was no disorder.

When the morning crowd began to gather at No. 33 Grand street it was soon evident that Joseph Caplan had overslept. The leader of the strike had not appeared at noon, so some of the socialists waiting around the door broke into the socialist headquarters. Caplan had the key, so the front entrance was necessary. Other meeting places were also locked up, and it was hard to find any of those who have been urging the tenants on in the fight against the landlords.

The rooms from which Abraham Roesch was evicted on Wednesday were looted in the night, as Marshall Ulfman found when he went to Nos. 177 and 179 Monroe street, yesterday morning. Damage to the extent of about a hundred dollars was done. The rent strike was threatened in a letter when he first began to get eviction orders.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a meeting of nearly two thousand rent strikers at Central Palace Hall, No. 66 Sheriffs street, last night. With her husband, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Stokes came to the hall at 10 o'clock. Her husband was unable to crowd into the hall and waited for her outside. Mrs. Stokes spoke in Yiddish and English. She said the rent strike was largely responsible for the high rents, but that the strikers must make their demands in an orderly manner. "Rents on the East Side," said Mrs. Stokes, "are exorbitant. Two dollars is not enough reduction—\$5 is a more suitable amount. Stick to your principles and you will win in the end; but be orderly."

Max Pine, the labor leader, and Jacob Pankin, counsel for the rent strikers, made brief addresses following Mrs. Stokes.

The eviction from No. 113 Eldridge street of Parke Goring, a young Hebrew, who came with his wife from Kishineff, Russia, at the time of the first massacre in that city, threw the tenement house dwellers in Eldridge street, near Grand street, into a state of excitement last night. Goring was out of work for some time prior to the new year and had only recently got employment as a shoe cutter. Some neighbors arranged to accommodate the little family.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY WORK INCREASES.

Collects for Clients in 1907 More than \$90,000—Has 26,399 Appeals for Help.

Statistics of the work of the Legal Aid Society for 1907, which have just been completed, show that 26,399 appeals for help came to the six offices of the society in the year, an increase of more than three thousand cases over 1906. The biggest volume of business was done at the main office, No. 238 Broadway, where 8,894 cases were handled. The next best record was for the office at No. 215, against \$2,833.90 in 1906, an increase of about 25 per cent.

The branch office for seamen, at No. 1 Broadway, received 2,783 applications for assistance, while the East Side branch, at No. 254 Grand street, had 4,138 cases, practically all those who were helped being Russian Jews. The Harlem branch attended to 4,846 cases, while the Brooklyn office, at No. 136 Remsen street, handled 2,622 appeals.

The 19 per cent commission charged by Merrill E. Gates, jr., attorney for the society, on all sums of \$5 or more, together with the 10 cents retainer fee charged in each case, amounted to \$6,523. Statistics by the society show that one-third of the clients are unable to pay the nominal fee that is charged them.

TO REVIEW COL. DYER'S REGIMENT.

Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright will review the 13th Regiment, under command of Colonel George R. Dyer, in the army to-night. Colonel Dyer, after his complete exoneration by the court of inquiry, declined to order the review on twenty-four hours' notice, to demonstrate the efficiency of the regiment has maintained during the trouble.

HEAVY SNOWFALL UPSTATE.

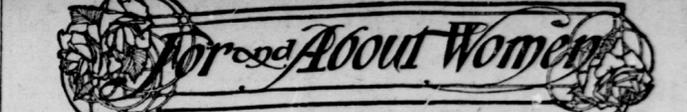
Rochester, Jan. 9.—Western New York has been in the grip of an extensive snowstorm to-day. At Canandaigua eight inches of snow has fallen, and in the Interoceanic all the trees have been broken by the heavy storm and over a foot of snow prevails. Country roads are reported to be almost impassable.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Coroner Harburger held Jacob Odzer, an elevator boy, at No. 111 Waverly Place, in \$3,000 bail yesterday to await the inquest into the death of Nathan Margolis, of Brownsville, who was killed in the elevator Odzer operated on Thursday.

The annual "ladies' dinner" of the Thirteenth Club will be held on Monday evening at the Hotel Astor, beginning at 7:15 o'clock. Senator Tillman and John H. Egan have both been invited to attend. The new officers of the club will be installed at the meeting, which marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of the organization.

A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, will deliver a lecture on "Currency" in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Governor Hughes is expected to speak at the annual dinner of University of Pennsylvania men in the Hotel Astor on January 17. Other speakers will be Professor Joseph French Johnson, ex-District Attorney George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, and Provost Marshall and Vice-Provost Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania.



APPLAUD "LITTLE TIM."

Republicans Share His Opinion of Smoking Women.

It is quite evident that the members of the West End Women's Republican Association do not want to smoke in public and are desirous of having other women forcibly restrained from doing so. At their regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor Mrs. John L. Niver read a paper on current events and referred to Timothy Sullivan's proposed ordinance prohibiting women from smoking in hotels, restaurants and other public places.

"Some seem to think this a huge joke," remarked Mrs. Niver. "But I say 'Good for little Tim,'" whereupon the West Enders applauded. The club is much excited over its first annual dinner, at which the Governor of the state is to be the guest of honor. The event will take place on January 17 at the Astor, and the occasion is going to be notable for more reasons than the presence of the Governor. For one thing Democrats and Republicans will sink their differences for the moment and break bread together. In other words, Mrs. John S. Crosby, president of the Woman's Democratic Club, has accepted an invitation to be present. Furthermore, the Republican Club, of which Charles H. Young is president, is going to be represented.

"This is the first time," said the president, Mrs. William Grant Brown, at yesterday's meeting, "that the men have taken any official notice of us."

Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Mrs. Woodruff will be present and Mr. Woodruff has asked for copies of the constitution and bylaws and the programme, so that he may deliver a suitable speech. The Woman's Republican Club will be represented by three tables and the Daughters of Empire State will have one. Mrs. James A. Allen is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

A CHINTZ REVIVAL.

French Museum Exhibits Souvenir of War of Independence.

An interesting side show now being held in Paris under the auspices of the City Council in the Galliera Museum—that of Italian architecture on the banks of the Seine dedicated to the decorative arts—contains a curious souvenir of the American War of Independence and the sympathetic interest taken by France in the event. This souvenir is one of the principal exhibits in a charming collection of chintzes which demonstrate the whole history of that fabric from its first introduction into France or Europe, in the seventeenth century, down to the present time. This particular piece of chintz—or, to give it its proper name, "toile de Jouy"—is called "The Homage of America to France," and was made in the year 1784 in the royal manufactory of Jouy, near Versailles. It is printed in one color, the soft and characteristic blue of Jouy, and notwithstanding the lapse of time its hues are as clear and rich, its outlines as sharp and decided, as they were when it was first sent out from the press. The North American Indian, bearing in his left hand the Stars and Stripes, stands beneath a palm tree and salutes a classical female figure seated on a globe adorned with the fleur-de-lis, which represents France.

STORY OF TOILES DE JOUY.

At the time this now historic piece of cotton cloth was printed toiles de Jouy had for over a century been the most popular make of cotton in France. So great, indeed, was its vogue that Louis XIV's advisers, believing that the very existence of the kingdom of France was threatened, induced the king to issue a royal edict forbidding the manufacture of the gay colored "indiennes," as they were then called, from their place of origin. Imported from India and the Levant, their variety of design and coloring and exotic appearance won the instant approval of the ladies and dandies; the French cloth and silks were threatened with ruin by the men, for covering furniture, and for curtains and hangings of all kinds. Moliere dresses his "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in a gown of "indienne," a tradition carefully preserved at the Conde Franchise to-day, and in the fair of Saint-Germain of 168 the booths that offered the fabric to the customers at that annual fête did a better trade than any of the present-day century there were cooper factories for the manufacture of this cloth all over France, and in spite of the edict of that year the women of the court continued to purchase and clothe themselves in the dainty material. The lovely Mme. Pompadour purchased enough of the smuggled and now contraband goods to furnish entirely her chateau at Bellevue with "indienne."

It was not till 1823 that the embargo was removed from the manufacture of indienne, and immediately factories sprang up in all parts of France. The Province of Lorraine was the home of the industry, but the workshops of Jouy, under the management of a young German named Oberkampff, were soon the most famous, the finest of these painted cottages having been made there. Jouy was chosen as the site of this, the most important factory, as being on the banks of the Bièvre, whose waters were supposed to have special properties favorable to the preparation of the dyes.

CHINTZES A MISNOMER.

To describe these beautiful "toiles de Jouy" as chintzes is, as a matter of fact, inaccurate. What is usually known as chintz has a highly glazed surface; toile de Jouy is not glazed at all. The toiles de Jouy are made of the finest cotton, the branches were, moreover, not printed at all. The design was thrown on the cloth in the same manner as it was in the East—by means of a wooden block pressed or hammered down on the material. The color was laid on by hand, and the results obtained by this hand work had and still have a richness of tone, a beauty and permanence of finish that can never be produced by machinery. It was not till the end of the eighteenth century that the first copper presses were introduced at Jouy, and then they printed in a single color, as shown in the piece called "The Homage of America to France."

Two schools of design flourished side by side in those days. Some of the finest pieces of the toiles de Jouy are in the style of the Oriental originals—conventional floral designs, such as may be seen on Persian rugs—carried out in several colors, which are at once rich and sober. Mulhouse turned out some of the best pieces of this kind. The second school has given us the curious historical documents, pieces which reflect important current events. Some are "camaleu," or single colored, Indian red, or a subdued dull violet; others are in three, four or more colors. One fine piece in the same red and blue, and bearing the names of Charles and Robert, taking place before a Parisian public in the gardens of the Tuileries as they were on August 27, 1783, and the flight of the balloon in depicted down to its collapse and fall, in a field in Geneva, before the eyes of an obviously astonished peasant. Then there is another piece depicting the Champs Elysees in 1793, in a beautiful dark violet, with saltimbanks and flower sellers, seaweeds and fortune tellers under the trees of the avenue. The opening of the nineteenth century saw the manufacture still in its prime, as is testified by a magnificent hunting scene in dark violet on a yellow ground, in which First Empire

personages are thrown upon a fine background representing the forest of Compiègne. Little by little, however, the vogue of toiles de Jouy declined. The invention of cheap wall papers ousted the soft painted indienne from the walls of boudoirs and salons; Indian chintzes and Indian muslins captured the favor of women, while Lyons silks and fine needlework replaced the cottons of Jouy for chairs and sofas. Jouy closed its doors in 1841; to-day Normandy and Alsace suffice for modern demands.

To save if not restore a national industry, the city of Paris has a special department in the Bernard-Pallasy School for making toile de Jouy. A modest section of the Galliera exhibition shows the work of the pupils in that school. As the average age of the students is about sixteen years, criticism, of course, would be out of place, but it is interesting to see that while putting before the pupils the best examples and traditions of the manufacture in the past, they are encouraged to invent and create. Following the tradition of chronicling current events, some have produced motor boat races and airship ascents; others adapt the graceful flowing Louis XIV designs of arabesques and bouquets, with dainty figures in swings giving movement to the scene. The experiment is an interesting one, but time will probably show that machinery has killed the artistry, hand decorated toile de Jouy just as it has its still more beautiful forerunner, tapestry.

C. I. B.



Be like the promontory against which the waves continually break, but it stands firm and tames the fury of the water around it.—M. Aurelius Antoninus.

ALL ARE GRATEFUL.

The poor minister in North Carolina who lost his horse writes: "You can never know what that 35 cent by Mr. Valentine toward replacing our loss meant to us. We pray God's blessing on every T. S. S. member."

The young man in Arizona with consumption is deeply grateful for this generous gift. He says: "This timely gift, also the stamps and material, is proving very slowly—but so much better than it is necessary for me to be very quiet." The sum of \$5 has been forwarded to him, but more is required to keep him from being worried.

Mrs. Bradley, of Alabama, writes: "I wish to thank all kind friends of the Sunshine Society for their kind thought of me at Christmas time, especially Mrs. Bailey and an unknown friend in San Jose, Cal. The society is certainly a Godsend to us poor shut-ins, and we are very grateful for its kind attention. A very happy New Year to all."

APOPKA BRANCH.

President of the Tribune Sunshine Society: The idea suggested to double the branch dues to the general society is an excellent one. My interesting band of twelve girls aided me beautifully in Christmas work, and I was succeeded in scattering the members of the Northern visitors meet with us and say they will ally themselves with home branches when they return.

During the fall we lost two of our aged shut-ins, "Aunt Carrie" and Mrs. Hull. The last dollar we sent to "Aunt Carrie" at Titusville was returned to us, so we gave it to state missions. One good member, Mrs. McLeod, who was team was always so cheerful, led to scatter rays over our deep sad, met with a distressing accident in the summer. She was thrown from her buggy and both hip and arm broken. She is able now to use crutches. We carry all the sunshine to her we can, but if any of the members wish to help us in this, will meet with Mrs. Walter McLeod, Apopka, Fla. address is, our members, "Aunt Flora," a colored woman, is so much better of rheumatism that she gets to my house nearly every week. Will you thank Mrs. Pitkin for special cheer to me, as I have lost her address?

Mrs. McKnight, at Columbia, S. C., State Hospital, writes that two Tribune Sunshine Society members continue to remember her with cheery greetings. Yours in sunshine, BETTIE LIPSCOMB, President.

SWEATER NEEDED.

A consumptive woman, who is obliged to go out much in the cold weather, needs a sweater to wear under her coat.

"Ridicule never yet killed a feminine fashion, nor yet censure," says a masculine writer. "It is therefore vain to attempt to lessen the number of batpins which are daily brandished by women in public. One sees them in twos, in threes, miniature rapiers, flashing the most deadly threats at the human eye. Why the batpin must be of such abnormal length that it protrudes inches of steel in all right to ten—on either side of the feminine headgear no man can fathom; he can merely marvel at the recklessness with which women go about armed in this manner. There is no evidence that the slightest appreciation exists of the danger of the situation, especially in these days, when all public vehicles are overcrowded, and the successful jerks of motor locomotion impart an impaling movement to hats spiked and unspiked. The alarm has been sounded, but women carry their heads as fearlessly as ever, and gradually we settle down to shut our eyes to the risks of the hatpin, just as we became callous to the presence of the explosive button