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Foreign to Foreign countries added.

when "the whole Caucasian world lies before you?"
Actually, however, the South attracts only an utterly insignificant part of the immigration to this country. Of the half million landed at our ports last year only a very few sought the South, and there is no indication of any future tendency of immigration to those States, though so great a part of the foreigners now coming here is composed of industrious Italian peasants who would seem to be adapted especially to Southern climatic conditions.

The practical results in the South since emancipation, moreover, do not justify Mr. SENTER's sweeping denunciation of negro labor. Agricultural production is far greater than it was in the days of slavery. Under freedom, also, there has grown up a great manufacturing industry, whose development is still proceeding rapidly and most significantly. The railroad systems of the Southern States have been improved and extended until they now rank with the best in the Union. The industrial machinery of the South is now working more effectively than ever, yet its motive force is almost wholly negro labor; and comparatively with the rest of civilization that labor has been less troublesome, less disposed to revolt against its conditions, and more tractable.

The continued dependence of the South on negro labor seems, therefore, to be assured.
An Important Divorce Decision.
The Supreme Court of the United States on April 15 last, in a divorce case, rendered a decision of transcendent importance because it overruled and reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of this State, and practically changed the law which, in so far as this State was concerned, had been established for many years by our court of last resort.

It had been settled that in the State of New York no divorce obtained in a foreign tribunal or in the courts of another State, would be recognized or held valid when the defendant was a resident of this State, and the plaintiff had failed to serve the defendant within the territorial limits of the State where the divorce had been obtained, or the defendant had not appeared in the action either personally or by an attorney. In other words, it was the established law that the frequent Western divorces obtained against New York defendants by plaintiffs after a few months' nominal residence in the Western State, with service of the summons and complaint or other papers in the action upon the defendant merely by publication or by deposit in the mail, were not worth the paper upon which the decrees had been written; and that such judgments dissolving the marriage tie were no defence to a subsequent action brought in this State for divorce by the defendant against the plaintiff in whose favor the Western court had granted a decree. Controlled by the decisions of the Appellate Division and of the Court of Appeals, lawyers in this State have long been in the habit of warning their clients that such factitious divorces would be of no avail, and would make a second marriage with some other party merely colorable, and not a valid contract.

As far back as 1879 the Court of Appeals in the well-known Baker case, where a citizen of this State had been indicted for bigamy, held that a judgment of divorce obtained by BAKER in another State was no defence to the indictment, because a court of another State could not adjudge the dissolution of the marital relations of a citizen of this State domiciled and actually residing here during the pendency of the proceedings in such State, without a voluntary appearance on his part therein, and with no actual notice to him thereof; and this although the marriage was solemnized in such other State. The principle that the contract of marriage cannot be annulled by judicial action so as to bind a defendant without the limits of the State in which it was granted unless the court awarding such judgment acquires jurisdiction of the defendant, has been repeatedly laid down by the Court of Appeals. Where there has been no personal service of process within the State where the judgment is rendered, and there has been no personal appearance by the defendant, a judgment of divorce has, ever since the Baker case, been held to be inoperative in this State.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has changed all this Judge-made law, and it is a controlling decision, because it was rendered in the very case, ATHERTON against ATHERTON, which had been decided in the Supreme Court of this State in 1883, and by the Court of Appeals on March 1, 1888, and had then been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error. In this case the plaintiff, MARY G. ATHERTON, a young lady of refinement and excellent social position, was married when twenty-two years old to the defendant in Clinton, New York, in October, 1888. The defendant, PETER LEE ATHERTON, was a young man of good family, a native of Kentucky. At the time of his marriage he lived with his parents in Louisville, whither the newly married couple went to reside after their wedding tour. About three years later the wife left her husband's house at Louisville permanently, taking her child with her, and came to this State with the intention of changing her residence and domicile from Kentucky to New York. In March, 1893, the husband obtained an absolute divorce against the wife in Kentucky for abandonment. The wife, MARY G. ATHERTON, was not personally served with process within the State of Kentucky or at all; nor did she, in any manner, appear or authorize an appearance for her in this Kentucky action. But a Kentucky attorney appointed to represent her wrote to her at Clinton, stating the purposes of the action and giving a substantial copy of the petition of divorce.

In January, 1893, the wife began in this State an action for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, and the trial court rendered judgment in her favor in the following June. The husband appeared in this case. From the judgment granting her a limited divorce an appeal was taken to the late General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department, which, in January, 1895, affirmed the judgment. The case then went to the Court of Appeals, where the principal question was whether the Kentucky decree in favor of the husband was a bar to the New York action of the wife for a limited divorce. The Court of Appeals in March, 1898, affirmed the judgment of the General Term, and held that the Kentucky judgment was not a bar to the wife's action. The husband then sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the judgment of the Court of Appeals did not give full faith and credit to the decree of the Court in Kentucky, as required by the Federal Constitution in its provision that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State."

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The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the judgments of our State courts was rendered by Mr. Justice GRAY, and the other Judges concurred with him, with the exception of Mr. Justice PECKHAM and Chief Justice FULLER, both of whom dissented. Judge GRAY in his opinion cites with approval the celebrated Ditson case in Rhode Island, where Chief Justice AMES affirmed the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to grant a divorce to a wife domiciled in Rhode Island against a husband who had never been in Rhode Island, and whose place of residence was unknown and who had been only constructively served by publication.

The learned Judge then quotes from several Massachusetts cases and from a very recent case in New Jersey where Mr. Justice GUMBERG, in speaking for the Court of Errors, said: "Interstate comity requires that a decree of divorce, pronounced by a court of the State in which the complainant is domiciled and which has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit, shall, in the absence of fraud, be given full force and effect within the jurisdiction of a sister State, notwithstanding that the defendant does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court which pronounced the decree and has not been served with process therein."

Judge GRAY calls attention to the fact that in New York, North Carolina and South Carolina, the opposite view has prevailed, and he quotes the language used by the Court of Appeals in the Baker case, where the Court said: "It remains for the Supreme Court of the United States, as a final arbiter, to determine how far judgment rendered in such a case, upon such substituted service of process, shall be operative without the territorial jurisdiction of the tribunal giving it."

Judge GRAY, however, is careful not to extend the decision to every case, and confines it to the case then before the court, saying: "The authorities above cited show the wide diversity of opinion existing upon this important subject, and admonish us to confine our decision to the exact case before us." And Judge GRAY says that this Atherton case does not involve the validity of a divorce granted on constructive service by the court of a State in which only one of the parties has had a domicile, because Kentucky had been the only matrimonial domicile of both husband and wife.

Still, it would seem from the whole tenor of the opinion, and from the cases quoted from by Judge GRAY, that it is safe to assume that where one of the parties only has had a domicile in the State where the divorce is granted, that fact will hereafter not make the divorce invalid.

The gravity of this decision will be recognized, for this precedent establishes the fact that any divorce case involving the validity of a foreign judgment or decree can be carried by writ of error to Washington, because the assumed invalidity of a foreign divorce affects the provision of the Federal Constitution requiring full faith and credit to be given in each State to the judicial proceedings of every other State.

The Tammany Round-up.
The Hon. JOHN WHALEN, Corporation Counsel and one of the clearest heads in Tammany, deems it necessary to remind the braves that life is not all pay and pudding. The number of Tammany officeholders no man knoweth. Even our fascinating contemporary, the City Record, seems unable to enumerate them all. The duties of many of them are believed to consist in drawing their salaries; and it seems to be the pleasure of their benevolent bosses to raise those salaries every now and then. It is so easy to be generous with the city's money. Tammany is full of good fellows who ask with the Lotus Eaters, "Ah, why should life all labor be?" And their lives are not. Besides, they know that all work and no play makes JACK a dull boy; and they mean, if they can, to keep themselves sharp.

Office hours in the municipal service are not severe; from 9 to 4 every day except Saturday, when 9 to noon is the limit. There are reasonable recesses for lunch, for social intercourse, for recreation, for the cultivation of politics. As a friend of labor, Tammany can't afford to grind the face of labor. It aims to be a gentler taskmaster; and, after all, in the Tammany theory of political economy, an office is rather a reward of merit than a place of work. Then the law of the impenetrability of matter sometimes stands in the way of personal presence in an office. There are not buildings enough and desks enough for all the Tammany officeholders to do their work in, nor is there work enough to go around. Some must work by a legal fiction and serve the city in absentia. It should be enough to know that somewhere and somehow a body of men faithful to Tammany is recompensed for its service. Political genius should scorn to wear a bell punch or to register its hours. It is said that the Hon. JOHN BRIMBREN WALKER once tried in vain to tie Mr. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS to a time schedule. Mr. HOWELLS declined to have his "time" taken even by that literary mind. Political genius as well as giant mind should be

treated indulgently and exempted from iron regulations.
But the fall campaign is coming. Tammany must get ready for dress parade. For the good of the organization a "bluff" must be "thrown." So Tammany gives notice that it expects every Tammany officeholder to do his duty. Mr. WHALEN directs that hereafter employees in every department shall be paid only for such time as they are actually present on duty; or absent on leave or excuse allowed by the head of the department. Leave of absence will still be granted tolerantly, we suppose. No stern slave-driving methods will be adopted. Deaths of distant relatives will be permitted to be reasonably frequent. The imperative necessities of health, picnics of district leaders, chowder parties, fishing excursions, baseball and racing will be respected. Often, "full faith and credit shall be given to the good of the service."

The new rules must not be understood to be a reprimand or public admonition. It is in the nature of a roll call and a round-up. In the vacation season many employees are away. There is an opportunity for those who have the misfortune to be connected with overcrowded departments to get an inside view of the working of those departments. The order will be found especially beneficial to those Manhattan men who "work" in other boroughs. It is said that the geographical perplexities of some of these pilgrims are great. The excursions to Queens, on pay day, for instance, are difficult in the absence of the guides. Men have been unable to find the ferry, have been lost on their way to the Borough Hall, have wandered helplessly on Long Island, and so on. To them a little practice in those undiscovered countries will be useful. But, bless you, no excessive labor is expected in the dog days. In reality, Mr. WHALEN has arranged a delightful series of occasional travels in Greater New York for the Tammany toilers.

The New York Post Office.
The pressing need of enlarged, improved and diffused postal facilities for New York city, and especially for the borough of Manhattan, is sure to engage the favorable consideration of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Postmaster-General SMITH, in his annual report for 1899, set forth the facts tersely as follows: "There is an earnest and just demand for the enlargement of the postal accommodations and facilities of the city of New York. The Post Office is greatly overcrowded, and the attempt to handle all the mail which must now pass through the central office in quarters which are inadequate, results in much inconvenience and impedes an expeditious despatch and delivery. Some provision for relieving the congestion is imperative, and the suggestion is made that, in addition to the present office, there should be another structure, centrally and conveniently located, where certain classes and divisions of the mail will be received and despatched. New York furnishes one-twelfth of the postal revenues of the country. Its business is growing with phenomenal rapidity. Its immense and increasing interests have the strongest claim to consideration, and it is entitled to the best equipment and facilities that can be provided."

The recent increase in the postal business of New York city has been wholly unprecedented. New York, even under the disadvantageous conditions existing, furnishes so large a share of the Government's revenues that last year's receipts were more than nine and a half million dollars, and with expenses at \$4,000,000, the net profit was nearly \$6,000,000. This is a larger sum than the entire annual revenue from the Post Office Department in the whole country in any year prior to 1850.

A comprehensive improvement in the postal facilities of New York can be secured at an outlay of only a small fraction of the present profits from its operation here. The first year of Postmaster VAN COTT's incumbency showed receipts of \$5,600,000. Last year they were \$6,800,000.

Capt. BENJAMIN RYAN TELMAN showed before a weakly yielding to the machinations of his enemies. The proposition that he should take part in a debate to be held in Columbia this week, a debate in which the speakers are to refrain from "profanity or personalities" is a palpable Black Republican trick. The plotters against him seek to deprive him of his favorite weapons, to take away his pitchfork, to make him speak cologne instead of vitriol. Will SAMSON consent to be shorn, will Capt. BEN let himself be expurgated? Neoplatonist claims may not have all the virtues of their Rhode Island brethren, but they are excellent good claims and recent reports as to the state of their health have caused lively concern among connoisseurs. Somebody who feared that the supply of claims was getting short circulated a yarn that typhoid germs had been found in Neoplatonist claims. The Massachusetts Board of Health trusts not the tale. The board has found no diseased germs in Neoplatonist claims or in any other claims. When will the ailments of virtue and goodness have done? When will the Massachusetts folks and the Rhode Island folks get tired of trying to hold claims and to keep them out of general circulation?

A particularly inopportune strike was struck in Lincoln, Col. BRYAN's capital, the other day. A cloud-chamber and rain-maker was preparing to shatter the windows of heaven. In the very heat of his magical ceremonies, his assistants struck and left him in the lurch. Such a case must convince Col. BRYAN, who has been a good deal of a rainmaker in his time, that compulsory arbitration is a necessity.

The "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir," of Our Daddies.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I want to protest vigorously against the modern pernicious practice of teaching children to reply to their elders with a blunt "Yes" and "No" and "What?" It is common to hear the children of well-to-do parents speak thus instead of saying "Yes, ma'am," or "No, ma'am." One father told the writer that he made children serve to say "Sir" or "Ma'am."
It is instructing a habit of disrespect which is better to discard. The American habit of the child to reply to his elders with a blunt "Yes" and "No" and "What?" It is common to hear the children of well-to-do parents speak thus instead of saying "Yes, ma'am," or "No, ma'am." One father told the writer that he made children serve to say "Sir" or "Ma'am."
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Further Discussion of the Question of Their General Depression.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In a recent issue of your Journal R. S. Coburn raises the question "What are the causes of the depressed condition of real estate in the United States?" Let me say in reply that it is not a fact that the real estate in this country is in a depressed condition, and the assumption of Mr. Coburn is unsupported by evidence. It is true, however, that some real estate in some places, has diminished in value, and the reasons are familiar and obvious.

It is not a few "boom towns" over in Jersey, where abortive efforts have been made to convert quickly pasture lands into compactly built cities, the speculation has met with disaster, coupled with stagnation and "depression." In many of the Eastern States farming lands have greatly declined in salable value, because the farms are "worn out" through a long succession of crops, and consequently cannot, in the nature of things, compete with the rich and fruitful farms of the "boundless West."

In cities like New York and Brooklyn, in certain localities there is a marked recession in the market value of real estate, but in nearly all such cases the plain reason is the general real estate in this country to be available in whole or in part, because of the shifting of the centres of business and population since the war. In the central quarters of New York houses are less valuable than formerly, because the districts have ceased to be fashionable, and the houses themselves are "old style" and devoid of the modern improvements. From many business districts the tide of business has steadily set "up-town" and business structures in the older sections are being dismantled, and tenants who are forced to occupy inferior quarters in character, and of a restricted volume.

The value of real estate is measured by the demand and not the supply, nothing can be more fallacious than to imagine that a parcel of land once valuable is always valuable, or that real estate must be conceded (taking the United States as a whole) that the value of real estate is fairly maintained and straightaway to look for a general increase in the value of real estate in the United States. The recent duplicates in all our large cities and towns, and the total value of the total of real estate, and in the Western States the farms, on an average, command as high a price as they have ever done in the history of the country.

Speculative town sites here and there have been "boomed" but the vast volume of real estate in the United States, whether improved or unimproved, will continue to attract the attention of conservative investors, and prove in the long run paying investment.
L. H. HOFFMAN,
Boston, Mass., Aug. 3.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—One of your correspondents in to-day's issue of your paper holds the department stores chiefly responsible for the depreciation of real estate in this city. He draws a gloomy picture of the havoc wrought by these establishments within a wide radius and winds up with a wall of despair, which I fear is a picture of indignation rather than of a dispassionate study of the actual situation.

There can be no question that department stores have revolutionized retail store methods, but the changes have been beneficial alike to the merchant and the purchaser alike. The former has been able to reduce his prices, and the latter has been able to purchase more goods for the same money. The general public on the other hand has benefited largely by the tremendous competition going on between the stores. Their natural level. Manufacturers have been stimulated by the immense outlet for their goods, and have consequently lowered their prices. The result has been a general lowering of prices throughout the country. Its business is growing with phenomenal rapidity. Its immense and increasing interests have the strongest claim to consideration, and it is entitled to the best equipment and facilities that can be provided.

Fire Bag.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Has any reader of THE SUN ever seen "the bag" or does he know what a "fire bag" is? No! Then may I tell him and advise him to get a household "fire bag" for his home. It is a small, light, and portable bag, made of a material that is not easily ignited, and which will burn for a long time, even if it is set on fire. It is a very useful and interesting article, and one that every household should have. It is a "fire bag" in the true sense of the word, and it is a very useful and interesting article, and one that every household should have.

COTTON EXPORTS BREAK RECORD.
Washington, Aug. 4.—The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the value of the raw cotton exported in the fiscal year 1901 was more than in any previous year in the history of the country, and that the total value of cotton and its products exported averaged \$1,000,000 for every day in the year. The total value of raw cotton exported in 1901 was \$318,673,443 against \$207,712,898 in 1900, the best year ever before known, and the total value of cotton, cotton goods, cottonseed oil and meal and other products of that plant exported was \$365,405,707.

In quantity the exports of the year were not so great as in 1898, 1899, or 1900, but the price was so much better that the value exceeded by many millions that of the years of the greatest movement as measured by the value of the raw cotton and its products above that of all breadstuffs or all classes of provisions. It is very interesting to note that the value of cotton and its products combined, the year's exports of breadstuffs being \$275,504,818, and of provisions \$196,958,878.

Concerning the Corn Craze.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I have been very much interested in the discussion now being carried on in your columns over the Irish blackberry, and have been quite amused by the letters of "Na Book Lish" on the subject. While, of course, agreeing with his contention as to the excellence of that fruit, the self-sufficiency with which he assumes to speak as one of the green old sod, and familiar with its beauty and products, is very entertaining. It is interesting to note that he has adopted a distinctly Gaelic pen name, and is very vain in his native-born son of the soil that his knowledge has been acquired either from a trip on a railroad train through the Unkases. The word grows about one foot high. The leaves have a green margin, are bluish above and beneath, are opposite, and supported on a square-shaped petiole.

Several instances are told by the natives in which a complete cure has been brought about by a timely use of the weed. It is said, though not confirmed, that the weed has the power to overcome rattlers if it is placed underneath the reptiles' nostrils.

The Purple Martin and the Mosquito.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Petroleum oil will kill mosquitoes, but it is not the most practical method to destroy the pest, as stated by your correspondent. Besides, the cure is worse than the ailment. Petroleum destroys foliage, ruins water and is disagreeable in odor. I would rather suffer mosquitoes than have our beautiful soil meadows, lands, tide creeks and bays and fresh ponds and streams filled with kerosene. No free, pure, flower or lawn can survive the petroleum. It is better to suffer the pest than to have the beauty of the world to reduce the mosquito crop to its tolerance the most of any insect. It is better to suffer the pest than to have the beauty of the world to reduce the mosquito crop to its tolerance the most of any insect.

They Think This Snake Was 75 Feet Long.
From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 26.—An important discovery of the fossilized remains of a prehistoric serpent has been made by workmen engaged in constructing a dwelling house on the corner of Seventh street and Prairie avenue, in this city.

A Mosquito Cure.
From the London Daily News.
The seeming impossibility of catching the brilliant Mosquito, for whose capture a large price has been offered by the Government, has led to a considerable "Mosquito literature." Prof. Herdolph, of Berlin, says that it is not long since three "lives" of the brilliant insect were offered for sale in the streets of a "Mosquito" street, with knives, merronette hats, and other articles, which the brilliant insect was to be used for the purpose of catching the Mosquito.

Esthetic Horse Millinery.
From the Westminster Gazette.
Two years ago a lady named Mrs. B. was the belle of the ball. Her hair was done in the "bush" style, with high and low curves, the Welsh hat with the pointed crown, and she even had gone so far as the Gainsborough pattern. At the same time the drivers are displaying their taste in the shape of trimmings, some of which, to say the least, are asking for a better style.

BAKERS SNAKE WEED.
An Alleged Cure for Rattlesnake Bite Found in the Southern Mountains.
JELICO PLAINS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—It is alleged that in what is known as the Baker Snake Weed, a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake has been discovered.

The story is that an old mountaineer, named Baker, was picking his way one day up a cove in search of game when he saw a rattlesnake and a rattler fighting. The rattlesnake would remain coiled up, ready to strike, while the blacksnake would circle cautiously yet swiftly around, waiting for an opening to seize the rattler and choke him. Generally when the blacksnake secured a grip he would be bitten and have to retreat. Then Baker noticed a curious thing. The blacksnake when bitten, would quickly glide away into the bushes, to return chewing the cud. This Baker watched for some time, and he was surprised to find that the blacksnake had been bitten by the rattlesnake for the rattlesnake's remedy.

A few days afterwards Baker made a tea of the leaves of the plant and forced some of the liquor down the dog's throat, and then applied the leaves to the wound. The dog was cured, and Baker was confident that he had discovered a remedy for the rattlesnake's bite.

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