

GO IN JAIL, YOU DON'T WANT?

IF SO A MAN IN BROOKLYN DESIRES TO HEAR FROM YOU.

What to do with a lot of prisoners after Jan. 1 is a problem that troubles the sheriff-elect—The Old Jail will be surrendered then and there's no other.

Any one at present living in a jail who wants to give it up by the first of the year will find it to his advantage to communicate with A. T. H., 142 South Ninth street, Brooklyn. A. T. H. is looking for a good jail and is willing to pay liberal rental for a long term lease if the property is up to his requirements.

Of course, A. T. H. doesn't want one of these worn out, antiquated jails like the one in Ludlow street, Manhattan, which no self-respecting man would live in if he could help it, and the doesn't want one of those peevish affairs of which the Queens County Jail in Long Island City is, perhaps, the best known example. For it is an awful bother to have to enforce such rules as: "Any prisoner not in by 10 o'clock at night will be locked out." To be accepted by A. T. H., the jail must be of some pretensions to elegance, as jails go, and must have modern conveniences, hot and cold water, at least two baths, vacuum cleaning system, and open plumbing.

A. T. H., whose full name is Alfred T. Hobbly, would probably never have had to go out in search of a jail if he hadn't been elected Sheriff of Kings county this fall. But he was elected, and when the news was brought to him he took off his coat and announced himself ready for work.

"Where's the jail?" he asked. "Now would you do if you had just received notice of election to the office of Sheriff of a great and populous county like Kings and when you asked a simple little question like 'Where's the jail?' somebody should up and tell you there wasn't any jail? What good is a Sheriff without a jail, anyway? That's what Mr. Hobbly wanted to know. The various officials of Kings county to whom the question was put agreed, since the matter was put up to them that way, that a Sheriff really ought to have a jail.

As everybody knows, Kings county has had a jail, the well known resort on Raymond street. But the Legislature at its last session passed a law turning the Raymond street building over to the Board of Corrections of the city of New York, which meant that after January 1, 1908, the building would have to be used for criminal prisoners exclusively, for even in a well regulated home such as the Raymond street jail it would be difficult to expect that two sets of keepers, one owing allegiance to the Department of Corrections and the other to the County Sheriff, could agree and never have any hard words. His action of the Legislature, then, was equivalent to kicking Sheriff-elect Al Hobbly out in the cold.

Hobbly is good natured enough, but he couldn't stand for such treatment as that without a murmur. And that was why, when he repeated his question, "Where's the jail?" there was a certain impatience in his voice. Nobody seemed to know the answer, however, and he had to go out and look for one.

People whose business takes them across the bridge occasionally know how hard it is to find anything in Brooklyn. And Hobbly, although familiar with the town, had no one in finding a nice, unoccupied jail, or one which the present occupants were willing to give up at so short notice.

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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Owing to the large number of persons—the number is estimated at 10,000—who will be housed on the upper floors of a new downtown skyscraper the ground floor shops in the building are renting at fabulous sums. A well known café which paid \$3,000 a year for a small store in one of the buildings formerly on the site has taken the same amount of space at the same street corner in the new structure on these terms: \$20,000 a year for the first five years and \$22,500 a year for the next five years.

The errand boys sent to deliver parcels at all the big hotels immediately before Christmas have a grievance against the hallboys. On all other occasions it is the privilege of messengers to go directly to the room or apartment of the person for whom the parcel is intended and thereby profit by the largesse that nearly always comes. When Christmas time gets closer the hallboys take all the parcels from the messengers in the corridors, deliver them personally and reap whatever spoil there may be.

Some New York boys have a yell which goes like this: "Pooh! Pooh! Harvard! Pooh, Pooh! Yale! We learn our lessons through the mail! We're no dummies! We're no fools! Bah! Bah! Bah! Correspondence Schools!"

The newest things in automatically operated electric signs is a big one advertising a preparation for removing spots from clothes. In this sign there appears outlined in electric lights a large bottle tipped partly over and under the mouth of the bottle there appears a great irregular spot made with purple electric lights. One by one the spots have disappeared there are seen to fall upon it, apparently from the open mouth of the bottle, drops of the magic cleaning fluid that the sign contains. This appearance of drops dropping from the bottle being produced of course by the turning on and off of single electric lights.

These magical drops fall upon the spot the spot disappears and in the place where the spot was is flashed in red lights the figures 23. Skiddoo! the spot has gone! And if this isn't going some in the way of electric signs it is hard to imagine what would be.

While flat robberies were many recently on the upper West Side a collector for a gas company called at a house in 112th street. His knock on the door of an apartment was answered by a well dressed man wearing overcoat and hat.

The collector passed in his bill, which the man inside paid. The collector then returned to the place located.

Two days later the housewife met the collector in the street and asked him to bring the gas bill.

"Oh, your husband paid it day before yesterday," said the collector.

But it was the burglar who had paid the bill.

Of the large office buildings in the financial district there are two at 12 Broadway and 48 Wall street—where presumably all the people who don't dare walk under a ladder have congregated. These two have left out the thirteenth floor, and on your way up in the elevator you skip from 12 to 14.

"That's all very well," said the agent of one of the other buildings, but we always argue that the thirteenth floor is there whether you call it that or not. However, aside from that point we find that we get more rent from our thirteenth floor than from any other. You see there are about six million people who are fond of getting the superstition of thirteen as there are afraid of it, and as there is only one thirteenth floor in a building to put them all in, we can charge a trifle more for rent there.

POTTERY SALESMEN DINE. And Dine Gloriously, Though Two Governors Neglect Regrets.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Church was the principal speaker last night at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Pottery, Glass and Brass Salesmen's Association in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

On the back of the programme was printed this motto: "How pleasant is Saturday night when you've tried all the week to be good," and there were not many present who did not live up to the letter.

By the time that the social and champagne came along they were ready for anything and when a fellow could not get the ear of another fellow he would simply get up on the table and wave his napkin until he caught the other fellow's eye or someone with a sense of propriety pulled him down.

As matters stand a general strike of carpenters, in which they would have the cooperation of the national unions in the American Federation of Labor, is threatened as soon as the employers in the association begin to use non-union trim.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Hungry Club last night at the Hotel Marlborough. The Senator took for his text, "Hunger a Necessity," and made some remarks about the hunger of certain individuals for the coming Presidential nomination.

There never was such a hunger known," said the Senator, "as that felt at the present moment by various gentlemen for the Presidency. All these gentlemen have an insatiable appetite. All say that not for the world would they lift a finger to obtain the honor—unless the people demand it!"

I have just been reading the letters of Mary Tullis Green, and have found them so modern in spirit that two of the letters might well have been written by two very worthy gentlemen of to-day, both equally desirous of the Presidential nomination. In one of these letters Cicero writes to a friend regarding a well known politician:

THE POSTAL REPLY COUPONS

YOU MAY PREPAY THE ANSWER TO A LETTER THE WORLD OVER.

The New Device Has Not Been in Use Three Months, but is Not Popular Here as Yet—Not Good as Postage, but Redeemable in Stamps—What it Looks Like.

A universal postal convention signed in Rome in May, 1906, contained a provision which went into effect on the first of October last for "international reply coupons," to be issued and redeemed by all the countries subscribing to the convention. This coupon may be bought in a post office of any such country and sent by the purchaser to a correspondent in any other country where the post office will redeem it with the equivalent of a five cent stamp, which prepay the postage on the correspondent's answering letter.

One of these reply coupons came into THE SUN office yesterday. It has the appearance of a small piece of paper money, being printed on thin white paper in blue ink over a background of clouds and vines in olive green. The size of the coupon is 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. On the top border of the face in rather heavy capital letters are the words "Response Coupon International" and beneath in smaller letters, the English equivalent, "International Reply Coupon."

Beneath this line, just above the main design line, is the instruction printed in English and repeated in French below the design. "This coupon can be exchanged for a postage stamp of the value of 25 centimes (25d) or the equivalent of that sum in countries which have adopted the arrangement." The back of the coupon bears this same sentence printed in German, Spanish, Italian, French and English.

The principal design on the face of the coupon is the figure of a flying woman in a loose robe and scarf, her right hand lightly touching a globe representing the Eastern Hemisphere, her left hand holding a letter which she is offering to the Western Hemisphere.

Near the lower border of the face appears the name of the country of issue in French and in the language of the country of issue, the English name, reading "Grande Bretagne—Great Britain." In the process of their service the coupons are further marked, the left hand, or Eastern Hemisphere, being post-marked by the office of issue, and the right hand, or Western Hemisphere, being post-marked by the office which redeems the coupon by giving a "response" stamp in exchange for it.

The convention which provided for these coupons superseded the Washington Universal Postal convention signed in June, 1877. The Rome convention included, so far as the United States is concerned, nearly every country in the world having a post office with the exception of Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, with which countries we have separate postal conventions. So if you have a correspondent to whom you wish to supply a reply coupon in Zululand, Sarawak or Chile you enclose him one, he exchanges it for a stamp of his country which equals in value one of our five cent stamps and neither of you has more to do in respect to the transaction.

But the troubles of the two post offices involved have only begun. The post offices treat the coupons as if they were checks and they must be put through a clearing house process universal in all countries. E. P. Russell, cashier of the New York Post Office, said yesterday that the reply coupon had not yet become popular here, probably because of the fact that post-cashiers' figures respecting them are not yet ascertained and the first quarter of their use has not quite ended, so the cashier's figures respecting them are not yet made up. But speaking from general knowledge Mr. Russell said he thought that not more than 10,000 of the coupons had been issued in this city.

The first patrons of the office to understand the convenience of the coupon were distant correspondents in small distant countries to whom they sent the coupons by hundreds.

For his trouble in handling the coupons Uncle Sam gets a cent for each, the selling price being six cents. All foreign countries are warned to instruct those to whom coupons are sent that the coupons are not themselves valid for postage, but must be exchanged for postage stamps. Otherwise the payee might be disposed to paste his pretty coupon on the back of his letter and let it go wrong at that.

SPLIT WITH THE CARPENTERS.

Employers Agree Not to Cut Wages, but Won't Bar Non-Union Wood Trim.

The final negotiations between the conference committees of the Master Carpenters Association and the New York district Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters over a new wage agreement, beginning on January 1, ended yesterday in a deadlock. The Master Carpenters Association, which first proposed a reduction of 50 cents a day, withdrew their proposition and agreed to allow the present wages to continue, but the two committees locked horns on the section of the agreement of last year binding the Master Carpenters Association to use only union wood trim.

As matters stand a general strike of carpenters, in which they would have the cooperation of the national unions in the American Federation of Labor, is threatened as soon as the employers in the association begin to use non-union trim. The employers say that 75 per cent. of the trim used in this city is non-union, hence the union carpenters are having it for independent contractors who are pledging the members of the association not to use it.

As most of the trim comes from cities outside of New York, where work is cheaper, the union carpenters, they say, refuse to use it unless the independent contractors, from the standpoint of the carpenters this trim is non-union, even if it is not made by members of the association. The independent contractors, they say, are willing to put them in unfair competition with their dependent contractors. From the standpoint of the carpenters this trim is non-union, even if it is not made by members of the association.

A strike of the carpenters may be followed by a declaration for the open shop in the trade, as was done in the case of the housepainters. This statement was made on behalf of the Master Carpenters' Association.

"Considering the facts that the association has agreed not to reduce wages, that at least half the carpenters are idle and the prospects for building for next year are very poor it would be a foolish step on the part of the carpenters to strike. I can't see how they will do it. The members of the association are no longer going to unfair discrimination against them, which forcing them to take a pledge to use only union wood trim would be."

HANGED, BUT ALIVE AND FREE.

Virginia Mountaineer Said to Have Survived Official Execution.

BRISTOL, Va., Dec. 23.—A report from Greendale says that there is good authority for the statement that Noah Fulton, who was hanged at Abingdon on December 13 for the murder of John J. Smith, is still alive and will recover. Although Fulton was pronounced dead, it is stated that his neck was not broken by the fall. When life was supposed to be extinct the body was turned over to relatives, who hurriedly left Abingdon for their home near Greendale.

The man has since been carefully nursed and is now in a fair way to recover, so the story goes. The matter is being investigated. The crime for which Fulton was hanged was the result of a mountain feud. The section in which he is supposed to be living is far from the beaten track.

Advertisement for A. Jaeckel & Co. Fine Furs. To Reduce Stock. We will offer for New Year's week a large assortment of our own exclusive designs in both short and long garments at One-Third Less Than Regular Prices. Also Remainder of Imported Garments at About One-Half Price. An unusual showing in garments of Mink, Broadtail, Persian, Caracul, Seal and Russian Pony. Men's Fur-lined Overcoats. Furs of all kinds for Cbauffeurs. Misses' and Children's Furs. A. Jaeckel & Co. Fifth Avenue, New York.

CANADA SUSPECTS TRICKERY.

Treaty With Japan Passed by Aid of Letter From Consul Nouse.

OTTAWA, Dec. 23.—When the House resumes its sittings after the Christmas recess, it is expected there will be considerable discussion on the Japanese question. Mr. Nouse, Japanese Consul-General, has just left for Japan for what is stated to be a six months leave of absence, but the impression prevails in some circles that he may not return.

It has already been announced that there seems to be a possibility of the Canadian Government having been tricked on the question of the Japanese invasion of Canada. Does or does not the first article of the Japanese treaty override the rights of the Dominion to impose conditions as to immigration, and has Canada agreed to a treaty under a wrong impression? This is a question that members of the Opposition are asking forcibly. Of course the Government is denying. However, the matter will likely be ventilated on the floor of the House before long.

It is said that Mr. Nouse some time before leaving here outlined the facts of the case as follows: Shortly prior to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's introduction of the Japanese treaty bill in the House of Commons the Consul-General received from a member of the Canadian Cabinet a semi-private letter asking him for certain information about commercial and industrial conditions in Japan.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained the provisions of the Japanese-Canadian bill in the House of Commons he was at great pains to mention the fact that the Consul-General had been assured by the Japanese Government that these restrictive orders would be continued and that they were to all intents and purposes a part of the treaty.

It now is revealed that Consul-General Nouse shortly after the delivery of Sir Wilfrid's speech, and under instructions from the Japanese Government, forwarded to Sir Wilfrid a letter of protest in which he pointed out that the Canadian Government had misstated the facts which were certainly not official, as Mr. Nouse had no right to give any official assurance, the Consul-General not being in any way a diplomatic representative, but purely a commercial agent.

It is said that the reply Mr. Nouse received to this communication was not satisfactory to him, the more so as the Consul-General had indicated to him their serious disapproval of what Sir Wilfrid Laurier had tried to represent as an official pledge. After vainly attempting to secure a retraction from the Japanese Government, it is said that Mr. Nouse wrote to the Toronto Globe—the principal Liberal sheet in Canada—in which he outlined the facts of the case and demanded that he be set right with his own Government and before the Canadian people. It is said this letter has not appeared.

APPEAL TO GOV. STUART

To Help Mayor Reburn Tackle Philadelphia's Traction Funs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The street car situation in Philadelphia assumed a critical phase to-night when W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, who arrived in this city yesterday, announced that he had appealed to Gov. Stuart to use his efforts in cooperation with Mayor Reburn to arrange for the arbitration of the differences between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employees.

Mahon announced that Samuel P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, would come here to-morrow. James Farley's camp of strike breakers at Willow Grove Park broke up to-day. A resolution of the American Federation of Labor was said to have used pressure to that effect.

Few Changes in Nassau County Offices.

MINEROLA, L. I., Dec. 23.—It was announced to-day that County Treasurer Charles Lewis and County Clerk Thomas Cheshire had reappointed their entire staffs for the coming term of three years. The staff of District Attorney Cole's office will remain unchanged, except that Timothy Seaman, a constable of Roslyn, will take the place of William Hines as county detective. Hults has been chosen undersheriff to succeed Joseph Foster, the newly elected Sheriff. All the other members of the Sheriff's staff will retain their places.

Advertisement for B. Altman & Co. A VERY IMPORTANT SALE WILL BE HELD OF WOMEN'S COATS AND PALETOTS GREATLY BELOW THE USUAL PRICES. ALSO ON THURSDAY, JAN. 24, SALES OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, BLANKETS COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS. A SALE OF WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES WILL COMMENCE TO-MORROW (MONDAY), DEC. 30th, COMPRISING EDGES, GALOONS AND INSERTINGS IMPORTED TO SELL AT FROM 20c. TO \$1.25 AT 12c., 19c., 25c., 32c. TO 60c. PER YARD.

Advertisement for the opening of new styles in sheer dress materials and muslin embroideries for spring and summer, 1908. To-morrow (Monday), Dec. 30th. 34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

Advertisement for Good Furniture for the Library. For this important room our productions bring a distinct impression of comfort, meaning and personality in a strong degree. For example, the "Cambridge" Sofa, with its fine proportions; the "Knole" Arm Chair, with its loose down cushions; the "Hogarth" Table, with its pillars of drawers, mentioned simply as a few of our prominent offerings. Grand Rapids Furniture Company. 34 and 36 West 3rd Street Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Advertisement for Aitken, Son & Co. Annual Sale of Fine French Underwear. Infants' Coats and Dresses. Broadway and Eighteenth St.