Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Music Master.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—A Stubborn Cinderella.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:10—Havana.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2—8—Samson.
DALY'S—2:15—8:30—The World and His Wife.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—2:30—Chapin as Lincoln—8:15—Mary Jane's Pa.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—The Patriot.
GERMAN—8:15—Baccarat.
HACKETT—2:30—8:30—Girls.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—2:10—8—Kassa.
LYCEUM—2:20—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Lucia.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:30—8:30—The Chaperon.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1—Parsifal—8—Carmen.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:10—8:10—Kitty Grey.
NEW GERMAN—10:30—Pandora, King Midas, Philemon and Baucis.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:20—Miss Innocence.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
SAVOY—2:20—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:20—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The New Lady Bantock.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Wolf.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	5-6	Furs	9	4
Apartment Hotels	11	5	Help Wanted	9	1
Bankers and Brokers	10	1	Instruction	8	5
Board and Rooms	9	5	Lectures	12	6
Bowling Supplies	9	6	Lost Bankbooks	9	5
Brooklyn Property for Sale	11	6	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Business Chances	9	6	Ocean Steamers	9	5-6
Carpet Cleaning	9	7	Proposals	8	5
Chiropody, etc.	9	6	Public Notices	9	7-8
Desks and Office Furniture	9	4	Railroads	9	5
Detective Agencies	9	7	Real Estate	11	5-6
Dividend Notices	10	1	School Agencies	8	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	2-4	Special Notices	7	6
Dressmaking, etc.	9	5	Steamboats	9	5
Financial	10	5-6	To Let for Business Purposes	11	5-6
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	5	Tribune Subs'n Rates	7	6
Furniture	9	5	Typewriters, etc.	9	8
			Winter Resorts	8	6
			Work Wanted	9	1-2

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; James M. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The committee considering the President's statements on the Secret Service reported; the Hale bill, designed to allow Mr. Knox to accept the portfolio of State under Mr. Taft, was passed, and the joint resolution making February 12 a special legal holiday in the District and the territories, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, was passed. ═══ House: The agricultural appropriation bill was passed.

FOREIGN.—A company of Rural Guards mutinied in Havana because of an order to transfer them to the regular army; they were repulsed at the palace of President Gomez, and were finally sent under escort to Cabanas. ═══ A bomb was thrown at a railway train near Barrackpur, apparently in the belief that Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, was a passenger; he was on another train; no one was injured. ═══ Advices from Berlin say that the conferences between Sir Charles Hardinge and Chancellor von Bülow covered all questions of policy interesting both nations, and that the result was highly satisfactory; the King's indisposition is not serious. ═══ Oscar Erlesloeh, the German aeronaut, completed a remarkable trip across the Alps in the balloon Berlin, being thirty hours in air with the thermometer averaging 12 degrees below zero. ═══ The Privy Council handed down a decision sustaining the Dominion Steel Company's suit against the Dominion Coal Company. ═══ One hundred and twenty-five miners, who were imprisoned near Yuzofka, Russia, escaped through an abandoned gallery; one of them died soon after reaching the surface. ═══ "The Daily Mail" says that the British government will lay down five improved Dreadnoughts next year, the sixth depending on the progress of German construction.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt addressed cheering gatherings at Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg from his special train, on his way from Washington to Hodgenville, Ky., where he will lay the cornerstone of the memorial building at the Lincoln farm to-day. ═══ President-elect Taft arrived in New Orleans and was enthusiastically received as the city's guest; he stated that he approved the lock type of canal and hoped to see it completed within four years. ═══ It was reported at Washington that Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, would succeed John Sharp Williams on the Rules Committee of the House. ═══ It was said at Albany that the immigration commission appointed by Governor Hughes would recommend an immigration bureau for this state. ═══ Another anti-vivisection bill was introduced at Albany by Assemblyman Murray, of New York. ═══ Two girls were killed, a woman was fatally injured and two boys were badly hurt in a fire near Rexville, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Judge Lacombe warned gas consumers against paying for the collection of rebates. ═══ Commissioner Barry of the Department of Correction said after an investigation that he was not sure a genuine attempt had been made to escape from the Tombs. ═══ It was expected that more meetings would be held in celebration of the centennial of Lincoln's birth than ever had been held in connection with an anniversary. ═══ The Protestant Episcopal Church elected two bishops to fill the posts in Wyoming and Western Colorado. ═══ The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution opposing the extension of the city's debt limit. ═══ Magistrate Finn told the legislative committee that the police force should be headed by a man who had risen from the ranks. ═══ Russell Sturgis, the architect and writer, died in his seventy-third year. ═══ The Hawley interests left the Colorado & Southern board and entered the Chesapeake & Ohio directorate. ═══ Senator Brough discussed his bill to repeal the charter of Trinity Corporation. ═══ It was announced that the New York Society Library would move from University Place. ═══ The court ordered that the bills of W. T. Hutchins be paid by the committee of his property.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 27.

PEACE IN CALIFORNIA.

The collapse of the anti-Japanese agitation in California and the other Pacific Coast states relieves a situation which threatened the dignity and authority of the United States. This country has concluded treaties with Japan with whose guarantees the legislation introduced at Sacramento undoubtedly conflicted. Had California persisted in discriminating against Japanese subjects contrary to treaty provisions, one of two things would have happened. Either the federal government would have been obliged to enter suit against California and attempt to overthrow the discriminatory legislation in the federal courts, or, failing in that, it would have been obliged to shoulder California's quarrel and admit that it had violated an international agreement. Undoubtedly the country at large would have backed up the administration in resisting, through an appeal to the courts, the effort of a state to denounce a treaty by indirection. But great inconvenience and embarrassment would have been caused by a clash between state and federal authority, and our national credit would have been impaired by the spectacle of one or more states at least temporarily annulling the power of the federal government to enforce agreements with other nations.

President Roosevelt's energetic interference has prevented such a scandal. His arguments have aroused the better sentiment on the coast to fight the policy of proscription advocated in the California Legislature. That sentiment has checked the hasty and ill-considered demand that California should act on its own motion in solving the Japanese immigration problem without regard to the interests and obligations of the United States. It is the right of a state, of course, if it feels that its interests are jeoparded by a treaty guaranteeing, or attempting to guarantee, privileges which conflict with its police powers or its inherent authority under the Constitution, to raise an issue with the federal treaty-making power. But only some extreme and self-evident neglect of its rights or wishes should induce it to make such a protest.

Under the nation's present agreements with Japan California's interests are sufficiently protected. The Japanese government has consented to restrict the emigration to this country of coolie laborers. It is keeping its promises and has checked the influx into California of Japanese of the objectionable class. Japan's own policy coincides with ours, for it has no surplus population of which it wishes to be rid. There are enough uses for the Japanese coolies nearer home. California is, therefore, fairly protected under existing arrangements. There is no danger of an invasion of Japanese laborers. Were there such a danger, the agitation on the coast would be much more intelligible. As it is, demagogy seems to have inspired it, and demagogy, resisted and exposed, has now been put to flight. Both California and the country are to be congratulated on side-tracking an issue born of unreason and exaggerated race prejudice.

LINCOLN.

To-day's commemoration is probably unique in its magnitude and in the multiplicity of its phases. Never before has a personal anniversary been celebrated in so many places, by so many people, with so many utterances of voice and type. Already, during the last week, in schools and churches, in theatres and clubs, in courts and legislative halls, there have been many memorial gatherings of the people and many tributes have been paid to Lincoln's memory; and these things will culminate to-day in an unprecedented demonstration of the affectionate and reverent regard of the American nation for the man who was at once the emancipator of a race and the savior of the Union. Yet in all that has been and will be said, and on the whole well said, it would be difficult to find much, if anything, that is new, in narrative, in description, in estimate or in eulogy. In that fact there is not the least discredit to the innumerable speakers and writers who have taken Lincoln for their theme. Indeed it may be reckoned to their credit that they have addressed themselves with so much devotion and success to a theme so little susceptible of novel treatment. And certainly there is no lack, but rather an enhancement, of honor in regarding Lincoln's character and career as so familiar and so closely in touch with humanity at every point as to be comparable with the great facts and phenomena of nature, hackneyed for a thousand years, and yet perennially fresh in their charm and vital in their significance.

It is one of Lincoln's supreme distinctions that lapse of time does not in the slightest degree remove him from the closest human sympathy, nor cause any fading of his intellectual and spiritual lineaments. He was apostrophized as "one of Plutarch's men," and not unfitly. He was of classic mould and heroic achievements. Yet he does not and he never will stand or seem to stand aloof and remote from common mortals. Washington, in his austere elevation, was and is "first in the hearts of his countrymen," but more in admiration than affection, more in awe than love. His figure looms transcendently in our pantheon as that of a demigod rather than of a "man of like passions with ourselves." But Lincoln, with all his intellectual mastership and spiritual exaltation, and with all the admiration and reverence which contemplation of him inspires, remains essentially and concretely human. His appeal is to the senses as well as to the imagination, and to the sentiments and emotions of the humble as well as of the distinguished. He has entered in an unsurpassed degree into the everyday lives and experiences of all sorts and conditions of his fellow countrymen. To adapt again the phrases which he himself made immortal, he was of the people, was chosen by the people, and lived, labored and died for the people, and consequently the popular conception of him remains vivid and the popular affection complete.

This very circumstance, moreover, the very fact that he is so vitally retained in the public mind and heart, is one of the strongest reasons for making to-day's commemoration multitudinous and universal, and for making its repetition year by year a fixture of the patriotic calendar and the contemplation of Lincoln a paramount study in the civic curriculum. The very things in nature which are most common and most familiar are also those which are most worthy of study. Clear cut as is our vision of Lincoln, it can never be too distinctly focussed. Familiar as is his character to us, it can never become too familiar and never can enter too intimately into the character, the life and the mental and spiritual furnishing and operations of the nation. There are those "of Plutarch's men" whom, because of their detachment and isolation, it would seem impertinent or impossible to emulate. But this man, while to equal him exceeds ambition, was and is so close to his fellows that there is not one, in any sphere, who may not feel bound to him in sympathy, and who may not reasonably seek to model himself after him, according to his measure. His work as the emancipator of a race and the savior of the nation was done in one brief but tremendous epoch. The qualities which enabled him to do it are worthy of universal cultivation for our perpetual emancipation and perpetual civic salvation.

THE M'ADOO EXTENSION.

No more useful little link of subway could be built in this city than the half mile or so which Mr. McAdoo's company offers to build, extending his Hudson tunnel from Sixth avenue and 33d street to the Grand Central Station. It would connect all the railroad terminals in this city and across the Hudson River. The line when finished would run from the Grand Central Station, past the new Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad station, in 33d street, and under the Hudson to the New Jersey railway terminals. It would be in close proximity to the end of the Belmont tunnel, with which it might make connections whenever it was put into operation. The route runs through the shopping district on the West Side, and with a station at Sixth avenue and 39th street or thereabouts—for which no provision, however, is made in the plans—it would take New Jersey's commuters to the theatrical district. The addition to the Hudson system appears so indispensable that there is little doubt the Public Service Commission will act upon it promptly and favorably. If constructed, it will doubtless prove lucrative to the system, and no one will begrudge Mr. McAdoo and his associates their profits. By their courage and enterprise they have wrought something of a marvel in improving transit facilities for the city's thousands of commuters, who may soon travel from one railroad terminal to another or reach all those parts of the city which there is most occasion to visit, quickly, comfortably and for a single fare. Theirs is now the best planned transit system in the city, best planned to carry the greatest number of passengers to the places where they are most likely to want to go at the least expense to the company.

The extensions to Mr. McAdoo's system have vastly improved it. As first planned, its tunnels merely transported passengers from the New Jersey railroad terminals to Manhattan Island, downtown at Cortlandt street, uptown at Christopher street on the West Side. Then it occurred to the company that the uptown terminal was not where the majority would want to go; whereupon it was decided to extend upward to reach the shopping district and the Pennsylvania station, and now, by an equally happy inspiration, the theatrical district and the Grand Central Station are to be added to the tributary territory. Nothing has been added to the downtown tunnel, but perhaps the company will see its way to extending that on to Brooklyn, to give the New Jersey railroads direct access to that populous borough, and also to carry some of the innumerable Brooklynites to the Wall Street district. A large number of profitable short haul passengers could be picked up in this way. So they could be also by extending the West Side tunnel, which when completed will reach from the Grand Central Station to Christopher street, on down to the Cortlandt street terminal. That would give the company a short West Side line just where one is needed, which, operated with connections at the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations, would doubtless be profitable. Mr. McAdoo is to be encouraged. While all others interested in traction lines in this city are lying back and doing nothing, he is exhibiting enterprise and extending and developing his system.

And his line shows how subways should be laid out. Subways from Brooklyn should not terminate, as the Fourth avenue line is planned to terminate, at the end of a bridge, but should take Brooklynites where they want to go. They should reach the big office building district in Manhattan, pass through the downtown centres of employment, give access to the railway terminals and enter the shopping and theatrical centres. When lines like that are laid out, bidders may be easier to obtain. But while the lessons to be gained from the Hudson tunnels' development are important, the larger traction problems before the city are so different that little light is shed on them. Mr. McAdoo's lines are short, and pass only through centres of the densest traffic, but the city also imperatively needs long lines, which will bring for a single fare the outlying sections of the town within quick reach of the centres of employment and amusement. They are necessary for the upbuilding of New York—all the more necessary now that Mr. McAdoo has made commuting easier and more attractive. "Private capital" will be glad to build lines like Mr. McAdoo's, which get only the cream of the traffic. Will it also build lines which will do as much for the city as the present subway has done?

THE ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE.

The unanimity with which the press of both parties has approved the effort to remove Mr. Knox's ineligibility to appointment as Secretary of State shows that the Constitution's limitation on the appointment of Senators and Representatives in Congress to civil office is now interpreted as an inconvenient survival rather than as a needed safeguard against political scandals. The Pennsylvania Senator's fitness for the office is universally recognized, and the obstacles to his selection are regarded as intrinsically trivial and casual. Legislation lifting the constitutional embargo against him will be warmly welcomed by Democrats as well as Republicans.

The scope of the newly emphasized constitutional limitation has been misgauged in some quarters. Thus, it is rather amusing to find "The Washington Star" warning Senators to make haste in increasing the salaries of the President and Vice-President, so that they may all remain eligible to election as President or Vice-President in 1912. Says our Washington contemporary:

> In this connection it is noteworthy that if the proposition to increase the salary of the Chief Executive is finally written into law at this session, every member of the Senate will be eligible to the next Presidency, while if the measure goes over to the extra session, and is then enacted into law, every Senator who takes the oath for a new term in March will be barred from that office during the term following Judge Taft's first.

This dire suggestion, if well founded, would certainly promote speedy action. But it is not well founded, since the constitutional restriction concerns only appointments to civil office, and the President and Vice-President are not appointed, but elected. Undoubtedly, if the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill increasing the salaries of federal judges are accepted by the House of Representatives, sixty-one Senators will be debarred from resigning to accept federal judgeships between March 4, 1909, and March 4, 1911, and thirty-one will be debarred from accepting such judgeships between March 4, 1909, and March 4, 1913. But no Senator by voting at any time to increase the salary of the President can frustrate a popular demand that he shall leave the Capitol and quarter himself for four years in the White House.

BUDGET AND PENSIONS.

The embarrassments of the British Ministry in view of an impending budget deficit of huge proportions afford opportunity for some of its critics—and not necessarily always unfriendly ones—to say "We told you so." Such a reminder is usually considered ungracious, yet in the present case there is much provocation for it and justification of it, while it must come home with exceptional force to at least some of those to whom it is addressed. The simple fact of record is that some of the most judicious observers in the kingdom predicted that the old age pension scheme would cost much more than its authors estimated, so as to imperil the balance of the budget, and that the ministers responsible for that measure resented those predictions.

Foremost among the critics last year was the "Spectator" of London. When Mr. Asquith last summer estimated the cost of the pensions at only $30,000,000, that journal declared that they would probably cost nearer $40,000,000. In reply Mr. Asquith deplored the "exaggerated pessimism" of his "poor, woebegone friend," while his less restrained followers denounced the "Spectator" as guilty of either stupidity or malice in an almost criminal degree. Yet to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly admits that the cost is likely to be in the neighborhood of $45,000,000, and in addition he is negotiating for an extension of the system which will increase the total by $10,000,000, or to $55,000,000, against the $30,000,000 originally estimated as the maximum. Such is the outcome of the pension scheme on the original age basis. What it will be when the age basis is considerably lowered, as it probably will be, fiscal speculation hesitates to forecast.

Meantime, for obvious reasons, the British revenues continue to decline. The almost certain outlook now is that the year's death duties will be $10,000,000 below Mr. Asquith's estimate of a year ago. With the pension roll at least $15,000,000 above his estimate, there is indicated by these two items alone a deficit of $25,000,000. Taking this year's figures as a basis for next year's budget, to balance this year's and to provide for the balancing of next year's there will be needed fully $50,000,000 of additional revenue, and possibly much more when other items of the budget are taken into account. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is thus confronted with a condition which might well cause the most buoyant optimist a thoughtful if not a bad quarter of an hour.

A medical case of rather exceptional interest is described in the London "Lancet" of January 30 by Dr. S. T. Irwin, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. A young woman who had apparently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever several years ago was subsequently employed in three families. Soon after she entered their service one or more members of each family were attacked by the same disease. As a result of the suspicion excited by the last instance the woman was persuaded to undergo examination at a hospital, and it then appeared that she was still carrying around with her the germs of typhoid. With her consent preparations of bacterial material were administered hypodermically six times, at intervals varying from a few days to a month. Shortly after the third inoculation it was impossible to find any trace of the disease, though it was deemed advisable to continue the treatment a while longer, and occasionally to renew the search for bacilli. The narrative emphasizes the danger, not distinctly recognized until recently, that a person may remain in a condition to communicate typhoid fever to others for years at a time. The two cases of this sort reported last year in America are probably not so unusual as might have been supposed. The Belfast story is the more instructive because it seems to demonstrate that typhoid fever may be cured by vaccination. So thoroughly convinced were certain advisers of the United States War Department that such treatment had at least a preventive influence that a few weeks ago they recommended its use for that purpose. Prevention and cure, however, are different things, and the value of inoculation for the second class of service has probably been more in need of proof than it has for the first.

Whether or not the views held by the great English naturalist whose birth occurred a hundred years ago to-day are ever to be universally accepted, the whole world certainly regards them far more kindly to-day than when they were first advanced. Now that the heat of controversy has subsided, Darwin is much better understood than he was thirty or forty years ago. The doctrine that those species of plants and animals survive in the struggle for existence which are best adapted to their environment is neither startling nor shocking. That the same explanation of the perpetuation of certain species should have been proposed independently by Alfred Russell Wallace, and that Herbert Spencer should have accepted it, does not, of course, establish the theory, but those facts at least give it credibility. It was Darwin's "Descent of Man," printed in 1871, which created the most profound sensation. In that work he committed himself heartily to the doctrine that the higher forms of life had been developed from the lower ones, and that there had been a more or less regular advance from the simple and imperfect to the complex and finer organisms, but he did not originate that theory. Others before him had shown faith in evolution. He merely amplified the argument and made a new application of it.

Senator Bailey called attention to the fact that the certificate of Wisconsin read that the vote of that state was for "William H. Taft, of New York, and James S. Sherman, of New York." Mr. Bailey said: "Of course, under the Constitution it is not "permissible for a state to vote for a candidate for "President and Vice-President from the same state, "but your tellers perfectly understand that this is a "clerical error."—News dispatch.

This is a time for searching the Constitution. If the great Texas constitutional lawyer will take the trouble to study his blue book he will find that, of course, under the Constitution, it is permissible for electors to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President from the same state. They are merely forbidden to vote for candidates both of whom are inhabitants of the same state with themselves. Wisconsin could vote for two New Yorkers if it wanted to.

Maxim does not begin to realize the possibilities of his "sound silencer." Instead of adapting it to service on implements of war, for which there might be a use not more than once in twenty years, why doesn't he offer it to Dr. Darlington to assist in the crusade against street noises, or invite a bid from Speaker Cannon? Just think how effectually the invention could be used to suppress Rainey!

Controller Metz's elucidations of the debt limit are as limitless and mysterious as the *corpus delicti* itself.

Captain Jamison's request for accommodation at the Brooklyn navy yard strikingly illustrates the scarcity of docking facilities in the vicinity of the port at which more than 90 per cent of the dutiable merchandise brought to this country gains admission.

A blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and acetylene is burned is one of the new devices employed in metallurgy. Whether the heat developed by it is more intense than that of the electric furnace may be doubted, but for certain classes of work the blowpipe is undoubtedly more convenient.

Dr. Wiley is pretty nearly right when he says that a retail price of eight cents a quart for milk gives a small return to the scrupulous dairy farmer, but he will find it hard to persuade the average consumer to pay more.

"THE FIRST AMERICAN."

From Lowell's Harvard Commemoration Ode.

Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to Truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field,
So bountiful is Fate;
But then to stand beside her,
When craven churls deride her,
To front a lie in arms and not to yield,
This shows, methinks, God's plan
And measure of a stalwart man,
Limbed like the old heroic breeds,
Who stand self-poised on manhood's solid earth,
Not forced to frame excuses for his birth,
Fed from within with all the strength he needs.
Such was he, our Martyr-Chief,
Whom late the Nation he had led,
With ashes on her head,
Wept with the passion of an angry grief:
Forgive me, if from present things I turn
To speak what in my heart will beat and burn,
And hang my wreath on his world-honored urn.
Nature, they say, doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save on some worn-out plan,
Repeating us by rote:
For him her Old-World moulds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be,
Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human worth,
And brave old wisdom of sincerity!
They knew that outward grace is dust;
They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unfaltering skill,
And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust.
His was no lonely mountain-peak of mind,
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy bars,
A sea-mark now, now lost in vapor's blind;
Broad prairie rather, genial, level-lined,
Fruitful and friendly for all human kind,
Yet also nigh to heaven and loved of loftiest stars.
Nothing of Europe here,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still,
Ere any names of Serf and Peer
Could Nature's equal scheme deface
And thwart her genial will;
Here was a type of the true elder race,
And one of Plutarch's men talked with us face to face.
I praise him not; it were too late;
And some innative weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait,
Safe in himself as in a fate.
So always firmly he:
He knew to bide his time,
And can his fame abide,
Still patient in his simple faith sublime,
Till the wise years decide.
Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame.
The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, the Secretary of War, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey and Captain Butt, left Washington at noon on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Hodgenville, Ky., where, to-morrow, the President will deliver the principal address at the exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

The President prepared and signed, before departing for Kentucky, a proclamation declaring to-morrow a special holiday in the District of Columbia and territories, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, as provided for in the joint resolution of Congress, which he expected would be passed after he left Washington. This proclamation was issued at 4:45 p. m., immediately after the resolution had been enacted.

The President expressed to Representative Singlebright, of California, his gratification over the action of the California Legislature in killing the anti-Japanese bills.

Governor Curry, of New Mexico, and Representative Watson, of Indiana, talked with the President in the interest of the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bills.

The President received other callers this morning, as follows: Secretary Bacon, Secretary Garfield, Representatives Nye, Olcott, Driscoll, Kennedy, of Iowa; Bannon, Richardson, O'Connell, Lenahan, Crawford and Kustermann; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of New York; General Anson G. McCook, Internal Revenue Commissioner Capers, Commander Sims, Professor Willoughby, of Baltimore; Herman Schussler, of San Francisco, and A. Fonville, of Paris.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon entertained another party of diplomats at dinner to-night.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte had the members of the Supreme Court as guests of honor at dinner to-night. In the party of thirty were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice and Mrs Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice White, Justice Peckham, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Justice Moody, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Solicitor General Hoyt, Mrs. B. H. Warder, Mrs. Horatio Garrett, Miss Rogers and Miss Louise Dawson, of Baltimore; Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith and Mr and Mrs. Wade Ellis.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—The dean of the diplomatic corps and Baroness Mayor des Planches will give a dinner at the Italian Embassy on Tuesday in honor of Miss Roosevelt.

At a young people's dinner given at the Swedish Legation to-night by the Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz for their daughters, Mlle. Eva de Lagercrantz and Mlle. Mary de Lagercrantz, the guests included Countess Louise Alexandra von Bernstorff, Mlle. Nabuco, Baroness Marguerite Moncheur, Miss Slater, Miss Perkins, Miss Yvonne Townsend, Mlle. Campruvi Zenobia, Miss Kibby, Baron Stael de Holstein, Mr. de Struve, Mr. Ovey, Mr. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Francis Janssens, Henri Martin, John B. Henderson, jr., and Henry F. Du Pont.

A large reception was given by the Colombian Minister and Señora de Cortes at the legation, in N street, this afternoon. It was attended by several hundred diplomats and members of local society. Señora de Guzman, wife of the first secretary and daughter of the minister, and Señora de Cortes, assisted in receiving.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Warren entertained sixty guests at dinner to-night in honor of the Speaker and Miss Cannon. In the party were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield and members of the House and Senate. Brigadier General and Mrs. Pershing, son-in-law and daughter of the host, assisted him in entertaining.

Mrs. B. H. Warder is entertaining Mrs. Horatio W. Garrett, of Baltimore. Miss Emily Tuckerman has as her guest Miss Louise Dawson, of the same city.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Arthur P. Murray, with their daughters, left here this morning for New York, and, with Major General and Mrs. William P. Duvall, will sail for Europe on Monday on their way to the Philippines.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Lincoln's Birthday, like all public holidays, finds many people of the fashionable set out of town, and is being made the occasion of week-end house parties at Tuxedo, Hempstead and at various surburban resorts and country seats near New York. Many of the country clubs, too, will be the scene of outdoors sports and indoor gayety to-day. At the Baltusrol Club Theron R. Strong and W. Halsted Vander Poel will have a luncheon, to which they have invited many of the debutantes of the season.

Paulding Fosdick, son of Mrs. Charles A. Childs, who is to marry Miss Katheryne Yoakum, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum, on February 23, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at the Union Club. Miss Yoakum will give a dinner this evening for her bridesmaids at the home of her parents in East 67th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell will leave town for California to-day and will remain on the Pacific coast until Easter.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum gave a theatre party last night for her debutante daughter, Miss Bessie Yoakum. The guests met at her home in East 67th street and from there were taken to the New Amsterdam Theatre. After the play they returned to the Yoakum house for supper and informal dancing. In the party were Miss Muriel and Miss Marjorie Kingsland, Miss Margaret Winslow, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Rosamond Burr, Miss Edith A. Brooks, Miss Maude G. Shepherd, Miss Anne B. Tracy, Miss Mary McKim Wilde, Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Miss Katheryne Yoakum, Paulding Fosdick, Lancier Winslow, John Rutherfurd, Edmund Fairfax, J. Couper Lord, Sidney de Kay, Franklin Plummer, Harry Oelrichs, Seymour Johnson, Marshall R. Kernochran and Charles Dana.

Frederick Townsend Martin will give a dinner on Wednesday next at the Plaza in connection with his work in behalf of the sufferers from tuberculosis. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will be among his guests, who will afterward visit the lower East Side under the guidance of their host, where a hall will be engaged and addresses will be made by Mr. Martin and others. Mme. Nordica will be in the party and will sing.

Mrs. George Augustus Lung, who was Miss Helen de Peyster, will give a reception this afternoon at her house in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's house in West 57th street was the scene yesterday morning of the last of the sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, given under the auspices of the Junior League for the benefit of the Music School Settlement.

Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland, with Miss Muriel and Miss Marjorie Kingsland, is booked to sail to-morrow week for Europe, and will spend the spring and summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew will return to-day from California.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Feb. 11.—Vincent Astor, who is a student at St. George's School here, is with his parents, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in the South.

Mrs. Zabriskie and Miss Zabriskie have closed their Newport house and gone to New York to remain until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, jr., are expected to arrive in Newport for the coming season in April.

Mrs. Augustus Jay and her son, De Lancey Kane Jay, arrived from New York to-day.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt is expected from New York to-morrow.

NOTED LIBRARY TO MOVE.

New York Society Will Sell Its Building in University Place.

The building in University Place, between 12th and 13th streets, which has long been the home of the New York Society Library, is to be sold, and a more convenient site purchased. Although the change has been contemplated for some time, it was only recently that the board of trustees took definite action on the subject. It is understood that a site in 44th street, near Fifth avenue, is being considered as a suitable one for the library.

Frank B. Bigelow, the librarian, said yesterday that the trustees have several sites in view at present, but thought that no action would be taken until the annual meeting, which will be held some time next month.

The library was organized in 1754. Although it is open to the public daily from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., no one who is not a member is allowed to take books away from the library building. The reading room, which is also open to the public, is well equipped with periodicals and newspapers.

The library's collection is said to be one of the best in the city. The alcove where the volumes on art are preserved is known as the John C. Green alcove. It was founded and is maintained by an endowment of $50,000 received from the residuary legatees of John C. Green. The alcove, the furnishings of which are the gift of Robert Lenox Kennedy, was built after the design of a library in Hampton Court, London.

According to the treasurer's report, the receipts from all sources last year amounted to $18,124.93 and the total disbursements to $17,705.56. The report further shows that messengers connected with the library carried last year 37,537 volumes, visiting 11,288 residences and offices between No. 1 Broadway and 147th street.

The income derived by the library from temporary subscriptions by persons other than members is steadily increasing, having risen from $201 in 1900 to more than $3,000 during the last year. The library now supplies reading material to the Union League, the Metropolitan, the Army and Navy, the Century, the Columbia University, the Knickerbocker, the Yale, the Union and the University clubs.

PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL ART EXHIBITION.

Charles H. Israels, chairman of the exhibition committee of the Municipal Art Society, announced yesterday that the programme of the forthcoming exhibition of the society contemplated a comprehensive display of the municipal improvements, past, present and future, of New York, divided into the following sections: Parks and playgrounds, schools and school decorations, public buildings other than municipal, municipal buildings, sculpture and street fixtures, bridges, trees and horticulture, mural paintings and New Yorkiana.

"A definite agreement," said Mr. Israels, "has been made with the Committee on Congestion of Population. The plan is to hold a joint exhibition of municipal art and city planning in which the Municipal Art Society will hold to all its original sections, except that of city plan, in which section it will only collect the exhibits, which will be hung by the Committee on Congestion of Population."

ROBERT TAFT WINS PHI BETA KAPPA.

New Haven, Feb. 11.—Robert A. Taft, son of President-elect William H. Taft, with twenty-nine other members of the junior academic class at Yale, were elected last night to membership in the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary high stand society.

TURIN-CONNAUGHT ENGAGEMENT.

Rome, Feb. 11.—The rumors that the engagement between the Princess Patricia of Connaught and the Count of Turin, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel and brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi, has been resumed are revived to-day by the "Mattino." This betrothal was suspended, it is said, because of the opposition of King Edward, who was not inclined to look with favor on the efforts of the Duke of the Abruzzi to wed Miss Elkins.

TWO BISHOPS ELECTED.

Church Fills Posts in Western Colorado and Wyoming.

Two new bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church were elected yesterday by the House of Bishops in the second day of a special session at the Church Missions House, No. 281 Fourth avenue. The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, was elected Missionary Bishop of Wyoming, and the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Brewster, of Grace Church, Colorado Springs, Missionary Bishop of Western Colorado.

Dr. Thomas is a nephew of Aaron A. Thomas, treasurer of Christ Church, at 71st street and Broadway, and the rector of the church in Philadelphia of which George C. Thomas, treasurer of the board of missions, is treasurer. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1889 and ordained in 1891. In 1903 he became rector of his present church. From 1891 to 1893 he was in Ottawa, Kan., and in 1893 and 1894 in Topeka, Kan. He was professor of New Testament exegesis in the Kansas Theological Seminary, dean of the Atchison deanery, and in charge of St. Paul's and St. John's in Leavenworth, Kan., until 1897. From 1897 to 1900 he was rector of St. Matthew's Church, at Wheeling, W. Va. In 1902 he was elected Bishop of Salina, Kan., but declined the post.

Dr. Brewster, who is a brother of Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster, of Connecticut, was graduated from Yale in 1882 and from the General Theological Seminary in 1886, and ordained deacon and then priest by Bishop Potter. Since 1895 he has been rector of the church in Colorado Springs. In 1886 he went to Calvary Church as assistant rector and vicar of Calvary Chapel. He became rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, in South Orange, in 1891. He was also for some time dean of St. Mark's Cathedral, in Salt Lake City. Dr. Brewster will succeed Bishop Edward J. Knight, of Trenton, who was elected Bishop of Western Colorado a year ago, but died from mountain fever.

INAUGURATION ORDERS FOR MILITIA.

The First Signal Corps of New York Will Act as Governor's Escort.

Albany, Feb. 11.—Orders were issued to-night by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry to the organizations of the national guard which have volunteered to go to Washington to take part in the inauguration of President Taft, on March 4. It is proposed to have the guard represented by two regiments of infantry and by the 1st Signal Corps of New York. The latter organization is to be the personal escort to Governor Hughes.

The 7th Regiment of New York will go, and the other regiment will be made up of a number of separate companies. It will include the 4th, of Yonkers; 11th, of Mount Vernon; 17th, of Flushing, and 49th, of White Plains, comprising the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment, in charge of Major Kline, of Flushing, and the following separate companies: The 5th and 10th of Newburg, the 1st of Rochester, the 9th of Whitehall, the 27th of Malone, the 24th of Middletown and the 43d of Olean.

HIGH PRICES FOR BENSON COINS.

London, Feb. 11.—The sale at Sotheby's of the collection of coins which belong to the late F. S. Benson, of Brooklyn, ended to-day. A total of $78,770 was realized, surpassing all previous records in sales of this kind.

HARNESSING THE OCEAN.

From The Lewiston Journal.

Maine coast towns are watching with interest the recent development of the wave motor. One, said to be in operation near Santa Cruz, Cal., is used for pumping, the power being derived from the lift of the waves by means of floats. The other is at Atlantic City. Here the turbine principle is applied and sufficient power is obtained to light the long pier at the end of which the mechanism is located. These two machines suggest how the motion of the waves may be utilized as a source of power where not a great deal of it is needed. The waves, however, can never rival the tides, with their limitless power, which is waiting to be utilized in some practical way. The great tide power at Winnegance some day will be harnessed.