HEALTH HINTS FOR BOOKS

JUST LIKE HUMANS, THEY NEED AIR AND GOOD TREATMENT.

Suggestions From the Librarian of Columbia for the Care of Books—Dampness, Dryness and Light Causes of Injury—Cure for Book Worms—Care Pays.

How to take care of books is a subject about which the average reader or owner of a fine library understands very little, according to librarians, and because of this lack of knowledge the contents of many fine libraries deteriorate very rapidly.

Of all the conditions that affect books and their bindings none is more injurious than excessive dryness of the atmosphere. So important a factor in the care and preservation of books is this element considered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art that in the new wing where the fine books are kept an instrument for measuring the humidity of the air and introducing the right amount of moisture has just been installed.

Up at Columbia University, where W. Dawson Johnson, the librarian, has more than half a million books under his care, all the most up to date methods such as are used in the Library of Congress are employed. Of the causes for the rapid deterioration of modern books and the methods taken to preserve them Mr. Johnson recently said:

"One great reason why books so rapidly deteriorate is the poor quality of modern leather. The leather is poor not only because of the dyestuffs and chemicals used in curing it, which tend to rot it, but also because of the almost universal practice of splitting the leather twice and sometimes three times, which greatly weakens it.

"This process forms the thinnest kind of veneer. It is the same method as that introduced into modern woodwork and is just about as practical. In one of the large libraries I know of $20,000 has been spent in rebinding during the last ten years largely owing to the poor stock used for the covers.

"It must be remembered too that books are used to a far greater extent to-day than formerly; in fact they are used a thousand times now where they were used once in the olden time. They are handled to a far greater extent not only by readers but also by attendants, and the process of carrying the books from the stacks to the reading rooms, the mechanical methods of sending the books in the book carriers, is a factor of no small importance in its effect on bindings. In the old days the librarian would take the book gently and reverently in his hand and carry it to the reader as if it were a delicate piece of china that must be treated with the utmost consideration.

"Of course daylight and some artificial light play havoc with books, yellowing the paper and causing the leather to crack and crumble, but in the large public libraries they are less exposed to damage from deep sunlight now than formerly, because of their storage in the stack rooms. Again they are less exposed to deterioration from artificial illumination, because gaslight has been almost wholly superseded both in public and private libraries by electric light.

"It is a custom for some men to smoke in their libraries, which is a bad practice since the ammonia fumes from tobacco smoke are deleterious, having a tendency to darken the leather and induce rapid decay.

"We all know the havoc dampness plays with books, how it discolors the leaves and causes mildew, so that one of the most important considerations in a library is air. There should be a free circulation of air both in and around the bookracks.

"This is easily obtained to-day, when in libraries with any pretension to size the bookcases are not enclosed. Neither the ends nor the shelves are solid, but open so that the air at all times plays around them. Metal is used in preference to wood for the shelves, and though it is not as warm looking as the wood it is best from the standpoint of permanence.

"For some time there has been a tendency to keep books behind glass, but on many accounts this plan is not to be commended. One reason is that the books lack the necessary air and again it makes the books more or less inaccessible. I should say the only reason for the adoption of glass would be where precious manuscripts are to be preserved.

"In that case no better plan could be adopted than that in use in the division of prints in the Library of Congress. These cases are fitted with glass fronts and at the back of which is a felt frame to keep out the sunlight. This felt not only answers the purpose of excluding the light, but serves as a background for the exhibition of prints which are being shown from time to time.

"It is well to give books a generous airing on dry, sunny days in the private library. Hot air is quite as dangerous as dampness, so that whenever possible outside air should be introduced if the room is not fitted with any arrangement for the introduction of cold air currents. In any event the fresh out of door air is a valuable agent in the preservation of books.

"I am sometimes asked what can be done to prolong the life of a book. By treating the leather, I should say, since it is the outside of the book first of all that is affected. Here at the college we use a mixture of vaseline and neat's foot oil. It is applied about once in five years, though this depends on the state of the atmosphere, the amount of air and heat in the library. This sort of treatment will prolong the life of a book indefinitely.

"The handling of books tends to preserve them too, as the oil from the hands gives the leather a certain amount of flexibility. In some libraries on the other side a solution of paraffine wax in castor oil is used. This is rubbed into the leather with a piece of flannel. Of course this treatment is used only on books of good material. With less valuable grades it is cheaper to rebind them.

"Another question that is often asked me is, Does rebinding injure books? I should say not in the hands of a good binder. A careless binder will cut into the margins as well as the text, misplace signatures, leave out plates and commit many sins of a similar character. Even the best will sometimes be guilty of such mishaps, so that naturally the book that has to go through this ordeal less longer than one that does. But some good binders are able to do much to extend the life of a book by the means within their knowledge.

"It sometimes seems that the artistic execution of books has outstripped the methods of book construction, but this is only apparently true. So far as the mechanical methods of book production are concerned there is no question but that they have developed to a far greater degree than in the decorative artistic side.

"But of course some of the old binders have never been excelled from an artistic point of view. This also holds true in other branches of art. There has been of late years, as we all know, a revival of interest in the binding of books, but that extends to the making of individual books only.

"As to the care of books there are a good many points that would greatly help the owner of the private library and the individual lover of books. For example there is a trick the housewife might learn in the dusting of books which though simple has its effect in the long run in the appearance if not in the length of life of the book. To dust it take the book from the shelf, turn it upside down and brush the dust from it so that it will not settle back on the book again.

"There is comparatively little to fear from book worms so far as modern productions are concerned, for the paste now used has alum in it and it is offensive to their taste. If it should happen that book worms did appear in the library, wrap the book affected in cotton soaked in ether and place in an air tight box for a little while. Pepper scattered over the shelves is a preventive as well as a cure.

"Probably more books are ruined by being placed too tightly on the shelves than by any other means. The correct way to remove a book from the shelf is to place the hand at the upper inside corner and start it from the row in that way, after which it can easily be removed. The tendency is to draw it out, by pulling it by the head band, and as a consequence the back is pulled or forced out and this is especially the case when the books are so tightly placed on the shelf as to require considerable strength to remove them. There should be just sufficient pressure of one book against another in the rack to keep them in position.

"Very few or comparatively few persons realize that there is a trick in opening a book properly. We have all seen persons taking up a new book and fairly splitting it open, so that in many cases the back is broken at the start. To open a newly bound book, lay it on the table or any flat surface. Open it lightly, pressing the outer leaves of either side alternately. Take a few sheets at a time and go through the book in this way until the book opens freely at any point.

"In cutting the leaves of a book always use a paper knife so that the edges shall be smooth and even. Do not confine the leaves with the fingers or thumbs in running over the book, for it is a strain on the back, and another caution it might be well to suggest is not to wet the fingers in turning over the leaves. Turn them always from the top.

"To push or pull a book along the table strains it and spoils its symmetry in time, if it does not actually loosen the binding. In the case of a handsomely bound book lay it flat down on the table and take it up in the same way, so as to avoid scratching the leather.

"The habit of using bookmarks that are thick and force the book apart is pernicious, and of course we all realize how turning down the leaves to mark the place spoils the appearance of the book in another way. Just an ordinary piece of paper left projecting above the top is the best mark to use.

"Reading at the table while eating is a delightful pastime for some persons, but to subject a rare edition to such treatment is little short of wicked, for grease and crumbs will quickly ruin a fine edition in an irretrievable way. Books repay any intelligent care a hundredfold."

NEW SCHOOL READERS.

Houghton Mifflin Company to Turn Out a New Set This Spring.

Houghton Mifflin Company announce as an important item of their educational department the issuance this spring of a series of regular readers to be called the "Riverside Readers." The editors of the series are James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools in Baltimore; Miss Wilhelmina Seegmiller, director of art in the Indianapolis public schools, formerly principal of a grammar school in Grand Rapids, Mich., assisted by Miss Frances Jenkins, supervisor of elementary grades in Decatur, Ill.

Houghton Mifflin Company have great facilities for preparing a set of readers because of the large amount of copyrighted material under their control. They are the sole authorized publishers of the works of the great American authors, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, Aldrich and Bret Harte, and they also publish all the works of such recent authors as John Burroughs, Edward Rowland Sill, Celia Thaxter, Sarah Orne Jewett, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Abbie Farwell Brown, as well as important books by Charles Dudley Warner, William Dean Howells, Joel Chandler Harris, F. Hopkinson Smith, Horace E. Scudder, Eva March Tappan, Josephine Preston Peabody, Frank Dempster Sherman, Mary Johnston, Olive Thorne Miller and Margaret Deland.

Mr. Van Sickle has had an extended experience as teacher, principal and superintendent of schools in New Jersey and New York and in Denver, Col., and Baltimore, Md., having been superintendent of schools in Baltimore during the last ten years. Miss Seegmiller, having made an enviable reputation as teacher and principal in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., has given her special attention in later years to the direction of the teaching of art and related subjects in the Indianapolis public schools. She is the author of a number of successful children's books. Miss Frances Jenkins has carefully studied the problem of teaching reading, first in the public schools of Baltimore, then during a graduate course in Teachers College, Columbia University, and in her present position as supervisor of elementary grades in Decatur, Ill. These editors have been ably assisted by advisers and critics selected from successful teachers in the various grades.

The readers in their mechanical makeup and in their illustrations will represent the highest ideals of bookmaking. In the primary book there are numerous colored illustrations by Ruth Mary Hallock, Margaret Enright and Clara E. Atwood, and in the higher books there are pictures by E. Boyd Smith, Howard Pyle and other artists.

DINK STOVER'S NEW WORK.

The Hero of "The Varmint" Used to Advertise a Text Book.

One of the amusing passages from Mr. Owen Johnson's "The Varmint" is being used widely in an advertising campaign by an educational publisher who incorporates it in a letter and sends it out like this:

"And now, Lentz, third line, second word—gerund or gerundive?"

"Gerundive, sir," said P. Lentz promptly, observing Stover's ears in a state of revolution.

"Fortunate youth! Next line, third word, gerund or gerundive?"

"Gerund, sir."

"Still fortunate! Once more, make your bet, Lentz, red or black?" said the Roman smiling, believing Lentz was risking his fortunes on the alternating system. "Once more. Sixth line, first word, gerund or gerundive?"

"Gerund, sir."

"Is it possible, is it possible?" said the Roman. "Have I lived to see it! Sit down, Mr. Lentz, sit down."

Mr. Owen Johnson, in his fetching Lawrenceville story "The Varmint," tells of the prep boys' desperate attempts to run to cover the wary gerund and gerundive. Their well laid schemes tumble down about their poor ears, burying the youthful plotters beneath ruins of dismay.

But these harrowing days were of the Stone Age of Lawrenceville. To-day these young huntsmen range the fields of the Suevi and Helvetii in the trails of Cæsar and make short work of their quarry. Superior training and modern weapons tell a better story. The death cry of the wily gerunds and gerundives is over the hill.

P. Lentz and Dink Stover gunned in the mediæval days, in the bitter days before Essentials of Latin trained the young ideas to shoot—not only gerund and gerundive, but all such fearsome beasts—Ablative Absolute, Indirect Discourse and Substantive Clause.

The moral of this story cries aloud. The wayfaring boy cannot err therein, if the text be ——'s Essentials.

Very truly yours,

VALENTINE AND HIS MANUAL

THE BOOK GETTING SCARCER AND MORE VALUABLE.

Full Sets Hard to Obtain Nowadays—A Special Demand for the Prints of Old New York Collected by Mr. Valentine—The Lincoln Funeral—The Compiler.

Complete sets of Valentine's "Manual of the Corporation and Common Council of New York," which was published annually the twenty-seven years between 1842 and 1869, are getting rarer and rarer, and already there is a marked demand for the colored prints and cuts of old New York used in illustration.

The story of the gradually increasing scarcity and consequent rise in value of the manual in so comparatively short a time after publication is the common one among books—wide distribution at first, when each copy was worth little, and gradual dropping from sight of some of the issue of each year. Though 10,000 copies of the manual were issued each year it is difficult to find a full set.

The prints of "the old landmarks of New York," as each was labelled, vary in subject from grocery and tea stores located at some certain corner at some certain date to Harlem lane from Central Park to Manhattanville. The compiled printed contents vary even more, chronicling in detail with names and figures every civic operation—fire apparatus and dispensaries, court affairs and institution reports and historical data of all kinds. In general makeup the manual of one year is much the same as another, as for instance the preface:

In Common Council, 1866:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York be, and is hereby, directed to prepare the "Manual of the Corporation" of the said City of New York for the year 1866, and cause ten thousand copies to be published under his direction and supervision, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, directed to pay said amount upon the completion of the compilation of the said manual, three thousand seven hundred and fifty copies for the Board of Councilmen, five hundred for the use of his Honor the Mayor, also two thousand copies for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen January 22, 1866.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen February 5, 1866.

Board of Aldermen, February 26, 1866, received from his Honor the Mayor, with his objections thereto.

Board of Aldermen, February 26, 1866, taken up and adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted therefor.

Board of Councilmen, March 5, 1866, taken up and the above action of the Board of Aldermen concurred in, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted therefor. Therefore, under the provisions of the amended charter, the same became adopted.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

The manual as well as the "Compilation of the Laws," which Mr. Valentine was directed to do also, was printed by Edmund Jones & Co., printers to the corporation, then located at 26 John street. Material for many an interesting story may be found in the records of these twenty-five years.

One of the particularly interesting volumes is that one issued October 19, 1865, in which Mr. Valentine was delegated to collect accounts of all kinds relating to the funeral obsequies of Abraham Lincoln. The book, specially printed with black marginal pages and bound in black, contains many cuts illustrating the President's career from log cabin to White House and decorations for the funeral—the latter including a view of the City Hall with its broad mourning band across its front lettered "The Nation Mourned."

The special committee for the funeral chose Valentine to collect all the civic reports on this occasion, eulogies, and descriptive articles in the various local newspapers, prefacing them with a biographical sketch by himself. The volume contains the authorization:

In Common Council, October 19, 1865.

Whereas the late imposing ceremonies incident to the sudden death of our much beloved and martyred President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, deserve conspicuous mention in the annals of fame and should be duly chronicled and preserved in tangible form for future reference and for the information of after generations, although so little needing ought to remind the present sorrowing citizens of every incident relating to a nation's bereavement, and

Whereas it is befitting that there should be collated, in chronicle and succinct form, a detailed account of the obsequies which equal, if not surpass, aught that has ever been seen of a similar nature in the world; and inasmuch as the records of our city government should be complete in recording every memorable incident in the history of our city; therefore be it

Resolved, That twenty-five thousand copies of the full and detailed report of the committee having in charge the obsequies of our late lamented President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, with full descriptions of every matter of interest in connection therewith be printed and bound in neat and appropriate form for the use of the city government and for placing in the public libraries.

Resolved, That the report be collated, printed and bound under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Esq., clerk of the Common Council. Signed by the Special Committee of Funeral Obsequies, John D. Ottiwell, Lewis R. Ryers, Joseph Shannon, W. H. Gedney, B. W. Van Voorhis, James Hayes, John Houghtalin, Charles Koster, David Fitzgerald, Isaac Robinson. December 30, 1865.

The account of the mourning decorations, compiled by Valentine from the newspapers, gives a complete picture of Broadway, which, from the Battery to Union Square, contained "no building but assumed in some shape or other the garb of sorrow," when "a ride up Broadway was one long funeral procession."

"So great was the demand for mourning goods that the stock of such goods in the city was nearly exhausted."

Reports of the action of the insurance companies were also incorporated into the volume as well as the Emancipation Proclamation.

The clerk of the Common Council was most painstaking in his chronicling and collating activities. He writes in the preface to the "Compilation of the Laws" (published by the Printers to the Corporation in 1862):

"In undertaking the work the compiler has not been unsensible to the delicacy of the trust reposed in him and has had due regard to the importance of entire accuracy. In this respect he is confident that the work will bear the strictest criticism. When any doubt was felt as to the operation and effect of amendments and conflicting provisions the acts have been left as they were in the last edition, but provisions obviously obsolete and inoperative have been omitted, the authority for such omissions being duly noted."

He prepared and had printed the manuals until the year of his death, 1869, writing in addition a "History of the City of New York." His early training was not that calculated to develop a civic historian.

Born at East Chester, Westchester county, in 1801, educated at White Plains Academy, David Thomas Valentine at 16 years of age came to New York city to be a grocery clerk, which he was for six years. In 1829 he was appointed clerk to the marine clerk, in 1831 deputy clerk to the Common Council and six years later clerk to the same body, which position he held to his death, compiling as a side issue what is popularly known as "Valentine's Manual" from the year 1842.

Goldsmith as a Physician.

From the Youth's Companion.

The lovable character of the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" shines through and irradiates a brief story which Richard Ashe King has incorporated in his recent biography of Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, who set up as a physician on the Bankside, Southwark, anticipated modern therapeutics in recognizing that every sick man is a special case demanding special treatment.

He was once called to a poor patient who plainly stood in greater need of food than of physic. The tender hearted doctor put all the money he had in his pocket into a pill box and wrote on the label:

"To be taken as occasion requires."

THE SEAGOERS.

More Than 600 Start on a Clark Trip to the Mediterranean.

More than 600 passengers sail to-day on a cruise of 11,940 miles to the Mediterranean by the White Star liner Arabic, chartered by Frank C. Clark. In the party, which will not return until April 16, are:

Dr. Malcolm McLean, the Right Rev. Dr. A. Hunter Dunn, Lord Bishop of Quebec, and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. William P. James, Major-Gen. Marshall Ludington, A. B. Gwathmey, L. Avery Lamb, Mrs. O. F. Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Pettingill, Dwight Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Little, Senator and Mrs. F. O. Miller of Los Angeles, the Rev. Dr. Oliver S. Baketel and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Whittlesey.

Passengers by the White Star liner Oceanic, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton:

Mrs. S. G. Allerton, George Armour, Col. and Mrs. N. Anteio, W. H. Beers, Count G. R. de Montlord, Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt, Chandler W. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. William Melville Laborde, M. Percy Peixotto, Dr. Ernest Albert Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Alden B. Swift, Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Van Horn.

Sailing by the North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert, for the Mediterranean:

D. A. Ansell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bigelow, E. B. Bowring, William H. Greene, Dr. P. M. Joiner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, the Rev. A. F. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, Bishop W. F. Ripley of San Francisco and Mrs. F. B. Bostwick.

By the French liner Chicago, for Havre:

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Farrington, Prof. Frank Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barbier, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Marshall, Dr. George Meylen and Mrs. G. P. Osborne.

Passengers by the Anchor liner Caledonia, for Glasgow:

Dr. Annie M. Black, Mrs. Vere Campbell, Mrs. Ida L. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan and Crosbie Johnson.

By the Royal Mail liner Orotava, for the West Indies and Colon:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Morton L. Converse, Frederick W. Eaton, Dr. V. B. Thorne and George L. Dunning.

Passengers by the Hamburg-American liner Sibiria, for the West Indies:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bromley, Mrs. W. C. Olds, Samuel B. Wallon, W. J. Squires and Albert Frank.

Forfeiture Suit Over Panama Hats.

Another forfeiture suit involving a customs seizure of Panama hats imported from Panama by M. Costillo & Co., 130 Pearl street, was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court on behalf of the Government by Assistant United States Attorney Carl E. Whitney. According to the complaint of the Government the hats were imported in ten consignments between January 3, 1910 and June 16, 1910, at a total undervaluation, by means of false invoices and affidavits, of $15,251.91. The true value of the hats, the Government asserts, is $28,830.20. The invoice value was $13,578.29.

Policeman McGrath Indicted.

Policeman Matthew J. McGrath, who shot and seriously wounded George Walker in a fight on discovering him at his home in Flatbush early on Christmas morning, was yesterday indicted for assault in the first degree. The $5,000 bail that he gave when he was held for the Grand Jury was continued by Judge Fawcett in the County Court. The charge of burglary which McGrath made against Walker was last week dismissed by Magistrate Naumer.

Award of $4,800 a Year to Mrs. Taylor.

Justice Marean in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave a decree of divorce to Marie J. Taylor from Leroy N. Taylor and awarded to her $4,800 a year alimony. The couple were married in Baltimore twenty years ago and have two children. The corespondent was a Mrs. Kriner of 1690 Broadway, Manhattan.

OWEN JOHNSON.

Loaned by Baker & Taylor Company.

Owen Johnson has a lot of the eternal boy left in him, as is shown in his love of out of door things. He is busily engaged in yachting in the picture. Mr. Johnson is now working on a sequel to his Lawrenceville school story, which he called originally "The Varmint," and which grew from his earlier book, "The Eternal Boy." In his new book his old hero, Dink Stover, is going through Yale. Mr. Johnson's alma mater. The Baker & Taylor Company expects to publish it this spring.

MEMORY OF HORACE GREELEY

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH CELEBRATED HERE.

Speeches in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall by Gen. Horatio C. King, W. G. McAdoo, Gen. Sickles and John McNaught—Greeley's Public Service.

If Horace Greeley had strolled across the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, up the steps and into the Aldermanic chamber he would have pushed his spectacles up on his forehead and stared. For there in the centre of the flag of New York, draped over the chairman's seat, was his picture. Through the windows he would have seen an unfamiliar newspaper row, decked with honoring flags. People were rising before the well filled benches of the Aldermen to give respect to the memory of an editor and fearless thinker, the centenary of whose birth yesterday was.

It is conceivable that the astonished Mr. Greeley would have asked some discreet questions of the policeman at the door. Why were all the flags aloft over the City Hall? Why were a lot of people, who were not one of them Aldermen, sitting listening to the speeches? And there was old Gen. Dan Sickles sitting up there on the platform beside his crutches; what was he doing there? All for Horace Greeley? Well, well!

Perhaps Mr. Greeley would have learned that this was a celebration which had been designed by the Chappaqua Historical Society as a fitting companion demonstration to that one which they were having yesterday at the birthplace of Horace Greeley. To be sure, the Aldermen had nothing to do with it, but there were some representatives of the city government there to listen and many besides who had come down as a mark of respect. John Quincy Adams 3d, who is secretary of the Municipal Art Commission, was among the number, as were also William O'Connor, secretary to John Purroy Mitchel; Francis P. Bent, vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and P. J. Scully, the City Clerk. Mr. Bent was introduced as chairman of the meeting by Albert E. Henschel, in whose hands the arrangements for the meeting had been.

It was Gen. Horatio C. King who, first of the speakers, gave an outline of the life of Greeley. He told of the harsh severities which had surrounded Greeley's early days before he landed in New York with $10 in his pocket and his determination to become the editor of a big newspaper. Then the speaker traced Greeley's political activities, pointing out his attitude taken before and after the war of the rebellion and commenting upon his great moral bravery in undertaking to put himself on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis when the fallen President of the Confederacy was released from prison.

Then William G. McAdoo, the president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, rose to give the tribute of a Southerner to the worth of Mr. Greeley. Mr. McAdoo began by saying that eccentricity, which seems insaparable from genius, was blended with the strength of Greeley's character, but that these eccentricities were as nothing compared with the basic qualities of his mind. He continued:

"No two men on the Northern side of the great conflict between the States hold a higher place in the esteem and admiration of the South than Lincoln and Greeley. Wholly unlike in temperament, they were amazingly alike in their love for the common people, their detestation of wrong in all of its phases, their unselfish devotion to the public weal, their lofty and inspired patriotism. Each had courage of the highest order, a quality which in its physical as well as in its moral sense appeals to the spirit of the South. Neither Lincoln nor Greeley were abolitionists before the war; each was willing to leave slavery undisturbed in those States where the Constitution sanctioned it; each was opposed to its extension in the national territory, yet when the war came they were unflinching partisans and fought with the implacable resolution of high purpose and deep conviction.

"We respect and honor them for that. They were not demagogues, but men. In their great souls there was not room for hatred, malice or passion. Their love for humanity and justice dominated them and were the mainsprings of every action.

"I do not mean by this to claim that Greeley was as great a man as Lincoln. Greeley had weaknesses and vanities arising from a craving for political power which led him into many errors and which have for a time obscured his greater qualities and his claims to the high place in history which he unquestionably deserves. Lincoln's character was singularly free from these defects."

When it came Gen. Sickles's turn he hitched his chair to the front of the rostrum and began to tell stories.

"Horace Greeley was once bitterly opposed to me," said the veteran commander. "That was shortly after the beginning of the war, when I offered my services to President Lincoln and told him that I thought I could raise several regiments of Democrats out of my own Congress district here in New York. I did so, and I was put in command of one of them. Then Greeley began to lambast me, saying that I was such a redhot Democrat that there was no doubt but that when we first met the rebels I would deliver my whole command over to Jeff Davis.

"It hurt me, that lambasting, and I went to President Lincoln and told him that to prevent embarrassment to him I had better resign my commission. He told me to go ahead and fight and not to mind what Greeley said. And I want to say in tribute to Greeley's unselfishness that after the engagements at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, when he saw that my Democrats acquitted themselves bravely, he withdrew his opposition and from that time forward he was one of my best friends."

John McNaught spoke as a representative of the press of New York.

"Horace Greeley's steadfastness of purpose was shown," said Mr. McNaught, "by the fact that when he was at the age of 9 he had decided to be a Universalist, a prohibitionist and the printer of newspapers, and he stuck with every one of these purposes until he had achieved them all. There were certain paradoxes in his character, certain instincts which seemed to be reflections. His was a tenacity of purpose of india rubber flexibility to meet the changing conditions of the day. He had a certain purblindness toward little things accompanied by a broad comprehensiveness of insight which was never clouded."

AT GREELEY'S OLD HOME.

Daughter of the Editor Breaks Ground for Foundation of Statue.

CHAPPAQUA, Feb. 3.—In the presence of a large number of New Yorkers and residents of Chappaqua and of other towns in Westchester county Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin and daughter of Horace Greeley, this afternoon used a silver spade in breaking ground for the foundation of the memorial statue which is to be erected at Chappaqua in honor of her father. The site is on the west side of the Chappaqua railroad station and the $16,000 statue of the editor will face his old home on the Chappaqua hills, where he resided when he ran for President of the United States.

Previous to the dedication of the ground the 100th birthday of Mr. Greeley was celebrated in the home of his daughter, which is on the Greeley farm and but a short distance from where her father lived. The old house was burned a number of years ago. The celebration was under the auspices of the Horace Greeley memorial committee of the Chappaqua Historical Society, of which John I. D. Bristol is chairman.

The exercises were held in the large sitting room of the Clendenin house and in the audience were a number of war veterans and twenty white haired men who said they had voted for Mr. Greeley for President and were proud of it. Hanging over the large fireplace in this room is a life size painting of the editor, who appeared to be looking down upon those who were paying respect to his memory.

Among those present were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who traced an intimate picture of his old friend Greeley and Gen. Edwin A. Merritt, now 84 years old, who was Consul-General to London and Collector of the Port of New York. He was probably the oldest living associate of Horace Greeley in attendance. James Tole, president of Typographical Union 6 of Manhattan, headed a delegation of that body. The affair opened with the regular annual meeting of the Chappaqua Historical Society, held always on the anniversary of Mr. Greeley's birth.

Secretary Edward Bedell read a number of letters and telegrams from prominent men who were unable to be present. Gen. Woodford in memories of Mr. Greeley brought tears to the eyes of many as he spoke feelingly of his friend.

"Mr. Greeley's work is done," said Gen. Woodford in the course of his remarks, "but his influence will abide while this nation lives. His work for the slaves, clean politics and organized labor will ever live. His work for sound currency no banker can ever forget. His words were 'The way to resume is to resume.' He lived a life that was devoted to charity, to brotherhood of man, to labor, to the development of national resources and to the strengthening of the national Union. His was a great life."

In speaking of the nomination of Lincoln, Gen. Woodford said: "His nomination was due to the courage, domination and instance of Horace Greeley."

Gen. Woodford said the greatest thing Mr. Greeley ever did was when he went on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, which, the speaker declared, was a great pledge of brotherhood that assured the unity of the nation.

Daniel P. Hayes of Pleasantville, who when a boy knew Mr. Greeley, said: "Mr. Greeley may have been a failure as a politician because of his gentle, loving nature and because he was not able to cope with politicians. He did not sign his name with a pen to the proclamation of emancipation, but he labored for years to accomplish the result. Although a national character he was a friend of the humblest."

The dedicatory ceremony at the site of the monument was presided over by President Bristol. G. D. Mackay, a New York banker, handed the silver spade to Mrs. Clendenin, who then turned over a spadeful of earth. Dr. Clendenin offered benediction and the centenary celebration was at an end.

TRIBUTE TO HORACE GREELEY.

The Legislature Adjourns Out of Respect to His Memory.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Brief sessions of the Senate and Assembly were held to-day. In both houses recognition of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley was made. Senator Grady had a resolution adopted and both houses adjourned out of respect to Mr. Greeley's memory. Senator Grady's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New York on this the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley recalls his great service in behalf of the people and institutions of this country and his commanding place among the humanitarians of his time.

That as a lover of freedom to all, without regard to race, religion or color; that as a patriotic and courageous citizen devoted to the national union; that as a man of noble character and uncommon ability whose great sympathies were ever with the oppressed and struggling, and as the most distinguished of newspaper editors in his day and generation, whose pen guided public effort and championed fearlessly every worthy cause, he left to his country an example of sterling American citizenship which has been and ever will be an inspiration to the youth and manhood of the land.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley and to afford its members an opportunity to participate in the more formal ceremonies of the day the Senate now adjourns to meet to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 11:45 o'clock.

TO OPEN FLYING SCHOOLS.

Wright Brothers Have Decided to Abandon the Racing Game.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Walter R. Brookins of Dayton, a member of the Wright aviation team, came here to-day to interest Cincinnati sportsmen in flying.

The Wrights, two of whose fliers have met violent deaths, have decided to abandon racing and to establish schools where any one may learn to navigate the air. The Wright aviators are now testing sentiment in various cities. If Cincinnatians display sufficient interest the Wrights may establish a school here.

Frank Coffyn, another Wright aviator, is in Augusta, Ga., establishing a school; Clifford Turpin is in St. Louis, J. C. Parmelee will visit the Pacific coast, and this city may get the fourth school.

CARIBOU AT ATHABASCA.

Extreme Cold Far North Drives Herds Into the Heavy Lake Shore Timber.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 3.—Edward Wylie of Fort Chippewyan, who reached this city to-day after nearly a month's trip from the north by dog team, reports that caribou are haunting Lake Athabasca in vast herds and coming nearer to civilization than ever before.

He gives as the reason for this the excessive cold, which forces the herds into the thick timber that fringes the north shore of the lake.

Canadian Cruiser May Be Wrecked.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Feb. 3.—An unconfirmed report reached here last night that the Canadian cruiser Rainbow had been wrecked south of here.

Preliminary to the opening of Our New Store 2, 4 and 6 West 45th St.

Special Clearance Sale of Fine Books

Last Week of this Special Sale

First Editions and Other Rare Items
Choice Library Sets in Rich and Distinctive Bindings
Good Low-Priced Editions of Standard Authors

An opportunity for the careful buyer to purchase good books at much less than usual prices.

Catalogues describing a portion of this stock sent on request.

Putnams

Retail Department
27 & 29 West 23d St., N. Y.
24 Bedford St., Strand, London

PUT BACK DESPITE GAYNOR

J. C. LONG, WHOM HE ORDERED FIRED, IS REINSTATED.

Appellate Division Says the Mayor Acted Without Sufficient Knowledge and That the Commissioner of Correction Was Unduly Influenced Thereby.

Josiah C. Long, purchasing agent of the Department of Correction, who was dismissed by Commissioner Whitney after he had been tried on charges preferred by Mayor Gaynor, will get his job back under a ruling by the Appellate Division yesterday in certiorari proceedings brought by Long. The court says that Long did not have a fair trial because of the Mayor's attitude in the case, and that he did nothing requiring his removal.

Long is 72 years old and is a civil war veteran. He entered the city's employ as a clerk in 1896 and became purchasing agent of the Department of Correction in 1903. During his fourteen years of service he had performed his duties faithfully, often working overtime, says the court. His duties were so onerous that the Commissioner asked for an assistant for him last year, but the appropriation was not allowed.

On April 27, 1910, the Mayor wrote this letter to the Commissioner of Correction:

The Comptroller calls my attention to a bill against your department dated March 25 by the Kenny Manufacturing Company, for one dozen 1-½ iron valve wheels at $1.50 each, total $18. He has sent out in the market and is able to buy them freely at 6 cents apiece. You will please forthwith put on trial the purchasing agent, J. C. Long, and the prison warden, Peter A. Mallon, who certified to the correctness of the order and the bill, and dismiss them from the department summarily unless you can bring to me some good reason to the contrary. The thing seems to be very scandalous, and I am not able to perceive the slightest excuse for it. Any one looking at the little iron wheel about four inches in diameter, would know that it could not cost $1.50. Meanwhile I shall expect you to look over your entire department and see if such things are not occurring everywhere. Such miserable thievery has to be got rid of in some way."

The court remarks that the Correction Commissioner is subject to removal by the Mayor and that the above letter left him no discretion. He tried Long on the Mayor's complaint, and the court says that the facts developed at the hearing "clearly show that there was no thievery in connection with ordering this material and there was nothing to give rise to a scandal, although doubtless as the matter was presented to the Mayor the inferences which he drew in that regard then seemed warranted and he was actuated by the commendable desire to stamp out dishonesty in the public service.

Justice Laughlin, writing the opinion, says:

Had the Mayor known all the facts and the relator's record both in the municipal service and in the service of the nation, it is not probable that he would have thus peremptorily directed that the relator (Long) be placed on trial with a preconceived determination to remove him.

The court says it might well be expected in the circumstances that the Mayor's letter would prejudice Commissioner Whitney against Long, "and we are of the opinion that it did, for it is improbable that a veteran of the record and experience of the relator would have been removed under charges involving, in a sense, his integrity for a single error of his duty as disclosed by the evidence." The court says the Commissioner conducted Long's trial with fairness, but that he apparently thought removal was required upon proof that Long gave the order in question.

The testimony showed that the iron valve wheels had been billed erroneously at $1.50 each, and that when Long drew the requisition for them he thought that a patented article with a nickel plated handle was wanted by Warden Mallon. The company shipped the cheap kind but failed to correct the bill, and Long's only mistake lay in giving the order without asking Warden Mallon exactly what he wanted and in not indicating that the valves were to be nickel plated. The court says there is no ground for suspicion as to the honesty of Long's motives.

Long was dismissed for misconduct, but the court says such a determination is not warranted by the evidence, and that the record discloses that Long did not have "a fair and impartial hearing" as to his incompetence. After saying that Long made but one error, the court quotes from a previous decision, "The man is yet to come who, in all emergencies, has not blundered, whether he be lawyer, juror or judge, major-general, minister, governor, crowned head or President."

SMASHED INTO SOUND BOAT.

The Plymouth Laid Up After a Collision With a Car Float.

The Fall River steamboat Plymouth arrived at her pier yesterday morning with a big gap in her port bow above the water line received in collision with car float 53 of the New York, New Haven and Hartford line in a tidal swirl of the East River below Hell Gate. Frank Thomas, a deckhand, who was standing in the bow of the float, was crushed to death under the wheels of a coal car projected forward by the impact.

The float was one of a pair towing alongside, sandwich style, of tug 19. The bow of 53 was stove and she was beached at the foot of 112th street. Passengers on the Plymouth were startled by the bump, which was not serious enough to impel them to think that she had been hurt. They were also unaware that a man had been killed. The police of harbor precinct B put out in a launch and brought the body of Thomas ashore. The Plymouth will be laid up for repairs, and pending her return to service the Puritan will take her place.

The Armstrongs' Slayer Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Justice Reed to-day fixed the week beginning March 13 as the time for putting to death John Sears, the half blood negro who shot and killed the Rev. Amzi L