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The Masonic Calendar

Friday, July 12—King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., stated convention and work in Most Excellent Masters degree.

This Is My 62nd Birthday

Newell Sanders, who has the distinction of being the first Republican to represent Tennessee in the United States senate since the days of reconstruction, was born in Owen county, Indiana, July 12, 1852. He graduated from Indiana University in 1873 and the same year engaged in business in Bloomington, Ind. Several years later he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he began business as a manufacturer of plows. In this business Mr. Sanders was very successful and in course of time became a man of wealth. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1902, and has been chairman of the Republican State committee of Tennessee since 1904. When United States Senator Robert L. Taylor died last spring Governor Hooper of Tennessee appointed Mr. Sanders to fill the unexpired term.

CONGRATULATIONS TO:

Prince John Charles Francis, youngest son of King George and Queen Mary, 7 years old today.

Prince Louis, heir to the throne of Monaco, 32 years old today.

Dr. Winthrop E. Stone, president of Purdue University, 50 years old today.

John W. Riddle, former United States ambassador to Russia, 48 years old today.

Rev. Boothe C. Davis, president of Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., 49 years old today.

Dr. William Osler, the famous physician and educator who is said to have declared that sixty years is the limit of man's usefulness, 62 years old today.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

Three Races That Have Left Traces of Their Customs Behind Them.

Science has proofs of the existence of several prehistoric races, but only three of these have left traces of their customs behind them. These are Homo Europeus, Homo Eurafricus and Homo Eurasicus. The first race is extinct. Its representative man resembled the remains of Neanderthal. His forehead was low and retreating and his eyebrows beetled.

Probably the second race journeyed to Europe from the north of Africa. Their traces have been found on the Thames, in Moravia, and in caves of different regions.

Sergy, a close student of human origins, traces the second race to the paleolithic culture of the quaternary epoch in the south of France. In that culture analogies with Mycenaean and prehistoric Egyptian civilization are found. Some families of the race may have been inspired by their adventurous and artistic instincts to wander onward out of their own land to a land specially suited to the development of their dreams of something that they had never been able to produce in their own country. The geographical conditions, the climate and the natural beauty of the land they settled in may have allured them and encouraged them to develop their rude arts.

The third race, Homo Eurasicus, came into Europe from western Asia, and its members were the ancestors of the modern European peoples.—Harper's.

Grumblers.

Some people who are always grumbling because they cannot get what they consider their share of the sweets of life forget that they have omitted to put their penny in the slot.

Suspicion Aroused.

Brown—Yes, my dear, I shall be glad to go with you. I long to see the beauties of the country. Mrs. Brown—We will remain in town.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every ligament of the heart.—Washington.

Does Any One Really Care?

If the citizens want to get an accurate idea of just how this city stands as business they ought to take up the mayor's proposal to go to council next Monday night when the question will be put up for discussion.

We think it more important that the taxpayers know the exact state of affairs in this city than that any particular action shall be taken. Just at present the city is eating up the City Light Plant to pay for running the government of the city.

We all of us know in advance what will probably happen at this council meeting. Mayor Zimmerman will take the position that the tax should not be raised. He will then tell the councilmen that none of the improvements in their wards can go through unless the city has money. This money must come from some place—Shall it be taxes which are unpopular or shall it be done by not paying for the street lighting?

To shove this on the light plant consumers even to the point of killing the goose that is laying this golden egg—is the easiest thing in the world to do.

"Now, gentlemen what are you going to do about this?"

What are the tax payers of Richmond going to do about it?

What in fact do they know about it?

It is time that they did go down to this council meeting and get an idea. If the council chamber is full of citizens who are users of the city current, gentlemen who have made successes of their own business, men who are angry at their councilmen for not gaining them improvements for their particular ward it may be that they will come to a conclusion. We have no idea as to what that conclusion is to be but we know what it has been in at least one other city.

The city of Staunton, Virginia, found itself getting yearly poorer while the tax rate seemed plenty high enough. Conditions went from bad to worse. The city departments were apparently a bottomless pit, the improvements went on right along but the town never got improved.

The situation is by no means so bad here but it is heading that way, so that citizens may be interested in knowing that the business men of the town became interested, they sized up the situation and went to the legislature and obtained the right to make their own charter.

The city of Staunton is now in the hands of a man called a city manager. He is an engineer from the maintenance of way department. He now runs the city of Staunton much as a railroad is managed.

Almost all the problems which confront him are engineering problems. The city is recovering rapidly.

If Harrington Emerson, the efficiency engineer, were to be hired by the city of Richmond to point out where the money of this city is going we have an idea that the city officials themselves would be amazed at how much could be saved.

The citizens would also be amazed as to how the laws of the state of Indiana actually force waste on us.

If the conclusion is that the citizens shall come forward and without heat or passion set themselves to the task of straightening things out—then this meeting to which Dr. Zimmerman has invited the citizens will reflect credit on the city administration and the citizens.

Otherwise we had better just let things go along as Dr. Zimmerman has planned them and simply resign ourselves to any outcome with the thought that we really don't care anyway.

The Black of the Eye.

The invariable blackness of the pupil of the eye was a puzzle to scientific men until Professor Helmholtz showed it to be the necessary effect of refraction. Sufficient rays are reflected from the bottom of the eye to render visible the parts there situated, but since these reflected rays in emerging from the eye must traverse the same ocular media through which they passed in entering the eye it is evident that they must undergo the same refraction which they underwent as entering rays, only in an opposite direction. The result of this is that the paths of the emerging and entering rays coincide, and the former will therefore return to the source whence as incidental rays they originally started. There is nothing in the pupil to reflect light—in fact, it resembles a window looking into a dark room.

Cleanliness and durability are claimed for a new chicken coop that is stamped out of sheet metal.

The Gallon.

The gallon measure in Canada differs quite materially from the gallon in the United States. There the gallon measure contains exactly ten pounds of distilled water, here the gallon contains only 8.3389 pounds. Milk being heavier than water, a Canadian gallon of milk will weigh 10.31 pounds. Whereas in the United States the weight will be 8.6 pounds.

A Shock.

"Now, Henry," she began with a set jaw, "I must have $10 today."

"All right," replied her husband, "here it is."

"Gracious, Henry!" she exclaimed, suddenly paling. "What's the matter? Are you ill?"

A California high school student has patented a machine to cut and stone peaches and place the pieces right side up on drying trays at the rate of one thousand five hundred boxes a day.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

JULY 12.

1779—Americans made an unsuccessful attack on the British works at Stony Point.
1804—Alexander Hamilton, noted statesman and first secretary of the treasury, died in New York of wounds received in the duel with Aaron Burr. Born in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757.
1814—Benjamin P. Shillaber, famous for his humorous writings under the name of "Mrs. Partington," born in Portsmouth, N. H. Died in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 25, 1890.
1817—Henry D. Thoreau, noted author and naturalist, born in Concorn, Mass. Died there, May 6, 1862.
1853—Samuel Appleton, pioneer cotton manufacturer and noted philanthropist, died in Boston. Born in New Ipswich, N. H., June 22, 1766.
1862—Confederates captured Murfreesboro, Tenn., after a severe fight.
1866—Rev. Joseph Melcher consecrated first bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Green Bay, Wis.
1895—World's Christian Endeavor Union formed in Boston.
1911—Marriage of Emma and Emilio de Gogorza at Paris.

A PROBLEM IN PICTURES.

And the Peculiar Coincidence by Which It Was Solved.

Some years ago a publishing house was preparing to issue a new edition of the writings of Thoreau, writes Charles S. Olcott in Art and Progress. The head of the house and a member of his staff were in consultation about the method of illustration. It was agreed that the pictures must be true to nature, but how to get them was the problem. Artists who do book illustrating could not be expected to go into the woods and make pictures which would in any way assist the text to reveal nature as Thoreau saw it. Photographs would be admirable, but where was the professional photographer to be found who would undertake to go into Thoreau's country in sunshine and rain, in summer and winter, to catch all the phases of nature which Thoreau recorded in his "Journal?"

While the two men pondered a caller sat in the outer office with a large portfolio under his arm. Five years before he had read Thoreau's "Journal" and had taken up his residence in Concord that he might visit the scenes there described. In all seasons and all kinds of weather he had wandered through the woods and over the fields with his camera. Passionately fond of nature, he was no less devoted to art. To him photography was a pastime. It was not his profession. For the pure love of nature and of art and with no thought of pecuniary gain he had accomplished the very feat which the two business men had thought so difficult, and by a curious coincidence he appeared at the office to exhibit the result of his work at the precise moment when its desirability was being discussed.

"During his boyhood Goethe shrank from the boys who were his school fellows, as he found most of them very rough. One day a few of the boys cut twigs from a broom and beat his bare calves. As his father had strictly forbidden disturbance during school hours, he bore it stoically until the hour struck, and then he fell on the boys with terrific rage."—Goethe, by Joseph McCabe.

A National Boss-Bund Meeting

(Palladium Special)

NEW YORK, July 12.—Tomorrow's joint session of the National Boss-bund and the National Association for the Protection of Privilege is expected to bring together at the Hotel Gilded-Food an imposing array of prominent American magnates and bosses. The call for the meeting was addressed to all holders of capitalized public franchises, owners of all kinds of unearned increments, contractors for public work who enjoyed inside information as to bids or specifications, tariff and tax assessment beneficiaries, men having pull with public officers, etc.

The purpose of the meeting is stated in the invitations of the Privilege association, as follows

"The past few years have witnessed for the first time certain signs of weakness in the bulwarks of various kinds of Privilege. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find political bosses who are able to deliver the goods, and in some cities where the so-called new-fangled Commission plan is in vogue, the phenomenon of bossism has apparently become practically extinct, leaving us no option but to attempt to do business direct with the responsible public officials and the people.

"Any decline in the institution of bossism must be combatted vigorously and valiantly by Privilege and any different type o fgovernment which is so un-American as to omit to provide great and vital functions to be performed by private political amchinery must be viewed with alarm lest the government of Lincoln and Washington perish from the earth.

"It would be a deplorable thing if capital seeking lucrative investment in a given town should find there no ruling class of politicians to deal with and this great and glorious republic spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf must not be permitted to come to such a pass.

"Therefore, all who have invested their own funds and those of needy widows and orphans in cinches, deals, inside games, pulls, grafts, etc., are invited to gather under the auspices of the N. A. P. P. for a private confidential and belowboard joint conference with our agents, the bosses and politicians, who will be summoned through their own underground alliance, The National Boss-bund, in order that we may,

"First—demand of the bosses the reasons for the increasing cost of protecting Privilege against oppression.

"Second—demand of them the reasons for the increasing inefficiency of their service.

"Third—devise adequate means of preserving the power of the ruling class (the politicians) and of keeping the masses out of politics.

"Fourth—devise methods of dividing and weakening the governments of states and cities and keeping them in a disjointed and ineffective condition.

"Fifth—devise methods of keeping the business of citizenship one of the learned professions and at least as complicated and as difficult as it is at present, in order that the people may continue to abstain from active politics and leave our friends, the expert politicians, in possession of the field.

"Sixth—devise methods of confusing the lines of responsibility in government and keeping politics as much of a blind ambush as possible in order that the tragedy of the rich beneficiaries of graft doing time in jail like common felons may not again be seen under the starry banner of American freedom."

The summons has evidently met with a great response for the palatial lobbies of the Gilded-Food Hotel are filled with the early comers of the throng that will crowd the ballroom when Chairman Bondedwater taps his gold gavel tomorrow.

The groups in the parlors and corridors exhibit curious contrasts of personel, for men of evident wealth, corpulent, gold-chained and of obvious respectability, are seen talking sharply in the most intimate terms with poorly clad, hungry-looking politicians. The latter are evidently under fire and are sullen and disheartened.

It was in the manufacture of textiles that woman first appeared in industry outside of the home.