

## A MAN OF PRIVILEGE

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR A PERSON-  
AGE OF POMP AND POWER.

The First Holder of the High and Mighty Office Was Elected in 1189 and Proved Popular—Dick Whittington and Other Ancient Worthies.

The most impressive thing about the mayorship of London is its great antiquity. In Saxon and Norman times London was an independent state, and the chief magistrate—the portreeve, or the bailiff—was an absolute ruler. The first mayor was elected in 1189, and he was so popular that he retained the office for twenty-four years. The first lord mayor's pageant was in the reign of Henry VIII., and in it he figured as chief butler to Anne Boleyn.

Through the long intervening years the lord mayor has retained many of his prerogatives as a ruler. Most people have no idea how extensive his privileges are.

He has his own chaplain (in olden days, like the monarch, he had his doctor, his lawyer and his chaplain), the sword of justice and mace, and the mace. He has the right of precedence in the city before all the royal family. Soldiers in any number cannot march through the city without his consent.

He has the right of private audience with the king. He has the privilege of direct entrance without question at royal levees. He can at any time dissolve the city courts, even that of the common council, by removing the sword and mace from the table. He is lord of the river Thames, of the conservancy, and he controls the city purse.

The majesty of his state is pretty considerable too. The city gives him a sum of £10,000 to expend. His palace, the Mansion House, is furnished with plate and ornaments worth £100,000. He has a special retinue of servants, including a sword bearer, mace bearer and seven trumpeters, whose liveries cost some £1,000 annually. He gives a yearly banquet, which costs thousands of pounds, and employs an army of 150 waiters, cooks and carvers.

Best of all, he has the power to raise vast sums of money for charitable purposes. In the last quarter of a century the lord mayors of London have raised nearly £600,000 for the relief of various people in distress.

Another feature which makes the lord mayor's office attractive is its glamour of romance. More often than not the king of the city is a self-made man. Dick Whittington started out as an apprentice, as many other lord mayors have done. The mayor of 1611 came to London in rags in a carrier's cart. The lord mayor of 1718 had been a foundling. As recently as 1890 we had a lord mayor of London who began life as a bricklayer's laborer.

When men of this character are elected to the seats of the mighty they are apt to do foolish things at times.

The laborer mayor instance above had a son who fell from a high ladder and was killed, and the mayor on being brought to the spot broke through the crowd, exclaiming: "See that the poor fellow's watch is safe!"

Another self-made lord mayor gave Charles II. a taste of his quality. Charles dined with him in the city, and the wine passed so freely that the guests grew noisy and the mayor familiar. Charles therefore stole away to his coach in Guildhall yard, but the bibulous mayor pursued his majesty and, catching him by the hand, cried out, with a monstrous oath: "Sir, you shall stay and take 'tother bottle!" And the merry monarch actually turned back and saw the fun to a finish.

The temerity of this lord mayor seems all the more remarkable in view of the Stuart king's tyrannical dealings with the city. The imprisoned twenty of the principal citizens because they refused him a loan of £10,000. He fined the mayor £10,000 on the pretext of a riot and £50,000 for neglect of management of estates.

The mayors themselves, however, could find readily enough on occasion. For example, his worship of the year 1479 had one of his sheriffs fined £50 (about £1,000 of our money) for knocking too close to him while at prayers in St. Paul's.

Yet another lord mayor (1832) made an amusing blunder of speech at a dinner to judges and leaders of the bar. "See before you," he exclaimed magniloquently, "the examples of myself, the chief magistrate of this great empire, and the chief justice of England sitting at my right hand, both now in the highest offices of the state and both sprung from the very dregs of the people."

These mayoral banquets, by the way, have always been wonderful affairs. In the year of George III.'s marriage there were placed on the tables 411 different dishes, excluding dessert. Forty-five years later (1806) no fewer than seven of this monarch's sons were guests at a mayoral dinner. The Guildhall banquet to the prince regent and the allied sovereigns before the battle of Waterloo was served on plate valued at over £200,000 and cost £25,000.

All this, however, is hardly romance. We must revert to Sir Richard Whittington for that. Sir Richard really did hear the bells of Bow tolling him to "turn again," and he did marry his

## TODAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS

## NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(By Correll and Thompson, Brokers, Eaton, Ohio.)

New York, Jan. 28.—

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
American Car Foundry	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
American Locomotive	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
American Smelting	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Amesbury	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalpa	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
B. & O.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
B. & E.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Canadian Pacific	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
C. & O.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
C. & M. & St. P.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
C. & F. & I.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
D. & S.	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Elgin	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
National Lead	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
New York Central	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N. & W.	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Northwestern	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Missouri Pacific	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Norfolk & Western	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Pennsylvania	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
People's Gas	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Reading	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Republic Steel	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Southern Pacific	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Southern R. R.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Texas Pacific	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U. S. Steel	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Wabash	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Wabash pfd.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Great Northern	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2

wealthy master's daughter, and he did become Sir Richard's mayor of London. But alas, he had no end!

There is a story of Sir Richard which makes a good foil to the above of the laborer mayor. King Henry V. was dining with him in the city when Sir Richard caused a fire to be lighted and threw into it bonds to the value of £60,000 given him by the king for money lent, thereby freeing his majesty from debt. The grateful monarch exclaimed: "Surely never had king such a subject!" To which the courtly Whittington replied: "Surely, sire, never had subject such a king!"

Still prettier is the history of Lord Mayor Osborne (1583). Osborne was the apprentice of a mayor who lived on London bridge, and one day he dived into the river and rescued his master's little daughter, who had fallen through a lattice window. Years after the girl was a rich heiress, courted by lords and knights, but her father said to them all: "No, Osborne saved her, and Osborne shall have her." And Osborne, the hero apprentice, did have her and became lord mayor as well. His great-grandson was subsequently created Duke of Leeds.

Such stories read like fiction, but they are perfectly true. The city archives preserve them, with many more.—Keith Hunter in London Express.

## THE MEXICAN INDIAN.

He Is Simple Minded, Patient and

To one who has lived long enough in Mexico to become acquainted with the working classes and acquire some insight into their nature and some degree of confidence in and from them it seems unfair when writing or talking of them to Americans to refer to them as Indians, as they are so commonly called here. To the average citizen of the United States the Indian at once brings to mind the image of the sullen and revengeful man of the north.

The simple minded, patient, docile Indian of Mexico is not in this class at all. He is eminently peaceful. Bona fide nature and perpetual summer combine to palliate his improvidence. He cannot see the necessity of having anything for a rainy day. It rains half the days in Mexico anyhow, but that only makes the mangoes grow larger and cheaper. If he has no tortillas to day some of his neighbors have, and they will gladly share, for conditions may be reversed tomorrow.

These Mexican Indians make the best and the poorest servants in the world. Their greatest charm from this standpoint is their perfect appreciation of their position. Always polite, never presuming, with hat in hand, it is always "your servant" and "with your permission." In the household they ask a half holiday once a fortnight, with never a word of complaint when working hours last from daylight to midnight.

So different are these people from the northern Indian that it seems an injustice, as has been said to call them by that name to those who know only the Indian of the cold country. The Mexican Indian does not want to fight. All he asks is to be let alone. His politeness and affectionate nature are inborn. His love for children is particularly marked.

It is a common sight to see a laborer in the street with but two pieces of white cotton clothing to his back or his name stop a woman with a baby in her arms and, holding the child's face between both his hands, deliver a resounding smack and chuck it under the chin. And in the same unconscious and entirely unaffected manner will a young man take his sweetheart from his hand and reverently kiss the hand of some ancient relic in a tattered dress when he encounters her in the crowded thoroughfare.—Modern Mexico

The phrase "I'm kicking you in the back" is now becoming common. I think it is one of the meanest ever invented and one of the most insulting, for it implies that, however much pains the worker may take, he will get no thanks for it afterward. Why should he? He has been thanked already. It further implies an imperious and insufferable demand which must and shall have immediate attention on pain of being considered a gentleman. Surely no one who really respects a correspondent ought to employ this insulting hagman's phrase.—Professor Skeat in London Academy.

## THE MEXICAN BORDER

How Both Sides of the Line Are Watched and Guarded.

## UNCLE SAM'S BRAVE RIDERS.

The Work That Is Performed by These Well Mounted, Well Armed and Courageous Patrols—The Mexican Rurales and Their Methods.

If business or recreation should take you down to that long line which forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico, you may by chance meet a well mounted rider, armed with rifle and pistols, pacing observantly along some bypath or canyon. He is one of the United States boundary riders appointed by the treasury department to patrol the border on the lookout for smugglers, cattle runners and other persons whose presence on the American side is generally undesirable.

For this position the man selected must possess courage, judgment and no little physical endurance, for his duties may call him forth at all hours and seasons, and he may be responsible for a stretch of border land many miles in length.

For example, between San Diego, on the Pacific coast of California, and Yuma, in Arizona, there is a boundary rider to patrol a line of over 150 miles, and this is in part over a sparsely settled mountainous region and partly through the waste of the Colorado desert.

As opposite him, on the other side of the line, the Mexican government maintains from fifteen to twenty rurales for the same work, it is a good illustration of the trust reposed in a single American citizen by his government. It is probable there is no other man in the United States whom it would be harder to find at a given moment than the boundary rider of the San Diego-Yuma district.

He may be down on the Colorado desert, watching near some water holes for a venturesome band of cattle runners, or in some canyon of the mountains on the lookout for a wagon load of prohibited immigrant Chinamen; but, wherever he is, one may be fairly sure it is not where the transgressor of the customs laws expect him to be.

That he must possess both judgment and courage the following incident, which took place during the career of the former boundary rider in this district, will aptly illustrate:

For some time a band of cattle runners had been working successfully back and forth over the line in spite of the boundary rider's vigilance. They seemed to be able to divine his movements, so that while he was watching a trail through the mountains they were rushing a bunch of cattle over the desert.

But at last he managed to surprise the band and, rifle in hand, drove two of them to the border. Then, however, arose the question as to the method of taking them down to the coast. He hired a double seated vehicle, the only one in the place.

But at once another question presented itself. How was he to seat his prisoners, for either they must be placed together on the front or the back seat or separated, both seemingly a hazardous choice?

He finally decided to separate them, and so, with one on the front seat with him and the other behind, he started for the coast.

The two cattle runners managed to communicate with each other by signs and at a rough part of the road made the boundary rider, in turn, their prisoner. Needless to say, they then made the best of their opportunity to escape over the border, but as they fell into the hands of the unsympathetic rurales they would have been better off if they had submitted to the law of their own country.

This brings one of the somewhat different methods pursued by the Mexican government in guarding their side of the border. From a cursory inspection of the line one might suppose that the Mexican side is not guarded at all. You may cross the line ten times at different places and never set eyes on a rurales, but it is well known that you have done so nevertheless, and on the eleventh excursion you are likely to find yourself surrounded by a picturesque group, who will carry you off to jail if your explanation is not satisfactory.

As a rule, the rurales patrol back and forth in detachments at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles from the actual border. Many a headlong dash for the American side has been made by perfectly law abiding citizens, with the rurales at their heels, because they have been heedless in obtaining a permission to cross the border.

True, an American citizen may cross the border at will, as far as he himself is concerned, but as he is almost certain to carry some article liable to duty it is upon that charge that he may be arrested.—Michael White in Youth's Companion.

**Rural Claims.**  
Through the influence of the daily press cities and their needs have come to absorb such an amount of daily attention that the importance of the country and its inhabitants to the welfare of the nation is largely overlooked; hence the call to do everything that can be done to enlarge, to refine, to purify and to strengthen the life of our country people. And one means to this end which has not hitherto been used as much as it might have been is the cultivation in the school and in the home of the habit of reading good books.—Bishop of Hereford in Nineteenth Century.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**  
A reasonable probability is the only certainty.  
Every man makes a good husband for awhile.  
The clothes don't make a professional nurse by a long shot.  
Occasionally impositions travels around under the garb of friendship.  
When a man says money will do anything, that settles it; he hasn't any.  
The boy who plays truant from school never has as much fun as he anticipated.  
Every day a man submits to some injustice he vowed yesterday he would never stand.  
About the toughest thing that can happen to a man is to go contrary to his wife's judgment and then make a failure.—Atkinson Globe

The New York bar association, the most influential organization of its kind in the United States has a membership of 1941.

**The Twilight Of Life.**  
The muscles of the stomach and bowels are not as strong or active as in youth and in consequence old people are very subject to constipation and indigestion. Many seldom have a bowel movement without artificial aid. Many have unpleasant eructations of gas from the stomach after eating. All this can be avoided by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which cures constipation, indigestion, gas, and so on, and strengthens the stomach and bowels. Druggists sell it at 50 cents or \$1 a large bottle.

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17 to drive grocery wagon. Expe-

rience and reference required. Call

phone 4226.

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