

doubtless always were, exceptional cases; if this it would be a strange accident indeed if this skull belonged to that class, only a few being known that are claimed to be of diluvial or drift origin. The probability is far greater that it presents a typical formation. Dr. PARKER-BAX, finally, has tried to prove its identity with the skulls of Celts, "whose moral qualities and manly courage," says Mr. FROSTER, "make Frenchmen proud to call themselves their descendants."

The opinions of anthropologists, it will be seen from the preceding statements, diverge widely in regard to the skull in question. All admit its high antiquity; but as no bones of extinct animals were found immediately associated with it, some doubt whether it really dates as far back as the drift. Yet, however divided the views of savants may be, the artist, whose drawing we present to the reader, has followed his own judgment in giving an ideal representation of the Neanderthal man. A more ferocious-looking, gorilla-like human being can hardly be imagined. The savage stands, almost in the attitude of an ape, before his den, where his female companion is seen slumbering, enveloped by shaggy furs. Always ready for attack or defense, he holds in his hand a hatchet of primitive character, consisting of a chipped flint set in a wooden handle; his spear, likewise armed with a flint blade, leans against the rock. A bull's skull and other bones, one of them a split marrow-bone, attest the wild man's success as a hunter. Thus is supposed to have lived the contemporary of the mammoth!

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

WITH this Number of HARPER'S WEEKLY our readers will receive gratuitously a beautifully illustrated

EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT,

containing another installment of LORD LYTON'S new Novel, "THE PARISIANS," two splendid engravings, "Chatterton discovered by his Mother" and "In the Shooting-Gallery," besides other pictorial attractions, and a large and choice variety of reading matter.

An illustrated EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT will also be sent out gratuitously with the next Number of the WEEKLY.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENCE-DAY.

WHEN, at the command of WASHINGTON, the Declaration of Independence was read to the assembled army at New York in the hot days of July, 1776, some faint hearts in the ranks were heard to murmur, "Now we have undone ourselves." Then, as now, there were some who doubted the value of freedom, and who feared the power of its foes. But a cheer of joy broke from the vast majority of the soldiers, that was never hushed amidst all the pains, the disappointments, and the sorrows of a prolonged struggle for independence, that was raised anew on the frosty battle-fields of Princeton and of Trenton, and that broke into wild shouts of exultation when Yorktown fell. That city of hope and joy has never ceased to echo over mankind; and each returning Fourth of July, covered with fresh sources of gratitude to those who made us free, and of new resolutions to preserve and make more than ever priceless the bounteous gift of liberty which they alone have bestowed, kindles a warmer impulse of patriotism. No one any longer murmurs along the ranks, "Now we have undone ourselves." The discontented are at least silenced; the value of liberty has been proved by nearly a hundred years of national progress; the rights of man have been assured by a steady advance toward equality and perfect union.

It was the momentous trait of the first Fourth of July that it reversed forever the whole course of human thought. To that hour the people had been held in bondage. Whatever liberties they enjoyed were gifts from a ruling caste or a reigning tyrant. It was with humble submission that the people of England accepted the benefactions of the house of TUDOR or the house of Hanover, of ELIZABETH or GEORGE. There seemed no manliness left in human nature, and the great mass of mankind were content to kiss the hand that oppressed and robbed them. But at the Fourth of July the people sprang up and were free. They were no longer to obey, but to rule; no longer to labor for others, but themselves; no more to be the hopeless victims of ceaseless and intolerable insults. The hour of human emancipation had come. And although nearly a century has passed since WASHINGTON and Congress proclaimed the new era, yet the Fourth of July awakens a thrill of joy among all the industrious and the oppressed of every land no less real and of far higher importance than when the first cheers of freedom rang through the ranks at New York, and rose over the fall of Yorktown. Every year the

impulse toward independence widens. Every year the declaration of the rights of man is heard by a still wider audience. All England, Italy, France, and Spain are slowly learning its lessons. Not many now doubt the right of the people to rule, and the people are eager to be taught the art of ruling with sobriety. Through all civilized nations there are but two parties. One, turning backward, seeks to bury its followers in a new barbarism; would silence the press and close the public school; would rule the world by priests and princes; would have cried had it stood in the ranks as the Declaration of Independence was read, "Now they have undone us;" would convert the people once more into serfs, and rulers into tyrants; hates with all the intensity of envious weakness and degradation the higher path of civilization into which all nations are entering, and if it dared would rend into a thousand fragments the flag and the institutions of freedom. The other, by far the most numerous, gathers around WASHINGTON, and cheers with superhuman joy at the opening of a new era. There is gladness in the heart of honest labor and self-denying toil. German and Scandinavian, Celt and Saxon, have heard that they are free. The hosts of Europe mingle with all that is honest and faithful in America in celebrating the birth of independence; and amidst the universal joy is heard the murmur of traitors and imbeciles, "Now they have undone us."

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

FOR the first time for many years the city of New York has witnessed a real reduction of its taxes, and perfect honesty in the management of its financial affairs. With a courage and an intelligent resolution quite unequaled in the history of cities, Controller GREEN has brought order out of confusion, and has rescued the metropolis from bankruptcy and shame. Never was such a reform so necessary to any distressed city. Three years ago we were provided with a Controller who refused to account for the moneys he had squandered, and a city government that aided him in concealing all traces of its enormous frauds. No one knew what was the amount of our debt; no one seemed to care how the resources of the city were wasted, or what immense sums were stolen from the impoverished people. The press was bribed, the courts corrupted, and a swarm of guilty officials, enriched by extravagant salaries, and stained with every species of peculation, threatened with violence and the tyranny of a debased judiciary every one who ventured to speak of their misdeeds. Mr. GREEN boldly defied them all. When he began his extraordinary labors, it is safe to say that he was surrounded by such dangers as few financial reformers have encountered. The guilty men who were arrayed against him were accustomed to deeds of violence, and would shrink from no means of concealing their crimes or of destroying an adversary. The finances were in apparently irremediable confusion; the traces of fraud were hidden by a long series of acute devices, and a throng of claimants pressed their unjust demands against the empty treasury. Within two years our indebtedable financier has overcome every obstacle. The guilty men who defied or threatened him have sunk into abject despondence, have fled from justice, or are awaiting the slow retribution of the law. Nearly all the departments of the city government are purged from their accomplices. We believe that the time is not distant when no one may be supposed to have shared their favors will sit upon the bench or held a public office. But it is a remarkable proof of the rare abilities of our Controller and the resolution of the people that the city finances have been so soon retrieved; that fraudulent contractors have been punished, and an endless number of false claims examined and rejected; that the whole indebtedness of the city is now known to every one; and that all its expenses are provided for; and that the rate of taxation can be honestly reduced. Many of Mr. GREEN'S reforms have naturally excited the hostility of the opposition press. Several of the city journals have ventured some hesitating strictures upon his recent statement of our financial affairs, but we believe the great majority of the citizens have that perfect confidence in his honesty and ability which his difficult services have deserved. A heavy burden has been thrown upon the city by the extraordinary waste of the State funds at Albany by a late administration. A part of the cost of the necessary changes in the railway tracks above Forty-second Street has been improperly imposed upon the people. The extravagance of the various city departments can not at once be restrained. Yet we trust the cause of reform will never be stopped, and that it will soon be the boast of the metropolis that its government is the most economical and successful of all its sister cities. Energy and honesty may soon give us clean streets, a more

perfect police, a wiser administration of the Department of Charities and Correction, and a gradual removal of all those abuses that have driven commerce from our wharves, and exiled a large population to the surrounding cities.

There is no doubt that a complete change is necessary in our method of taxation. A new and honest valuation of all the real and personal property of the city should at once be made. The discrepancy in the assessments of the upper and lower wards should no longer be suffered to exist. Equal justice should be done to all. And we believe that by an equitable valuation of property now but partially taxed the rate of the whole community might be steadily lowered. One chief cause of extraordinary expense is the prevalence of pauperism and crime. Both may be diminished by enforcing general education. But we think the chief lesson taught by the success of Mr. GREEN and his fellow-reformers is that the people in future, throwing aside the idle prejudices of party, should unite in carrying on the work which our reformers have so vigorously begun; that every honest citizen should join them in their useful labors; that every working-man, and every one who lives by productive industry, should give a portion of his time to aid in the reform and purification of the city, to reduce its taxes, promote its prosperity, and to assure the immigrant and the stranger, the foreign merchant and capitalist, that nowhere will he find a more honest government than in the metropolis of the republic. Let every one give a part of his labors to the welfare of the community.

MR. CARPENTER ON BACK PAY.

MR. CARPENTER, Senator from Wisconsin, has certainly thrown new light upon the widely discussed subject of "back pay." He shows that in 1856 Congress voted an increase of the salaries of all its members, that the increase was made to extend backward for a period of more than a year, that the most respectable Representatives of all parties concurred in the vote and accepted the retrospective increase, and that no one was rebuked by his constituents or denounced by the press for doing then what is now thought to be worthy of general reprehension. SEWARD and CASS, FISH and SUMNER, joined in taking the enlarged salary for their whole terms. And in 1866, he tells us, the offense, if it be one, was repeated. Congress then raised its own salaries from the beginning of its term from \$3000 to \$5000. But one member refused to accept the increase, and even he afterward applied for it when it was too late. Again, Mr. SUMNER and the Republicans, Mr. BAYARD and the Democrats, felt no doubt as to the propriety of the measure. No one denounced it as robbery, or felt any pains of conscience from the unexpected gains. The press was silent, the people acquiesced, and the precedent seems perfectly established by the approval of persons of the highest integrity, as well as by the strict reading of the law, that Congress may determine its own compensation, and make it retroactive if it please.

Mr. CARPENTER'S talents are of a very high order, and we are glad to be told that he has a literary library of seven thousand volumes, in which he may cultivate them to a limitless extent, and soften the artificial acuteness of the lawyer into the clearer perceptions of real learning. We think his intellect is one that will not remain stationary. But with regard to the rest of his argument upon salaries, we are not certain that he is as successful as in his facts. He is justified by both law and precedent; but since 1856 the people have begun to reason upon all questions upon much wider principles than were commonly entertained in the days of POLK or BUCHANAN; and since 1866 there has been an extraordinary awakening of the national conscience. Things that even SEWARD or CASS may have sanctioned are now seen to be not altogether desirable. We think it the most promising trait of our modern Republicanism that it is singularly eager to learn. Its sensitiveness, which Mr. CARPENTER is inclined to ridicule, we believe he will yet come to value. To few is Republicanism more indebted than to Mr. CARPENTER for many bold suggestions and a firm and active support; and Republicanism may yet repay its indebtedness by urging him onward with its own progress. We think that legislators can not be too sensitive upon all pecuniary matters where there is a chance of erring, and that the insect and most scrupulous conscientiousness in all such cases will hereafter be the rule of Republicans. Nor do we think that the highest talent will in future be eager to sell itself for money.

The clamor which has been raised by the opposition press upon this matter may be easily silenced. The majority that carried the measure in Congress was made up, in large part, of opposition votes, and we sus-

pect the people will not attribute any nice sense of honor or of honesty to journals that have been the allies of the dangerous classes in all sections of the Union. But the resolutions of the Republican conventions in the extreme East and the farthest West have denounced the practice of Congress, and the precedents of 1856 and 1866 will no longer serve to defend it. We agree with Mr. CARPENTER that the present salary allowed members of Congress is not large, as compared with the profits of other occupations. Mechanics and traders, lawyers, and even clergymen, often earn more. No one who is anxious to make money alone should seek a seat in Congress; no one who is ambitious should join a body where he will probably be lost in a throng; but he who is willing to labor modestly and faithfully for the welfare of his fellow-men is alone fitted to enter our legislative bodies. We believe that the age of selfish and worthless "great men" has passed away with that of chivalry, and that the pure lives of our Republican leaders will continue to excite the shame, and perhaps touch the consciences, of the followers of TWEED or DAVIS.

AN EDUCATIONAL DISASTER.

The action of the majority of the Board of Education in leaving its most important affairs in the control of its present clerk must arouse the most painful suspicions as to the sincerity of its active members. In vain Mr. CUSHING and all the Commissioners who sincerely advocate reform have moved for the dismissal of the clerk; the commencement of a new administration; in vain have the people demanded that the board should be purified from every stain left by its corrupt predecessor. With a singular persistence, President NELSON and the majority have stood by the doubtful official. The president evidently did not dare to advocate his discharge: all his friends have steadily lent KIRKMAN their influence. It is the president of the board who is chiefly responsible for the contempt of the popular feeling, and the plain triumph of the Roman Catholic priesthood; for the aim of Mr. CUSHING and the reformers is to make the board wholly non-sectarian, and of the president to confirm the influence of the foreign Church.

The clerk, whose dismissal the reformers demand, is, and has ever been, the favorite agent of the priesthood in all their assaults upon the public schools. As member of the Legislature in 1869, he aided the removal of the elective Board of Education, and helped to silence the few honest voices that were yet heard in its discussions. Mayor HALL then appointed that remarkable board of educators whose leaders were SANDS and SMYTH. A Roman Catholic was made president, and the present clerk was not long after chosen. The Board of Education became the willing instrument of TWEED and SWEENEY. Teachers and taught were ruled by the moral influence and the perilsous despotism of such masters. It is stated that the present clerk was appointed at the instance of SWEENEY; that when referred to, TWEED would direct all applicants for the office to his colleague. SWEENEY, it is said, claimed the appointment as his own. And thus, three years ago, KIRKMAN entered upon his office as the representative of the extreme Roman Catholic faction, and of the worst class of Democratic politicians.

Hence it is that the people demand his dismissal, that his retention is urged by the whole strength of the Romish priesthood and the worst element of our population. If President NELSON and his followers are willing to sustain a man who represents the principles of TWEED and SWEENEY, and who for so many years was the instrument of the fallen faction, the enemies of education, they will certainly not escape the indignation of the community. They make themselves sharers in all the past corruptions, and will inflict a dangerous wound upon the public schools of New York. We hope that Mr. CUSHING and his faithful supporters will never cease in their effort to prevent the fatal intrigues of an unscrupulous sect, or pause until they have made our system of instruction wholly non-sectarian.

THE DUELIST POLITICIAN.

A BARBAROUS murder at the South, committed under the guise of a duel, must once more enforce the people's duty of suppressing forever this shameful custom. That each and all the parties to a duel should be held guilty of an attempt to murder can not be doubted. Each and all declare themselves eager to take human life, or to be accessories to the crime. Even where the affair is bloodless, ten years of hard labor in prison should be imposed upon every one who aids in its consummation. There is no treatment so successful in cases of madness or of wickedness, of revengeful pride or murderous honor, as hard labor, spare food, and solitary re-