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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Fed. 2, 1900.

The Future of Man.

Some Scientific Prophecies as to the New Condition. That Will Govern Our Brains, Our Bodies and our

Here are some of the most remarkable prophecies ever ventured by men of science. To learned savants in our various scientific institutions I have lately addressed this question: "Looking as far into the future as your mind's eye can see, what changes are likely to occur to our brains, bodies and environments?"

"Man of the distant future," says Pro fessor Otis Mason, "will occupy a belt near the equator. The earth is cooling, and as a result the Eskimo must leave the polar regions. Later, the Yankee must quit New England. All savage peo ples will be eliminated from the earth The entire human race will be brunette. blond people were once brunettes and became as they are through some process of interbreeding. The convolu-tions of the brain will be larger and will admit a much greater blood flow to carry on the commerce of the mind. Man will be stronger physically. His hands and feet will be much smaller. Labor saving machinery will reduce physical labor, but an increase of athletics will make the race stronger. Disappearance of small printing type will leave the eyes much stronger. The ear can never take the place of the eye until some other heavonly body can be substituted for the sun. The hat will vanish and the hair will im-

"The home of this age will be a great communal dwelling, where all people of the same kinship will live under the same roof-children, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Rapid transit will eliminate skyscrapers, and increased artificialization of life will render co-operation more necessary. Separate establishments, such as the corner grocery, will be considered absurdities of bygone days, as will also the keeping of servants. Chemically pure drinking water will free the cells of the body from mineral matter and permit man to live to the age of Methuselah. Compressed foods will never come into use. If they should, the stomach would atrophy. The death of an infant will be an exception, whereas today one-half of the human race never mature. The deadly microbe will suffer the fate of such dangerous animal pests as have already been made extinct. People who spread disease will be considered as enemies to mankind, punishable by severe penalties. Dress will be more perfectly adapted to com-

fort, health, longevity and beauty." Dr. Theodore N. Gill, the eminent biologist of the Smithsonian, said that the wisdom teeth would disappear, as would possibly the vermiform appendix and the little toe. "Man himself," said he, "is a striking evidence of the fact that he was not specially created. He is not only like the ape, but bears the impress of many inferior stocks. The appendix. for instance, was inherited from ancestors to whom it was important and came to us through the apes from primitive forms, somewhat like marsupials. It may disappear to a slight extent. The gray matter of the brain may increase somewhat in bulk, but cerebration is not dependent upon size of brain. Some of the most intellectual have small brains It is possible that the little toe will disappear, but doubtful. It has its use in giving greater basis to the foot. I doubt whether there will be an increase in stature, especially since in the future intellectuality will become more and more predominant over brute force. Hygienic and sanitary progress will have an appreciable effect upon the average length of human life, but longevity dependent upon improved physical conditions cannot be anticipated. I doubt if the hair will decrease. The more civilized have a thicker growth upon their faces than lower orders of men. Undoubtedly there will be many changes which cannot be fore-

"In the first place, every man will be white," said Professor W. J. McGee, the noted ethnologist, in reply to the question. "His average height and weight will be decidedly greater. His head will be larger, absolutely and relatively. His hands and brain will be better co-ordinated, and therefore he will be a better mechanician. His vision will be stronger, his sense of smell more acute and his hearing and sense of taste more delicate. On the whole, the man of the future will be stronger in relation to stature and weight. He will live under a universal, republican government, but it is doubtful whether any one administrative head will be required. Disputes between individuals, corporations or states will be settled by courts of various magnitude. There will be a universal lan guage - a composite of all present tongues, but, like the English, a language of vocables and syntax. Written and spoken language will be more sim-

"Fish will be relatively more important as food. Oceans and lakes will be the main sources of food supply. Land will be almost entirely occupied for dwelling and for horticulture and intensive agriculture. Need of clothing will diminish. Control of temperature will be met by other than our present retail methods. There will be no serious exposure to cold. In winter men will travel in well heated vehicles, carrying them from one warm building to another. Ozone will be sold at drug stores and will be applied to kill bacilli as soon as they appear. The earth will be an endless succession of suburbs. Cities will meanwhile grow less and less dense. The street block or row will be no more. The home will be more individual, each family occupying a sep arate house to suit its peculiar taste. Transportation will be chiefly electric and will be much more rapid as a result of straightening and multiplication of tracks. Aerial navigation will be valuable only for sports and amusement. It will not be a factor in warfare, because there will be no warfare. Submarine navigation will be valuable only as a means of escape from storms. Vessels will be equipped with means of diving and remaining below the surface until storms blow over. Perfection of telegraphy will decrease mail business. All children will receive the foundations of their education in public schools. Universities and private institutions of learning will give only special training. Children will have to study less, will learn spontaneously and will be encouraged to do what their minds naturally lead them to prefer. Sex of children will be prede-

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

terminable."-Providence Journal.

HOROSCOPES

Before the sibvl with her haunted eyes Watched as she dealt the cards and, without

Spelt out the rune of their two destinies Brown haired and gold haired, fresher than the Poppy and white anemone were they;
A flower of autumn and a flower of May,
They watched to see their fates from darking

"Life will be sad for you and yours, heigho!"

The sibyl told the autumn colored maid.
"But will my lover love me?" "Aye," she said. 'Why, then, I shall be all too happy so."

"With earthly love you never shall be fed," The sibyl told the lady white as snow.

"But shall I love at all?" "Aye, even so."

"Then happy I shall live and die," she said.

—Translated by Nora Hopper From the French, by Francois Coppee.

Platonic Flirtation.

pecially in the United States, the relations of the sexes have gained new intellectual aspects. The better educated youth of both sexes now use the word "friendship" to cover investigations in love. It allows ampler experiments. What was once compromising is now but introductory. In some lands, to invite a girl to a solitary walk is equivalent to a proposal. With us, a hundred strolls, full of discussion, may end in a negative conclusion that will be without bitterness. In other days marriage was an estate that had to be purchased on a distant view. Now many of its pleasantest groves and avenues may be visited at "He who sees a woman's heart may take it." said one of the older school. Not only that, he was morally bound to take it. Today she may read specimen pages to a score of men before she

chooses the final listener. The advantages of the new system are mainly for the intelligent. Many girls will fail to comprehend the higher flirtation and proceed in the same old way, and men will ignorantly marry the piquant face and vivacious manner. But to the marriage of true minds impediments have been removed. The freedom of our education develops platonic flirtation to its noblest uses. If American men make the best husbands, the reason is related to the training they have in meeting, on terms of equality, with many women. It is stupid in men or women to lack the instinct for flirtation, but this instinct, like so many others, can be turned to the deepest or the emptiest uses. To make yourself attractive, comprehending and sympathetic is the way to draw out another nature and obtain full knowledge, and to condemn all coquetry is like recommending swimming and forbidding water. Sentimental people fear intimacies which do not end seriously. but the increase of knowledge and security is worth some hearts broken before marriage instead of after. Few objects are more readily mended, and few improve so much through injury and re-

Platonic flirtation is one of the safeguards of the human race. As one after another my friends have passed through this gate to the altar I have been tempted to declare that most platonic friendships end in matrimony, but a calmer memory recalls numberless escapes, through this probation, from impending wedlock .- Norman Hapgood in Atlantic

Thackeray Hawking "Vanity Fair." What a history might be written upon 'Books Refused by Publishers!" Those necessary but much abused members of the book trade have made mistakes from the time when "Robinson Crusoe" went the round of publishers, only to be returned with thanks, to that of Mme. Grand's "The Heavenly Twins," which, after several journeys, at last found a publisher and success.

It has often been stated that Thack-eray's "Vanity Fair" was refused by several publishers before it was accepted by Bradbury & Evans, but that point has been satisfactorily settled by the publication of Mr. Lewis Melville's "Life of Thackeray." The statement is made in this work, upon the authority of Mr. Vizetelly, that one afternoon Thackeray called at his office with a small brown paper parcel containing two drawings for the first number of "Vanity Fair." With them was the manuscript for the early part of this book.

Thackeray said he was going to Bradbury & Evans to offer them the work. Vizetelly continued, "In little more than half an hour Thackeray again made his appearance and, with a beaming face, gleefully informed me that they had settled the business. Thackeray ex-plained that he had named 50 guineas per part, including the illustrations, but he thought he could have got much

Such were the arrangements which obtained for us one of our greatest works in fiction .- Sketch.

The Effort of His Life a Failure. W. S. Gilbert had a novel experience before he wrote for the stage, when he was a barrister waiting for his first brief. It was long in coming, and when it did come Mr. Gilbert determined, of course,

to make the effort of his life. He was intrusted with the prosecution of an old Irish woman for stealing a coat, and when he began the speech that he had prepared and rehearsed so carefully the old dame at once began to interject: "Oh, ye divil, sit down!" "Sure. now, he's a loier, yer honor!" "Sit down, ye spalpeen!" "He's known to all the perlice, yer honor!" After some minutes of this abuse Gilbert asked the record-er's intervention, but that official was too busy laughing. So the effort of his life

was not a success. The Westminster Tobacco Box. The Westminster tobacco box has an interesting history. In 1713 a horn tobacco box, worth about fourpence, was presented to the Past Overseers' society. Every year for close upon two centuries silver inscription plates have been added to the box, which has grown from a size of 3 by 5 inches to a width of 2 feet and a height of 30 inches. In weight it has increased from a few ounces to over 100 pounds. Each year the outgoing overseer hands to his successor the box the burgesses' loving cup and other treasures of the ancient city of Westminster. -London Globe.

Few people probably are aware that there is a variety of the passion flower which bears a luscious fruit about the size and color of a purple plum. The botanical name of the variety is Passiflors edulis, and as it does well in Wales and cotland it should do so elsewhere.

-Sucribe for the WATCHMAN.

An Awful Nuisance.

A Habit Which Brings the Impecunious Individuo Who Cultivates It Dangerously Near the Dishon est Line-Don't Be a Beat.

It is old Polonius, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet, who says:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be, For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. This advice he gives to his son, young Laertes, on his departure for France. And it contains a world of wisdom in a

little space. The chronic borrower exists in every community, and he is a nuisance. How well we all know him under various forms! There is the man who invites you out to drink and then asks you for a \$5 note, to be repaid the next Monday. That day never comes, and the lender is obliged to charge the sum to profit and

Then there is the fellow who comes and borrows a small sum, which he repays very promptly, and you think you have seen the last of him. But you are mistaken. He reappears and asks for the loan of a larger amount, and if you are verdant enough to comply with his request you will never see your money again. Following these comes the chap who is a mere beggar. He wants a half dollar until tomorrow. But he never intends to return it, and you never expect him to do this. You give him the coin to get rid of him for the time being, and he shuffles off to spend it at the nearest taproom.

Now, all these impecunious men were no doubt, likely lads growing up until they fell into the habit of borrowing. They were probably honest enough in paying their debts at the start, but then came a time when, owing to some extravagant expenditure which they could not afford, they found themselves unable to meet their just debts.

They brazened it out then, and they have continued to brazen it out ever since. They have lost all sense of honor and all self respect and have joined the ranks of the Jeremy Diddlers, from which there is little hope of escape. They have no character or standing in the community in which they live, and they that know them best will dodge around the corner when they see them

coming. There is, of course, in trade a legiti mate system of borrowing on good se curity. Business could not be conducted long under ordinary conditions unless some such practice prevailed, but this does not furnish any excuse for the shortcomings of those who obtain loans without any idea of how they are to be

repaid. "Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry," as the old courtier in the play truly says. A borrower is necessarily a spendthrift. He never has a bank account because he never saves anything. He has nothing to draw upon but the ings of his acquaintances, on which he has no claim. He may not call himself a dishonest man, but he is not far from it. For instance, he strikes a good natured slob who does not know him very well and by fictitious statements squeezes a dollar or two out of a poor innocent who can ill afford to lose it and who, perhans, needs it for the proper support of his household or for the payment of his weekly bills. That money is never returned, as the borrower well knew it would not be when he promised to make it good in a short time. The law may not be able to reach him, but some people would call him a thief. And the

chronic borrower is far from happy. He has his moments of elation, no doubt, like Wilkins Micawber when the punch was brewed, but he has terrible hours of depression when he does not know where the next meal is coming from and when he has exhausted the patience of all his relatives and acquaintances. But he need not be in this pickle if he would resolve to live within his means and not indulge in luxuries which

he well knows he cannot afford. If a man's expenditures do not come within his income, there is bound to be disaster in the end. He will be bankrupt in both fortune and character if he does not wisely regulate his expenses so they may not exceed his salary or the receipts of any business in which he may be engaged.

It is a wise rule for a young man never to buy anything for which he has not the ready money to pay. There is too much temptation in getting things on credit. It leads a man to obtain more than he really needs and thus run up large bills

which he finds it difficult to meet. Young fellows are too apt to jest about standing up the tailor or some other tradesman, as if it were a smart thing to keep an honest, hardworking man out of his money. Why is it not a better way to save up your earnings until you have the cash to settle a bill at once? In this way you will obtain the respect of your neighbors and gain a reputation that will be of inestimable value to you in any reputable pursuit you may follow. It is just as easy to be a white sheep as a black one and a deal more pleasant in

the end. If you live to be old, you do not want to look back over a wasted life and re-gret that you did not avoid these extravagences, which, after all, have brought you little or no enjoyment. Do without

things rather than borrow. If you do not practice self denial in youth, you will never attain any position or distinction worth having. Perhaps you do not know what a deadbeat is. Well, he's a liar and a cheat, and that is what the chronic borrower always is. Don't be a beat.-Boston Herald.

Why the Cook Gave Notice. "I see you printed something the other day about the disadvantages of myopianearsightedness, you know." said the man with glasses yesterday. "Now, I'm afflicted that way myself. A few nights hard. My umbrella was wet, and I carried it immediately to the kitchen to drain. Casting about for something to stand it in, my eye caught some sort of receptacle on the floor near the stove. which I took to be the coal hod, so I stood the umbrella in it and went to bed. The next morning the cook gave notice. She had found my umbrella standing in her shoe."-Syracuse Post Standard.

Much Better. Mrs. Snooper-I wonder if it is true, as Dr. Jacobi says, that the baby of today has a better chance of living than the baby of 50 years ago? Snooper-Certainly it is. The baby of 50 years ago is half a century old now.

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City Rats.

Some of the big up town stores are greatly bothered by rats. This is not peculiar to stores where food supplies are stored, but applies even to places where fabrics and clothes are carried. Some of the older buildings along Washington street are infested to such an extent that much damage results. The rodents appear to find access to basements through drains. At least it is supposed they do, though it seems scarcely possible where plumbing is pretty carefully looked after.

Places where furs are carried have to be very carefully watched, for it has happened that a few energetic rats with good teeth have gnawed their way through a great many dollars' worth of merchandise in a single night.

In some places they are so numerous that a cat is overawed and simply will not attempt to attack them. In one store basement a few nights ago a wire compartment trap, familiarly called a French trap, corralled 16 big rats, which made lots of fun next morning for a terrier that lives in Avery street. This trap is supposed to be invincible, and, in fact, it is seldom a rat beats it, but recently a young dog that found several rats in one of them, when there happened to be no one about to look after him, turned the trap over in his anxiety to get at the prey. This dropped the shutter, which is the secret of the trap, and allowed all the rats to pass out. Since that not a rat has been caught in that trap, although it has been repeatedly relieved of its bait. The dog had given the rats the tip, and they have ever since succeeded in holding the shutter down while they hauled the bait over it, thereby escaping imprisonment themselves. Some legs of roasted chicken were strapped with wire to the inside of the inner cage, and yet the rats got all but the bare bones and didn't get caught at all. To any one who knows the efficiency of the French trap this story may

seem almost incredible, but it is neverthe less true. It has been found in several stores that the trap is most attractive to the rats when it is baited with lobster. For a night or two it is well baited and left open at both ends, so that the rats may pass through it freely. Then one end is closed and locked. That night the number of rats captured will be limited only by the capacity of the wire cell.-Boston Herald.

The Chinese New Year.

"The New Year's festival of the Chi iese, said to be the most complete holiday season kept by any nation of the earth, is celebrated wherever a single Chinaman is found, whether in Peking or New York," writes Belle M. Brain in Woman's Home Companion. "It is a novable festival, falling on any date between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19. Preparations for the great holiday begin weeks beforehand. The accumulated dirt of many months disappears as if by magic. Even the Chinaman himself passes through the cleaning process, washing his clothes and bathing his person, the latter being a great event in the lives of

a few, since it occurs but once a year! "Buildings of every description are elaborately decorated. Flowers are in great demand, the favorite being the Chinese narcissus. The prospect of happiness for the year is believed to be in proportion to the number of flower stalks produced from a single bulb.

"During the closing days of the old year Chinese streets present a busy and animated scene. Shops are thronged with customers eagerly laying in large quantities of food, clothing and New Year's gifts. Debtors and creditors are seen hurrying to and fro endeavoring to settle their accounts, for, according to a most commendable custom, all debts must be paid or settled in some satisfactory manner before the New Year dawns. To meet these liabilities shopkeepers offer their goods at unheard of prices, and families frequently part with odd bits of bric-a-brac, curious relics and valuable ornaments for a sum pitifully small. No disgrace is equal to being found on New Year's morning with an unpaid debt. On the other hand, the creditor who fails to collect his debts at this time may not press them again for many months. He therefore pursues his debtor far into the night, continuing his search into the New Year's day if necessary. This he may do if he carries a lighted lantern to indicate that he is still engaged in last night's business and has not discovered that the day has dawned!"

How Strauss Played the Chant, The teacher who influenced Strauss most was one Joseph Dreshler, the choirmaster of St. Stephen's church, in Vienna, who tried to get the waltzes out of the boy's head and put in their place anthems and chorals. In this undertaking he met with indifferent success, for the worshipers in one of the Vienna churches were startled on a Sunday morning when there poured forth from the organ, filling the gloomy building by its enchanting notes, a waltz instead of the solemn Gregorian chant to which they were accustomed. It was Johann Strauss. Jr., who had taken the organist's place and substituted his own favorite selection for the usual sacred music, much to the dismay of the pious folk and the e-ausement of the younger people in the congregation.—Edward A. Steiner in Woman's Home Companion.

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