

VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Bill Nye Has a Glimpse of the Twentieth Century.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Morgan Thinks Their Numbers Will Increase—George Westinghouse on the Development of Railway Speed—Attorney General Miller on Future Divorce Laws—Other Predictions.

[Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.]

Politically there will be far less money expended in electing officials, I fancy, and many of our leading politicians out of a job will be living on the island, while those now on the island will not maintain them for four years. All these things will elevate society and throw what is now called society out of a job.

The government will grow simpler. So will the men who now overestimate their wisdom.

The government should own both railways and telegraphs, not to sell, but to transfer could be made so as to avoid a large deal while the state is looking out of the window I do not know. It would be a good time now to buy some roads I know of—roads that are never on time but once a year, and that is when they put on an extra steam in order to pass a dividend.

I believe that in our monetary system the same change will be maintained, though now of it perhaps.

I think less attention will be paid to temperance legislation and more to the study of the human stomach. Bad cooking, especially as we find it in poor hotels on the road, is the parent of many drunkards. You cannot legislate nice, new iron gray brains or good stomachs into people who have acquired by descent or purchase weak, inflamed and diseased ones. If so, the legislature would have very little time to work outside of the Capitol building.

I do not see any practical way of punishing prisoners at present, but am liable to think of one at any time.

The laws of divorce are quite well adapted to this age, and the only improvement I see would be for people who apply for divorce to pay regular advertising rates instead of displaying free to the public their private bone works in order to boom a new play or a new star.

I see no reason to hope that money will not accumulate in the hands of a few in the future even more than in the past. There will be more generations also between shirt sleeves and shirtsleeves.

Vast corporations and business aggregations may become top heavy and cumbersome, and with threatened strikes or actual trouble of that kind capital may fight shy of them inside of 100 years.

The laboring classes will always be oppressed, and the more their wages are increased the more fatigued they will feel. I speak from experience.

Our soil, with improved agricultural methods, should grow enough for an increased population, but I hope that the government will not depend too much on me. I farmed last year in North Carolina and bought hay for my horses, canned food for my family and used condensed milk on days when my valet used to milk our spirited cow by searing her half way over a barbed wire fence and then attending to her dividend arrangement while the bawling or intellectual end hung over the other side.

Law, medicine and theology will continue to advance as rapidly as they have the past 100 years, especially theology. We will continue to talk saucily to all three until we meet them, and then we will retract all that we have said. I see more possibilities for medicine, however, than for the rest.

The American literature, I hope, will be more realistic in 1903, and it will be, I trust, as good in the daily press at two cents as in the more elaborate and expensive publications. I trust there will be less ecologic among poets, and less vain regret and gastritis among poetsesses.

Music and the drama will grow rapidly. The great American play has been already written by Mr. Howard, and a new era is about to be opened. I may open on myself.

Educational methods will go on toward perfection, and finally the pupil will not have to apply himself at all, but the teacher's work will grow more laborious.

Dress, I hope, will be simplified for the daytime, though evening dress could not be made more simple than it is without carrying the entire train and waistband in the hand and getting a check for it at the door. Men will dress as usual, paying eight dollars twice each year for a high hat that has just changed enough in it to compel him to buy one every six months.

We will also wear other clothing, but it will be simple and not so close fitting.

The architecture will advance in great cities, and the architects will go on making pretty drawings of dwelling houses which will not have any closets, and the hall will contain the woodbox and lavatory, as they do now.

Women will never want the right of suffrage—that is, there will be enough of them who want it to even encourage the men folks to give it to them.

The future of the servant problem is the same as the future of the ungodly—viz., hell.

I look for the perfection of the flying machine, but fear it will arrive too late to be of practical use to lecturers.

"Will the race be handsomer, healthier or happier than it is now?" I hope so.

Our greatest city will be on the present site of Chicago.

As to who will be the American most honored in 1903, I am offering odds that it will not be the son of a wealthy man, but some poor boy at present with chapped wrists and chilblains on his heels, whose heart is full of hope and whose terror now is soap.

Of course the people will not have forgotten Washington, and I am also putting up a delicate little tribute to myself in the way of a manometer which will resist climatic action and keep me as green as ever in the memory of those from whom I am liable now to be snatched away at any moment. BILL NYE.

Attorney General Miller on Future Divorce Laws.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.] "The next 100 years," said Attorney General Miller, "will bring few changes in our federal government. He would be a rash man who should positively predict that conditions will not arise which might make a change of some radical nature imperative, but I can see no signs of such a necessity. In minor respects there will be changes and modifications, no doubt, such as are suggested by experience. In fact, some changes are already known to be desirable."

"A century hence I should expect to see

the divorce laws of the country, for instance, much more harmonious than they are at the present time. But I believe our divorce laws will continue to be the enactments of states and not of the federal congress. I am as much of a believer as any one in what is called centralization of power for all national purposes, but I cannot believe that divorce or regulation of divorce can be made to appear in any proper sense a national question. What is not truly national should be left to the states.

"It is true that the lack of uniformity in the divorce laws of the states is at the present time a crying evil. It tempts to corruption and at best produces confusion in the courts and sometimes consternation in the marriage relations of individuals. Remedy for this will be found, I think, during the coming 100 years in perfection of the divorce laws of the states after what shall appear to be the best models. Instinctively and for the good of the people of their own state, legislators will adopt the statutes of those commonwealths which have secured best results, or at best imitate them.

"It is possible, though I am not willing to say probable, that congress may promote the much desired homogeneity of divorce laws by some act designed to give greater force to that section of the constitution which provides that 'full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state.' It is from lack of such credit in some state courts to the acts of other state courts that much of the confusion in divorce matter proceeds. The constitution expressly authorizes congress to apply a remedy in such cases, adding, 'And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.' Under this authority congress might and probably should enact some law that will make obligatory the giving in each state of full faith and credit in divorce proceedings and legislation in other states."

The American Indians in 1903.

I have been asked to set forth what changes are likely to take place in the status of the American Indians during the coming century. It must be confessed that I have considerably less confidence in my prophetic ability than I had before the last presidential election, but as no one of the 65,000,000 people of this country will ever know whether my prophecy proves true or false I may venture to indulge my imagination with some degree of impunity.

The number of Indians at the present time is about 250,000. A hundred years hence they will number a million or so, the increase being due to the cessation of wars, the spread of intelligence and morality, the improvement of hygienic conditions, the disappearance of the medicine man, the better food supply and the intermarriage with whites.

Meanwhile some tribes will become wholly extinct, leaving scarcely a trace of their history outside of the records of the Indian bureau. Other tribes, like the Sioux and Navajo, will rapidly increase and will retain most of their characteristic traits. The Pueblo and New Mexico, who are rejecting so successfully the efforts of the government in their behalf, will continue to be a favorite people for ethnologists and self-abstracted journalists who find pleasure and profit in barbarism.

There will be here and there wandering bands of blanket beggars—aboriginal and half-breed—the absurdities and enormities of Indian life there as a profession or as a providential object lesson for students of history, who will thus be able to form a fair estimate of the great work that the Indian bureau has wrought in helping to redeem the great mass of them.

The tribes will disappear and the agencies become a thing of the past, thus disposing of the much abused Indian agents, whether civilians or army officers. The friction between the interior and the war departments will be produced by other causes, and army officers, having no longer an excuse for trying to run the Indian office, will seek other fields for the exercise of their talents. Further, the said Indian office—that inexhaustible source of news when all sources fail—will be forever closed, the Indian commissioner will have a rest, and the Catholics and penny-a-liners on mischief bent will have to hunt for other targets.

The great body of Indians will become merged in the indistinguishable mass of our population, and there will spring up a new aristocracy, claiming distinction by reason of Indian descent. To be able to trace one's pedigree back to some great warrior or big chief, or to have the right to claim descent from one of the first graduates of Carleton's college, will almost be as desirable as to belong to New York's Four Hundred.

Many Indians will achieve distinction as orators, poets, financiers and inventors. Some of the finest poetry ever penned will find its inspiration and material in Indian history, and a whole generation of novelists will win fame and favor by stories whose leading characters are of Indian descent.

Chicago university will proudly boast of an Indian laboratory devoted to Indian life and language.

An Indian will command the United States army, and another will be our minister to Spain and have the honor of inviting the royal party to attend the centennial fair to be held in Denver in 1922.

With the disappearance of the Indians will disappear the Indian Rights association, or it will turn its ever watchful eye to the condition of the perhaps still "heathen Chinese," and the army will gladly abandon the plains and take up its permanent abode in the ever desired haven of Washington.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mrs. Leslie Foresees Ieonoclastism.

To my mind the world, and more especially the New World, is hastening rapidly toward iconoclastism. Monarchs who used to be worshipped as gods and later on were so feared and misapprehended that the people slew them to save themselves from some terrible extermination are now only laughed at and their natural disappearance from the scene foretold with as little awe as is felt in speaking of the destruction of the bison or the "noble savage."

Religion, another grand conservator of the distinction of classes, is unfortunately ceasing to be a power in the world, but rather the recreation of a small portion of the people.

Dress, formerly a species of trademark placed by the nations upon their population, is rapidly losing its individuality all over the world. The Turk has exchanged his turban for the silk hat, and the Tyrolean maiden wears a very faroff imitation of an old Parisian fashion.

Language is struggling toward universality, and almost any one can now make himself understood almost anywhere.

In politics the people as a controlling power are coming to the front more or less rapidly in even the oldest empires of the earth, and it needs no prophet to foretell that in 1903 the world will have become equalized in every respect, even to dire monotony.

The position of woman at the end of another century is a matter very easy to per-

ceive and very difficult to formulate. That the era of woman as a power has commenced the shortest vision must discern. Her advancement has been as solid and as irresistible as that of the dunes deshalles upon the royalties of Versailles, and the spectator holds his breath, muttering, "And then?"

I speak impersonally, being one of those women whose hands have always been too full to allow her to grasp at any more rights than they held, but as I glance across the field of the Twentieth century I hold my breath in awe at the possibilities of the reign of woman then displayed.

The servant problem is an imminent one, for no one is found to dispute that anarchy in domestic matters is the near result of the present attitude of the domestic official. I am inclined to prophesy that a species of "civil service" will be the result. Centralization is the law of the future, and a paternal government must establish domestic depots where every class of servants shall be trained and placed under stringent regulations.

In fact, both employers and employed will be subject to laws which both classes will be instrumental in framing. It is a possibility, but I do not undertake just here to formulate it, leaving that to the wise heads of 1950. MRS. FRANK J. LESLIE.

The Possibilities of Railway Speed.

[From Our Pittsburgh Correspondent.] Mr. George Westinghouse, whose career as an inventor has been one of the romances of the Nineteenth century, in speaking of the possibilities of railway speed in the Twentieth century, said:

There is no question about the development of a much higher rate of speed than that which even the fastest service on the railroads of today maintain. I presume that a speed of from 90 to 100 miles an hour could be secured with modern locomotives and with the improvements which are sure to come.

But I am inclined to think that other in-
fluences may operate to prevent in the next century the running of trains at such a speed as I have been mentioned in some of the newspapers. It is not a question of attaining speed, but a question of the control of the train after great speed has been secured. Suppose, for instance, that a railway train is going at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The engineer sees a danger signal or an obstruction on the track 1,000 feet away.

Now, experiments have shown that with a perfect brake acting under the most perfect conditions it is impossible to procure a greater retarding effect than would be equivalent to stopping a train going at the rate of three miles an hour in a second of time. It is therefore easy to make a computation of the effect of such a brake upon a train running ninety miles an hour within 1,000 feet. When the engineer had reached the danger signal or the obstruction his train would still be going at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and if he was running his engine at the rate of sixty miles he could only check it to a rate of something like forty miles an hour within that distance.

For this reason I am inclined to think that the development of railway travel in the next century along the present lines will be not so much great speed as uniform speed. The ideal speed, I think, will be about forty miles an hour and steadily maintained from the time of leaving one terminal to the time of the arrival at destination. That will give most satisfactory results. A steady speed of forty miles an hour would enable a train to run from New York to Chicago in a little over twenty hours and with greater economy and far less danger. In my impression, therefore, that railway travel in the next century will take on this development rather than high rates of speed.

I am also satisfied that the immense cost of furnishing power for electric railways, which some persons seem to think can secure and maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour or more, will make such a development commercially unprofitable. Although there is no doubt that electricity as a motive power for passenger traffic will be extensively used in the next century.

Comptroller Matthews Dreams of a Great Empire.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.] "I think I can see a hundred years hence," said First Comptroller Matthews, of the United States treasury, "an ocean bound public over every part of the globe, and stripes will proudly wave. Looking to the future, my eye detects in the dim horizon an American republic which shall embrace not only the present United States and Alaska, but all the remainder of the North American continent now under British, Mexican or minor domination. It seems to me that this is the destiny of America—to come under one government, to have but one flag, to be one people."

"Such consolidation of power and unification of interest will of course make the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon. It will be an empire unrivaled in ancient or modern times in population, in climatic favor, in physical resources and in the intelligence and patriotism of its people. Isolated to some extent from the remainder of the world, we shall have little danger of entangling alliances or of trouble some contact. There will be no disputes about boundary lines, about seal or fish or bait. There will be no international railway question to harass our statesmen or unsettle trade. This great ocean bound American republic will maintain a navy superior to anything else afloat simply as a matter of precaution.

"There will be free trade throughout the North American continent and possibly free trade with all the world. As to this I cannot say, nor even hazard an opinion, though I am satisfied that if free trade were free trade shall come it will not be for many years, and not till every important industry existing or possible throughout the length and breadth of the new and larger republic has been planted firmly upon a basis of enduring prosperity.

"Such a government will be strong enough to protect even the humblest of its citizens and to develop every resource. It will be a government of perhaps sixty states of the Union, and in the form of government I do not expect to see much change from the present. Human mind has not yet devised improvements upon our present form, which are likely to commend themselves to any considerable part of the people, and yet it is a comfort to know that we have the elasticity which will enable us easily and peacefully to adapt ourselves to any new conditions that may arise. For 100 years or more to come, however, I expect to see our present form of government substantially preserved and extended gradually over Mexico, Canada and British America and the states of Great America.

"It will be an empire with the greatest railways—steam or electrical—canals and waterways, cities, farms, homes, colleges, factories, telegraphs, telephones and all the new and wondrous things which a century of invention may bring us, the most perfect civilization and most prosperous and happy people that the world ever knew."

FROM SUBURBAN POINTS.

(Continued From Page 1.)

and can't pass Highland, but the Tribune correspondent of that place gave it to us in large letters on Thursday. We hope it won't happen again.

John Mulherin, of Summit Hill, was the guest of Barney Morris and wife for a few days last week.

Miss Annie Kennedy, of Scale Siding, is visiting friends here.

Wm. Tully and John Campbell, of Scale Siding, took in the sights of town yesterday.

John Kelina resumed work this morning after being idle for the past week owing to a sore foot.

Miss Sallie A. Campbell, of Freeland, spent yesterday with her parents here.

John O'Donnell, of Freeland, was the guest of Patrick McCole and wife yesterday.

Mrs. Ambrose Rickert, who has been an inmate of a Philadelphia hospital for the past month, returned home on Friday much improved in health.

Our town was somewhat lively on Big Bug Run on Saturday evening, as the report of shots could be heard all over the town.

Mrs. Thomas Tully, of Freeland, was in town last week.

Daniel Craig attended a meeting of the township committee at Woodside Saturday evening.

Six couples composed a sleighing party to Mt. Scenery Hotel, Milnesville, on Saturday evening. A very enjoyable time was had.

The fair will be open on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

Peter Murphy, a young son of Matthew Murphy, is very sick with croup.

Miss Susan McGarrigle, of Hazelton, spent Saturday among friends here.

Mrs. Edward Morran, of Hazelton, spent Saturday in town.

Misses Mary Murrin, Annie Boner and Mamie Gibbons, of Freeland, were here yesterday.

Misses O'Donnell and Burns, of Dighton, took in the fair Saturday evening.

Mrs. James Gallagher is confined to her bed with illness.

John Sweeney has a child lying very ill.

Frank McHugh, jr., is unable to work at present owing to a severe cold.

Owen Maloney has taken a position at Hazle Brook.

Patrick Gallagher, of Highland, the independent candidate for tax collector, was in town last week.

D. W. James, inside superintendent for Coxie Bros. & Co. here, is on the sick list.

It is rumored that work will be resumed here on or about the middle of March for at least two months in order to get the machinery in the new breaker, which will be completed about that time.

One of our young men claims he saw one of the highwaysmen between Highland and Freeland as he was returning home from Freeland a few evenings ago. Mary Ann is of the opinion that half of the highwaysmen that are seen there are the people's own shadows.

James, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burns, who had been ill for the past week, is recovering.

The next thing in order among the boys is for at least two months in order to get the machinery in the new breaker, which will be completed about that time.

One of our young men claims he saw one of the highwaysmen between Highland and Freeland as he was returning home from Freeland a few evenings ago. Mary Ann is of the opinion that half of the highwaysmen that are seen there are the people's own shadows.

James, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burns, who had been ill for the past week, is recovering.

The next thing in order among the boys is for at least two months in order to get the machinery in the new breaker, which will be completed about that time.

One of our young men claims he saw one of the highwaysmen between Highland and Freeland as he was returning home from Freeland a few evenings ago. Mary Ann is of the opinion that half of the highwaysmen that are seen there are the people's own shadows.

Financial Statement

of the

AUDITORS OF FOSTER TWP. ON ROADS.

For the Year 1891-92.

Lewis Bechtolt, collector of road taxes, in account with Foster Township.

By amount of regular tax.....\$532 84

Amount of supplemental tax..... 27 15

CR. \$560 49

By amount of exonerations, personal.....\$ 533 61

Seated land returns..... 34 34

Unsettled land returns..... 345 58

Errors in assessments..... 33 65

Errors in occupations..... 38 82

Less collected, 1 mill tax from Coxie Bros. & Co., as per injunction..... 117 23

Paid treasurer..... 3206 61

Worked out taxes..... 122 86

Collector's commission..... 185 33

Overpaid by collector.....\$ 77 44

Commission on worked out taxes..... 75 14

Amount due collector.....\$ 152 58

Thomas Lewis, treasurer, in account with Foster township.

By amount received from county treasurer, liquor license money.....\$1425 00

From collector Bechtolt..... 576 61

CR. \$2001 61

By amount paid on orders of Lewis Bechtolt.....\$1324 40

Orders of Joseph Serricks..... 1591 00

Orders of Wm. Jenkins..... 414 76

Orders of Hugh Bragan..... 33 65

Orders of Joseph Hes..... 52 65

Judgment and mandamus executed by order of court..... 1560 81

Treasurer's commission..... 148 73

Cash in hands of treasurer..... 35 32

CR. \$3131 61

Expenditure on Roads.

By Thos. Earley, supervisor.

Days. Rate. Amt's.

Thos. Earley.....413 @82 00 \$338 40

John Earley.....171 1 00 171 50

Laber.....1520 73

Supplies, including auditing..... 425 28

Taxes worked out by Coxie Bros. & Co..... 586 00

Expended by Thos. Earley.....\$3017 20

By Joseph Serricks, supervisor.

Days. Rate. Amt's.

Joseph Serricks.....321 @82 00 \$262 80

Thos. Serricks, horse.....172 2 00 344 00

Charles Serricks.....162 1 00 162 00

Supplies, including auditing..... 121 61

Taxes worked out by M. S. Kemmerer & Co..... 586 32

CR. \$1072 73

Expended by Joseph Serricks.....\$1072 73

Expended by Thos. Earley..... 3017 20

Total amount expended.....\$3725 22

Acting under the interposition of the law relating to supervisors, their horse hire and the pay of their minor children, as given by Hon. Judge Woodward, we have withheld payment to the supervisors as follows:

Thos. Earley, for 313 days at 50 cents per day, excess charged.....\$ 156 00

Thos. Earley, horse hire, 142 days, at \$2.00 per day..... 284 00

John Earley, minor son, 1571 days at \$1.00 per day..... 1571 00

Withheld from Thos. Earley.....\$ 568 00

Joseph Serricks, 321 days at 50 cents per day, excess charged..... 151 25

Joseph Serricks, horse hire, 172 days at \$2.00 per day..... 344 00

Thos. Serricks, minor son, 99 days at \$1.25 per day..... 124 37

Charles Serricks, minor son, 162 days at \$1.00 per day..... 162 00

Withheld from Joseph Serricks.....\$ 781 62

Withheld from Thos. Earley..... 568 00

Total amount withheld.....\$1349 62

Liabilities.

Outstanding marshal debt of 1888.....\$1401 34

Interest on the same to date..... 424 04

Unpaid orders of Joseph Hes..... 72 09

Unpaid orders of Robert Bonner..... 325 10

Unpaid orders of Hugh Bragan..... 124 41

Unpaid orders of Thos. Earley..... 1605 85

Unpaid orders of Joseph Serricks..... 1089 42

Due collector Bechtolt..... 152 22

Total liabilities.....\$5888 83

Resourses.

Amount due from Thos. Lewis, treasurer.....\$ 25 32

Thos. Earley, overpaid..... 568 00

Joseph Serricks, overpaid..... 781 62

CR. \$1374 94