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Subscribers are requested to watch the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office.

FREELAND, PA., APRIL 6, 1893.

Secretary Hoke Smith's first land decision was against the Southern Pacific Railroad's right to a large tract of land which it was claimed and kept from being opened to settlement.

The successful demonstration of the telerograph, which reproduces at any distance the exact signature of the person at the other end of the wire, is another illustration of the wonderful possibilities of electricity.

A cable dispatch, says the Philadelphia Record, announces that fifty beautiful women are coming to the Fair at Europe's "ethnological exhibit."

One of the most essential qualities of a successful farmer is economy. J. Sterling Morton, the new secretary of agriculture, appreciates the principle and is applying it to his department.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania legislature providing that all judgments shall be entered on record. The practice of giving secret judgments and notes and of permitting concealed judgments is demoralizing to business, and is often used to the loss of the creditor, who is thus misled, as to the standing of his customer, into giving a credit that would be withheld were the truth made known.

A number of G. O. P. newspapers are shocked at the election of Roach, of Dakota, to the United States senate, because fifteen years ago he was a bank defaulter at Washington, for which, however, he was never prosecuted or formally accused by those directly interested.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

A CENTURY OF CHANGE.

What the Gentle Reader May Hope for in 100 Years.

THE GROWTH OF SPECIALTIES.

Judge Dittenhoefer Thinks It Will Extend to the Legal Profession—Joseph Howard, Jr., Expects No Radical Change in Journalism—Senator Voorhees' Prophecy. The Future of Inland Navigation.

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In response to an interviewer President Cleveland once said: "Oh, you saw that in such and such a newspaper. You might have known it wasn't true."

On the same day Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police in New York city, replying to a question, said: "You might have known that wasn't true. You saw it in the newspapers. Whenever you see anything published about me or my affairs you may take it for granted it is untrue."

As a practical newspaper writer I naturally write with the greatest interest every phase of journalism, good and bad. Contemplating possible changes in this greatest of professions made between now and 1993, I naturally examine the data at hand in order that I may intelligently attempt a forecast.

Today we have mechanisms so marvelous in their ingenious complication and so simple in their operation that the ordinary mind stands confounded by the output and embarrassed in its vain endeavor to comprehend the why and the wherefore. It must be remembered that of every 100,000 readers of the 50,000 never saw a modern printing press at work.

And it has seemed to me at times when looking over the rail I could almost hear these mighty monsters whispering to each other, for they do everything but read. All this is new. With reference to the pages of "Joineriana" convinces me that nothing else is changed. "Students," says the writer, "of every class may now burn their books, like so much useless lumber, and circumscribe their studies hereafter to the newspaper productions of the press."

There is another thing which is going to have an enormous influence in changing the methods of the bar of this country. The facility of communication between the rural sections and the larger cities is probably going to be so greatly increased that in the next century almost every community or town will be within speaking distance of the greater cities.

in its earlier period. In its Edenic state, was precisely as it is today, so far as material goods, so far as it sought to influence mankind is concerned, differing only in its externalities, its paper, its type, its presswork and the machinery by which this magnificent transformation has been effected.

This is an age of electricity. It is not too much to predict that ere another decade has past electricity will be the prime motor directing the great mechanisms of the world. Twenty years ago a 4-cylinder press was a marvel. Look at the wonderful instruments at the beck and call of capital today, and as in a quarter of a century these marvelous instruments have been effected, so wonderful indeed as to afford no possible basis of contrast or comparison with the facilities at the hand of our brothers of a hundred years ago, so in this restless time, when years are crowded into months and months into days, when every nerve is strained and every muscle swells that the wild rush for wealth and power may be maintained, it is not unreasonable to predict still greater changes in the physical complements of a well furnished daily newspaper establishment.

But the rest? Ah, the rest remains with him who for his own wise purpose started and has carried along with infinite mercy and wonderful forbearance this extraordinary race of mankind. So long as men are built as they are today mentally, morally and physically human change, and until human nature changes the output, the output, cannot be expected to alter. Would you expect to pluck figs from thistles or find the juicy grape on the bending boughs of a royal oak? Our mental equipments are as they are, steered in every human mind by passions divinely implanted and divinely permitted if not divinely encouraged.

Changes in journalism? I fail to see the sign. How is it with thee, my brother? JOSEPH HOWARD, JR.

Rafael Joseffy on Musical Development.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Rafael Joseffy is regarded by musicians as the greatest pianist now living in America and one of the greatest of the world has ever seen. Mr. Joseffy has been in poor health for a year or two, so that he has been unable to appear in public concerts. In speaking of the future of musical development he said:

I do not believe that in the next century any greater pianists will be heard than some of those who have lived in the Nineteenth century. It would be impossible to master that noble instrument to any greater extent than some of the men who have gained immortality by such achievement have done. The Nineteenth century has been the era of the triumph of the piano.

The future of music in the United States is assured. It is going to be a great music loving nation, as it even is today, but it is to be an appreciative and understanding love. I shall not be at all surprised if in the next century the United States stands in the same relation to music which Germany has had for the past 200 years. There will be great composers, great artists, great singers, who will receive a most generous support from the people.

Even in my own experience the strides of musical development have been prodigious in this country. If they keep on it will be a nation in which exquisite melody and glorious harmony will express the artistic truth that is in music to a people capable of comprehending it. Yes, I think that the United States of the next century will be the greatest music loving and music producing nation on earth.

Judge Dittenhoefer on Changes in the Legal Profession.

In my opinion there are to be witnessed in the next century some very striking changes in the relation of the legal profession to its clients and to some extent in the practice of law. Since I have been a practitioner I have noticed the growth of the tendency to divide the practice of law into specialties. It is not so very long ago that every lawyer accepted all sorts of practice.

There are of course always have been lawyers who have been known and identified as criminal lawyers, and distinguished practitioners who have confined their practice to the civil branches of the law. I do not refer, however, to that kind of specialty practice. What I mean is that I think early in the next century it will be found that pretty generally throughout the United States lawyers will, by special study, in one or another of the branches of civil law, attract to their offices only that sort of practice involved in the branch of which they have made a study. They will become specialists. This is now true to some extent of lawyers in New York city and some of the other great cities of the land.

I do not think that the rewards which the ablest practitioners in the next century will gain will be any larger than have been some of those earned in the past thirty years. As the number of specialists, and able specialists, too, in the practice of law increases, necessarily the business which has been in my time, for instance, obtained by the few great specialists will be considerably divided up. There will be more able specialists—a great many more than there are today.

ings, but I suspect that the lads of today who will be ready to practice law throughout the first half of the next century will average more earnings than the same number of lads who began the practice of law, say, thirty odd years ago, and I am inclined to think that the achievements of the bar of the Twentieth century will probably exceed, on the whole, in brilliancy those of the bar of the Nineteenth. There are some great questions coming up which we now only vaguely perceive, and these will be determined very largely through the influence of the bar, just as the constitutional questions of the present century have been settled by the American bar.

A POINTER TO READERS.

The Production of Gems in the United States. [From Our New York Correspondent.] Mr. George F. Kunz, who is regarded as perhaps the best authority in America on precious stones, and whose familiarity with the gems of the United States and the gem mines is unexcelled, said in reference to the production of gems in this country: "I am inclined to think that the opal mines of the state of Washington and the turquoise mines in New Mexico are going to produce gems equal to the opals found in the Ural mountains and to the turquoise of Persia. Already they have taken from the New Mexican mines a turquoise which is as fine as anything that Persian mines have yielded, and some of the opals from Washington are certainly very beautiful gems."

"But I think in the near future that we are going to see a wonderful development in the use of jewels in American churches. The tendency has already set in that direction. In one of the churches of the west there are jewels used by the priest in his offices worth many thousands of dollars. The bishop of Long Island, the bishop of Springfield, have received costly jewels which they wear in performing their offices, and in two of the churches in New York there are adornments of precious stones which represent a great deal of money."

"My impression is that in the next century it will be found that in many of the churches in the United States jewels of rare beauty and great cost will serve the priests for the greater adornment of their churches and their vestments. We shall, I think, equal if not exceed the use of jewels as an accessory for the priestly offices which has characterized some of the churches of the European continent. Precious stones, beautiful marbles, will more and more be utilized for impressive religious ceremony."

Senator Voorhees Thinks We Have Reached the Golden Mean.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.] "In my judgment," said Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, "the next 100 years will show but slight changes in the form of our government. A century hence I should expect to see a government which, the American republic governed very much as it is at the present day. Some minor changes are altogether probable. Among these I should think quite likely a limit of the presidential term to six years and no re-election and a change in the manner of choosing the president and vice president. But these are subsidiary merely and will not affect the structure of our government."

"I take it that the American people decided at the recent election against any further centralization of power in this country. For instance, I believe they have decided there shall be no federal control of elections within the states. This decision, if I am right in assuming the election means that, has greater significance than most people attach to it."

"The significance is that the limits of our federal powers are now pretty well defined; that the people do not wish them to be either extended or greatly enlarged. For this reason I believe the government will go through another century substantially as it is at the present day. We apparently have reached that golden mean between two possible extremes, and to me the lesson of the election is that the people will have exercised every effort made to shift the balance in one direction or the other."

"A hundred years hence this country will probably have a system of customs taxation that will approximate as closely to free trade as anything which the world now knows. I believe we shall always have custom houses and that there will be a duty for them to collect. But a century hence I should be very much surprised to return to earth and find such a system of taxation as we now have. We shall approach our ultimate approximation to free trade very slowly and cautiously and as such manner as to cause no violent injustice to any interest."

Commodore Van Santvoord on Inland Navigation.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Commodore Abraham Van Santvoord is the heir of Robert Fulton and is probably the best informed man on American steamboating in the United States. He is the owner of the successor of the original line of steamboats which Robert Fulton established. Commodore Van Santvoord said: "I do not believe that Fulton's invention of the paddle wheel will ever be improved for inland navigation. There may be some improvements in minor details, but the principle of the paddle wheel will remain supreme."

"I am inclined to think, however, that it may be possible in the next century to go from New York to Chicago or Duluth, and possibly from New York to New Orleans, by inland waterways by steamboat. If a ship canal is cut across New York state, and it is entirely within the bounds of probability that this will be done early in the next century, and another is cut from Chicago to the Mississippi, then it will be possible to make this trip by steamboat. The probabilities, however, are that navigation of this sort will be made by screw propellers for the most part rather than by the side wheel boat."

"I think the development of an inland marine is going to be something prodigious in the next century. While railroad construction was going on as rapidly as has been the case in the last thirty years, inland marine development was checked. It is now again attracting the attention of the great capitalists. The tonnage through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie has been the greatest in the world, and that canal has been enlarged only within recent years."

"We shall find the solution to some of the railway problems in the development of this inland marine, and if the greater canals are dug, which capitalists even now are considering, in the Twentieth century those who believe there are going to be almost as enormous a system of inland merchant marine as are the railway systems which control the great trunk lines."

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