MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Will New York or Chicago Be the Greater in 1993?

SOME PERTINENT PREDICTIONS.

John McGovern and Andrew H. Green Write of Great Cities-Bev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., and Moncare D. Conway Discuss Theology and Other Interesting Questions-A Woman's View.

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What will be the size and status of Chi-tago in a century? Well, let us suppose we have no war, postillates or carthquake, and that the Mississippi valley has counted 100 more harvests, has garnered fifty billion bushels of wheat, one hundred and flity billion bushels of corn, and so on, and this quantity of fuel has been turned into hutuan energy, and men have all worked like slaves, as they now work, with nimest nungical power of product by use of inn-chinery, and Chicago is in the center of it, the largest city of the valley-is it not a structulous thought?

It will depopulate London, and as men have always migrated when necessary, ther by war or friendly reception, such a history Inight find Chicago with 10,000,000 people, extending from Wisconsin to Indiana. Six hundred thousand people came here to stay between Jan. 1, 1899, and Jan. 1, 1802. If you know every one three years ago, there are today six that you do not cognize to eight that you do, blocks of 16-story buildings rising in every direction, with 72,000 persons riding in the olevators of one structure in one day, what shall the prophet do but spread the pinious of his imagination and sour to empyreal

This I think I know of Chicago-that it is the cheapest place to live if one will work. But perhaps the reason for the in-expensiveness of life here is the low state of bargain. Fifthy streets, black buildings, unswept gutters and walks, careless ralment—these matters unquestionably make life casier, just as a solled child in an alley has a much happier life than little Lord Fauntleroy-and lives longer. With a level te and Lake Michigan to drink from, with all railroad trains and all lake craft lue here at any time within a week atways, I should think Chicago would support 3.000,000 souls at least within 100 years.

Yet if the wage system shall remain to be the only one that human nature will tolrate, it appears probable that the town will a Birmingham and not a Florence. The black pall of smoke that lowers upon Chi-rage annually after the sun crosses Madison. street going south must increase, for each new tall building of which we bear emptics

its additional tons upon tons into the skies.

We ought to like the age of progress, and we do. Nearly everybody in America has sat in a velvet chair, if only in a railread cur. There are getting to be so many fine things the kings cannot use them all. A Chicagour of modest means was awakened the other night at 11 o'clock by a telegraph who delivered an electric message for the hired girl from another hired girl con-cerning an engagement to meet the next Thursday out. He was forced to awaken the garland convey the tidings orally, as she could not herself read the plainest print. This episode bespeaks the democracy of the times far louder than a congressman's oration, JOHN M'GOVERN.

New York's Growth Estimated by Androw M. Green.

[From Our New York Correspondent,] "The greatest city in America and the groatest city in the world in the Twentieth zeneury will be that comprised in the metrepullian district of New York," That is the heey of Andrew L. Green, who has for ty years given exhaustive study to this jeet. Mr Green is one of the executors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, and his reannihilde business espacity and sound ashement as well as other qualities made him one of the most intimate of the few intimate friends of that great man.

the trust gigantic of the internal cities of the United States, numbering in its population in the next century perhaps almost as many as Paris now has. But the New York of 1963 will have, he estimates, more than 8,000,000 people.
"Early in the next century the consolida-

tion of all that section which is now com-prised in the metropolitan district under one municipality will, I think, have been accomplished. This will then bring more than 5,000,000 people under one municipal government, and when we remember that people lived it is fair to infer from the natal law growth that more than 8,000,000 will be in this district 100 years hence, all under one local government.

"It is to be the finest municipal development the world has ever seen. I expect that some of the problems that now face municipalities will have been solved by this grand congregation of citizens. The linest churches, the most beautiful archirecture, the most exquisite parks, the most heautiful drives, will give comfort and delight to the people who live in this community in the next century. There are to be reforms of manicipal administration and I do not say that the New York of the next century is going to be ideally perfect, but I do say that it passes the comprehentaty of this great city as it will be in the

Rev. Thomas Dixon's Mental Telescope Takes a Wide Sweep.

As to the political and social condition of the United States and of the world in 1993, I do not believe there will be a crowned head in the civilized would at the close of the next century. I believe that democracy will reign triumplant to the farthest limits

It seems to the certain that government must grow more complex if by complexity we understand the multiplication of its functions. "The less government the better" is a motto of an infantile republic. It is out of date at least 100 years. By gov-ernment our uncestors understood tyranny, kingship, a power outside of the people pressing upon them. By government now we understand the people governing them-solves. As life becomes necessarily complex, so government must keep pace with the development of life; otherwise liberty will become at last a mockery. The condi-tions of our modern civilization are far more complex than the conditions of those which our ancestors met when they made the federal constitution. That constitution is utterly inadequate to the demands of the present, and will be magnified and cularged either directly or indirectly by amendment or interpretation to meet the growing needs

of the new life of the new century.

railroads and telegraphs will be owned and managed by the state or that the railroads and telegraphs will own and manage the

The question of money and the mechanism of exchange will turn entirely upon the development of the social question, which will be pressed to a climax some-where within the present century. The present basis of money is satisfactory nei-ther to those who believe in social reform nor to those who belong to the conservative element in the present social regime.

Within the next century the saloon is certain to be outlawed in America, and when it is driven from America the progress of reform will sweep the earth. High license will be weighed in the balance and found wanting, and when this humbug is theroughly tested and exposed and proved to be a delusion and a snare the good will unite in a thoroughgoing, radical, prohib-

The punishment of criminals, it seems to me, will be based more and more upon the effort to referm rather than to inflict penalty. Capital punishment will be abol-It has now already collapsed, We had 7,000 murders had year and less than 100 legal executions. The sentiment of the age is against it, and human life suffers in consequence. The only remedy seems to be to substitute life imprisonment and make the execution of law a practical certainty upon the guilty.

Our divorce laws must become uniform not only in America, but there must be in the future an adjustment of the principle of the home life international. All international law is founded on the monogamic group of society. If Mr. Deacon fails to secure a divorce in Paris he proposes to make the distance of the principle bigamist—

That these lawyers may be peremptorlly disbarred who deliberately try to cheat junious from punishment—

in a distance of the principle bigamist—

That these lawyers may be peremptorlly disbarred who deliberately try to cheat junious from punishment apply to the courts of America, and, vice versa, the man who is interested in such law abiding persons may have an equal procedure may change the base of opera-

The tendency for the accumulation of intion that will make such an increase an impossibility. That revolution is certain to be accomplished within less than fifty

Great corporations and vast business aggregations will continue to grow greater until in their overshadowing power they dispute the authority of the state, and, like the railroads and telegraphs, will be abthe railroads and telegraphs, will be absorbed by the state. This tendency is overwhelming, and there is as yet developed no 1 dare not undertake to prophesy. countercurrent to interfere with its in-evitable result. Dry goods dealers add to their general stores departments of groceries and are running out of the market thousands of smaller dealers throughout the city. It is only a question of time when this tendency to centralizaion and absorption will become universal in all industries, and can only end in the destruction of competition, the establishment of a monopoly- and the state is the only power that has the right to run a monopoly. This tendency seems to make the nationalization of industry the certain goal.

of the future.

The condition of the laboring classes is

else the present population with its natural

increase could not be sustained in 1993. Within the next century law will be sim-plified and brought within the range of the common people, and the occupation of two-thirds of the lawyers will be destroyed. At present law is a stupendous swindle. It is present law is a stupendous swindle. It is beyond the possibility of any mortal man beyond the possibility of any mortal man—
it matters not how transcendent his genus. With, but it hardened into the sanction of has produced such confusion already that a recolution in law is inevitable. Medicine present optimistic sentiments should pass passed through the period of preliminary experiment. Theology will become more simple and central in its practical aims. Traditionalism will died hard, but the process of the suns" is doing for a little process of the suns" is doing for a little process of the suns is doing for a little process of the suns.

American life, and will therefore be born victable and must decline with increase of knowledge. But what we witness is the

fuller. We must educate the whole man-the head, the hand, the heart. Especially must our methods be revolutionized that men may be trained for their work in the industrial world.

sense and less to idiotic whim. Transportation in our great cities will be controlled by the cities themselves, and

sanitary improvements will become a reli-Woman will attain her status of equality

The servant problem is a part of the great social problem and can be solved only in the adjustment of society under truer con-

Inventions and discoveries in mechanics and industrial arts will themselves form intheir enlargement the basis of the new society which will be evolved in the new century. Phenmatic transportation as well as aerial navigation seems to be certain in the next twenty-live years. The race will be both handsomer and

happier than it now is. The greatest city will be in America. Its location will be dependent upon the devel-opment of transit facilities. If the freight of the world must be moved over waterways, as at present, through the next century, that city will be on the Atlantic coast. If water transportation loses its importance, the great city of the world may be developed in the interior. This does not

seem to be probable. The American now living who will be most honored in 255 is that man who is most abused by the men of his generation and yet who lives the truth in the noblest and truest ways. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

A Woman's View. I have here your invitation to contribute to a "Chapter of Forecasts" concerning the next century, but as the "mantelpiece of prophecy" has not fallen on me lately I am afraid my "forecasts" would be-like those of most persons-only a series of wild conjectures not worth anybody's money. Fo I feel conscientiously obliged to decline the invitation, while I would thank you for

It would take much more than 500 words to tell what changes I hope may happen, or rather wish might happen (for hope implies a possibility of fruition, while we may wish for the most improbable things) dur ing the next 100 years. As a mere hint at the list, I will say I wish that before that time has passed the world will have learned not to give all its rewards to the selfish, the unscrupulous, the dishonest and the self

That politics will be understood to mean the science of pure and just government, and not the mere means of enriching base, unprincipled, 'incompetent and corrupt

It is absolutely certain either that the ! That it will be possible for women to

walk from house to house in fity or counlry—that girls may go to church or to tehool, or even take a harmless walk in the fields or woods, without danger of being waylaid and murdered by their "natural

protectors"-That the persons who chance to witness a erime may not conceal and hush it up through fear of being put in jail as witnesses while the culprit goes free on bail— That the worth of human beings may not

be reckoned by their bank account-That this country may cease to be the cesspool into which are drained the disease, criminality and pauperism of all Eu-

That mothers may no longer be hindered

of their obvious right to their own dearly purchased children-That the newspapers which consider it witty to assert that the principal ambition of women is to be married may not be obliged to record on the same page half a

dozen instances where they have been de-liberately murdered for refusing-That literary work, like other labor, may be valued for its merit and not for the fortunate circumstances, beauty, prominence, position or self assertion of those who pro-

That sin may be held equally sinful and punishable whether committed by man or

That the theft of a few dollars-or indeed any amount of property—may not be reck-oned and punished as a greater crime than the ruin of a dozen innocent women by a

That all mature, rational, intelligent and

voice in forming and administering the

laws which they must obey—
That, in short, the world may be as difwealth in a few hands must continue to ferent from what it is at present as can increase until overturant by a social revotions industry may win competence and comfort; that respectable old age may be honored instead of contemned; that those who deserve love may have it; th t worta may be valued instead of show, and that "health may be contagious instead of dis-

> These are a few of the things which I ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN

Richard Harding Davis Declines.

Please excuse me from answering any of the questions you suggest. They are too RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Moncure D. Conway on the Coming Theology.

The human mind, inspired by the heart, shapes in the future an ideal that survives the decay of dogmas. He who disbelieves in the world's supernatural direction usually transfers it to some natural providence, certain to become more independent as which will cause right and truth to tri-Our soil is capable of producing abundant food for the world in 1.00, but the methods of agriculture must and will be tweeters.

-to know what the law is in America. This oppressions and thorns for those who tried

arely die.

American literature will tell the story of process our reforming efforts are superser-The sphere of music in the church, in the unprecedented increase of reforming and world, will be enlarged to the blessing of humanitarian efforts. While it has become the race. The drama must be born again a heresy even in cultured Christian circles or rot of its own corruption within the to believe in a devil, the insurrection of hu-Education is certain to be broader and fuller. We must educate the whole man—by no providence. "An enemy hath done this."

This separation between heart and head, between practical and theoretical religion. ndustrial world.

Dress must conform more to common ery of evolution has revealed that we are in a predatory and cruel world, while increasing refinement has made the human heart more sympathetic. The earth has become conscious of its agonies. Sectarian parti-tions, originated by extinct issues, yield before the humanitarian enthusiasm, which is grappling with evil as if it were saturic, ust as theology has reached the conclusion that satan does not exist, and that "evil is good in the making."

Thus the only fervid and vital religion of our time, in its crusade against evils pro nonneed "providential" by theology, is left without any creed corresponding to its hu-manitarian zeal. Science has taken away its devil; common sense has discredited a delty permitting evil while professedly hating it, and the religious affections can find no shelter under an unknowable which

A new theology must arise. Whatever traditional dogmas it may preserve, it will surrender those that imply divine sanction of Biblical crucities and of the like in nature. Humanitarian religion is an inear-mation like that which once led the sufferng world to worksip goodness and love on a cross, rather a loveless omnipotence. The new "plan of salvation" means the humanization of the world, including its dogmas and deities. When religion and theology reunite there will be born, I believe, some successor to the ancient Zoroastrian philesodry of a good mind contending with, and through man's co-operation steadily sub-duing, inorganic and unconscious forces of nature which it never created, and for whose obstructions to human development

MONCURE D. CONWAY, L. H. D.

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ouly, never by the gallon or in bulk,

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AN EYETO COMFORT

ment Has Done,

What the World's Fair Manage-

PLENTY OF SEATS TO REST UPON.

No Expense Spared Whenever the Comfort of the People Is Involved-Refutation of Lies Published in Certain Papers About the Fair-Something About the Columblan Guard.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 8 .- [Special.] -Now that the glorious days of June are here and the number of visitors to the exposition is daily increasing, the shady seats to be found at various places throughout the grounds are always occupied. In a letter written a couple of weeks ago I said there was seating eapacity on the grounds for 10,000 people, and that this seemed to be enough. But almost immediately it became apparent the sittings must be increased if the people were to have sufficient resting place. It must be said to the credit of the monagers of the fair that just as soon as they realized the necessity of increasing these accommodations they set about the work. Settees enough to hold 50,000 more people were at once ordered, and day after day the contractors have placed wagonloads of benches all over the grounds. The managers of the fair did this at considerable expense at a time when they scarcely knew which way to turn for money, They had exhausted helr treasury in opening the gate May 1 and were in debt. For every dollar that was taken in at the gates a hundred hands were outstretched. Contractors, supply houses, officials and even workmen were unpaid. The attendance, owing to unfavorable weather and high railroad rates, was not as great as had been expected. Yet in the face of all these. difficulties the managers, be it said to their honor, did not besitate to incur expenditure whenever the comfort of the people was involved.

I do not intend to pose as a defender of the managers, nor as their apologist, but I like to see justice done. When one reads in eastern papers criticisms of the management of the fair that are notoriously false and malicious it is not easy to maintain silence concerning them. It is not true that the World's fair is a great money-making scheme. If it were the directors would have avoided millions of dollars of expenditure-would have kept in their treasury vast sums that were ex-pended for adornment, for statuary, for public comfort, for elegence, that could have been saved by a narrow and selfish policy. Why, these very directors, the best business men of Chicago, have given and continue to give the stime and energies to this enterprise without a dollar of

salary or direct reward. They do not stint their expenditure in any worthy direction. Come even now to the fair and you will see long lines of tree. An oriental poet reminds us that when thorns are green and tender the camel may browse on them but set. every day by trainloads, to be used in freshening the pack. A huge street-clean-ing department waits also for the visitors leave the gates, and then works all night. By morning every bit of dirt and rubbish, every particle of mud and refuse, has been cleared away. When you come to Chicago make an effort to reach the exposition at least once or twice during your sojourn early in the morning. Then you will see the fair at its best. Everything is bright and clean. There is a sweetness, a freshness everywhere which cannot be

tras in the country. He may sit in the shade of the palaces which surround the



IN THE SHADOW OF ONE OF THE GREAT COLUMNS.

central court, amid a scene of unparalleled splender, and fill his soul with music's strains. An admission fee is charged to some of the special concerts in Choral hall-concerts at which famous soloists appear but every such concert is a financial loss to the management, and is not expected to be anything but a loss, The large appropriation made for music is another example of the generosity of the men who have made this fair.

Perhaps you have read a good deal in the papers about the Columbian guards—their insolence, rashness, brutulity, ignorance. There are 2,500 of these exposition policemen, and many of them were of necessity raw recruits. They needed training and experience. Many of them were country young men who sought this employment for the opportunity it would give them to see the exposition and the life which is in and about the exposition. It would indeed be surprising if among so many men there were not a few whose heads were turned by the exercise of "a little brief authority," a few who were ignorant and rude. But in all the time I have been here I have yet to meet the first case of this sort. Invariably 1 have been treated with courtesy by these much-maligned sentries. I have yet to witness an instance of their brutality or insolence. Two or three weeks ago even the Chleago papers were filled with complaints of the guards, but in a majority of these cases the facts were that some one had attempt ed to violate the rules and had lost his temper when restrained or placed under

arrest by the representative of the law.

I have watched the Columbian guard with a good deal of interest. They were 2,500 young men gathered from all walks of life, particularly those in which the influences are not refining or elevating. As hired they were a motley mob, unaccustomed to discipline and some of them

strangers to civility. Well, it is interesting to note how quickly they have been transformed into good soldiers. Already they have the bearing, the repose, the dig-nity mingled with the considerateness which should ever characterize men who are thrust into positions of responsibility and delegated authority. This army of guards has been to me an exposition of itself-a display of the manhood of the common people, and of the adaptability of our young men to military service. It presents an object lesson in the soldierly qualities of Americans, and shows this generation in a small way that which the last saw on a grand and more terrible scale—the case with which our country men may leave the plow and the bench the railway brake and the desk, the counter and the school, and become part of an effective, intelligent and thoroughly dis

ciplined martial force,
It would be foolish to say these guards are altogether perfect. They are not ideal Jut the other extreme, that reached by the spirit of fault-finding which is alto gether too prevalent in this country, is equally absurd. The guards are a credit to the country and the exposition, and they are improving every day. Some peole ask why so many guards are necessary, Two thousand five hundred is a pretty large number of policemen for one city, it is true. But it must be remembered they save both day a . I night duty to perform Their vigil over the almost priceless ex hibits here displayed never ceases. It is estimated there are in the exposition goods valued at \$300,009,000. All these are open



A SHADY SPOT NEAR MACHINERY HALL. to the public, and must be protected and watched. There are thirteen main exposi-tion buildings and some eighty smaller ones. Two hundred and fifty guards are needed in the great Manufactures building alone, during the day; and 100 are stationed there at night. In the day time 100 are assigned to the Art palace. Besides the buildings and their exhibits the walks and all other parts of the grounds must be

patrolled.
Study the situation as I have done and you will see that 2,500 is none too large a number of guards for the White City You must not forget that vast crowds of people come here every day, and that it would be simple madness to leave them without police protection. As long as everything goes well perhaps there is not much need of the presence of the guards. But suppose fire breaks out, or there is panic from any cause? These are the blings the management has had to think Though the fault-finders may be thoughtless the men who are responsible for the conduct of this great enterprise cannot afford to be. And I must say they appear to have thought of everything.

It would require many columns to exsupers concerning the World's fair. Life is too short to devote much of it to this purpose. There are too many things here to admire and praise. But I wish to reassure my readers on a few points. The freshirts everywhere and found in the afternoon, after the multitude has come.

The managers of the fair spent a small perpect. If an exhibit here and there is not just as its owners or managers desire not just as its owners or managers desire. to have it, probably it will be by the time this reaches your eye; and at any rate, all these exhibits together do not amount to a drop in the great bucket. The fair is clean and orderly, as I have shown you. So much attention has been paid to the comfort of visitors that every of ished at the completeness of the arrange There are sents within the buildings and

without. The toflet rooms and lavatories are everywhere-free. There are rest rooms in various buildings. If one is taken ill or overcome by heat an ambulance service attends and a good hospital awaits. Drinking water—free and good may be had at every turn. There is no extortion within the grounds. Those restaustarted out to gain riches quickly have found they were on the wrong road. The transportation facilities to and from the fair grounds are almost perfect. No previous exposition was so well served in this respect. On the days of greatest attendance there is no uncomfortable crowding. Let me give you a little personal experience that you may judge of the conditions existing in Chicago and at the fair. I board at the Grand Pacific hotel, where I pay only regular rates, as every one else does-the same rates asked last year and every year. This is true of nearly all th One large hotel served notice in horeis. One large hoter served notice in the latter part of April it would double its rates May 1. The guests didn't complain. They did not go to the office and growl. They simply said to themselves: "This landlord has the right to charge what he pleases. That is his business," But on the morning of May 1 there weren't a dozen guests left in the house. A vast hotel was empty, cavernous. Cafe, bar, berbershop, bell boys, cigar stand, cashier, room clerk, everything and everybody had a holiday. The next day was no better. It was even worse, for only half a dozen guests remained. Then the proprietor capitulated. He came down to his old scale of prices. Gradually his guests returned, but even yet the house is suffering the effects of that mistake. It cost that landlord \$10,000 to learn the people will not be robbed. This is the lesson which a great many people have learned in Chi-

Well, a five minute walk takes me to the Illinois Central station. In two or three minutes an express train starts for the fair. It makes the journey in fifteen minutes, without stopping. The fare is 10 cents and the cars are comfortable. In two minutes I walk to the fair gates. During five or six hours in the expesition my expenses may be something like this: Ride on an electric launch from one end of Ride on an electric hannel from one end of prounds to the other, 25 cents. Two catalogues, 30 cents. One glass of mineral spring water. I cent. Lancheon, from 30 cents to 75 cents. One pretty souvenir, 25 cents. Admission to two sideshows on the Midway plaisance, 50 cents. One glass of soila water, 10 cents. Ride to top of big building, 25 cents. One ride on elevated electric road, 10 cents. Fare back to Chicago, 10 cents. Total, \$2.75. And see how much I have had for my money. much I have had for my money.

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