

of almost every township in this country was greater in 1850 than in 1900, except in Wayne township, which increased rapidly by the growth of Richmond.

The following table was compiled for me by the state statistician:

Township	Pop. 1850	Pop. 1900
Arlington	1,042	664
Clay	1,055	973
Dalton	793	522
Green	1,507	804
Harrison	764	420
Perry	844	684
Boston	926	811
Center	2,752	1,929
Franklin	1,309	1,121
Jackson	2,304	3,821
Jefferson	1,688	1,720
New Garden	1,402	1,166
Washington	2,265	1,608
Wayne	4,629	2,166

What is the reason of all this? Let us seek the answer first as to the agricultural townships. During that period of fifty years the area of cleared land has not been much increased, while its productivity has been in a degree diminished. But the chief reason is found in labor saving implements. One man now cultivates and harvests double, and more, the acreage he could then. The consequence is many young men to find employment, came to Richmond, or went elsewhere. The same thing has taken place, (perhaps, in a less degree,) in many other counties. In short, the products and population of the farm are hardly increasing at all. The report in the last U. S. census shows the rural population of Indiana in 1890 was 1,390,617, and in 1900 was 574 less. Our increase has been in the towns and cities. The same statistics show the persons working on the farm in 1880 were 331,783, and in 1900, 342,733. While those engaged in manufacturing, transportation, and trade in 1880 were 166,858, and in 1900, 345,156. That is to say, the industrial army in the fields while steadily at work is not increasing, while the army engaged in manufacture and distribution doubled in numbers in twenty years.

Natural Resources Cause.

What has produced this increase? in a great measure it is attributed to our coal, stone and gas fields. Cheap fuel is a prime factor in every manufacture. And railway transportation is so general in this state that coal is to be had in every town at a low cost. Added to this is the fact that Indiana is in the center of the nation's population, and the cost of distribution of manufactured articles is less than from many other states. Our state statistician gives me a comparative list of the values of farm and manufactured products in Indiana, showing:

Farm products in 1870, \$192,914,302; in 1900, \$204,450,196. Manufactured products in 1870, \$108,617,278; in 1900, \$378,120,140.

These figures tell the story. And our manufactures have increased their output enormously since 1900. So that we have become a great manufacturing people.

Indiana's Future.

Holding the foregoing facts in mind, we can in measure foretell the industrial future of Indiana. In the first place, it is apparent that an advance is about to be made in land production. Corn is our first product. The demand is increasing rapidly and the price is always upward. The area of corn production is limited to a stretch of country between Pittsburgh and Topeka and north of the Ohio and south of the lakes. Our cornfields are inexhaustible gold mines, the dividends depending on the output. The science of agriculture will soon be taught in our common schools. Young men will learn how to double the corn crop. School boys in some counties are now growing 100 bushels to the acre. Intensive farming, rather than extensive, is coming about.

A little farm well tilled,

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working together can double the products of our lands.

In the second place our mechanical products will multiply rapidly in the future. Our inexhaustible coal fields assure this. Our increase in railways insures general and cheaper transportation. So that if coal continues to be brought from our mines to make steam power for our factories, our advance is secure. But a new form of power is coming into use, which we call electricity. And this force may be accumulated by the dynamos almost anywhere, and transmitted instantaneously almost anywhere. The power that moves the street cars in Lafayette, is made in a power house in Ft. Wayne. In a few years the power will be drawn from the coal, at the mouth of the mine and sent on a wire as needed anywhere in the state. This will help to put the small manufacturer on an equality again with his great competitors, and give additional opportunity for individual enterprises, and cheapen the cost and so increase the consumption of many articles, and add new recruits to the industrial army, and advance rapidly mechanical industry. And still another mode of accumulating and using this wonderful force is being proven commercially successful. Electricity may be accumulated very cheaply at any waterfall, natural or artificial. This state was once full of mills along our streams. The country mills eventually went down because of the expense of the haul to and from the railway station. But the water power is still there. It is easy, by means of a dam and a dynamo, to accumulate this latent power and send it over a wire to do almost any kind of work. These plants are being built now on White river and the Tippecanoe. Electricity is now sent successfully 200 miles from the power house at Niagara Falls. Railways are operated in Switzerland by this power taken from the streams. When one thinks what the telephone has done in twenty-five years, nothing seems incredible to expect in this wider use of electricity.

Causes of Advancement.

And there are other things taking place which will aid to our mechanical

advancement. The raw materials for the manufacturer of iron and steel, can be accumulated at less cost at the foot of Lake Michigan than any other place in the country. The ore on the ranges around Lake Superior is loaded on cars like gravel or sand, with a steam shovel, and into boats by gravity and brought down the Great lakes, at a minimum cost, to meet our coal and limestone in the furnace. Trust or no trust, the iron of the future will be made largely in Indiana. And the various branches of mechanical industry using iron and steel will multiply and prosper in this state. So that looking ahead, it seems that in the very nature of things this is to be the central manufacturing state. The great forces of convenience and cheapness of accumulation, and distribution meet here. And what is true of iron is alike true of wood. Soon that too must come across the lakes. And iron and wood are the cheapest articles used in manufacturing.

A consequent increase in population will surely increase the products of the soil as well as the manufactory. And with it all, there will be a great increase in the general commerce of our state, and so more trade of all kinds for our merchants.

Let every member of the club lend a willing hand to advance the industrial energy of our state, and carry forward every effort and enterprise that will add to our present productivity. And it will not be long until Indiana will stand in industry as she now does in education and other things abroad with any other state.

WHO WILL WIN?

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	82	.641
Chicago	83	.620
Pittsburg	82	.617
Philadelphia	71	.555
Cincinnati	64	.474
Boston	56	.421
Brooklyn	44	.338
St. Louis	44	.336

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	75	.573
Chicago	75	.560
Cleveland	75	.555
St. Louis	73	.553
Philadelphia	64	.489
Boston	65	.489
Washington	58	.450
New York	43	.328

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Won	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	92	.601
Louisville	88	.575
Columbus	86	.558
Toledo	81	.530
Minneapolis	77	.504
Milwaukee	71	.460
Kansas City	70	.458
St. Paul	48	.314

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

National League.
New York 4; Brooklyn 3.
Boston 4; Philadelphia 3.

American League.

St. Louis 5; Detroit 2.
Cleveland 10; Chicago 4.
Washington 2-0; Philadelphia 1-5.

First game 10 innings.

Boston 2; New York 1.

American Association.
Indianapolis 10; Louisville 4.

GAMES TODAY.

National League.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

American League.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

FOOTBALL MEN
LEAD SIMPLE LIFE

PLEA OF GUILTY

Coach Horton Gives Advice to High School Lads.

The high school football season began last night when about twenty-five candidates reported to Coach Horton at the play grounds on South Twelfth street. They were given practice in starting, falling on the ball, catching the ball, kicking and several other minor stunts.

After about an hour and a half of this sort of practice they were given a run around the track.

There were eight old men out, they being Allison, Haas, Burcham, Marlett, Spangler, Cox, Wann and Hobson. With these old men on the squad there are better prospects for a real team than there has been for several years and if they do not have one of the strongest teams in this part of the state, it will not be the fault of the coach because Horton is doing his very best.

Horton has ordered all candidates to quit smoking, chewing, drinking, and he advises his men to go to bed at a very early hour in the evening.

TO LEAVE HOSPITAL.

John Emery, night ticket clerk at the Pennsylvania station, who has been detained at the hospital for the past several weeks on account of an attack of typhoid fever, will be permitted to leave the hospital soon. He has been sick for the past five weeks. W. N. Marine is acting as night ticket clerk.

Kodol For Indigestion.
Relieves sour stomach, palpitation of the heart. Digests what you eat.

Week Elapses; No Better; Brother Visits Brother

Economy, Ind., Sept. 15.—The brotherly love between Caleb Fenimore of Muncie, Ind., and Chris C. Fenimore of Economy is great.

So great is the affection that should one week elapse without an exchange of letters there is anxiety in the hearts of both.

It seems that Brother Chris however, became forgetful of his relatives

in Muncie for one short week and Saturday Caleb arrived from Muncie to find out if there was anything serious the matter with his kin. On arrival he admitted that there was so much uneasiness on the part of the "folks at home," because one week had passed and brother Chris had failed to write. Nothing was found wrong however.

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