

THE REVIEW.

— BY —
F. T. LUSE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year, in the country, \$1.00
One Year, out of the country, \$1.10
Inquire at Office for Advertising Rates.

Old Li Hung Chang evidently absorbed some progressive ideas during his trip around the world and has profited from his observations. He had discernment enough to see that the United States led all other countries in scientific and successful farming if in no other branch of industry and has sent to this country for a man who can manage a model farm which he will at once establish on one of his great estates. The great viceroy recognizes the fact that his people must at last learn wisdom from other nations in many ways or sink into still lower depths of ignorance and degradation. "A little heaven leaveth the whole lump." Great results may be expected in a few years from this little spurt of enterprise by the wily old Chinaman.

The Duke of Wellington fought Napoleon for many years prior to the final struggle at Waterloo but never met him personally or even saw him. This notable fact is but recently made public by the Marquise de Fontenoy in the Chicago Record. The Duke himself is said to have told the Prince of Wales when the latter was a small boy. The Prince was exhibiting a boyish drawing of the Emperor and Duke meeting on the field of Waterloo, when the old warrior exclaimed: "My boy, I am going to tell you something that people do not seem to realize. I spent many years abroad in keeping Napoleon in check, and have fought many battles with him, but never in my life did I set eyes on him. Once at Waterloo some one cried, 'Look, there is Napoleon,' but before I could get the glass to my eye the smoke of a field gun had enveloped him."

Alaska may be paved with gold like the streets of the New Jerusalem, but from all accounts it is totally lacking in all other attractions. Already the most distressing details are coming back from the maddened seekers for treasure. The suffering will undoubtedly increase. Expeditions are being sent forward almost every day in spite of the warnings of reliable authorities who have experienced the hardships of an arctic winter. Already winter has set in and tremendous snow storms have made the mountain trails impassable. There is no possible chance for any of the parties who have left the Pacific ports since the arrival of the Excelsior to reach the Klondike gold fields before next spring. The majority of the men who have been so foolhardy as to go in spite of advice to the contrary are believed to be rushing to their own destruction.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun cables that the recent insurrection in India has brought the British government to a full realization of the fact that India can only be held by the sword and that all attempts to govern the Orientals by European methods have been and will continue to be failures. It will be the policy of the government in the future to suppress every exhibition of disloyalty with a firm hand. All competent observers have wondered that this decision has been so long delayed. The situation in India has been grave for years, and a repetition of the great mutiny of 1857 has long been imminent. Some "wise" London editors have tried to show that the Sultan or the Czar, or both, have been responsible for the spread of sedition in India, but that theory has been entirely abandoned. The arrest and prosecution of the editors of the seditious local press in India is expected to precipitate a crisis and the news from that far-off dependency of the British crown is will be worth watching in the near future.

Emperor William has recently given a fresh exhibition of his "wheels." Cranky, he certainly is on many subjects. Temperance reformers in the United States will probably think that this last ebullition of ill temper is a move in the right direction but to the German people it doubtless appears to be little short of madness. Time out of mind it has been the custom for cafes, hotels, restaurants, saloons and beer gardens to bear the name of some royal personage over the entrance as a sign. Fifty per cent. of the eating and drinking establishments in Prussia bear the name of Old Emperor William or Frederick the Great. No disrespect has ever been intended or thought of by any one in this connection. On the contrary it might be said to be an honor to the personage and an exhibition of loyalty and good will on the part of the proprietor and his patrons. Emperor "Bill," however, has suddenly discovered that the custom is all wrong and has issued a decree (which will be enforced) forbidding the use of names of sovereigns or royal personages, living or dead, as signs for such places and commanding all those who have such signs above their door to remove them at once. It is alleged that the decree was issued by the Kaiser because of his aversion to the memory of his father and a desire to annoy his mother. Such littleness might "go" in Hogan's Alley but is sadly out of place on a throne.

TARIFF LAW OF 1897.

The new tariff law has been issued from the Government printing office in a pamphlet of 70 pages. Obviously we

have not space to reproduce it in these columns in full and our readers would probably find it very dull reading if we should print it as a serial. We will therefore present a few of the most important features. Of the articles upon which duties are levied Schedule A leads off with acids, acetic, three-fourths of one cent a pound; salicylic, ten cents a pound; tannic, fifty cents a pound. Alcoholic perfumery, sixty cents a pound and forty-five per cent. ad valorem. Oils—castor, thirty-five cents per gallon; cod liver, fifteen cents per gallon; flaxseed, linseed, poppy seed, twenty cents per gallon; croton, twenty cents per pound; olive, forty cents per gallon; peppermint, fifty cents per pound. Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, fifty-five cents per pound, but in no case shall the same pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Roman, Portland and all other hydraulic cement, eight cents per one hundred pounds. Nails, six-tenths of one cent per pound. Cross cut saws, six cents per lineal foot. Lead bearing ore of all kinds, one and one-half cents per pound on the lead contained therein. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure. Sawed lumber not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure. Planed lumber, fifty cents additional for each side planed. Shingles, thirty cents a thousand. Sugars not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, thirty-five one-thousandths of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, three cents per gallon; testing fifty-six degrees and above, six cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. Maple sugar and maple sirup, four cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, one and one-half cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem. Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than fifteen per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, one dollar and eighty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this Act, if unstemmed, thirty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, fifty cents per pound. Cattle, if less than one year old, two dollars per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than fourteen dollars per head, three dollars and seventy-five cents per head; if valued at more than fourteen dollars per head, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem. Swine, one dollar and fifty cents per head. Horses and mules, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars or less per head, thirty dollars per head; if valued at over one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Sheep, one year old or over, one dollar and fifty cents per head; less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon. Wools are divided into three classes. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first-class shall be eleven cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second-class twelve cents per pound. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be seven cents per pound. The duty on wools on the skin shall be one cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Silk, manufactured, forty cents per pound. The most important items on the free list are animals imported for breeding purposes, binding twine, camphor, hides, philosophical and scientific apparatus. The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle into the United States is prohibited.

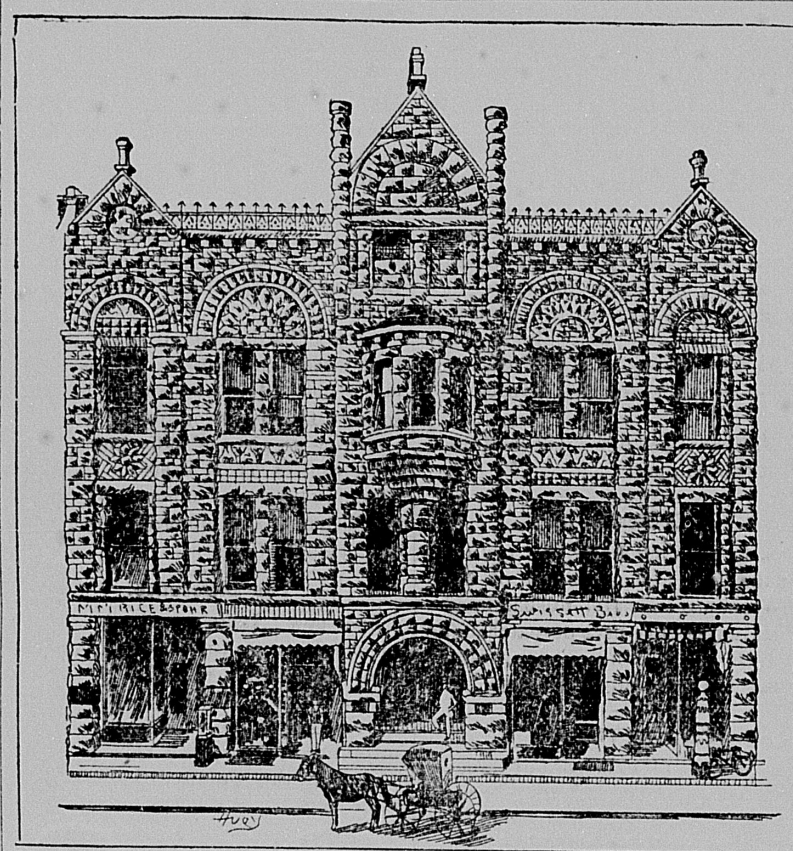
ONE LUCKY HOOSIER.

A KOKOMO MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S GREAT SUCCESS IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

Another Saloon at Burlington—Wayne County Electric Line—Montgomery County Zinc Ore—Notes.

A Lucky Hoosier.
Walter Kennedy, a mechanical engineer of Kokomo, accompanied an American syndicate to China, last winter, to build a railroad. A letter has been received from him which shows that he is fast being advanced in the good graces of the Chinese emperor. He has no end of servants. Part of the letter reads: "I have had such a variety of curious experiences and witnessed so many strange sights that I seem to have been in some manner mysteriously transferred to fairy land. On arriving at the Chinese capital, a few months ago, I was asked by the government to examine and report on some mines. I went on a few trip and had a wonderful experience. I had an imperial guard of 25 soldiers as an official escort, three mandarins and 130 chair carriers, besides innumerable cooks, coolies, etc. When I returned and reported I was appointed chief mining engineer for the Chinese empire, and all the other engineers were put under my charge. I was next asked for an estimate on a short line of railway, about 15 miles long, and I was appointed secretary of the Chinese imperial railway. Later I was asked to look over the government iron works and make a report on them. When I had been there only a few days the director was recalled by wire and I was appointed mechanical director of the government iron and steel works at Hong Kong. There are 5,000 Chinese operatives."

Another Saloon at Burlington.
There is more saloon trouble brewing in Burlington, where six saloons have been dynamited out of existence in the past few years.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

few years. After a fight of many years the temperance element drove out the last saloon in July, 1896, under the Nicholson law, and the riddance was the occasion of a big celebration, in which the residents for many miles around joined. From that day until last week Burlington has been without a saloon. On Wednesday last the hated dogery again reared its head in the town, two young men, Charles Barnard and John Stockton, opening a quart-shop under Government permit. The ancient spirit of antagonism was at once aroused, and the old-fashioned saloon war is again in progress.

The next day after opening the saloon Barnard was arrested for selling liquor without license at an old settlers' picnic at Cutler. Affidavits were sworn out against Stockton also for 1-legal selling, but he fled to avoid arrest last Saturday, and he has not been seen or heard of since. Learning that the license was in Stockton's name, and that Barnard had no right to continue the business, the latter was compelled by the residents to close up the shop, and it is still closed. Barnard went to Kokomo to take out a new license, but up to this time he has not done so, and may be disgraced from the purpose. Pluratively speaking, the Burlington people are resting on their arms awaiting developments, and if the place is reopened or attempted to be reopened there will be trouble.

Wayne County Electric Line.

The farmers and business men of Wayne county, who are interested in the project of building an electric line from Richmond to Losantville, Randolph county, to connect with the Big Four, are well pleased with the prospects for the success of the venture. A committee appointed for the purpose has been in correspondence with several concerns which contract for electric road work, and the cost of such construction, while high, is considerably lower than it was a few years ago. The proposed road is to be conducted on the co-operative basis, and it is not the purpose to purchase a right-of-way. The county commissioners are to be asked to allow the use of the turnpikes from Richmond north to the Randolph county line, and they have signified their intention to grant the request if the farmers along the line have no serious objection. It has been ascertained that the majority of farmers favor the building of the line along the roads. A meeting of all persons interested is to be held within the next two weeks, and the full plans are to be made known.

Death of Attorney Walls.
William B. Walls, formerly a prominent attorney of Lebanon, later of Indianapolis, died in Chicago, Wednesday. He was at one time a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was

prosecutor of the Boone county circuit court when the trial of Nancy Clem for the Young murders was taken to that court upon a change of venue from the Marion county circuit court. It was charged that Walls was in collusion with the defense of Mrs. Clem and he was the county and came to Indianapolis. He formed a partnership with William F. A. Bernhamer and they practiced law in the county courts. After Bernhamer was sent to prison for complicity in the tally sheet forgeries in the county election of 1886 a number of civil suits were filed against Walls and he was disbarred. He then went to Chicago. A widow and two children survive him.

Montgomery County Zinc Ore.
Zinc ore has been discovered in paying quantities on Walnut Fork, Montgomery county. The discovery was made accidentally by Julian Buffington. He and Q. Irwin have leased the farm and will begin taking out the ore. The ore so far tested is said to be 20 per cent. richer than the Joplin deposits. Old settlers recall a story in this connection. A tribe of Indians used to be quartered about Thornstown. They would start down a trail in the direction of Walnut Fork and return in two days with rich zinc ore, which they swapped for supplies at the trading post. It is believed that the Indians used to work this deposit.

The Deadly Bike.
Harlow Harvey, of Bloomington, is dead of a peculiar disease growing out of a bicycle injury. Eighteen months ago he fell from his bicycle and bruised his leg. A cancerous growth set in. The growth was removed in Indianapolis, but not long afterward, his leg had to be cut off. Then he grew well until June, when lung trouble set in, and of this he died. A post-mortem showed that his lungs had ossified so that the surgeon's knife would not cut them. The case will be reported fully to the medical journals.

INDIANA ITEMS.
James Williams, a pioneer of Johnson county, died last week.
Connersville had a heavy rain and electrical storm, Sunday evening.

GIANT EXPLOSIVES.

NITRO-GLYCERINE THE MOST POWERFUL INVENTED BY MAN.

Dynamite is as Dangerous as a Buzz-saw, But it Needs Strong Provocation to Explode—Gun Cotton.

WHILE dynamite is about as dangerous as a buzz-saw to fool with, it will not explode on the slightest provocation, otherwise railroads would not put a carload of it in the middle of a train and switch it as carelessly as they do a carload of potatoes.
Before dynamite can be made the manufacturer must make nitro-glycerine, which is the father of dynamite, gun-cotton and a dozen other forms of explosives. Nitro-glycerine in its pure form is the most powerful explosive that man has invented, and yet men carry it around in buckets, ladle it in and out of tanks and handle it apparently without any particular caution, though they know that if a pound of it explodes within speaking distance of them their relatives will not need to order coffins for the remains, for there will be none worth speaking of.

Glycerine made by soapmakers is the base of nitro-glycerine. It is brought to the factory in tank cars and forced by compressed air to storage tanks, from which it is drawn when needed. The factory is usually at some distance from any center of population, and the buildings are of wood, with no stones or bricks, "so that," as one of the workmen put it, "if she goes she goes quick." Each part of the process has a building to itself, and the buildings are separated from one another by a considerable distance.

The mixture of the glycerine, nitric and sulphuric acids, which make nitro-glycerine, takes place in a lead vat. The acids are first mixed and then the glycerine in the form of a fine spray is introduced. The chemical reaction heats the mixture and the temperature is carefully watched and not allowed to go above a certain point. When the mixture has cooled to the proper degree it is drawn off. The nitro-glycerine is an oily, sweet-tasting mixture, and so poisonous that severe headaches are caused by simply handling it. As pure, 100 per cent. nitro-glycerine the explosive has no commercial value, for the reason that it cannot be safely shipped. But it is seldom used in its pure form except for shooting oil-wells, and then it is mixed on the spot, placed in tin cartridges and dropped down the well. Before it can be shipped or handled with safety the nitro-glycerine must be mixed with other substances and for this purpose it is dipped out of the storage tank into a small tank on a push car and taken to a building, where it is mixed with the "dope."

"Dope" is a combination of nitrate of soda, wood pulp and magnesia. This is mixed with the nitro-glycerine in a trough until the explosive is thoroughly incorporated with it, and it is then made into cartridges, and is called dynamite. If seventy-five pounds of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five pounds of "dope" are mixed together the dynamite is called seventy-five per cent. dynamite; but if twenty pounds of the explosive and eighty pounds of "dope" are mixed together the product is twenty per cent. dynamite. For rock blasting forty per cent. dynamite is generally used. The seventy-five per cent. dynamite is used for breaking up the salamanders which form in blast furnaces and heating furnaces used in making iron. Sometimes the molten iron chills before it can be drawn off, and a solid mass of the metal is left which cannot be broken up except with high explosives. This chunk of iron is called a salamander, and when one forms all work in that furnace stops and sometimes the furnace must be torn down.

Dynamite is exploded by the fulminate cap, which is placed in the cartridge just before it is lowered into the hole. Safety fuses and electricity are used for exploding the fulminate cap and the cap explodes the dynamite. The safety fuse is so constructed that it burns for three, five or ten minutes, as desired, before the cap explodes, and the cap is fired by electricity by sending the current through the platinum wire which is in the cap and which grows white hot when the current is switched on. The gas liberated by dynamite is the cause of the headaches which make life miserable for the men who work around the explosive, and for this reason dynamite is seldom used in tunnel work. For such work gun-cotton is used. It is a mixture of nitro-glycerine and cotton or wood cellulose and is somewhat like soft gelatine in its looks. It gives out less fumes than dynamite and the fumes do not cause headaches. Blasting powder is not used for rock work to any great extent, but is used in coal mines, and even there the various offsprings of nitro-glycerine are driving it away.

Last winter on the sanitary canal several men were blown to pieces by the dynamite which they were thawing out around a fire. They were warming it, because at forty degrees dynamite freezes and loses to a great degree its explosive power. Men who habitually handle the explosive carry the cartridges in the bosoms of their shirts to warm them, and when this will not suffice they take their lives in their hands by laying the cartridges near a blazing fire. At ordinary temperatures forty per cent. dynamite can be handled with safety. It will not explode by being struck with a hammer, nor will it shoot if thrown violently to the ground, but when heated up to 300 degrees the dynamite be-

comes extremely sensitive to the slightest blow, and that fact was forgotten or disregarded by the men who were blown to bits last winter.

When ordinary gunpowder explodes it releases 300 times its volume of gas, but dynamite releases 1000 times its volume in gas. An explosion is an intense combustion which forms gas so rapidly that an immense pressure is obtained, and as the combustion, the release of gas and the pressure are simultaneous a tremendous power is suddenly let loose, which acts in every direction, breaking through all restraint.

Nitro-glycerine is less than fifty years old, for it was discovered in 1847 in Paris by Pelouze. Before that gunpowder made of niter, sulphur and carbon, a mechanical mixture, which remains inert until heat is applied, was the principal explosive used. For several years after its discovery nitro-glycerine remained simply as a fearful explosive, made only in small quantities by chemists, for its extreme sensitiveness to jars and slight blows and its terrific power prevented it from being used as a practical explosive until it was discovered that it could be handled safely by mixing it with an absorbent clay to form dynamite. Earth or clay is seldom used now in making dynamite, as other absorbent materials have been found to be better in every way.—Chicago Record.

Irish Moss.
A little town, known as Jericho, in Massachusetts, seems to be the centre of the Irish moss industry.

Boys, men and women all engage in the work, which consists spreading it upon the beach prepared by raking all the dirt, stones and driftwood away, and leaving a fine bed of white sand; when the weed is first brought in by the boats, each of which gets about a barrel and a half, it is taken upon creels, a sort of barrow, and spread out upon the beach; it is turned over daily as in hay making, for the space of two weeks; each morning it is washed in clean sea water (fresh water ruins it); it is then gradually bleached, as when first gathered it is of a light green color, and in the course of a few weeks becomes successively red, pink, and finally nearly white.

Stormy weather is a great drawback to the mosser's work. Some of the moss that the storms tear loose and scatter upon the rocks is gathered and classed as hand picked, bringing generally a quarter or one-half cent per pound more than that gathered in the usual way for commerce.

Should a spell of rainy weather come on during the season of gathering, heavy unbleached muslin covers are used to protect the moss, which is packed up in heaps.

Two crops are obtained each year, the first one being the better; the late crop is liable to be injured by a little black vegetable growth called glut, caused, it is said, by the warmer water of August days.—Boston Herald.

Greatest Spendthrift of the Age.

Jack Mytton, the famous Shropshire fox-hunting squire, was perhaps the most renowned spendthrift the world has seen during the present century. At Harrow School he spent \$4000 a year. At nineteen, when a cornet in the Seventh Hussars, he spent \$15,000 in one day. When told that he could afford to spend \$30,000 a year he replied that he preferred death to such a miserly income. Upon one occasion he paid \$7500 to a London pouter for supplying his table with pheasants. He always traveled with piles of loose bank notes on the seat beside him, which in windy weather used to blow out through the window all over the country. Upon another occasion, when going on a journey, he took a roll of bank notes, squeezed into a hard ball, and aimed them through the window at some one who had displeased him, hitting him in the face. He realized \$100,000 by the sale of timber on his estate, which he sold immediately. He ran through his inheritance, the Halsall estate, with a rent roll of \$300,000 a year, and \$2,500,000 of money accumulated, dying bankrupt and a pauper at the early age of thirty-eight.—London Answers.

Diamonds to Wear.

It is gradually becoming known among pretentious people that diamonds, like houses and horses and carriages, can be rented for the season. This will enable those who have a high social ambition but limited means to make a greater display than they have been able to do formerly. You can go to certain diamond dealers in Maiden Lane in New York, and obtain rings for the fingers and ears, necklaces, brooches, pendants, hair pins and all the other kinds of diamond jewelry by depositing or giving bond for the full value of the article and paying five per cent. a month for their use, and this, I am told, is getting to be a very large and profitable business. It seems to have originated in the hard times and in such persons as wanted to wear diamonds, but were not able to buy them.—Chicago Record.

Habits of the Penguin.

The habits of the penguin are exceedingly interesting. To see them swimming under the surface at the Zoological Gardens of London or Amsterdam is a rare sight. In nature they swim like a porpoise, in a prolonged dive, broken at intervals of about thirty yards, as they rise to take breath, when they leap entirely out of water, immediately disappearing with scarcely a ripple, after clearing a space of from two to two and a half feet. One was found to survive being held under water six minutes. Their food consists of a large shrimp, and their stomachs generally contain a number of angular pebbles.—New York Independent.