

## THE REVIEW.

—BY—  
F. T. LUSE.

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If the rumored discovery by a Dutch scientist of a simple process for converting potato starch into sugar is substantiated it will be one of the most remarkable achievements of modern chemistry, and if it can be done on a scale to make it commercially successful it will create an economical revolution.

General Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, writes: "Weyler's successor in Cuba, in order to cope with the rebellion at its present stage, will be obliged to demand 200,000 troops and \$100,000,000, and even then he will fail as ignominiously as Weyler has failed." There is not much compromise in that.

The bequest of the late Alfred Nobel of 200,000 crowns for the most effective argument against war has been awarded, so it is said, to the Russian painter Veretschagen. The condition of the bequest is that the argument shall be presented in a literary or artistic form, and this probably prevented the trustees from awarding the gift to the United States Pension Bureau.

The Crown Hill Cemetery Association at Indianapolis last week purchased an additional tract of seventy acres on the north of their present extensive grounds. The purchase price was \$300 an acre. The land is partly wooded and for many years to come it is expected to serve as a park. The association now owns 600 acres of ground, more than is owned by any cemetery in the country, so far as is known.

The Russian Emperor rarely travels by rail for any distance from St. Petersburg without the death being recorded of some unfortunate individual who has approached too close to the railroad tracks in defiance of the warnings of the sentinels by which it is guarded, and who in consequence thereof has been shot dead. An incident of this kind occurred during the recent journey of the imperial couple from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and the fact has now been brought to light that the peasant thus killed was an old grandfather who had become stone deaf through age, and who therefore could not hear the challenge addressed to him by the sentinel.

A sure-enough gold factory "blew in" at Chicago, Oct. 6. Edward C. Brice, an inventor of considerable notoriety and success in other lines of scientific research, is at the head of the scheme, and he expects—or says so at least—to manufacture pure gold from baser metals to the value of \$2,800,000 a year. The company of which Mr. Brice is the president and heaviest stockholder is capitalized at \$75,000. The plant is now worth \$25,000. The formula by which Klondike is to be "knocked out" is the result of years of study and thousands of experiments. Rather than give full details of the process, as demanded by the government, the inventor will operate without a patent and trust to secrecy for protection.

The "New South," barring a yellow fever epidemic, is now regarded by many thoughtful people as a sort of "promised land" for dissatisfied persons or for others who from any cause desire to emigrate to new scenes and more profitable fields. Substantial progress in almost every industrial line has been the rule in nearly every section of Dixie for the past ten or fifteen years. The development of cotton manufacture has been especially remarkable. Before the war there were no cotton mills in the South of any importance; now there are 482. They use more than a million bales of cotton a year. In 1887 Southern mills used 401,452 bales of cotton and Northern mills 1,710,080, while in the year ended August 31, 1897, Southern mills used 1,042,671 and Northern mills 1,804,680.

Famine grim, gaunt and hopeless threatens to devastate Erin's isle the coming winter. The outlook is more gloomy than at any time since 1879. John Dillon, the Liberal leader in Parliament, is demanding the immediate assemblage of that body to deal with the impending distress. He considers that government relief is the only solution of the problem, and urges immediate and decisive measures before the winter shall set in and render the task doubly difficult. The potato crop is a total failure, and this means starvation and death to thousands of people without other resources, who even at best find life a continued struggle for a mere existence. The most lamentable consequences must ensue if relief is not at once provided for.

Strong opposition has developed to the deep waterways to connect the great lakes with tidewater. For the last two or three years Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and other Atlantic ports south have been drawing export trade in grain and provisions away from New York, and they see in this new project for a ship canal a scheme on the part of New York to recover this business and to prevent its future diversion. According to the official estimates a deep water canal across New York State, connecting with the Hudson, would cost about a hundred million dollars. It

would, however, be of incalculable benefit to the West, which is not interested so much in the method of transportation as in the cheapness with which its products are transported. As a general principle, waterways have been a benefit to the West, and a deep water canal to the seaboard is in the interest of the farmers of the great empire lying west of Ohio and north of the Ohio, clear to the mountains.

The phenomenal growth of postal business has outstripped the achievements of mechanical genius. All machinery for the cancellation of stamps in the larger offices of the country has become inadequate and would be thrown into the scrap pile if better could be obtained. As a result of this condition of affairs the Postoffice Department has invited persons who have new designs for machinery of this character to submit them to a committee recently appointed for that purpose. Working models are wanted. People who have heretofore devoted their energies to new-fangled churns and automatic gates have now an opportunity to work in a field that might prove extremely profitable.

The production of oleomargarine during the last fiscal year amounted to 45,531,207 pounds, being over 5,000,000 pounds less than in 1896, and of over 24,000,000 pounds since 1894. The decrease is attributed to hostile state legislation cutting off the privilege of sale, as well as that of manufacture. The number of manufacturers decreased from twenty-two in 1896 to sixteen in 1897. The number of wholesale establishments from 157 to 103, and the number of retail houses from 3,800 to 3,530. The quantity exported during the year amounted to 3,148,407 pounds, which is a slight increase over the year 1896. Illinois continued to lead in the manufacture of this product. Rhode Island is second with total production of 7,112,433 lbs. and Kansas third, with 5,589,363 pounds. The revenue derived from this source during the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,034,129.

The clashing testimony of the alleged anatomical experts in the Luetger murder trial at Chicago developed some sensational and ridiculous scenes. The experts on behalf of the prosecution claimed to be able to identify certain scraps of bone found in the refuse of Luetger's sausage factory—the same having been submitted in evidence—as being those of a human being. This was contradicted, of course, by experts on behalf of Luetger. The prosecution then set a trap for Luetger's expert, in order to break the force of his testimony, by getting him to identify a portion of the skull of a dog as being that of a monkey. Dr. Allport, the witness, confidently entered upon a long dissertation relative to the similarity of the skull in some portions to that of a human skull. After he had finished, Assistant State's Attorney McEwen reached for the bone the expert held and remarked: "Well the bone is to be 'knocked out' of the skull of a dog." Dr. Allport looked surprised, but, recovering himself suddenly, he observed: "Well, it might have been a monkey-faced dog." This was greeted with a laugh, in which Luetger joined.

Since May last several creameries in Kansas have been shipping jointly their entire product of butter to England, and have sold every pound at a profit. They are now sending a carload every week direct to dealers in Liverpool. State Senator Hanna, of Clay county, one of the "butter kings" of Kansas, has managed this export business. It has been so successful that he says that Kansas, with her low-priced lands, cheap feeds, good cows, competent butter-makers, and exporters who will see to it that none but pure creamery butter is furnished England, will prove a strong competitor of Danish dairymen who now so largely monopolize the British butter markets. On the lines successfully followed by these Kansas creamerymen there can be profitable butter exports from many other good dairy regions of this country. The way to get a foreign market for butter is to go after it.

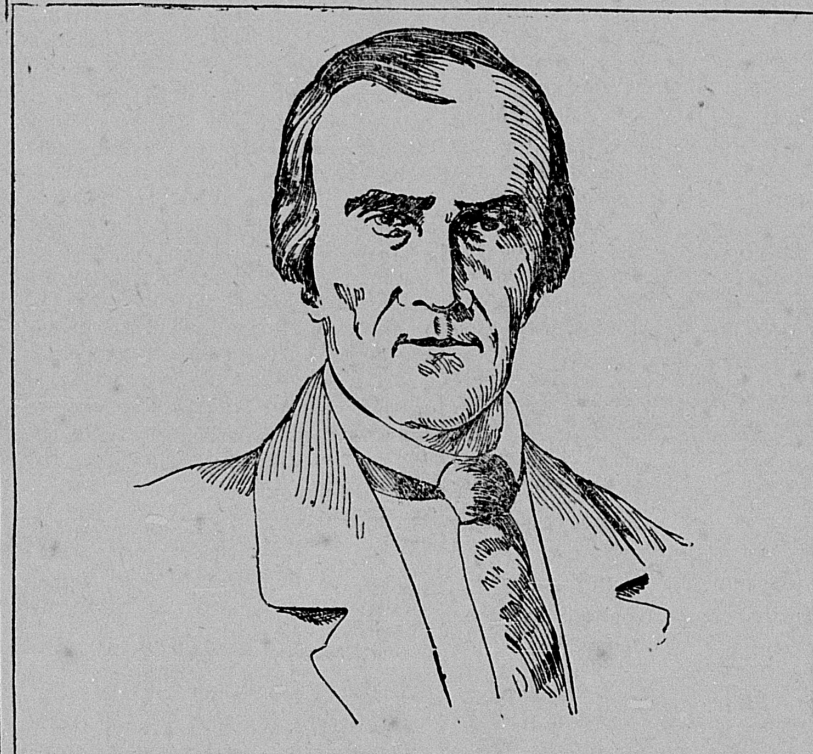
Recent dispatches from the Indian Territory have predicted that the Dawes commission would not be able to come to any agreement with the Creek Indians regarding the allotment of their lands in severalty, but it has done so. At a joint session last week of the Dawes commission and one appointed by the Indians a treaty was concluded which will work a complete change in the Indian government. By the terms of the treaty town sites are to be laid off where towns now exist and residents can secure title to their town property by the payment of 50 per cent. of an assessed valuation of their lots, exclusive of improvements. Allotments of 160 acres each are to be made to every citizen, and all the residue of Creek lands is to be held or sold and the money held as a fund to equalize the various allotments, the location, condition of soil and fertility of land to be taken into consideration by the allotting agents. Provision is made for the setting aside of lands for school and church purposes. It is said the treaty is satisfactory to the Indians, but will be fought by the whites who own town property in the Territory and by the owners of grazing franchises and other concessions. If the treaty is ratified it will result in opening a large amount of good land for settlement and will be a long step toward the better civilization of the Indians.

## THE BOWEN TAX CASE

A FINAL COMPROMISE BY STATE WITH HEIRS OF THE CARROLL COUNTY MILLIONAIRE.

Saw His Own Grave—Rode a Spoonbill Fish—A New Railroad Discussed—Notes of Interest.

**The Bowen Estate Tax Case.**  
The county of Carroll is to be admitted into the State again. For two years the State has refused to accept its settlement sheets. The strained relations grew out of the State's effort to put on the tax duplicate a large amount of sequestered property belonging to the estate of Nathaniel W. Bowen, of Delphi. After the State had uncovered the property, and had under way a suit to recover the back taxes, the heirs, without the knowledge or consent of the State, made an agreement of settlement with the county. Under the terms of that settlement the estate was to pay to the county a lump sum. As soon as the Attorney-General heard of the agreement between the county and the heirs, he made an investigation and learned that the State's interests were not protected by the agreement. The county overlooked the fact that the State had a share in the taxes and had not made provision by which the State was to receive anything. When the next settlement sheet came down from the county the Auditor, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General, took the subject in hand and has been pushing a suit to compel the heirs to a settlement with the State. Tuesday's mail brought a proposition of compromise from the heirs, and the State Board of Tax Commissioners was immediately called into special session to consider it. D. M. Geeting, superintendent of Public Instruction, who, as the distributor of the school fund, has an interest in the settlement, was called into the conference. After a long session it was agreed to accept the compromise proposed. The board declined to make public the terms of the compromise until the agreement shall have been signed by the Bowen heirs, but it is understood that the State will receive about \$10,000.



SAMUEL RIGGER,  
Governor of Indiana, 1847-1848.

**Saw His Own Grave.**  
Dr. J. W. Sage, of Hartford City, one of the members of the present board of pension examiners, has seen his own grave, and read his own epitaph. Dr. Sage has just returned from a visit to Southern battlefields, over which he once carried a knapsack and a musket, and where the rebels added a few ounces to his weight in the shape of minnie balls. He saw the old tree under which he slept one night after a day's terrific engagement, in which he was badly wounded. It was on this night that he threw away his knapsack and canteen. An unfortunate comrade, who picked them up, died with them under his head. At daybreak Sage was able to continue on his way back to his regiment. The man who picked up the knapsack and canteen was buried as John W. Sage, who had died from injuries received in the conflict. On his visit to the battlefield, Sage looked up his grave, and on the tombstone read his name and that of his company, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company F, 75.

**Rode On a Fish.**  
Jeffersonville special: Will Leuthold was catching fish on the falls of the Ohio. Since the Government has begun its extensive work of blasting a new channel for the river, the water had been closed off by artificial dams and diverted into the Kentucky chute and the Portland canal. The result is that great pools have formed where fish by the thousands are imprisoned without ability to get away, and hundreds of people are busy capturing them for the market. Among these was Leuthold. In a large pool, covering probably an acre or more, and pretty deep, he spied a large spoonbill. He jumped on the fish's back as it passed where he stood, and hung on. The frightened fish swam around the pool, vainly trying to shake off its rider, then it dived, but never deep. Still Leuthold hung on and swam on and around in a dizzying circle at a great speed, while hundreds of people looked on and laughed and yelled. The run lasted for nearly an hour, when the fish, unable to shake off its rider, gave up, and, with the assistance of some other men, was dragged from the water. It weighed over thirty pounds.

**A New Railroad Discussed.**  
Muncie special: Operations for oil are numerous in the northwestern part of this county, where Indiana's largest well was developed last week on the W. H. Broyles farm. Drills are now being sunk for these more wells, and preparations

are being made to sink many more. It is reported that the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern railroad, the track of which is laid to Matthews, and the roadbed of which is built to Wheeling, twelve miles northwest of this city, and six miles from the new oil field, will be extended to this city by way of Gaston, the nearest town to the new field. About a year ago the farmers offered to give a good land bonus if the company would extend its road to this city, but money in large amounts was asked, and the farmers felt that they were not able to grant the subsidies. Now that their land has greatly increased in value by the discovery of oil, they are beginning to talk about voting in the subsidies, and the probabilities are that, in addition to the Midland, this city will have another railroad next year in the C. I. & E.

**Ripley County Lynchers.**  
Versailles special: The Ripley county regulators are not inclined to rest on their laurels after stringing up the five inmates of the jail here three weeks ago. They are keeping close watch on all who are inclined to take part in helping expose the members of the mob, and a score of letters have been sent out at different times warning the citizens to keep their mouths shut or take the consequences. Several prominent citizens have received these communications and there is a growing fear that they may receive a visit from the regulators any night. Two more threatening letters came through the mails the other day to prominent men here, telling them to have a care and obey the previous warning to cease talking. One of these came from Milan, this county, from where it was understood a number of the lynchers hailed. The letters were signed "W. C. U.," which is supposed to stand for "White Cap Union."

**STATE ITEMS.**  
A new oil well at Gaston, eight miles from Muncie, drew thousands of visitors, Sunday.  
The Jeffersonville reformatory was lighted for the first time with electricity, Saturday night.  
Franz Mauser, an aged German business man of Laporte who lived alone, was found dead, Monday.  
Work on the falls in the Ohio river has

## OUR PLEASURE CLUB.

SAVED BY HAIR TONIC.  
A Luxurious Growth Coaxed to Fringe His Ulsterette.



1. Hamlet—How can I go on my starring tour without a fur collar and cuffs on my overcoat? I would be a disgrace to the profession.



2. An ideal I'll buy a bottle of this hair grower.



3. One good application will fix it.



4. "Necessity is the mother of invention."

Mrs. Spritlie—I'm so glad you've all kept well. I've had lovely health, too, while away. By the way, my dear, I nearly forgot. Here is a divorce for you.  
Mrs. Homelove—What?  
"A divorce, you know."  
"Merciful heaven! Has my husband—"  
"Oh, he doesn't know a thing about it."  
"But I don't want a divorce."  
"Of course you don't now, my dear, but you might some time, and then it would be real handy to have in the house. I thought that, being in South Dakota, I might as well get divorces for all my friends, and save them the journey. Of course you needn't use it until you want to."  
"And have you given others such papers?"  
"Not yet. You know I give a reception next week, and I thought I'd use the divorces for german favors. So novel, you know."



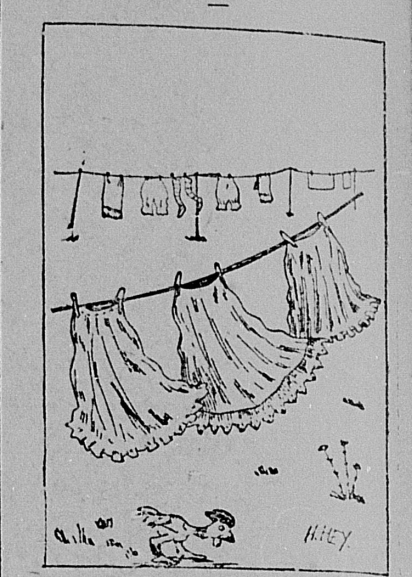
A GIRL AFTER HIS OWN HEART.

## OUR PLEASURE CLUB.

"His true she wears her brothers ties, And dons his tennis blazer, And finds his collar just her size; But she cannot use his razor."—Kansas City Journal.

Years and years he spent at sea, Filling up his head with knowledge, Learning Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Growing wiser week by week, But one thing he did not learn— How his daily bread to earn. Now his time he does employ Hunting for a job, poor boy. —Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Hushmore—You'll have to settle up or leave.  
Summer Boarder—Thanks, awfully. The last place I was at they made me do both.



The Outskirts of the town.—N. Y. Herald.

"No," said the old farmer, in reply to the query of a summer boarder as to how his son from college was getting on, "I don't calculate he's getting on so well. He was home t'other day and had on a colored shirt and a white collar. I rather suspect he's behind with his washerwoman."

"Way out in Indiana The school board gives a yell; For the boys' front reading matter— Have forgot the way to spell! Their brains are badly rattled And they falter, and they doubt; 'An' the gobbles uns 'll git 'em 'Ef they don't watch out!'" —Atlanta Constitution.

New Minister—I saw you going into a saloon yesterday, Mr. Good.  
Mr. Good—Yes; my wife was off to a church society meeting, and I dropped in there for something to eat.

Customer—You give light weight. That pound of evaporated peaches you sold me did not weigh over three-quarters.

Dealer—Well, mum, I didn't warrant 'em not to keep on evaporatin'.

## INDIANA PEOPLE.

All of whom Are well-known in the State--They Highly Endorse Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm.

W. H. HOOVER, 146 Pleasant St. Indianapolis, Ind.  
JOHN WEIDNER, Columbus, Ind.  
J. W. SHELBY, Alamo, Ind.  
J. E. HANSEN, Akron, Ind.  
ANDY WHITMER, Hammond, Ind.  
JOHN G. JOHNSON, Portland, Ind.  
EDWARD ADAMS, Newport, Ind.  
J. E. RATTIS, Salem, Ind.  
D. D. ARNOLD, Ladoga, Indiana.

And Thousands of Others.

There is nothing that renovates every organ of the body, and restores them to a healthy natural vigor, so pleasantly and yet so safe and certain in its effects as the Dr. Kay's Renovator. It strikes at the very root of the trouble and removes the cause and cures when all other remedies fail. Send for proof of it.  
Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm are sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 25 cents. Don't take any substitute, for it has no equal. If not kept by your druggist send to us for it.  
OUR BOOK, "Dr. Kay's Home Treatment," has 63 pages and 56 excellent recipes. Andy Whitmer (see above) writes: "I would not take \$10.00 for your book if I could not get another." Sent free to those naming this paper, by Dr. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

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CHESTER BRADFORD, Rooms 1231-1235 Stevenson Bldg. Long Distance Phone 169.  
LOCKWOOD, V. H., 415-418 Lemcke Bldg. Opposite Postoffice. Phone 1203.

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