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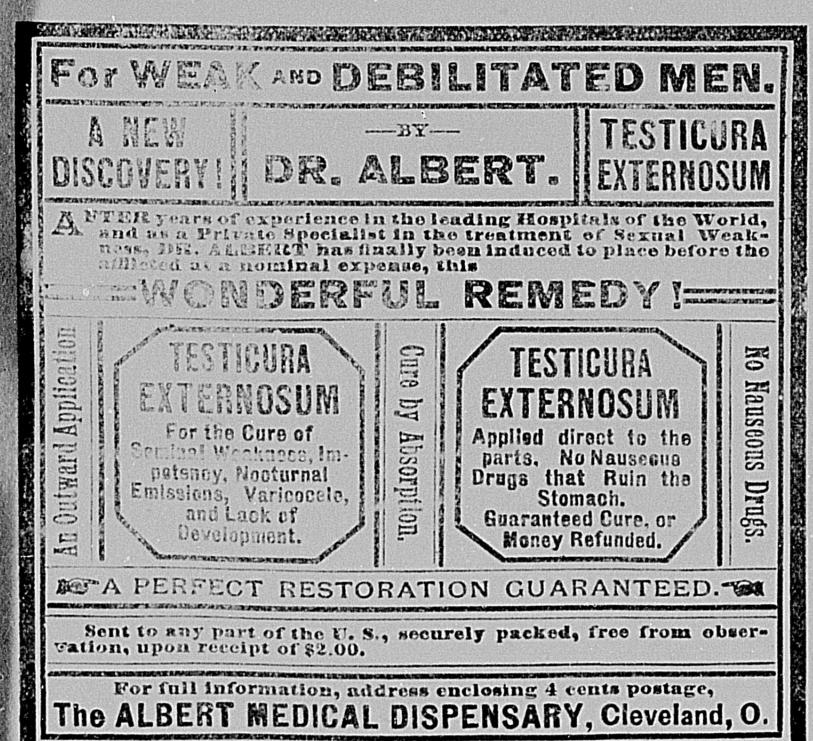
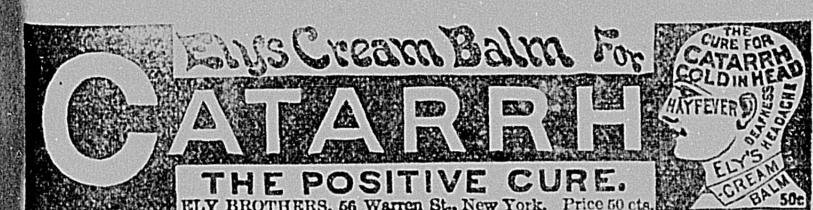
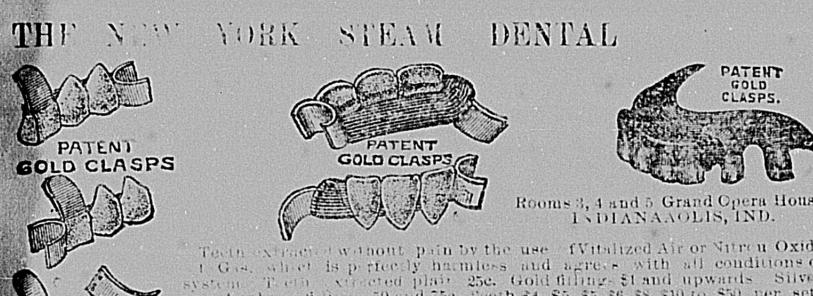
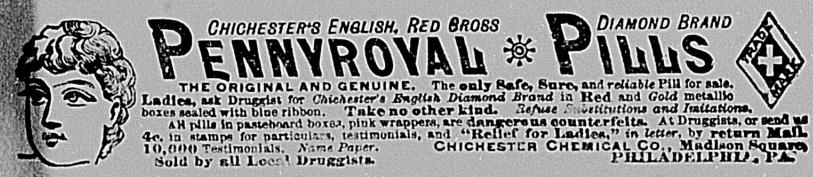
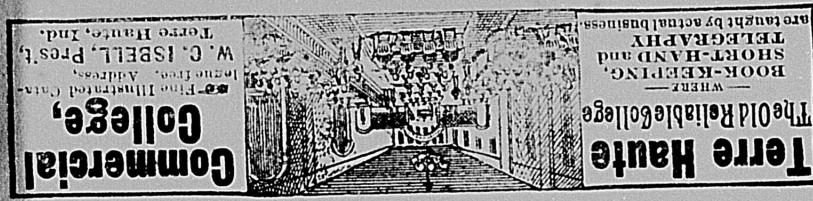
STYLISH NEW
OVERCOATS.

"They are out of Sight."

C. R. SNODGRASS

—THE—

Popular : Tailor.



HE IS NO MORE.

Death of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston
at Washington.

HIS LAST HOURS WERE PAINLESS.

A Cold Taken at the Funeral of His One-Time Friend, General Sherman, Proves Fatal to the Famous Confederate Leader.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston died shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night at his residence on Connecticut avenue. The general had been suffering for the last three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold he caught soon after Gen. Sherman's funeral in New York. His physician had been trying to keep his strength up for some days, but his advanced age gave little hope for his recovery from the beginning of his illness.

Funeral services over the remains of Gen. Johnston will be held at St. John's Episcopal church Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Green Mount cemetery, Baltimore. The honorary pallbearers will be Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; J. L. M. Curry, Gen. John G. Parker, U. S. A.; Gen. Charles W. Field, Gen. Harry Heth, rear admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, rear admiral W. G. Temple, Gen. H. G. Wright, Gen. Benjamin W. Bryce, Col. Archer Anderson of Baltimore; Col. Edwin G. Harris, J. C. Bancroft Davis, and pay director James Watnough of the navy. The active pallbearers will be taken from members of the ex-Confederate association of this city.

[Gen. Johnston was the last surviving general of the six full generals of the confederacy. He was born at Cherry Grove, Va., in 1807 and was graduated from West Point in 1829 in the same class with Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth artillery, and saw his first active service in the field in 1832 in the Black Hawk Indian expedition. He was promoted in 1836 and was an aide de camp on Gen. Winfield Scott's staff in the Seminole war. He participated in all the important battles connected with Gen. Scott's campaigns in Mexico from the taking of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. He was thrice brevetted for gallantry during this war, and in 1848 was mustered out of the service as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, only to be reinstated by congress with his original rank of captain of topographical engineers. He was promoted to quartermaster-general of the United States army in July, 1860, but resigned the following April to enter the confederate service, in which as a major-general of volunteers he assisted Gen. Lee in the work of organizing the men who were pouring into Richmond. Subsequently he was commissioned brigadier-general in the confederate service and was placed in command of Harper's Ferry. He joined forces with Beauregard and remained in command of the consolidated troops until 1863. At the battle of Seven Pines he was wounded and incapacitated for about six months. His next service was as commander of the army of the Tennessee, and he employed the winter of 1863 to reorganize his command, which had become demoralized by the defeat at Missionary Ridge. He was relieved of this command in July, 1864, by order of the authorities at Richmond, and Hood succeeded him. Early in 1865 Gen. Lee assigned him to the command from which he had been relieved and ordered him to drive back Sherman. Gen. Johnston urged Lee to abandon Richmond, join forces with him, and fight Sherman before Grant could come up. Lee replied that it was impossible for him to leave Virginia, as his force was small. Gen. Johnston, declining a decisive engagement lung on Sherman's flanks, annoying the latter and impeding his march from Atlanta toward Richmond, as much as possible. Lee surrendered at Appomattox and Johnston, obtaining the consent of president Jefferson Davis that the war should not be further prolonged, endeavored to negotiate with Sherman. The plan of agreement framed was disapproved by the federal government, and April 29 a second agreement was concluded. Gen. Johnston after the war became successively president of a railroad company in Arkansas, of an express company in Virginia and an insurance agent in Georgia. He was elected to congress from the Richmond district in 1877, and next saw public life as commissioner of railroads, which office he held under President Cleveland's administration. He had lived in Washington since he lost his office under the present administration. In person Gen. Johnston was a man of slender build, of not more than medium height, and with a kindly, pleasant face. He was unobtrusive in manner and invariably courteous to all persons with whom he was brought in contact.]

OXFORD WINS.

Cambridge Beaten by a Quarter of a Length in the Great University Boat Race.

LONDON, March 23.—The forty-eighth of the famous boat races between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities was decided Saturday. It was won by a quarter of a length by Oxford. The time of the Oxford crew was 22 minutes. The race was over the usual course, which starts at a point about 100 yards above Putney bridge, near London, and finishes about the same distance above the ship inn at Mortlake. The distance is about four and a quarter miles.

An Ohio Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—George Harris, a farmer living near Caldwell, went into the kitchen Saturday evening while his wife was getting supper and cut her throat from ear to ear with a butcher knife. He then made a bad wound in his own throat. Mrs. Harris died in a few minutes. Harris was arrested and jailed, but cannot live. The cause of the tragedy was Harris' cause less jealousy.

Confessed on Her Death Bed.

ROCKFORD, N. Y., March 20.—Mrs. Quigley, sister of Arthur Day, who was hanged at Welland, Ont., December 18, 1890, for wife-murder, died here Thursday. On her death bed she confessed to her mother that she had incited Arthur to the murder and had helped him.

A Blow at Theodore Thomas.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—In the session of the Musicians' league, resolutions were adopted recommending the strict enforcement of the contract labor law to prevent the importation of contract musicians as contemplated by Theodore Thomas and others.

Mooshoo Whisky in Ohio.

FINLAY, O., March 23.—Revenue officers have captured an illicit still near Port Jennings. Anton Rollinger, the proprietor, confessed that he had been operating the still for five years.

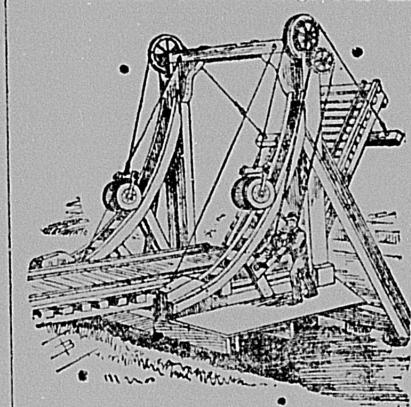
WORLD OF PROGRESS.

DOINGS OF SCIENTISTS AND INVENTORS.

A Novel Invention in the Shape of a Counterbalanced Drawbridge—Argentine and C. B. Railroad—Wonderful Photography.

A Counterbalanced Drawbridge.

There is a new railroad bridge over the



COUNTERBALANCED DRAW BRIDGE.

Morris Canal between the towns of Jersey City and Lafayette, N. J., which from its simple construction and easy manipulation is worthy of notice. The draw of the bridge, which is about 25 feet long, is manipulated by hand power. The entire length of the bridge is about 55 feet. The principle of operation is shown in the accompanying illustration. The weight of the draw being about three tons, two counterbalanced weights are employed, weighing three thousand pounds each, made of cast iron in the shape of a cylinder, about 3 feet in diameter, and mounted in such a way as to be rotatable on their axes. These weights are designed to run in tracks which are laid in an ellipse on an inclined framework extending from near the top of the central framework to the level of the roadway of the bridge. Wire cables connect the counterbalance weights with the free end of the draw, the cables passing once around the pulleys at the top of the framework. The pulleys are mounted upon a three inch shaft which extends along the top of the central cross-beam, and which is provided at its right hand extremity with a pinion 2½ feet in diameter. This engages with a small pinion that is mounted on the shaft that is rotated by the endless chain from below. The draw is almost balanced by the weight of the rollers, but the system of pulleys employed renders it possible for one man to raise an enormous weight at the end of the draw without any inconvenience. The bridge was built for a single track railroad bridge, and although it has been in service only a short time, it has proved very efficient.

The Argentine and Chili Railroad.

The new railway to connect the Argentine Republic with Chili, about which so much has been written by engineers, is being built. Passing through the Andes mountains there are to be eight tunnels of an aggregate length of ten miles. These tunnels are to be bored by electric drills. The cataract of the Juncalillo river, a few miles away, that has a fall of 600 feet, is being already utilized as the power to drive the 1,000-horse power engines that do the work. The water of the river is also being utilized to carry off the earth and rock drilled out. Boring has begun at twenty points along the route already, and it is said the work is being done for less than half the cost of any other method.

Wonderful Photography.

Photography to-day performs automatically a thousand services for us, which a century ago were the laborious toil of artists and draughtsmen. It does yet more. In cameras of the instantaneous pattern we are now able to catch pictures of birds in the act of flight, horses as they trot or gallop—pictures which show art that many of its conventional attitudes are false. What were considered mere grotesques in the art of Japan, in its representations of animals in active motion, are now found to be due simply to more careful observation than that of the Western world.

Telephoning in Japan.

Japan has two telephone systems, one at Yokohama and one at Tokio. An engineer who was educated in this country is at the head of the two systems, and he is using not only American patents but American materials. The native engineer S. Oi, has just written to this country saying that the tolls had been fixed at \$42 per annum for Tokio and \$28 for Yokohama. Yet Americans pay all the way from \$75 to \$150 for precisely the same service.

Scientific Squibs.

Electricity has just been applied to the reeling, weighing, and making up into balls of silk and similar woven fabrics.

The production of metal aluminum by electrolysis at a cost of a little above that of tin is what some French chemists are sanguine of being able to accomplish.

Lieut. Grutchley, a young English naval officer, has devised a new system of quick signaling at sea, which has been successfully tried and may be adopted by the government.

Machin guns, having the electrical attachment for firing require one less man to handle them, while the gunner can train and operate the gun at will by simply touching an electric button.

If a box six feet deep were filled with sea water, and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt on the bottom, taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 100 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic.

The total number of stars, of which some knowledge may be obtained by the optical appliances now available, according to Prof. Locker, is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000. Of these only about 6,000 are visible to the naked eye, usually divided between the two hemispheres.

The excavations of Mr. Petrie have shown that up to now we have known nothing, or next to nothing, of the archaeology of the Holy Land before the classical age, and if we are ever to learn anything about pre-exile Israel on the soil of Palestine itself, it must be by the help of the spade.

A writer in *Science* says that while as yet we have discovered no way of avoiding contagion which comes to us in the air, we are just beginning to find out the extremely important fact that the air does not become contaminated with bacteria unless they are allowed to dry.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Send stamp for circulars explaining methods of
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THE

Van dalia

LINE.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 51 8:38 a. m.
No. 54 6:04 p. m.
No. 60 11:50 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 51 9:40 a. m.
No. 53 5:38 p. m.
No. 59 11:50 a. m.

Good connection made at Terre Haute for the
South and Southwest. Trains run through to
St. Joseph, Mich., making good connection with
C. & W. M. for Michigan points.

J. C. HUTCHINSON, Agent.



Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the
bottle) every day and most convenient.

Suitable for all ages.

Price of either size, 25c per Bottle.

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PANEL SIZE
Mailed for 4cts. (copper or stamp).

J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of BILE BEANS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Persons outside of the profession often ask, what is Emulsion? It is a thin, watery liquid, a compound of two or more liquids, sometimes of oil and water, and is held in permanent suspension. Several of the much advertised "Emulsions" now on the market are nothing more than compounds, and a microscope examination will reveal globules of oil in their original form. The Emulsion made by Mrs. J. A. Magee & Co., Lawrence, Mass., every where so favorably known by physicians as

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7 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., 7 p. m. to

8 p. m. in winter, 8 a. m. to 12 m. in summer.

Consultation in English and German Free.

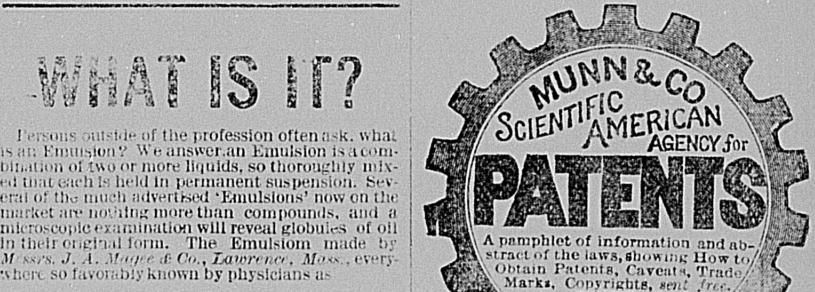
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Blowes, Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhoea, Crook-back, Croup, Cystitis, Diphtheria, Dyspepsy,

Dysentery, Dystrophy, Duplicity, Ear-ache,

Fever, Sore Throat, Goiter, Gravel, Hip Joint Disease, Impotency, Joint Disease, Kidneys, Liver, Leucorrhœa, Nervousness, Ovaries, Piles, Protrusion, Pimples, Paroxysm, Rheumatism, Rupture, Spine, Skin, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Stricture, Sore Throat, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds.

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