

THE BULLETIN.

Official Paper of the City and County.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN: One week, by carrier, in advance, \$1.00; One year by carrier, in advance, \$10.00; One year by mail, in advance, \$12.00; Three months, in advance, \$3.00; Six months, in advance, \$5.25; One year, in advance, \$10.00.

TERMS OF WEEKLY BULLETIN: One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, \$1.00; Three Months, \$1.00; Invariably in advance.

Reading matter on every page.

Mr. Fisk is called the Spanish Mackerel.

The New Orleans Times announces that "Spain rushes on her fate."

President Castelar, of the Spanish republic, so called, is still wedded to African slavery, and is, unfortunately, under the influence of the Cuban slave holders.

The leading spirits of the Republican party, for some inexplicable reason, do not wish a war with Spain; the leading Democratic politicians of sound sense do not desire war; and the thoughtful of all shades of political opinion, would settle the pending difficulty peacefully; but all parties are determined that, if war should come, to make it short, sharp and decisive.

The Iowa City "Press" denounces the Des Moines "Register's" editor, as a "lax, zaroni, liar, puppy, bully, blackguard and spadoodler." This is shocking; but it is only an evidence that the newspaper press of Iowa does not understand the necessity existing for effort to elevate the tone of journalism. Such language would not be tolerated in Cairo. If we were to denounce the "Sun" man as a lizzard, liar, puppy, bully, blackguard and spadoodler all our readers would hold up their hands in horror and we would be conscience stricken. We might venture to call him a spadoodler, without danger, but would not dare to venture further. The truth of the charge would justify the use of the epithet of spadoodler. We don't, we admit, know what a spadoodler is, but we would venture a very large bet that the "Sun" man is one. He looks like a spadoodler, talks like one, writes like one, and is one.

Wm. M. Tweed has been convicted and sentenced to confinement in the county jail of New York twelve years, and to pay a fine of \$12,750. There can be no doubt in any impartial mind that Tweed was guilty, and his sentence is not unduly severe. The sentence is, it is true, equivalent to a sentence to imprisonment for life, the culprit being over sixty-six years of age; but even that fact will not cause any eye to be dimmed by tears. He is down, and it is now in order to kick him. This fact does not however render it improper to say that the judge who presided at his trial was prejudiced against him, and is evidently not a proper man to preside in a court of justice. Speaking of the trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only "audacity and confidence in the omnipotence of corruption," and here he made emphasis by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk. He acted all through the trial in this spirit. He bullied Tweed's counsel, threatened them with imprisonment for contempt and almost commanded the jury to convict. But Tweed is guilty, and who cares how Judge Davis acted? Justice is satisfied, and Judge Davis is happy. And now it is in order to deal out to other public thieves justice from Davis' measure.

THE EARLY EDUCATION OF JOHN STUART MILL.

The autobiography of John Stuart Mill has just been published in London. From an advance copy, the New York Tribune of October thirty-first made some length extracts. Among them were some relating to the early education of Mr. Mill, which was carried on under the direct supervision of his father, Mr. James Mill, himself a man of carefully cultured mind. Under his tutelage, his son began to learn Greek when but a little past three years of age, and until his eighth year, was taught in no other branch of education, studying during this time, Esopias Fables, Herodotus, Memorials of Socrates, Dialogues of Plato, etc., at the age of eight years, he began the study of Latin, and with the exception of Arithmetic, was made to pursue none of the studies usually required of the young student. Instead of these his time was devoted to the study and digestion of history, biography, etc., the plan pursued being to repeat to his father each morning from notes made by himself, the substance of what had been read the day before. Of the success of this course, Mr. Mill says: "I have thought that in an age in which education and its improvement are the subject of more, if not of a profounder study, than at any former period of English history, it may be useful that there should be some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and which, whatever else it might have done, has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, in those early years, which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted.

In the light of American ideas regarding the education of the young, that of young Mill may appear singular and forced, but its results earned for him the reputation of being the most thoroughly educated man of his time. A study of his life and the manner in which his mind was directed, furnishes food for

reflection upon the system of instruction generally pursued in our public schools. We say generally, for we know that some bold and progressive teachers of the young idea have struck out into new paths of instruction, and are treading them with great satisfaction to themselves and benefit to their pupils. Until recently, however, and in too many instances even now, the common method however correct it may be in itself and however faithfully taught, is eminently unsatisfactory in its results. We send our children to school at the age of six years, often earlier. From that time, until the age of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and sometimes twenty years of age, as the case may be, they spend six hours a day in the school room—with what results? With rare exceptions, they leave it able to write an indifferently good hand; to repeat the principal rules of grammar; to "do" perhaps even difficult arithmetical problems; to recite glibly the names and length of the rivers in Asia, and the names and the height of the mountains in South America, all very proper acquisitions, perhaps, and some of them very essential. But of practical knowledge, of general information, of an acquaintance with history either of men or nations, or of literature generally, the average American boy or girl, after having spent years in school, knows little or nothing; his literary taste is as unformed at twenty as at ten years of age, and of the solid pleasure at the command of a well-cultivated mind, he or she has no experience whatever. We are far from deprecating the value of the branches usually taught in our schools, but we believe a "common school education" need not necessarily be confined to a merely abstract knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, etc. We have long inclined to the belief that a widely different system of training than the one which has heretofore ruled, a system based on a broader foundation, and yet within the bounds of a strictly English education, would result in a higher grade of scholarship in the pupils turned out of our public schools; would make more intelligent citizens of the boys, more intelligent members of society of the girls, and create in the minds of both a taste for intellectual pleasures which time or the cares of mature life would rarely weaken or destroy.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WHO TEACHES THEM AND HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.

Last week we visited several departments of the public schools of Cairo. As the subject is, or ought to be, interesting to the parents and people generally of the city, we have penned, for their perusal, the impressions made upon our mind during the time spent in each room. This time was limited of course, but it gave us, on the whole, a very favorable opinion of the schools as they are now conducted. We believe the teachers are, for the most part, experienced, and conscientiously devoted to their duties. The number now engaged is fifteen. The salaries paid range from six dollars to seventy dollars a month to the female teachers, much better pay than is paid to the same grade of teachers in Northern Illinois, as we were informed by one of the ladies who came from that enlightened section to enlighten Egypt. The rooms are, with few exceptions, comfortable and comfortably furnished, and the children who spend such a large portion of each day in them, enjoy facilities for the acquirement of knowledge that were unknown to their parents.

THE FIRST PRIMARY.

This department of the public schools of Cairo is taught by Miss Rogers in the little frame building on Eleventh street, which has, for over a dozen years or more, been used as a building for a primary school. The school averages at present over one hundred pupils whose ages run from six and a half to nine years. The room contains thirty-six seats or benches of the modern kind, cast iron legs, black walnut frames with two little desks placed on the middle end of the seat and to the right of the pupil, the desk table rounded out as to accommodate the little pupil in a comfortable position and afford a resting place for the right arm, and the book or slate. The thirty-six seats are occupied by seventy-two pupils, and as the school numbers a hundred pupils, more or less, it is often the case that from ten to fifteen are compelled to stand, generally around a table, where they are allowed to amuse themselves with blocks, and short sticks, with which they spell out words, form sentences, etc. The visitor at Miss Rogers' school is impressed with the order which prevails, and the general air of studiousness and attention noticeable among the little pupils, both when in their seats or in class. Considering that in point of years, most of the children are little more than mere babies, the order observed is almost remarkable. Miss Rogers teaches by OBJECT LESSONS, varied according to original ideas of her own upon the best plan of dealing with the little ones, and to one who remembers the school room of a generation ago, with its hundred routine of exercises, Miss Rogers' method is at once entertaining and suggestive. For instance: a class of the youngest pupils in the room are called by the ringing of a bell to take their places for a recitation. To the clapping of their own and teacher's hands, they march, all keeping step, to a position in the front of a blackboard—the blackboards, we omitted to mention, are in rather a dilapidated condition and carry one back, with not much effort of the memory, to the school rooms of some twenty years ago—here they form themselves into two half circles, one smaller than the other and within it, Miss Rogers writes the word "dog" on the black board, having searched out an unbroken piece on which to do so, and giving one of the pupils a "pointer," he points to the written word, asks how many letters there are in it,

what they are, what they spell, etc., all of which having been satisfactorily answered, the instructor asks what a dog is, what are the qualities, kinds, color, etc., of the dog, all the time having the eager and undivided attention of her class, and gaining from them much interesting information concerning their own family dogs, what are their names and the particular good points and qualities of each. The lesson having continued for probably half an hour, the sum of its attainments being a knowledge of the form of the letters of the word used, their number, the meaning of the word, in an extended sense for such young learners, the girls and boys march to their seats in the systematic manner in which they left them. The school is now ready for recess, and after singing, with animation and in good time, a song adapted to their understanding, they pass out of the school room, quickly and quietly. We have given, we believe, a fair record of the exercises of Miss Rogers' school, as they appeared to us during an hour's visit, omitting to mention, for want of room, much that was interesting to us and profitable to the children. Miss Rogers, who is from the state of New York, but immediately prior to coming to Cairo taught in the schools of Sycamore, Illinois, impressed us as a lady who, from a natural fondness for the little folks, having made their needs, ways and natures a study, understands well the art of managing and teaching them.

THE UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL.

In the high school building is under the charge of Miss Ross, who is now in her second year as a teacher in Cairo; she came to this city from Freeport, Illinois, where she had large experience in the profession of teaching. Miss Ross was formerly a teacher in the grammar department of Freeport, but resigned her charge to devote herself to the instruction of children, her taste and her forte, as she believed, lying in this direction. Miss Ross is a pleasant-voiced lady of rather nervous manner, who, if we are to judge by appearances, enters into the spirit of her occupation with enthusiasm. Her school-room, furnished similarly to Miss Rogers', is a comfortable one, and contrary to that lady's all its appointments are in good order. In Miss Rogers' room we witnessed only the exercises of the very new beginners; in Miss Ross', we were present at those of the more advanced pupils though these too, are mere children, the age of none, we believe, being more than eight and a half or nine years. The method of instruction pursued by Miss Ross is also that of object lessons; the first recitation to which we listened was the "Lesson of the Steamer." In full view of the school, hangs a framed lithographic representation of the steamer Robert E. Lee. One of the boys designated with a pointer every part of the vessel, the pupils of the class, one at a time, giving the name and also the orthography of the name and all showing a thorough familiarity with the subject. The next object lesson was the bones of the human body; their number, names and the orthography of each name were given with a readiness somewhat surprising in such young pupils. In Miss Ross, as in Miss Rogers' room, we were impressed with the quiet and orderly demeanor of the pupils and the marked attention given by each one to the business of the hour.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Bulletin.

THE LATEST.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, November 24.—The commissioner on Indian affairs sent the following telegram to Hayworth, the United States Indian agent at Fort Sill, Indian Territory today: "Issue no more ammunition to the Comanches. The demand for five raiders and murderers is not retreating, and if not complied with, the following letter will be sent to the court of justice, and they will stop their rations entirely, and if they still refuse they will be handed over to the military. Assure the Indians that the government is in earnest and that arrangements are already being made to compel the Comanches to do right."

Outstanding legal tenders \$394,868,631.

The comptroller of currency in the forthcoming report, gives a history of the working of the free banking system in the country, previous to the establishment of national banks and goes on to say that the amount of national bank notes authorized to be issued is \$394,000,000 and the amount legal tender notes is \$306,000,000, so that the proportion of legal tender money, in which bank notes are now redeemable, is nearly identical, though slightly in excess. If the national banking law was amended so as to require the redemption of national bank notes in legal tender notes at one-fourth of one per cent. discount as in New York State, the law instead of one year as provided in the national bank account, and the national bank of the whole country would amount to such a provision of law. Prompt redemption of national bank notes would be insured, but redemption of this vast amount of circulating notes if redeemed but one year would result in great loss to the people of the United States. A system of redemption of this kind would also increase the rate of exchange from 1-10 of one per cent. now existing at most periods of the year between the United States and Europe to from one-half to one per cent, thus resulting to a considerable degree the redemption of exchange at the time of the inauguration of the national banking system, insuring to such people annually a million of dollars. Such a system would, however, undoubtedly result in the return of notes of national banks at certain seasons of the year, when they were not needed to the vaults of the country banks to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give what is expediently desired at present, elasticity to currency. In order to insure prompt redemption of national bank notes, the amount issued must be so much increased that notes will be, one-eighth of one per cent. discount; this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of a hundred millions of dollars. The same result would follow from the reduction of volumes of legal tender notes simultaneous with the increase of issues of

bank notes, but congress has so frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal tender notes that the comptroller is of the opinion that any general system of free banking, accompanied with redemption, must be postponed until the resumption of specie payment. The comptroller is of views on the subject which he desires to state. He is not an advocate of any permanent system of currency usually known as irredeemable currency. He believes, however, that the people of the country ought and will not submit to high rates of exchange, providing provisions to the war, and that amendment to the national currency act, which shall result in the down fall of a system of banking which, it is believed, will yet be the most satisfactory of any system ever established.

SILVER COIN.

The secretary of the treasury announces that hereafter silver coin will be paid only for a fractional part of a dollar instead of sums not exceeding ten dollars.

1,300 MEN EMPLOYED.

In the navy yard, the monitor Ajax was taken off the dry docks yesterday, and the Terror takes her place to-day. The monitors Nautilus and Jason have been sent to private yards. It is reported that all monitors at League Island will be put in order at once.

R. E. KING.

Formerly president of the stock exchange has been elected president of Union Trust company, and J. Hogobon, secretary.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Michael Harold, keeper of a restaurant and saloon at No. 45, Arson street, was stabbed to death last night in his saloon by Pierre Stevens, while endeavoring to stop quarrel between the latter and one Sargent To-ll. The murderer was arrested.

John D. Harrington, partner of one Ingersoll, known as a bridge contractor and jointly indicted with him for forging an indorsement to a warrant for \$15,000, has been arrested.

CHERATO TROUBLES.

Max Martinek publishes a card, stating that he made a proposal to Madame Lucca and Dimurska, who by contract should receive each eight five hundred dollars in gold to accept their salaries in Havana or whatever may be due them in currency, leaving a sum of \$100,000 to their agent as a guarantee. The proposition was declined and further services refused. Martinek says he made the proposition owing to hard times and probable fluctuations of gold in Havana.

THE TWEED CASE.

The counsel for Tweed in the late trial wore before Judge Davis to-day, to explain their conduct in presenting after the jury was obtained a certain paper, which the judge characterized at the time as an "extraordinary paper." They say it was prepared in June last and bears the signatures not only of the present counsel, but of David H. Davis, now in Europe, and of Mr. Barrill, withdrawn from the case for some months, and who has written to Judge Davis that he had no knowledge that the paper was to be presented at the present time. Judge Davis in reviewing the paper said it was not proper to put it before the jury, and the counsel applied for adjournment which were granted, the counsel apparently being "unable to state that they were not the authors of the paper." The disqualified judge then said there was apparent intent to get a paper on the records and explained: "It is a document procured by the judge to put in evidence, expressing opinions on the fact against the defendant, and that he had ruled against the defendant in law points contrary to the decisions of other judges, and that because of ill will and prejudice he was not a proper officer to sit in the case. He is now upon the record, and the judge Fullerton stating that the counsel desired to make a formal disclaimer of intent, which the judge ascribed to him. The matter was postponed until Saturday next."

TWEED.

Sheriff Brennan says Tweed will not be removed to the penitentiary to-day and when he does go he may be allowed any convenient time to settle his own expense. Tweed gave him a dinner yesterday, reading papers, writing a letter to his wife and chatting with his son and Sheriff Brennan.

Another ring trial of James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington for forgery in the third degree, was begun this morning before Judge Davis in the court of oyer and terminer.

The charge is that they forged the endorsement of Heath & Smith to the county warrant for more work, etc., on the new county court house for \$15,150.

INDICTED.

Assembly mail elect Harry Geret, indicted for false pretenses and grand larceny has been held to bail by Judge Davis in five thousand dollars on each indictment. This is another ring suit.

FOREIGN.

England.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. LONDON, November 24.—A serious railroad accident is reported to have occurred near Birmingham, and many persons are said to have been injured. No details have been received.

THE PROSPECT.

It is the general impression that the Bank of England will lower discount rates before Thursday next.

Prussia.

RUSSIA WAKING UP.

BERLIN, November 24.—Five additional iron clads are to be sent to the German fleet in Spanish waters.

Havana.

HAVANA, November 24.—The British gunboat Woodlark arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th, and on the following day the ship-of-war Domeyko with Commodore DeLorrey, senior officer at Jamaica, arrived from Port Royal.

Gen. Burriel embarked on the steamer Trinidad for Havana.

From Parsons, Kas.

A BIG ROBBERY. PARSONS, November 24.—Walter Grayson, an Indian creek farmer and stock dealer, living near here, was robbed Friday night of over \$30,000, mostly gold and silver, by a party of three white men. One of them has been at Grayson's house and about his premises two or three days, under pretense of buying horses.

From Lawrence.

A NEW SENATOR. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, November 24.—Governor Osborn has appointed Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth, United States senator, to fill the Caldwell vacancy.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

WHAT A LEADING RADICAL JOURNAL THINKS ABOUT HIM.

LEAVENWORTH, November 24.—The Times of this city referring editorially to the appointment of Judge Crozier to the United States senate says: "He was an active supporter of Alexander and Caldwell during the notorious senatorial canvass of 1871, and was subsequently Caldwell's attorney before the senate committee on elections and privileges. He is a lawyer but has practiced but little of late years, having given most of his time to discharge the duties of cashier of the first national bank of this city. Mr. Crozier's name headed the list of a number of citizens, inviting Mr. Caldwell a few weeks since to become a candidate for the legislature from the fourth ward of this city. He has been a consistent supporter of Caldwell well. He never had a well-defined position in any political party, but in this state as a leading Republican. In all candor we say deliberately, we regard his election for the position of United States senator, as unfortunate for the Republican party of Kansas. He could not be in sympathy with the people of this country, who are struggling to shake the yoke of monopolies, and for in more ways than one, he is a monopoly man, both in association and training. We regard him as one not in accord with the reforms which the Republican party are under pledge to accomplish. The commercial and political lawyer charged with Crozier is a Caldwell victory, and that his nomination is the defeat of Osborn's senatorial aspirations. The people generally disapprove of the appointment."

From Columbus.

FORGERY. COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 24.—The sensation of the day is the arrest of Win. Begg, a well known young lawyer charged with forgery. Begg is secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, and has been regarded as an upright and sincere member of the Second Presbyterian church. On several occasions as attorney at law he has collected notes and bills and appropriated the money to his own use. On Saturday he forged his mother's name to a check on the Citizens' Savings bank for \$100, and drew the money. He was arrested, but no money was found in his possession, and the bank officers, out of consideration for his mother, who is a widow in very moderate circumstances, will not prosecute the case. Begg was again arrested for appropriating \$100, collected by him for a client. It now appears that he has purchased goods at various stores, giving checks for larger amounts than the goods come to, on banks where he had no money, and receiving the balance in money. Begg is now in jail.

From Memphis.

LARGE MASS MEETING. MEMPHIS, November 24.—A large anti-slavery mass meeting was held, irrespective of party, at the Opera house to-night, to nominate a people's candidate for mayor at the January election. Mr. J. J. Baily, chairman of the Seventh ward committee of the Citizens' Relief committee during the yellow fever epidemic, was nominated. His principal opponent is John Ostrom, Jr.

From San Francisco.

FAILED TO PROVE ANYTHING. SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—Linderson reports to the secretary of the treasury that in the examination of the charges against Gen. Lagrange, superintendent of the mint, he failed to show anything against the personal or official integrity of that gentleman.

From Springfield.

DIED. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., November 24.—Samuel Hitchcock, a German benefactor of several colleges in the West, died last evening, aged 80 years. He leaves an estate estimated at \$300,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVED. NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—The board of United States engineer officers appointed to deliberate upon the feasibility of the proposed fort of St. Phillips canal, have arrived.

From Indianapolis, Ind.

POSTPONED. INDIANAPOLIS, November 24.—A dispatch from the president of the Indiana Press association states that the St. Louis Editorial convention, called to meet on the 26th inst., has been postponed.

From Cincinnati.

BOGS SLAUGHTERED. CINCINNATI, November 24.—According to the report of Superintendent Maxwell of the chamber of commerce, the whole number of hogs slaughtered in this city from November 1st to last Saturday was 137,281.

For THE BULLETIN.

EUDORA.

Angel clad in form so queenly, Tall and graceful, light and slender, Fashioned in a mold, supremely "Bove all mortal dreams of splendor. Face of beauty's ethereal; Eyes more bright than heavenly blue; Tresses where sunbeams eternal, Linger, loth to bid adieu. Voice as clear and soft and tender As the seraph's round the throne Could in song their worship tender, Breathing music's sweetest tone. —W. E. KING.

C. W. WHEELER,

Dealer in WOOD AND COAL OFFICE AND YARD: Tenth Street, between Washington and Commercial avenues.

F. M. STOCKFLETH,

Rectifier and Wholesale Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS AND WINES NO. 62 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILLINOIS

BEMIS, BROWN & CO.,

BAG MANUFACTURERS AGENTS HOME COTTON MILLS NO. 50 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL. 1-3-2m.

RIVER NEWS.

Size and Fall of the RIVERS FOR 24 hours ending 3 p.m., Nov. 25, 1873.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Above low water, Rise, Fall, Changes. Rows include Brownsville, Cairo, Cincinnati, etc.

*Surface of water below DEMON MTR. EDWIN GALANTI, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. A.

PITTSBURG, November 24.—River rising with 5 feet 6 inches in channel.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—No arrivals. Departed: Katie, White river. Cloudy and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—River 13 feet 6 inches and rising. Arrived: H. S. Furrer, New Orleans; Exchange, Pittsburg.

NASHVILLE, November 24.—River rising rapidly, 12 feet 4 inches on shoals. Departed, Tyronne, Cairo. Weather cool and cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Arrived: Chester, Memphis; Gen. Anderson, Memphis. Departed: Alice, Memphis. River stationary. Clear and mild.

VEVIERO, November 18.—Down—Kate Kinney, Ruth, John, Kilgour, Ochs, chita Belle, Belle Lee, No boats up to date. Cloudy and pleasant. River falling.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—Weather clear and cool. River declining. Arrived: Cherokee, Cincinnati; Mountain Belle, St. Louis. Departed: John Kyle, New Orleans; Sam Harris and barge, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, November 24.—Rained all night, but is clearing up this evening. Mercury 37 to 38, now 39 and falling. River risen 5 inches. Post-halt—Down—Evansville, Mary Ament. Up—George Roberts, Morning Star, Arkansas Belle. Two Arkansas Bells left for Cairo at 5:30 p.m. Little business.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—River rising slowly with 5 feet 6 inches in the canal and 4 feet down the Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cold with signs of snow. Arrived: Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Sandy, Troy; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Chandy, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed: Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Tarason, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Charmer and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Shannon, New Orleans.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MILLER & PARKER, GENERAL COMMISSION FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN Oats, Hay, etc., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANK'S SCALES Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS. W. Stratton, T. Bird

STRATTON & BIRD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents American Powder Company No. 57 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

C. CLOSSE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND dealer in LINK, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC. No Ohio Levee. I will sell in car load lots at in ana turers' prices, adding freight. 4-2-11

N. B. THISTLEWOOD,

THISTLEWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN, OATS, HAY, ETC No. 78 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILLINOIS. H. A. Thomas L. D. Thomas

THOMAS & BROTHER,

Successors to H. M. Hulce, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic FRUITS AND NUTS 134 Commercial Avenue, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

R. SMYTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cor. Commercial Av. and 18th St. CAIRO, ILLINOIS. Also, keep constantly on hand a complete stock of LIQUORS. SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES -GIN-, Fort, Maderia, Sherry and Catawba Wine

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NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LABORST VARIETY STOCK IN THE CITY GOODS SOLD VERY CLOSE. Corner of Nineteenth street and Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS. C. O. PATTER

T. N. KIMBROUGH,

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All kinds of Jobbing work done on short notice, and in good style. Leave orders at the shop. JOHN B. PHILLIS & SON, Successors to John B. Phillis.

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN HAY, CORN, OATS, Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., AGENTS FOR LAFLIN AND RAND POWDER COMPANY. Cor. Tenth Street and Ohio Levee CAIRO, ILL.

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(Successors to D. Hurd & Son.) FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. No 63 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLS. D. AYERS, E. J. AYERS.

AYERS & CO.,

FLOUR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 78 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL. 1-7-11

LOUIS H. MYERS,

AUCTIONEER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Dealer in HAY, OATS, CORN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE Store Room in Dr. Wardner's new building, 111 Commercial Avenue, CAIRO, ILLS.

Liberal advances made on consignment. Reference: City National Bank, 11-2-11

PETER CUHL,

Exclusive FLOUR MERCHANT AND MILLERS' AGENT No. 80 OHIO LEVEE, 3-20-11 CAIRO, ILLINOIS

IT IS NOT TRUE THAT

DR. HULTZ IS DEAD. HE IS STILL LIVING AND IN CAIRO. His office and dispensary at NO. 22 EIGHTH STREET. Bet. Commercial and Washington streets. It is true, the doctor is one of the physicians of the place, and his diploma hangs in his office, showing that he has been 24 years in the profession. He is a larger office practice than any other physician, treating all kinds of chronic diseases of the human system, such as all diseases of the skin, humors and all poisons; also diseases of the throat; all diseases of the eyes of young states; the artificial eye inserted; distichs without the use of a knife; cancers cured by the application of medicines; pimples, the face removed; all urinary diseases; all forms of venereal and syphilitic diseases cured in the shortest time; weakness and self-abuse cured in a time. It is self-evident that a physician treats cases for twenty-two years acquires skill. All consultations confidential, in person or by letter. All medicines furnished at office in cases. 10-23-11 Dr. DA