The Bulletin.

JOHN H. ORELLY, Editor.

OUR board of County Commissioners have reduced the salary of the county clerk's deputy from $1200 per annum to $1000. The salary of the circuit clerk's deputy was reduced from $1000 to $720.

THE back taxes carried to the Pulaski county collector's book for 1875, reach the very considerable sum of $30,000—an amount that is several hundred dollars greater than the same levy for the year just ended. The back taxes of Alexander county foot up something over $13,000.

CEDAR BOW WOOD, county seat of Alexander, at Caledonia, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday last, the whole structure being entirely consumed. The loss will fall but little short of two thousand dollars; but, as the colonel is a prudent man, we take it that the greater part of the loss will be covered by insurance.

BEECHER received, on New Years' day, four hundred and eighty-two lady callers. The physical effort required to perform the paroxysmal kissing consequent proved utterly exhausting. A New York sun reporter says that, on returning, he was informed to the task of taking off his overshoes.

THE key-note of the coming campaign was sounded by Blaine, on the 11th inst., and the Mottoes of the Republican press are giving it a lively echo. The horrors of Andersonville: the defiant attitude of unrepentant rebels, and the regular grist of "Southern outrages" form the burden of both song and echo. It is a vulture song, however, and the people will have no love for the singer.

Gen. Pinkney's Illustrated Weekly founds its claims upon public patronage on the fact that it is much given to the perpetration of stupendous jokes. Its last, and some folks think it's best, is to be seen in the apparently serious nomination of John A. Logan for the presidency. It was Carl's purpose, manifestly to create a broad and general guffaw: but we have met a half dozen people since, and not one of the number saw anything to laugh about.

INDIANAPOLIS—the city that organized a mob to rescue President Johnson from Stanton, the slanderer of an unoffending Democrat, and that countenanced the presence of the Radical Legislature of 1867—has grown so excessively moral of late, that she fines her barbers for shaving a customer on Sunday. The next move in order will be the burning of a Catholic hospital. A people that can punish a harmless barber for absolutely nothing, will take infinite pleasure in cremating a sick Christian.

IT is not only broadly intimated, but directly charged that Prof. Tice's prediction as to the severity of the weather, between the 20th of December and the 6th of January, was instigated by Tickner & Co., or some other heavy clothier, who was overstocked with overcoats. There may be no foundation for the charge; but we have, nevertheless, the very best of authority for saying that four hundred and six irate individuals with new overcoats, are on a hunt for the professor, with loaded shot guns.

ONE Mr. Goodloe, a Republican member of the Kentucky legislature, recently introduced a resolution to the effect that members of that body should not accept and use free passes over railroads. By this resolution Kentucky cupidity was put to a test it could not withstand. The resolution was voted down by a large majority, the honorable gentleman being the only Republican who voted aye. With only a paltry dollar per diem—wholly unequal to the legitimate outlays of the members, we are not disposed to criticize the conduct of the two-dollar members with any degree of harshness.

THE rampant friends of the public schools fail to comprehend the danger that threatens them. It matters little, in so far as the stability of the schools is concerned, whether the Bible is retained or excluded. Neither Protestant nor Papist dare throw them. The danger lies wholly in another direction. The extraordinary expense at which the schools are maintained, and their diversion from their original aims, form the danger. They have grown top-heavy from the venom, and must be relieved, or lose their hold upon the affections of our people.

DR. GEBHART, of Metropolis, is well assured that Johnson county was one of the haunts of prehistoric man. He found evidence of this in tracks of the human foot, left in a bed of soft sand stone, which, according to geological indications, must have been formed, somewhere between seven and eight thousand years ago. Of course the discovery was accepted as another proof that the earth is many hundred times older than Moses believed it to be, and that Moses' testimony, therefore, was utterly worthless. But now, while the doctor is still felicitating himself over his discovery, comes a plain, blunt correspondent of the Metropolis *Journal* who claims to know all about the tracks, who made them, when they were made, and under what circumstances. They were made, says this correspondent, just thirty-one years ago by a barefoot, ludicrously roving blot-name William Gebhart. The tracks were left in a peculiar combination of sand and [illegible] hardened by a [illegible] year's exposure to the elements. The conditions which gave rise to the formation of the sand and stone which are known to have been made less than thirty-five years ago. And this, unless the doctor can build it up again, are his astonishing theories and wise deductions effectually demolished. Room for Gebhart.

VERY few of our business men have "a harder row to hoe," this winter, than our dry goods men. Active competition drove most of them into heavy purchases, and that, too, on the top of an active market. The season is now well past: the retail trade fell far short of what seemed to be well grounded anticipations: the usual decline upon goods about to pass out of season has taken place, and our merchants (a number of them, at least) find themselves with considerable sums of money invested in wares which they will be compelled to carry over to another season. We do not know that any of them will fail under the heavy draft upon their means; but all of them will be hit, and some of them will be crippled, as a measure of a lifetime's venture, to be rigid and close in the collection of every dollar that is due them. The very most should, therefore, put themselves in readiness to meet every ordinarily our merchants are exceedingly clever and indulgent. If at a time, they seem otherwise, the change cannot be charged to the accounting disposition, but to a pressing business necessity.

[illegible]

We mean the interest in the Keely motor. The alleged discovery is again brought to public notice by the organization of a Keely Motor company, with a capital of $[illegible] million. This capital is represented in 2[illegible] shares of $50 each, and these shares have all been bought up by one hundred and fifteen persons.

After [illegible] the organization the shareholders repaired to Keely's workshop to "[illegible]" the secretaries of their investments. The machine, after many months of hard labor, is still undisclosed. The shareholders saw but little and were told much. They saw that the "generator" was made of Austrian bronze, and were told that it was capable of resisting a pressure of 25,000 pounds. They didn't see the "receiver"; but were told that it would be received from the Chester works within ten days or so. They were furthermore told, that in about three months the motor would be so utilized as to drive huge vessels across the ocean through a sea of less water than would be drunk by a steerage passenger; and that a much less amount of moisture would speed a railroad train to Philadelphia and back, at a rate of speed that would at once place the steam-driven cars among the desperately slow coaches of the period. All of which *may* be accomplished, but, as we have frequently observed in this connection, seeing is believing.

AN OBSTACLE IN THE PATHWAY OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS THAT MAY BE REMOVED.

The delivery to the collector of the tax-book for 1875, with its warrant for the collection from the property owners of Alexander county, of the enormous sum of $[illegible], has excited much the inquiry: How can we relieve ourselves of any considerable portion of this heavy burden?

The inquiry is one that demands the serious attention of every citizen of the county, and especially of those who have an identity of interest with Cairo, upon whose shoulders seven-eighths of the almost crushing burden has been fixed. It comes to us so closely hinged with the future of our city, that we *must* grapple with it, or show an almost criminal disregard for the popular good.

No city, we care not what its elements of wealth may be, can enjoy healthy, permanent prosperity, where the citizen, because of the high rate of taxation, feels all the drawbacks incident to a business based on borrowed capital. To that extremity has Cairo been brought, and we can neither ignore the fact nor conceal it.

We have, it is true, widely recognized commercial advantages, and the chief prerequisite to a manufacturing interest that would give to the city, were it five times its present size, an inherent business vitality second to that of no other city in the Northwest. But of what avail, now, are these prerequisites and advantages? Until capital is disassociated from brains we cannot expect those advantages to be employed. Monied men, shrewd and successful manufacturers, do not make investments blindly; and unless we can in some way lighten the burden imposed upon our property in the shape of taxes, it will be idle to hope to gain either the presence of the one or the use of the other. To the manufacturer who approaches us in good faith, we can promise a site on most accommodating terms. We can promise him an abundance of crude material upon which to work; cheap and abundant labor and power to work it, and ready and ample means for the sale and distribution of his products. But we cannot promise him that our taxes will not absorb his profits—that they do not form a barrier to success not easily surmounted; and this inability, canvassed by a shrewd and prudent man, will outweigh all the considerations we present, strong and seductive as they confessedly are.

If we had, in our high rate of taxation, an irremediable evil, we should not, with such readiness, present it for public discussion. It is in the belief and hope that we will hasten the development and application of the remedy, that we deal with the matter at all; for of no fact are we more fully convinced than we are of fact that "high taxes" form to-day one of the most serious, if not the most serious of all, the obstacles that stand in the way of the city's prosperity. No apt powers of persuasion are needed, now, to convince the rational citizen that our future growth immediately depends upon our ability to incorporate among our industries an extensive manufacturing interest. Our railroads and rivers are not undervalued; but the fact no longer admits of denial that we can never gain the position to which we aspire among the large and prosperous cities of the Mississippi valley, unless we can command the forward impetus that a large and successful manufacturing interest only can [illegible]

[illegible] The chief difficulty [illegible] interested, and influential citizen remains—the work—and no light work either—of removing it.

"JUMP OR BE KILLED."

Particulars of the Drake Tank Disaster—How a Brave Brakeman Saved Six Lives.

[From the Nashville American.]

Further particulars of the collision on the Louisville and Nashville road, Thursday, were obtained yesterday.

Drake's creek tank is at the foot of two heavy grades, the one north being the highest. The tank—coming south—is located just around a curve, and cannot be seen until a train gets nearly upon it. The first section left Guthrie at 10:35 A. M., and the second section at 10:50, forty-five minutes intervening between their time of departure from that point.

Both trains had orders to meet train No. 8 at Saundersville, which they did. When the second section arrived at Saundersville, the conductor, as is claimed, was informed that the first was but just passed thirty minutes before. Acting on this supposition, the conductor of the second section, being considerably behind time, pushed his train along at a rapid rate with a view to coming into Nashville on time. Stock trains are allowed to make up time, provided they do not run over 17 miles an hour, the regular freights usually going at a gait of about 9 miles per hour.

Having decided to take no water at Drake's tank in order to save time, and having the first section entirely out of the way, the conductor of the second section brought it down the grade at full tilt, intending to go over the succeeding ones with that much greater ease.

But it happened that, in coming over the Saundersville grade, which is about half way, Cearra flag point and the tank, the first section was forced to "double," thus occasioning a delay of about 20 minutes. When the second section came flying down the grade just north of Drake's creek, the first section was pulling out from the tank, and was running at the rate of about four miles an hour. The engineer of No. 1 seeing No. 2 coming around the curve, gave his engine all the steam possible, but was unable to get out of the way.

The engineer on No. 2, after reversing his engine and giving her steam, jumped off, the fireman doing the same thing.

Just before the collision, Tom Bryant, the rear brakeman on No. 1, did a bold and daring deed, for which he deserves the highest commendation. He ran from his perch upon the caboose down the ladder, hallooed to the seven drovers in the car to "jump or be killed," and leaped to the ground, getting out of the way as fast as his legs would carry him, followed by six of the drovers, whose lives were thus saved. The seventh man, Samuel Rople, being asleep, did not hear the warning cry of the brave brakeman, and passed from his slumbers into that deeper sleep from which there is no waking. Rople had been suffering much pain from a boil upon his leg, and had lost much rest. The boil having broken, he had felt relieved and had gone to sleep. When the engine of No. 2 struck the caboose of No. 1, the engine was shattered, the next car to it was turned square across the track and broken to fragments, while other cars shot around on both sides of it. The caboose of No. 1 was also broken to pieces, and most of the draw heads in the other cars broken. The connecting links having thus been severed, the engine had again to put on steam, to prevent the cars from again colliding with those still attached to the locomotive. The loose cars stopped just over the switch and were backed in.

Hymer was conductor and Robarts engineer of the first section, and Harding conductor and Crozier engineer on the second section. The crews of both trains, twelve men in all, were summoned to Bowling Green yesterday by Superintendent Montgomery for an investigation.

Of eleven car-loads of live stock, only one animal was injured; and that not seriously.

A Model Supervisor

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15.]

The grand jury at St. Louis sent for Mr. D. W. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, before their brethern at Chicago and Milwaukee had time to investigate his career. This fact, however, need not deter them from a brief excursion along his crooked pathway. By way of giving them a start, we invite their attention to the following document, which was published in the newspapers of this city in the month of October, 1874. We reproduce it from the *Tribune* of Oct. 8, of that year, where it was commented on as a most extraordinary production to emanate from a high revenue official.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 1, 1874.—SIR: It has come to my knowledge that certain persons not in any way connected with the United States internal revenue service are acting as spies in your district, making it a business, for the paltry sum they obtain as witnesses, of reporting parties for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws to some one of the revenue officers, or to United States Commissioner Hoyne, or to United States District Attorney Glover, for prosecution.

While it is the privilege of any citizen who may know of violations of the law to report the same to the proper officers, and while I would encourage such practices, still, when such reports come to the knowledge of collectors, it is their duty to investigate the charges before reporting the party or parties to the United States district attorney for prosecution; but, when these irresponsible spies report violations of the revenue law, *you are hereby directed to pay no attention to these reports*, unless you have other evidence against the parties complained of which in your judgment warrants their prosecution.

There is now a sufficient number of revenue officers assigned to duty in your district to see that the revenue laws are strictly complied with (sic). I believe them to be faithful and efficient; if they are not, their places can be filled with those who will be.

The business men of Chicago and other places *ought not to be summoned by irresponsible spies*, who falsely claim to be looking after the revenue interests of the country, while in fact they have no sanction of law for their course. You will please instruct your subordinates in no way to encourage or countenance any person or persons who follow the contemptible business of sneaking around and prying into matters that do not concern them. Very respectfully,

D. W. MUNN,
Supervisor Internal Revenue.

The Hon. S. A. Irwin, Collector Internal Revenue, Chicago.

A good many crooked documents have been brought to light in the course of the investigations now going on, but nothing quite so "cheeky" as this missive from Supervisor Munn has fallen under our observation. It was no less than an order to the collector and all other officers in his district to disregard all testimony brought to them concerning frauds on the revenue by irresponsible parties—the question who is an irresponsible party being left to the discriminating judgment of the collector. Such testimony they were not even to investigate. If an irresponsible party saw wagon-loads of whisky removed from a distillery night and night, they were directed not to bestow the slightest attention to the matter. This was what the spy stated in direct terms. Let us see what it implied indirectly, and why it was furnished us for the press for publication.

It implied that the supervisor was not on the look-out for frauds; that the business of detecting and prosecuting frauds was odious and contemptible; that gaugers, storekeepers, etc., would not be molested by the supervisor unless they should be to diligent in discovering frauds; that distiller would have nothing to fear from the prying public if they could manage matters with their gaugers and storekeepers; and in short, that the whole internal revenue machinery had been perverted to an engine of fraud and corruption. So extraordinary a document was not susceptible of any honest explanation, and none was ever offered for it. But why it should have been handed to the newspaper reporters was even a greater mystery. We think that recent developments throw some light upon this branch of the subject. It has been stated that the distillers both here and in St. Louis were in constant apprehension of visitations from supervisors. If any heavy assessment were to be made upon them at any particular time, it would be a great encouragement to know that they were absolutel free from such danger. They would in that case bleed more copiously and with greater regularity. Moreover, the publication of the order would imply that it was approved by Mr. Munn's superiors, or at all events not disapproved by them, for, if he could issue such an order without being removed from office as soon as it reached Washington, it would go far to satisfy them that illicit distillation was an absolutely safe business.

The Grand Jury will probably find, in the business course of their investigations, that a good deal of whisky was made without paying tax immediately after the first of October, 1874.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day, he had designed to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great dropsed perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believe that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fall with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know *just what* my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoyed the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. QUIS.

1-12-d&w-1w-(16)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN B. PHILLIS AND SON

(Successors to John B. Phillis)

FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchants

And Dealers in

HAY, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN, etc.

Agents for LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO

Corner Tenth Street and Ohio Levee.

P. CUHL,

—Exclusive—

Flour Merchant

—AND—

Millers' Agent.

No 80 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

7-16-tf

E. J. Ayres S. D. Ayres

AYRES & CO.

FLOUR

And General

Commission Merchants

No. 76

OHIO LEVEE.

L. D. THOMS,

Commission Merchant,

BROKER

And dealer in

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nut

184 COMMERCIAL AVENUE.

8-6-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR SMOKERS!

Fifteen years ago you could get as good a Cigar as you would wish to smoke for FIVE Cents, and Everybody smoked them. During the war gold went up to 300 and Cigars went up accordingly. Gold has gone back, but Cigars seem to hold their own. Why is this? It is owing, to a certain extent, to the advanced cost of manufacture in skilled labor and Government tax, but too, still greater extent, to a ridiculous fashion of feeling ashamed to call for a five cent Cigar.

La Piccadura,

—OR—

BOSS

5 Cent Cigar,

(The manufacturers by the use of patented Machinery succeeded in make the above celebrated Cigar at a cost of twenty-seven per cent less than other Manufacturers can produce a Cigar of equal quality, thus giving their agents an opportunity to supply smokers with a superior 10 cent Cigar for 5 cents—we place before our patrons a

WARRANTED GENUINE CIGAR HAVANA FILLED CIGAR FOR FIVE CEN

The manufacturers recognizing the fact that the majority of smokers prefer to buy their Cigars as they need them, have adopted the plan of favoring the majority, instead of the minority, as has been the rule, by selling a single Cigar at the same rate as five, ten, fifty, or a box.

By appealing a single penny in a city, they come nearer their business, reduce their losses and expenses, and keep up the quality of the Cigar, for the mutual advantage of themselves, the consumers, and their agents.

Give them a Trial and be Convinced.

BARCLAY BROS.,

Sole Agents, Cairo, Ills.

Prices Speak Louder than Words

Greatest Inducements Ever Offered to Customers

—BY—

J. BURGER & CO.

Everybody is Invited to Call and Examine our Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS

Which Must be Reduced in the next Thirty Days

LOOK AT OUR PRICES! LESS THAN EVER BEFORE

All Dress Goods and Silks Reduced in Price!

Shawls, Cloaks and Furs Marked Way Down!

We are Determined to Reduce our Stock, and Prices will not Stand in our Way!

Woolen Goods, Nubias, Scarfs, Jackets, etc., at a Great Sacrifice. Blankets, Flannels, and Domestic Goods at Prices never thought of before. Our Stock of Hosiery, and Gloves Reduced to Lowest Figures, and unprecedented Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Kid Gloves are Offered.

Will Price Influence You?

See all on us for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, for Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Presents, for Silk Ties and Scarfs, and for Ribbons.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

Earn it by buying Ladies', Children's and Misses' Custom Made Shoes at Our House. Extraordinary Bargains in

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING, BED SPREADS, IRISH LINENS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

F. M. STOCKFLETH,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors,

62 OHIO LEVEE, - - CAIRO, ILL.

Keeps a full stock of

Kentucky Bourbon,

Monongahela, Rye and Robinson County

WHISKIES,

FRENCH BRANDIES, HOLLAND GIN,

RHINE,

KELLY ISLAND AND CALIFORNIA WINES.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

ONLY $1.25 A YEAR.

Unquestionably, the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

Illustrated.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaption to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS:

Postage free to subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Magazine, one year ... $4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 53 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at the expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $1 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

☞ Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, M. D.

RESIDENCE: No. 21 Thirteenth street, between Washington avenue and Walnut street.

OFFICE: North side of Eighth street between Commercial and Washington avenue.

C. W. DUNNING, M. D.

RESIDENCE: Corner Ninth and Walnut streets.

OFFICE: Corner Sixth street and Ohio Levee.

OFFICE HOURS: From 6 a.m. 12m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.

DANIEL LAMPERT,

Fashionable Barber

—AND—

HAIR DRESSER.

NORTH SIDE OF EIGHTH STREET

Between Washington and Commercial Avenues

WHITNEY & HOLMES

ORGANS

FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with valuable improvements. New and Beautiful cabinet styles. OVER ONE THOUSAND Organs in use. Musicians endorse them as superior. Adapted to Home Manufacture and Durability. Warranted five years. Send for price lists.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGAN CO., Quincy, Illinois.

WANTED COMPETENT AGENTS, MALE and Female, for the sale of Mrs. Fitz's NEW PATENT CAKE PAN; sells in every family. Address, for circular and price or agency, J. W. NICHOLSON, 8 and 9 Dearborn St., Chicago. 11-12-2-tf

Subscribe for

THE BULLETIN

THE CAIRO

BULLETIN.

Leading Journal of Southern Illinois

The Bulletin

Will steadfastly oppose the policies of the Republican party, and refuse to be trammelled by the dictation of any clique in the Democratic organization.

It believes that the Republican party has fulfilled its mission, and that the Democratic party as now organized should be restored to power.

It believes the Radical tyranny that has for several years oppressed the South should be overthrown and the people of the Southern States permitted to control their own affairs.

It believes that railroad corporations should be prohibited by legislative enactments from extorting and unjustly discriminating in their business transactions with the public.

It recognizes the equality of all men before the law.

It advocates free coin and a tariff for revenue only.

It advocates the resumption of specie payment, and honest payment of the public debt.

It advocates economy in the administration of public affairs.

AS A NEWSPAPER

The Bulletin will publish all the local news of Cairo, and a variety of Commercial, Political, Foreign and General News, and endeavor to please all tastes and interest all readers.

THE

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Is a thirty-two column paper, furnished to subscribers for the low price of

$1 25 PER YEAR,

Postage prepaid. It is the cheapest paper in the West, and is a pleasing Fireside Visitor and Family Companion.

Advertisers

Cannot fail to see the unusual inducements offered by The Bulletin in the way of cheap and profitable advertisements.

Subscribe for

THE BULLETIN