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VOL. 8. CAIRO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876. NO. 307.

CAIRO POSTOFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS—From 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; Sunday from 7 to 9 a.m. Money Order 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closes A.M.	Closes P.M.		Arrives A.M.	Arrives P.M.
	1:30	Illinois Central R R Daily	3:00	2:05
	10:00			
	10:30	Miss. Central R R Daily	2:00	
	10:00	Cairo & Vincennes R R—Daily	5:00	
	10:00	Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R R—Daily	1:00	
	6:00	Ohio River Route Daily ex't Monday		6:00
		Miss. River Route Up, Sun. Tu. Fri. Down, Tu. Thu. Sat.		
6:00		Thebes Route Friday & Saturday		6:00

G. W. McKRAIG, P. M

TIME CARD.

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TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO

Mail at.....11:00 p. m.....Daily.
Express at.....2:15 p. m..... "
Freight at.....4:00 a. m. Except Sunday.
Freight at.....4:00 p. m... " "

ARRIVE AT CAIRO

Mail at.....2:20 a. m.....Daily.
Express at.....1:45 p. m. Except Sunday.
Freight at.....7:00 p. m... " Sunday.
Freight at.....12:00 m... " Sunday.

JAMES JOHNSON, Agent.

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Accommodation leaves Cairo daily.....2:30 a. m.
Accommodation arrives daily (except Sunday).....11:00 a. m.

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Arrive at St. Louis.....7:20 p.m.
Leave East St. Louis.....8:45 a.m.
Arrive at Cairo.....4:50 p.m.

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Arrives at Vincennes.....12:09 "

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Arrives at Evansville.....3:50 p.m.

VIA INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Arrives at Indianapolis.....5:30 p. m.

VIA OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Arrives at North Vernon.....6:00 p.m.
Arrives at Cincinnati.....8:15 "
Arrives at Louisville.....8:10 "

CAIRO EXPRESS

Leaves Indianapolis.....6:30 a.m
Leaves Cincinnati.....7:00 "
Leaves Louisville.....7:10 "
Arrives at Vincennes.....1:45 p.m.
Leaves Vincennes.....2:00 "
Leaves Evansville.....9:20 a.m.
Arrives at Carmi.....4:45 p.m.
Arrives at Cairo.....9:40 "

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The Bulletin.

DOES TILDEN WANT TO FIGHT?

We have great confidence in the judgment and patriotism of Gov. Tilden, and we expect that, at the proper moment, he will speak the proper word, and ward off the danger of a civil war now so imminent. That he has been cheated out of the presidency we have no doubt; that the country believes this we are fully satisfied; and that there is in the senate enough honesty to give the high office to him we faintly hope. But if the senate should persist in its apparent determination to count Gov. Hayes into the presidency, right or wrong, will Gov. Tilden give the country over into the hands of a bloody civil war, or will he, by self-sacrifice that is scarcely to be expected in these days of corruption and unhallowed political ambition, restrain the turbulent elements of his party and permit the country to run on in peace? We know it has been said, and is daily being asserted, that to submit to the inauguration of Gov. Hayes is to abandon all hope of ever again having a fair election in this country; but this we do not believe. We have no doubt that, if Gov. Hayes accepts the presidency under the circumstances, he will be the last Republican president, and we also firmly believe that if the Democrats should resist his inauguration, in the event of his being declared elected by the president of the senate in joint session, that the republic will not survive the shock of the conflict of arms that will ensue. Out of it the union will either not emerge, or else will come as a consolidated empire, possibly bearing the form of a republic, but being in fact a despotism of the most pronounced kind. It is all very well to talk about the duty of freemen to resist oppression; but let us not forget that the oppression of which we now complain bears as heavily upon our opponents as upon us, and that they will in good time also weary of what we are now tired of, and that oppression cannot stand before a pronounced public sentiment. At this time the Democrats stand with right and justice on their side, but in a most embarrassing position. The men who are sustaining the outrages which we denounce, are men who when the secessionists struck at the union beared their breasts in leaden hail in its defense, while the men who would be our chief reliance in a fight over this stolen presidential election, would be the men of the south who attempted to destroy the union; who, after the war, attempted by vagrant laws to establish a kind of negro peonage on the ruins of African slavery; who resisted every movement to recognize "accomplished facts" by incorporating the three amendments into the constitution; who practiced ku-kluxism; and who now claim to have succeeded by the votes of the colored men of the South! These facts should never be permitted to get out of our minds, and we should be careful to remember that, however just may be our cause, the weakness of human nature that makes too many men prejudiced tools willing to do a wrong to a fellow-man because the fools hate him; will array the great majority of the Republicans of the war against the "Confederate Democrats;" will, in this way, unite the North again against the South, and bring about a repetition of the war of secession, with this added horror: that the South will be weaker in battle than it was because of the black enemy in its rear, and in the North wars of neighborhoods will prevail, and the sour apple tree will be used as a scaffold upon which will be executed thousands of victims of the justice of Judge Lynch and the mercy of King Riot. The peace of Warsaw is is preferable to this, whatever may be said by the hot-heads of the Democratic party. In the people we have yet a great measure of confidence. They sometimes wander into error, but upon second sober thought they usually act with wisdom. Now they are excited, and the lamentable spectacle of good and honest Republicans endorsing the iniquity of the Louisiana returning board is forced upon our attention—the sad fact is apparent to all calm-minded men of an administration using the army to make an election successful, and to overthrow state legislatures and threaten one of the houses of congress. To see these things and not raise the cry of a French enthusiast building barricades in the name of liberty, or of a Mexican revolutionists shouting: "Down with the pretender!" requires much moral courage; but patriotism demands that this shall be done at this time. It particularly demands this of the Democrats, who are the aggrieved party; and it assures them that, in good time, if they now act with wisdom, and pass by the temptation to strike at their political enemy, they will be gloriously vindicated in the near future and their praise be spoken by the history of this eventful time. Upon Gov. Tilden rests a grave responsibility, and he may now make himself a name that will be as illustrious as that of Washington. That he will act wisely and patriotically we sincerely hope.

THE Southern Democrats in congress have more sense than those of the North. Lamar and Ben Hill are cool-headed; Randall and Fernando Wood are as hot-headed as Baron Von Palm was in the crematory oven that reduced him to ashes the other day.

THE SITUATION—OUR POSITION.

We hope the best, but we fear the worst.

On the face of the electoral returns, not taking into consideration the Cronin vote, Mr. Hayes is elected; but, counting the Cronin vote, Mr. Tilden is elected.

The Republicans, and not a few Democrats, believe that the Cronin vote ought not to be counted. The Democrats, and a few Republicans, believe that the Louisiana vote ought not to be counted.

The Republicans and Democrats who object to the counting of the Cronin vote for Tilden, do so because they know that a majority of the people of Oregon prefer Mr. Hayes to Mr. Tilden for president. The Democrats and Republicans who object to the counting of the votes of Louisiana for Hayes, do so because they believe that a majority of the people of those states prefer Mr. Tilden to Mr. Hayes for president.

There can be no doubt about Oregon. It is a Hayes state; and whatever may be said about the right of Gov. Grover to give Mr. Cronin a certificate of election as elector, no one can deny that the majority of the people of that state did not want him to be one of their electors. In fairness, Mr. Hayes ought to have the vote of Oregon.

In so far as the vote of Lousiana is concerned, the condition of the matter is as follows:

On the 7th of November the people of that state voted for presidential electors. On the face of the returns, at the close of the election, the Tilden electors had majorities ranging from 6,300 for the lowest, to 8,657 for the highest. These returns were sent up to the capital, and put into the hands of the returning board of the State, which it is claimed had authority to canvass the votes and ascertain and declare the result. This board went behind the returns, and, wiping out the majorities for the Tilden electors, gave to the Hayes electors a majority ranging from 4,626 for the lowest, to 4,712 for the highest. This was done by throwing out 11,650 Democratic votes, and 1,755 Republican votes, against the legality of which votes not a word had been urged. The Democrats denounce this action of the board. The Republicans applaud it. The Democrats denounce it because they declare it falsifies the wishes of the majority of the people of Louisiana. The Republicans applaud it, because they say it really gave expression to wishes of a majority of the people of that state.

We believe that if the Republicans are right in the assertion they make in this regard, the vote of Louisiana ought to be counted for Hayes; and, we have no doubt, that all honest Republicans will agree with us in saying, that, if the Democrats are right in the assertion they make in regard to the matter, the vote of Louisiana ought to be counted for Tilden.

The Democrats may say, that the question is already decided; that the returns from the several voting places of the state prove the state to be for Tilden, and that only the military despotism of the administration could have prevented that result from being announced. The Republicans may reply, that the majority of the voters of the state are clearly in favor of Hayes, and that only the bulldozing despotism of the Democrats could have prevented them from expressing their preference at the polls. "But you have got no right to go behind the returns, and inquire whether intimidation was practiced by Democrats at the different polling places; the face of the returns must control in the first instance, and then let the legality of the election be tested in the courts," say the Democrats. The Republicans retort: "You have no right, according to your own doctrine, to go behind the returns from the state to the president of the senate, and ascertain whether the returning board acted illegally or dishonestly; the face of the returns, as sent up from the state, must control in the first instance, and then let the future take care of itself."

So, after all, we come out of the same hole into which we entered. If the Democrats can go behind the returns from the state, why may not the Republicans go behind the returns from the parishes?

We therefore come down to the bed rock question: "Are the majority of the voters of Louisiana Hayes or Tilden men?" This is the question that congress must decide. We hope it has enough wisdom to decide it in a manner satisfactory to the people. If the investigation of the committee now in Louisiana shall furnish evidence amounting to proof that there was a fair and free election in that state, there will be, we shall continue to believe until facts crowd out the belief, enough honest Republicans in the senate to give the state to Mr. Tilden or else throw out its vote. If, on the other hand, the investigation should show that the Democrats carried the state by bulldozing despotism, there will be enough honest and patriotic Democrats, we shall continue to believe until we know the contrary, to stand by the declaration of the vote of the state for Hayes, and to aid in putting down any hot-headed movement that any hot-headed Democrats may make.

THE Illinois state building on the centennial grounds was sold to Mr. William Strong, who will remove it to his farm on the Pennsylvania railroad near Philadelphia.

A SENSIBLE FINANCIAL PROPOSITION.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, has introduced into the senate a bill "for the redemption of greenbacks." It provides that from and after its enactment the United States shall receive legal tender notes at par in payment of import duties and all other dues and revenues of every kind. Numerous bills of this kind have been introduced into congress at every session during the past eight years, but they have been laid aside by the immediate resumptionists who claim that the enactment of such a bill would delay resumption. How? The men who oppose the measure admit that it would bring greenbacks to par, but they assert it would do so by reducing the price of gold instead of by increasing the value of the greenback. This is stuff. If impost duties and all other dues and revenues were receivable in greenbacks there would not, it is true, be as much demand for gold, but its value would therefore be no less. The demand for greenbacks would be greater, and this fact would soon, combined with the decreased demand for gold and the fact that the government had ceased to discredit its own paper, increase the value of the paper and wipe out the premium on gold. But the Republicans, being under the control of the gold party, will not accept the Cameron proposition, and we regret to say that not a few Democrats, worshippers of the golden calf, will also refuse to advocate it.

DIDN'T LIE.

One of the head-lines in the BULLETIN of yesterday was: "The President Proves to be the Boss Liar of the Country." This was at the head of Mr. Hewitt's letter concerning the interview he had with the president in relation to the South Carolina legislature. The head-line thundered more than the text justified. It got into our columns without our knowledge or consent. We endeavor to be exactly fair in our treatment of the Republican party, and of all men in opposition to whom we stand. We particularly deprecate at this time the bandying of insulting epithets. In our opinion the Republicans have greatly outraged the ballot-box at the South, and have endangered the republic by the use of the army, but we cannot bring ourself to believe that any good can result at this time from denouncing the president as a common liar. Particularly are such epithets to be deprecated when they are based upon no foundation. The president did not lie to Mr. Hewitt, and that gentleman is careful to inform the public that he did not.

LET US UNITE.

If Alexander and Pulaski counties were consolidated the people of the two counties would have reason to rejoice in the fact. Now neither county can pay the expenses of its government, but if they were consolidated a levy of taxes less than the constitution permits would pay all the county expenses and leave money in the treasury. If there were a prospect of either of the counties increasing rapidly in population we would not be in favor of consolidation, but there is no such prospect. Indeed, we have no doubt that a continuance of the present condition of affairs will have a tendency to prevent a rapid, if it does not prevent all, increase of population. People will not settle in a high-taxed community, and certainly neither Pulaski nor Alexander county can hope to rejoice in low taxes under the present condition of its affairs. Consolidation will knock off a considerable amount of taxation, and it will give to the new county the ability to develope its rescources and accumulate wealth within its borders.

GOV. HAYES is in good health and spirits and declares his conviction that he has been fairly and legally elected. He entertains a high opinion of the Louisiana returning board, and thinks that Congressman Banning, who wants an official investigation into the antecedents of Wells, president of the R. B., ought to be squelched.

COL. BOB INGERSOLL, in a speech at Peoria, on the 8th inst., declared his desire for another war. He asserted that a Democratic president should never be inaugurated peaceably. Bloody Bob is far more eloquent than sensible.

Chancery Notice.

State of Illinois, County of Alexander—Circuit Court of Alexander county, January Term, A. D., 1877.

Henry Whitcamp vs. Ella Reid, Andrew Reid, Mary Stubbs, Zephaniah Stubbs, Rosa Burress and William Huse, in Chancery.

To Zephaniah Stubbs one of the above named defendants. Affidavit having been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, that you Zephaniah Stubbs, on due inquiry cannot be found, you are hereby notified that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the 23d day of August, A.D. 1876, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1876, as is by law required, and that said summons was returned as to you "not found."

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Zephaniah Stubbs, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Alexander County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the city of Cairo, in said county, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1877, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

REUBEN S. YOCUM, Clerk.
FISHER & WHEELER, Complainant's Solicitors.
November 18, A. D., 1876. oaw-4w

LAWYERS.

JOHN H. MULKEY, Attorney at Law. CAIRO, ILLINOIS. OFFICE: At residence on Ninth Street, betwee Washington avenue and Walnut Street.

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St. Charles Hotel, CAIRO, ILLS.

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CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, opened May 10th, and will close November 10th, 1876. All the nations of the world and all the states and territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace 450 acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing $5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

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Is the most direct, convenient and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains too and from Philadelphia will pass through a grand Centennial depot, which the company has erected at the main entrance to the Exhibition grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the only line running direct to the Centennial buildings. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie without change.

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The eating stations on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

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Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Joseph McKenzie and his wife did, on the 19th day of August, 1873, execute, acknowledge and deliver to me a certain deed of trust, now of record in the recorder's office of Alexander County, in book Q of trust deeds at page 276, and also did on the 3rd day of October, 1873, in like manner execute, acknowledge and deliver to me another deed of trust, now of record in the recorder's office of said Alexander County, in book Q of trust deeds at page 279, both of which were given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by the said Joseph McKenzie to Mary J. McDonald. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note, now, therefore, I give notice that by virtue of the power given me by said deed of trust, I will on the 18th day of January, 1877, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the court house door in the city of Cairo, County of Alexander and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lots, situated in said city of Cairo, to wit: Lots thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block fifty-three (53), being the same, granted, bargained and sold to me in trust, as aforesaid, by said deed of trust. The purchaser will be entitled to a deed immediately. Dated December 13th, 1876.

JAMES Y. CLEMSON, Trustee.
SAMUEL P. WHEELER, Attorney for Trustee. w-5t

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Lampert, deceased—

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Daniel Lampert, late of the County of Alexander, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of Alexander County, at the court house in Cairo, in said County, at the January Term, on the Third Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 22d day of November, A. D., 1876. MARGARET LAMPERT, 11-30-w-6t. Administratrix.

JACOB WALTER, BUTCHER

—AND—

Dealer in Fresh Meat

EIGHTH STREET,

Between Washington and Commercial Avenues, adjoining Nagy's.

KEEPS for sale the best Beef, Pork, Mutton Veal, Lamb, Sausage, &c., and is prepared to serve families in an acceptable manner.