THE DAILY BULLETIN.

EVERY MORNING (MONDAYS EXCEPTED).

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CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

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DAILY.

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One month	1 00

WEEKLY.

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Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

Letters and communications should be addressed "Cairo Bulletin, Cairo, Illinois."

JNO. H. OBERLY, General Manager.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Only Morning Daily in Southern Illinois.

Thos. Nally, Editor.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
EDWARD L. CRONKRITE, of Stephenson.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL M. ETTER, of McLean.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION,
JACOB O. CHANCE, of Marion.

FOR CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURT, SOUTHERN GRAND DIVISION,
JOHN Q. HARMAN, of Alexander.

FOR CONGRESS—EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
W. J. ALLEN, of Jackson.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES—FIFTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
T. W. HALLIDAY, of Alexander.
T. T. ROBINSON, of Jackson.

DEMOCRATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HON. D. T. LINEGAR

will address the people at—

Lockwood's Grove, Jackson county, Saturday, August 24.

Grand Chain, Pulaski county, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Hodges Park, Alexander county, Friday, Aug. 30.

Vienna, Saturday, Aug. 31.

HON. WILLIAM J. ALLEN.

Democratic nominee for Congress, will speak to the people at the following places:

Camp Creek Church, Jackson County, Thursday night, August 22.

Ava, Jackson County, Friday night, Aug. 23.

De Soto, Jackson County, Saturday night, Aug. 24.

Ullin, Pulaski County, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Mound City, Pulaski County, Wednesday night, Aug. 28.

Grand Chain, Pulaski County, Thursday Aug. 29.

Hodges Park, Alexander County, Friday, Aug. 30.

McClure's school-house, Alexander County, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31.

East Cape Girardeau, Alexander county, Saturday night, Aug. 31.

Gorgonda, Pope county, Friday, September 6.

Clay Mines, Pope county, Saturday, September 7.

HON. E. B. WATKINS

will address the people at the following times and places

McClure's school-house, Alexander county, Saturday afternoon, August 31.

East Cape Girardeau, Saturday night, August 31.

HON. WM. HARTZELL AND COL. R. R. TOWNES

will address the people at the following times and places.

Metropolis, Massac county, Thursday, Aug. 29.

New Columbia, Massac county, Friday, Aug. 30.

Vienna, Jackson county, Saturday, Aug. 31.

HON. F. E. ALBRIGHT

will address the people at the following times and places

Lockard's Grove, Union county, Saturday, Aug. 24

Ullin, Pulaski county, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

MR. JOHN H. OBERLY

will address the people at the following times and places:

Tuesday evening, August 21.

Marion, Williamson county, Saturday, September 7th.

Carbondale, Jackson county, Monday, September 9.

DuQuoin, Perry county, Tuesday, September 10.

Chester, Randolph county, Thursday, September 12.

By order of the Congressional Committee.

August 10, 1878.

THE omission of the board of health proceedings of yesterday from our columns this morning, is due to a request of the board of health officials to withhold their publication.

KEARNEY and Thomas are great men, because their minds sometimes run in the same channel. Kearney stole bodily his "white-plumed Navarre of debate," from Tom Fitch of Nevada, while Thomas slightly paraphrases Ingersoll when he talks of "tearing from the face of Democracy the mask of treason."

THE BULLETIN's exposure of the Republican National lie about Judge Allen's unpaid taxes has had the effect of silencing his traducers. The Radical papers throughout the district dare not publish it, for they know that any attempt to answer it would cover them with shame—supposing they have any left in their compositions.

IT is a fine commentary on the wisdom of Illinois law-makers, that in the enactment of quarantine regulations, and in the enumeration of the powers conferred on the state board of health, there is nowhere to be found a penalty for refusing to obey these particular laws. Of course they become worthless and ineffectual just the moment a disposition is shown to resist their enforcement.

WE hope our board of health will lead Dr. Rauch to plainly understand that if he wishes us to quarantine for the benefit of the state, the state must pay for it. About this there should be no difference of opinion. The purpose of his patronizing dispatches and his palaver before the board are too transparent to longer deceive. He wants to use the fiddler, but declines to pay his share for the music.

JUDGE BAKER will resign the Circuit Judgeship in a few days and Gov. Cullom will, it is believed, fill the vacancy in time to permit the new incumbent to open court here next month. The Appellate Judgeship will be filled by the supreme court in October at Ottawa. Speculation is still rife among lawyers as to who will succeed Judge Baker, but the drift of opinion narrows it down to Harker, of Johnson, Brown, of Pulaski, and McCartney, of Massac, with the chances in favor of the gentleman from Vienna.

MR. D. T. LINEGAR delivered an exceedingly able political address in Turner Hall last night. It was exhaustive. Through it ran a fine vein of patriotism. He reviewed the histories of the two great organizations now appealing to the citizen for his suffrage, and thoroughly discussed the financial issues. His treatment of the labor troubles of the country was strong, original in manner, and indicated much thought and study. THE BULLETIN will at an early day have the pleasure of laying the speech in extenso before its readers.

DESPITE contradictions many believe that Attorney General Devens will quit the Cabinet, not because of dissatisfaction with the Administration, but because he prefers a different kind of life. It is said he would like to fill the vacancy caused by the death of that upright Judge, Ether Shepley, of the Circuit Court of the United States. Many worse selections could be made. The retirement of Mr. Devens would give Mr. Hayes an opportunity to fill the measure of his own unpopularity by making Stanley Mathews Attorney General, and it is likely he would make the appointment.

WILL Capt. Thomas to-night, after he gets through "tearing from the face of Democracy the mask of treason," answer these questions: Is he in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes? Is he in favor of the repeal of the resumption act? Is he in favor of paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks? No dodging, captain. The people are anxious to have you define your individual views on these questions. They will be better able then to judge of your position and that of your party. All Democrats should turn out to hear him. It will confirm them in their faith.

IT is when a Republican orator attempts to answer one of the campaign speeches of Gov. Hendricks he thinks it is the easiest thing imaginable, but before he gets through he is as thoroughly convinced as his hearers are that he didn't know what he had attempted. The Governor's speeches this campaign are full of sound sense, are judicious, and must have a great effect. The same may be said of Thurman's in Ohio, though he is perhaps more effective in the Senate than on the stump. There are indications that the bottom is dropping out of Republicanism in Indiana and Ohio.

THAT was a strong expression of General Butler, when some one complained that Kearney's speeches were coarse and violent, "would you have the man" said the General "groan in melody." General Butler appreciates the condition to which bad and extravagant government has brought the poor of Massachusetts. He sees, as any one may see, that a few years more of high taxation, depressed business, protection to monopolies, investment of the people's money in costly, impracticable and unproductive works, and class legislation, will make it impossible for poor men to live in the old "Commonwealth" except inside of her poor houses. He demands in advance that they shall not be compelled to "groan in melody." Fully as unreasonable things are demanded of them to-day, and it is this that makes the people crowd around a course and brutal man like Kearney. Any promise, no matter how vague or unintelligible, is better to them than the cold certainty of starvation.

THE Chicago Times of the 20th says:

The yellow fever scare at Cairo continues unabated, although no cases have yet appeared there.

There is no yellow fever scare in Cairo, nor has there been except in the minds of a few officials who have been swelled with the importance of their positions and imagine they see Bronze John lurking in every object—animate and inanimate. No case of yellow fever ever originated in Cairo, and although during thirty-five years and over many cases have been put off here the disease never assumed the form of contagion. The older citizens have absolute faith in our peculiar atmospheric conditions, believing they are unavorable to the spread of fever—malarial or otherwise. Although a contrary impression prevails, there is no city on the continent of its size where there is less sickness from fever. Our vital statistics prove this beyond all doubt. We also stand ready to prove that there are few healthier localities any where than the spot selected by Dickens to slander the people of a whole country.

WE have received the following:

CAIRO, ILLS., August 19, 1878.

EDITOR BULLETIN: What does Senator Thurman mean in his speech where he says this:

"The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but in the case of a bank note this rule is reversed. The note is a debt due by the bank, but, instead of paying interest upon it, the bank is authorized to loan it as money, and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege that no one else enjoys. It draws interest upon its own indebtedness, and this privilege of the national banks brings them an annual income of probably twenty millions of dollars."

READER.

He means just this: A party wishes to go into the national banking business. If he wishes to issue ninety thousand dollars of his individual notes to bank on, he purchases $100,000 in bonds and deposits it with the government as security for the redemption of his notes. The bonds he buys are exempt from taxation. They represent his indebtedness, and yet it is a debt upon which he draws six per cent. interest in gold. It is plain to be seen that in addition to this six per cent. interest which he derives from the board, he also has the use of $90,000 circulation which the bonds guarantee. This enables him to transact a banking business, and he loans this $90,000 out at rates ranging from 8 per cent. annually to 1½ per cent. a month in some instances. It is thus seen that the National banks, as Senator Thurman succinctly states, enjoy special privileges—privileges that no one else enjoys. They draw interest upon their own indebtedness, and this privilege brings them, in official figures, twenty-one million dollars. On this subject the Democratic party of this state, in its platform, declares in its eighth plank that

It is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills to circulate as money, and a right which ought not to be exercised by any state or corporation.

And in the tenth plank demands:

The national bank notes should be retired, and instead of them should be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes.

The Republicans in their platform have shirked this issue. The cowardly policy which seems to have possessed that party of late years exhibited itself at Springfield, and the leaders of the party contented themselves with dealing in generalities on the financial question. One of the planks relating to finance defends the measures of the Republican party in congress on the finances, and of course it includes the laws creating and perpetuating the National bank monopoly. In no Republican platform will be found a word against the privileged banks, or a protest against a continuance of what is nothing short of the robbery of the tax-payers of this country of $21,000,000 annually. The Democratic party demands that the national bank currency that costs the people the above sum in interest shall be replaced by greenbacks upon which there is no interest. The Democratic party goes to the people with a clean record on this, as on every other financial measure which has originated in congress since in 1862. Each financial measure of the Republican party, which time has developed into a fraud and a wrong was opposed at its inception by the Democratic party, and the records will show it.

THE following dispatch was received by Mayor Winter last night:

"Continue quarantine. It is not alone a sanitary necessity, but one of commercial economy. Will be with you again in a few days. You have escaped better than any other place of the same exposure.

JOHN H. RAUCH."

No one here has seriously thought of abandoning our quarantine. It is recognized as a sound sanitary measure and will be continued so long as the necessity for it exists. But quarantine should not be necessarily a blockade, and it was herein that our board of health made a mistake. Quarantine regulations that will prohibit the landing of boats from the infected districts for a certain time—a time that will allow for the incubation and development of the disease—and a rigid inspection of all boats, no matter from what direction, and of trains from the south of us, will answer every purpose of protection that a blockade could give, without its vexations, its partialities, and its admitted illegality. We think it safe to say that our board of health will give us such quarantine regulations. In common with it and the city council the people of this city have been disposed to extend every courtesy to Dr. Rauch, representing here the state board of health. His advice has always been listened to and his suggestions often adopted. In this quarantine matter he represents the state, and except through the courtesy we have mentioned, was not entitled to even a voice in our local board of health. But he has used the privilege extended to him for the interests of the state. Chicago and other cities have become alarmed and seek protection against the invasion of the scourge at our hands and at our expense, and thanks to the efforts of Dr. Rauch they have received it. We do not know what that gentleman's views on "commercial economy" may be, but submit that it is not unfair to characterize them as peculiar, when he urges us to isolate ourselves from the world that Chicago and other cities in the state which suffer little in dollars and cents may be rendered safe from disease at the expense of somebody else. The following dispatch, sent from Chicago on the 17th inst., shows how the Chicago authorities feel about the scare:

CHICAGO, August 17, 1878.—J. H. RAUCH, M. D., President State Board of Health, care Horace Wardner, M. D., 111 Commercial avenue, Cairo: Trunk of clothing of man dead of yellow fever in New Orleans received here yesterday. I have destroyed it. Two car loads of bananas loaded at New Orleans from boat from Havana, infected with yellow fever, now en route over Illinois Central, consigned to Chicago. I have ordered them back fifteen miles. Party of Italians, with their baggage, reached South State street from New Orleans, via Illinois Central, last night. Is it possible for you to prevent this?

OSCAR C. DE WOLF,
Commissioner of Health.

We have been quarantining through north-bound trains at the expense of this city for the protection of the state. These trains, freight and passenger, could have been transferred to this side and sent North without danger to us. But this was prohibited in the interest of and for the protection of the state. When the state was asked, through Dr. Rauch, to contribute to the payment of the expense of maintaining the quarantine it went down into its pocket and gave altogether the sum of $35, when the expense to this city has been double that amount every day of the quarantine. The board of health owe it to themselves and to the people to see to it that Dr. Rauch uses us no longer to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. If the state board of health wants a blockade maintained or even a rigid quarantine let it pay for it, and no longer saddle the expense of it upon a small community illy able to afford it. We want no lessons in "commercial economy" from Dr. Rauch, or from Chicago. What we do want is backbone and cool judgment in our board of health. Let them proceed, keeping the interests of Cairo only before their eyes. Dr. Rauch represents the state outside of Cairo, and let him look to its interests. The board should meet this morning and settle this matter once for all, and, having marked out a policy stick to it.

THE resolution of the Democratic state convention declaring in favor of the repeal of the acts of congress authorizing the removal of causes from the state courts is one of great importance to the people and should receive their candid and thoughtful attention. So much wrong has been done under these acts of congress that it has claimed the attention of the Democratic conventions of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—and if these laws are not repealed or greatly modified it will in the next presidential campaign claim the attention of the nation. Taking away from the federal courts the power to take cases out of the State courts is in no sense taking away from the federal courts a jurisdiction that rightfully belongs to them. It is essentially a local, not a national matter. The growing power of the Federal Courts is alarming, and threatening rights of the people. Mr. R. W. Townshend, member of Congress from the 19th congressional district of Illinois, introduced into the present congress a bill to repeal these laws. It went to the judiciary committee of the house. The judiciary committee reported a bill simply amending the laws. Mr. Townshend moved to amend by substituting his bill repealing the laws, and pending the amendment he made a speech that should be read by every voter in the State and if our Democratic State Central Committee have not already done so we would like to suggest that there is some excellent campaign matter in this speech. We regret that we have not space for the full speech and can only give extracts. Speaking to his amendment Mr. Townshend said: "This law of removal is un-American in its tendencies. It is stealthily introducing beneath the foundation of our present constitutional form of Government a lever by which the advocates of centralization may overturn and revolutionize the government of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, and in lieu thereof establish the government which Hamilton and John Adams sought to fashion for us. That law has already nearly demolished the independence of the state judiciary and threatens to destroy their very existence. It disturbs the constitutional balance of the Government, and may bring on a conflict between the state and federal judicial power which will tax the patience of the people and the wisdom of the ablest statesmen to the utmost in order to save the country from violence and civil war. It has inflicted much inconvenience and great expense upon the people often defeating the ends of justice by practically placing it beyond the reach of the weak and the poor. It has inundated the federal courts with a flood of cases far beyond their capacity to adjudicate. It has heavily increased the burden of taxation in a period of direful distress. If I have correctly stated the effect of the law, can any conscientious and intelligent representative of the people hesitate to vote for its repeal? I am sensible of the fact that we should approach the discussion of questions affecting the judiciary system entirely free from sectional and partisan bias, and should fully realize that we are the chosen representatives and lawmakers for the whole Union; that our enactments are to effect the peace and welfare of every locality and every class under our flag. If we are solemly impressed with this responsibility, we are prepared to take into consideration with coolness and deliberation questions which may produce the greatest good to the greatest number. The past reveals to us that he who advocates most effectively maintenance of the constitutional balance of our government, preserving the energies of each branch, does in the largest degree promote liberty, order and peace. I am as ready as any one to concede and defend the rightful and constitutional powers of the federal courts, and do reverentially bow to all their decisions whenever they deserve homage, and I entertain high admiraiton for the great minds who have illuminated the federal judiciary. When acting in its rightful sphere, none shall be permitted to yield more willing reverence for its decrees or be a more zealous friend of its legitimate authority than myself. The Federal government is supported by three independent pillars: the legislative, executive and judicial. If either be ruthlessly thrown down, the grand fabric will fall. While resting on its proper basis each supports the other and renders the whole strong enough to resist any assault."

THE GOLDEN RULE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal of Tuesday.

The steamer Golden Rule, which has been for the past three days reported on the way up the river between Cairo and Louisville with a large number of yellow fever cases on board, arrived at the foot of Fourth street at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mayor Jacob and Dr. Lloyd boarded the vessel in the canal and found to their surprise that there were three men prostrated with intermittent fever, with not a case of yellow fever on board.

"JUSTICE AT LAST."

State Gazette.

Under this caption the Journal of this city publishes a playful editorial from THE CAIRO BULLETIN upon the editor of this paper. We suppose the inference to be drawn from this is that the Journal company have at last had justice done them by a Democratic paper, but the tax-payers of Illinois, to whom this company stand justly indebted at least a hundred thousand dollars, will not accept it until they have made a restitution of the money plundered from the state treasury, or suffer the penalty of the law like other thieves.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN PORTER'S CREW DYING OFF.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 19.—The broken arm of the rock shaft of the ill-fated steamer John Porter was repaired Sunday at the machine shop of Enos Hill & Co., they working all day for that purpose, but the terror-stricken engineers refused to take the boat out, and she has laid at her mooring, about a mile below town, until this afternoon, when the board of health officers compelled her to drop down below the island, about three miles from town, and stationed a strong guard over her to prevent any one leaving the boat.

Charles Degelman, engineer of Pittsburg, died last night, and Wm. Kochler, roustabout, of Pomeroy, died this morning. There are ten cases on board, three of which are very bad and will hardly live through the night. Among the sick is Capt. John Bickerstaff.

QUERY.—Why will men smoke common tobacco when they can buy Marburg Bros. "Seal of North Carolina" at the same price?

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE NO. 24.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUING OF $570,000 OF NEW BONDS TO FUND AND RETIRE OUTSTANDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CAIRO, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878.

WHEREAS, under an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act relating to county and city debts' and to provide for the payment thereof by taxation in such counties and cities," approved February 13, 1869, and to amend the title thereof," approved and in force April 25, 1877; and in pursuance of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance providing for the holding of a special election and submission of the question of issuing bonds under the act therein named," approved June 8th, 1878, a special election was held in said city of Cairo on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1878, pertinently to the legal voters of said city the question of issuing new bonds as hereinafter provided, and where as at such election a majority of the votes cast were for issuing the bonds as in said ordinance and hereinafter also specified. Now, therefore to pursuance of the said act and vote authorizing the issuing of said bonds,

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Cairo:

SECTION 1. That under and in pursuance of the act and vote aforesaid, there shall be issued by said city Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Dollars of new bonds. Which said bonds shall consist of 140 bonds, numbered 1 to 140, of the denomination of $1000 each; 200 bonds numbered 141 to 340, of the denomination of $500 each; 200 bonds numbered 341 to 540, of the denomination of $100 each; and 300 bonds numbered 541 to 840, of the denomination of $50 each, making a total of 840 bonds, of the aggregate amount of $570,000, being about 50 per centum of the sum total of all the outstanding bonds proposed to be retired. All of said new bonds to bear date of July 1, 1878, and draw interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from date until paid, both principal and interest to be payable at the First National Bank of New York, in the City and State of New York, in semi-annual installments, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, after date of such bonds and running through a period of 19½ years, as follows, to wit: Eight equal semi-annual installments of 4 per cent of the face of said bonds for and during the first four years; 30 equal semi-annual installments of 5 per cent of the face of said bonds for and during the next 15 years; and one final installment of the remainder of principal and interest of said bonds at the end of said 19½ years; each and all of said installments to be evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds, and payable only upon presentation and surrender of such coupons; and said bonds to be also surrendered and discharged upon payment of said coupons for final installments.

SEC. 2. The said bonds in said first section authorized shall be prepared by and printed under the direction of the finance committee of the city of Cairo, shall then be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk of said city, and the seal of said city affixed thereto, and delivered over to said finance committee.

SEC. 3. Said finance committee shall receive and take charge of said bonds, so signed, executed and delivered as aforesaid, and place the same for safe keeping and for the purposes for which issued with some responsible banking house or trust company within the state of Illinois, with full power and authority to use and deliver said bonds as shall from time to time be ordered by said finance committee, for the purposes specified in said ordinance and vote aforesaid, to wit: the sale thereof to raise money to purchase or retire any or all legal outstanding bonds of said city, or in effecting exchange or funding of such outstanding bonds.

SEC. 4. Said new bonds, nor any of them, nor the proceeds thereof, shall not be sold or used for any purpose whatsoever other than for the purchase or retiring of, or in exchange for the legal outstanding bonds of said city as aforesaid.

Approved August 20th, 1878.

HENRY WINTER, Mayor City of Cairo.

Attest:
J. B. PHILLIS, City Clerk.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PADS.

HOLMAN'S

LIVER PADS

—A T—

BARCLAYS'

Drug Stores,

Ohio Levee and
Washington Avenue.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

GOLDSTINE & ROSENWATER.

The largest wholesale and retail Dry Goods and Clothing House in this City; are receiving new Goods daily and are offering great bargains in the most handsome lines of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and MATTINGS; Silks, Cashmeres, Lourettes, and a great many other new styles of Dress Goods, Fans, Etc.; in fact in every department of their business, they cordially invite the public to call and see their stock.

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Cairo, Illinois.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE. Exchange sold and bought. Interest paid in the Savings Department. Collections made and all business promptly attended to.

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OFFICE IN CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Cairo, Illinois.

INTEREST paid on deposits March 1st and September 1st. Interest not withdrawn is added immediately to the principal of the deposits, thereby giving them compound interest.

☞ Children and married women may deposit money and no one else can draw it.

WALTER HYSLOP, TREASURER.

DYEING AND RENOVATING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES

CAN BE BEAUTIFULLY

DYED OR REPAIRED

At a Trifling Expense—C. O. D.

CHAS. SHELLEY, NO. 30 EIGHTH ST.

☞ Ladies and Gents' old hats made new.