

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

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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 to E. A. Burnett, Cairo, Illinois.

Live Stock and Agriculture.

Young cows do not give as rich milk as do those of mature age. A lean cow gives poor milk and a fat one rich milk.

Keep sheep dry under foot. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let sheep stand or lie in mud and water.

A farmer of experience in wool-growing says there is more money in growing wool at even twenty cents per pound than loaning money at ten per cent. interest.

Wintering bees in cellars seems to be an improvement over wintering them outside. The bees consume less honey, have less loss, and are healthier in the end.

Pear blight has in several instances been arrested in affected trees by syringing them with a weak solution of potash, and in some cases it has proved a preventative when applied to the healthy trees.

Both for its effect upon fattening and upon health a small amount of wood ashes should be given to swine. The food without this is rich in phosphoric acid, but has little lime, and the equivalent should be thus supplied.

One reason why our wheat crops are only about half as much per acre as in England is because the British farmer employs sheep as grain-growers, while with us sheep are only considered as wool or mutton makers.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of stables and pens. To insure the health and comfort of animals they must be kept dry and warm, and have plenty of light, as well as pure air and water.

To get a gear wheel off a shaft, upon which it has been shrunk, take it to the foundry and pour some melted iron around the hub, and it will heat and expand so quickly there will be no time for the shaft to get hot, and the gear will come off easily.

A lady correspondent of the Country Gentleman claims that by dipping the joint or fleshy end of turkey, geese or chicken wings into a strong solution of copperas they are made most proof, as well as more durable than when treated in the ordinary way.

To pinch off the tip of a shoot is not to produce a shock, but to change, not to impede, but to send the flow of the sap in other directions, by which the fruit is benefited, while the leaf power is not materially interfered with, the auxiliary leaves affording the needful supply.

Farmers should endeavor to sell as little as possible of that which comes from the soil, and as much as possible of that which comes from the atmosphere. Butter and fat stock sold will improve a farm, while cheese, milk, and lean stock sold will keep the farm lean unless manure or fertilizers are bought.

An English ivy grown in the house should be trained in such a manner that it may be taken down at least once a week, and be carried to the kitchen sink or other appropriate place, and there receive a good syringing of its foliage. More frequently it may be sponged, and it will repay by its beautiful appearance and helpfulness the extra care bestowed upon it.

In Denmark, in the management of the dairy, rape cake, oats and wheat bran are reckoned as first-class butter foods, palm-nut cake and barley is second-class food, while linsed cake, peas and rye are placed in the third-class. By the employment of first and second class foods, with cut straw, hay and roots, an abundance of excellent butter is produced throughout the winter.

Historical Items.

Slavery was abolished in Spain in 1820. Sir Walter Raleigh was executed in 1618. Cicero, Rome's greatest orator, was born 106 B. C.

The colon, in printing, does not occur before 1490. Locke, the great English metaphysician, died in 1704.

A sea-fisher was an officer in the household of Edward III. In 1474 William Caxton introduced printing into England.

The Prussian monarchy was declared established in 1701. An air gun was made for Henry IV. in Normandy in 1488.

The order of the garter was instituted in 1348 by Edward III. The first Russian embassy arrived in London in February, 1567.

James I. introduced the unicorn into the English coat of arms. Prof. S. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph was born in 1791.

The first Scotch martyr to the reformation was brought to the stake in 1527. Chaucer received a pitcher of wine every day from the cellar of Edward III.

Charles Martel, who defeated the Saracens in the battle of Tours, 732, died in 741. Calling the hours by watchmen is a custom said to have had its rise in Germany.

What They Eat in Japan.

M. T. Van Buren, our Consul General at Japan, presents in a Blue Book some interesting facts in regard to the food of the Japanese people. With a population of 30,000,000, there is to be found in the whole country but little more than 1,000,000 head of cattle. Of these only 600,000 can be considered fit for food.

Therefore, there are but 2 head of cattle for each 100 people, whereas in the United States we have for 100 mouths 73 cattle to fill them. Japan slaughters, however, 30,000 head of cattle, more than one-half of which is eaten by the foreign population, the rest being consumed by the Japanese navy and army.

Mutton and pork are, outside of the treaty ports, almost unknown. Fish enters largely into the food of the people. Mr. Van Buren mentions that "cod, salmon, herring, mackerel, salmon trout, carp, eels, skate, mullet, catfish and plaice, are plentiful and cheap."

It is known that the Government has taken active measures in regard to fish-culture, and endeavors in every way to increase the products of the sea, sending for all American publications on these topics. The Consul states that "one-half of the people eat fish every day, one-quarter two or three times a week, and the balance perhaps once or twice a month."

It is their habit to eat a great many varieties of fish raw. But the Japanese are more essentially vegetarians than even the Chinese, and all the land and marine plants, with the tubers, seem to be placed under contribution. Among exceptional food plants, Mr. Van Buren mentions an acorn which grows on a small bush three or four feet high: "it has less sugar than the nut from the chestnut tree of America, but has the merit of being free from astringent and bitter qualities. Large quantities of these nuts are gathered, dried and eaten by the people in various ways."

This edible acorn would be worthy of introduction into this country. We hear a great deal about glucose and dextrose in the United States, and we find from Mr. Van Buren's report that the Japanese use in large quantity a substance which they call ame. "This is a preparation made from malted barley and rice or millet, the malt converting the starch of the rice or millet into dextrose and maltose, and the product varying from a thick sugar or honey up to a hard candy." This ame is sold at a low price, and its consumption is very large.

American Students at Gottingen. It may be noticed what encouragement the freedom and elasticity of the German university system give to foreigners in search of higher education. Great numbers of English and Scotch graduates are to be found in the different universities of Germany, continuing their studies from the point at which our own universities leave them.

An instance of a German graduate coming to Oxford or Cambridge to complete his education is scarcely a thing to think of, on record. But the most important and constant foreign element in the German universities is the American. For one American who comes to an English university probably three hundred go to Germany. In fact, the upperclass students in America hardly regard their education as complete till they have spent a year or two at a German university. At the larger universities, such as Berlin and Leipzig, there are always great numbers of Americans; but even at the comparatively small university of Gottingen there is a stable contingent.

The American colony, as they call themselves at Gottingen, have a regular organization. A book is kept, in which all new-comers are enrolled, and the colony is presided over by the American of longest standing, who is called "the Patriarch." It is his duty to look out for new arrivals from the States; assist them, if necessary, in finding lodgings, and introduce them to the colony. Every Saturday evening a "kneipe" meets in proper German student style, and hospitality is often extended, as I have recently gratefully to acknowledge, to Englishmen and other foreigners. The books of the colonist date from the early part of this century, and contain, among other illustrious names, that of Ralph Waldo Emerson.—Fraser's Magazine.

An Old-Fashioned School-Master. Says a writer in the Burlington Free Press: Mr. Lamb taught and lived in the basement room which Mr. Arthur's family had occupied. To assist his table he cultivated the spare ground of the lot west of the academy. It was in potatoes and vegetables, among which onions, which he affected, were conspicuous. One afternoon in the fall he and a big boy (Horatio Loomis) went out and gathered the onions. The harvest ended, they returned. The teacher immediately sliced a number of onions, and spread them upon the stove to roast. Very soon he picked up a roasted slice, and offered it as a treat to the boy. Although it is over fifty years ago I laugh as I see the erect form and curled lip of young Loomis, and hear his answer, "Roasted onion! No, thank you. I'd as leave eat a parched monkey."

Jonathan Lamb was a most ingenious, eccentric, and excessive whipper. For instance, one day, to expedite business, he put George (Governor Van Ness's son) and self, together with one or two other rats, as many as he could stick on, across his knees. Then, with each cut of a little rawhide, he whipped four at once. Such wholesale punishments were necessary under his system. Otherwise he might not have got through with his whippings. One of Mr. Lamb's favorite methods was to make a boy lie, back down, on the floor. Then lifting the culprit by his arms and legs—the extremities of which he bunched for the purpose—he swung him stern foremost, against the wall. When the boy had been thus sufficiently bumped he was sent to his seat. When a large boy was to be thus dealt with, he called on some big toy to assist. During the whipping process, he often stuffed his tongue well into his left cheek, seemingly to strengthen his efforts. Thus the left eye was shut tight, and the right eye severely opened. Tongue and eye being in line, punishment began. His appearance on such occasions was exceedingly ludicrous.

The New York police commissioners modestly ask for \$3,402,180 to run three thousand policemen during the year of grace 1882.

Got the Dollar.

He lectured on "Tobacco and its Pernicious Effects!" He told of the discovery of tobacco—how Sir Walter Raleigh had water thrown on him by his servant, who imagined his master was on fire when he saw the smoke coming from his mouth. All this and more he told in graphic terms. He then went on:

"Tobacco in its ordinary state—the plug—is a powerful poison. It will do what few other poisons will do. 'Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me show you an experiment. I will call from this audience a boy. We will take one who looks as though he never smoked.' 'John, come up here,' he called to a small boy, who looked the picture of innocent health, as though the foul weed had never touched his lips.

"John, did you ever smoke?" "No, sir," John replied, with a smile that was "childlike and bland."

"Now, John, you say you have never smoked. I'll give you a dollar if you will take this piece of tobacco as large as a pea, put it in your mouth, and chew it. Don't let one drop go down your throat; spit every drop into the spittoon, but keep chewing—don't stop, but chew steadily."

"Now, gentlemen, before he is done with that piece of tobacco as large as a pea, simply squeezing the juice out of it without swallowing one drop, he will lie there in a cold, death-like perspiration. You will put your fingers on his wrist and find no pulse; and so he will seem for two and three hours."

Innocent-looking John took a seat in a chair, and having the spittoon placed near him, put the piece of tobacco in his mouth and began to chew.

The audience by this time was very much interested. They craned their necks forward to get a glimpse of the boy lying there "in a cold and death-like perspiration" but they didn't. Not much.

He sat there with a calm and solemn smile, and chewed and spit, and spit and chewed. The lecturer at length said: "Ah, that was a mistake! I gave him a piece that was too mild; it should have been stronger," and he handed the boy another pill.

The boy took it contentedly. In fact he seemed to enjoy it as much as though it had been strawberries and cream or green apples. His jaws worked like a stone-breaker.

The lecturer was dumfounded. "John," said he, "are you sure you never smoked?" "Yes, sir; I never smoked; but I kin chew more tobacco than you kin shake a stick at."

The lecturer concluded that it was best to give his prodigal illustration the dollar he promised and let him slide.

The Precept of Cheek.

When the boldness and ingenuity of the reporter encounter the craft and the brass of the stock speculator, the speculator gets the worst of it. A New York reporter, named Raymond, is said to have achieved what is regarded as next to an impossibility—an interview with Jay Gould. In answer to one question as to a certain railroad project, Gould professed absolute ignorance. "Well," said Raymond, "I'd tell you something about it if I weren't afraid you'd give away to the World or Tribune."

"I'm not reporting for either paper," said Gould, with a smile. "No," said the reporter, "but I believe they are reporting for you." That reporter will succeed. He believes in the precept: "If any one turns his cheek toward you turn to him the other also." It is hardly surprising to learn that so accomplished an interviewer discharged himself from the Herald before the managing editor had time to do it, after he threatened it, and is now an American correspondent of the London Times.

Eccentricities of Fashion. Simplicity in dress is the rule that governs the devotees of fashion this season, and the richer the material the more simple the dress. To the eye of man—not to woman—the dress looks inexpensive, and then he wonders why his wife cannot dress in this way, and not draw so extravagantly upon his purse. One of the handsomest dresses worn at an entertainment in Paris was a simple robe of white muslin, with a blue sash, and the cost of the whole is said to be six dollars. This is one of the stories that some Parisian women thought they would inquire into, and proposed to themselves the problem how women who set the fashion could dress themselves so as to be distinguished from other women, and yet employ only the commonest stuffs. Fourteen ladies competed, and the prize was awarded unanimously to the wearer of this costume. A dress of scouring cloth, lined with red, trimmed with lace, and embroidered with wild-flowers on a gold ground, short sleeves, skirt trimmed with Valenciennes, parasol, shoes and gloves to match. This was a simple costume made only of scouring cloth, and yet, when finished cost over three hundred francs.

Canadian Ice-Fishing. Winter fishing deserves a brief notice. As it is carried on only through the ice, it is almost confined to the frozen inlets of the south shore of the Georgian Bay, to Burlington Bay, and the Bay of Quinte. In winter a passenger by the Great Western Railway will notice on the ice near Oakville and on Burlington Bay a large number of small wooden houses, about four feet square, and just high enough to allow of a man standing upright. These houses have no windows. Under each of these square boxes is a hole through the ice. This hole the fisherman sits and watches with all the eagerness displayed by a polar bear watching a seal-hole. It is a cold operation, but sometimes a pot suspended above the hole and containing a fire affords a little warmth. The fishing through this hole is done either with hooks or fork-like spears. On the Georgian Bay Indians and half-breeds are the fishermen—not white men. The mode is primitive. The little houses are not used, but the Indian, crouching down on the ice, covers his head and the hole with a blanket, so as to exclude as much as possible any light except that which comes through the hole. The amusement is a grim one, and brings but little return to "Poor Lo." Sometimes, however, a small wigwam is pitched over the hole, and a little more comfort is enjoyed by the lonely fisherman.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The constant occurrence of terrible results from employing vitriol as a means of vengeance has induced the authorities of Paris to take steps directed to restricting its sale. Henceforth, by order of the prefect of police, no vitriol is to be sold to any one unprovided either with a physician's prescription or a permission from a police superintendent.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise. Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANSIN, 141 Bates street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Rector—A gentleman I know slightly is coming down from London, Farmer Groggins. Do you think you could board and lodge him for a while? Farmer Groggins—O, yes, sir. The Rector—I believe you will find him to be an immensely studious and deeply religious young man. Farmer Groggins—In which case, begging your pardon, sir, I expect my money in advance.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little's Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

The president has signed a bill which provides that, in case a holiday falls on Sunday, the day following shall be observed as such in the District of Columbia.

A PURE, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc., fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and of pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for \$1.00.

The insect world having collapsed, it is now safe to put your screen doors and windows away in the coal shed, where you can fall through them on dark nights when you go after fuel. If screens were only as deadly on flies as they are on the man who tries to stick his nose through them in the dark, there wouldn't be an able-bodied fly in existence.

The components of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are daily prescribed by the ablest physicians, whose success is due to the specific influence of these components. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup skillfully prepared for immediate use, is for sale by all druggists.

I strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility. J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D., Gettysburg, N. B.

The Fat Boy in Piekwick probably had good teeth, seeing that he so speedily demolished the most substantial provender on the shortest notice. Nothing excepting a good appetite so conduces to the pleasures of earth as a good set of grinders. To possess them, use SODDONT, the great dental invigorator and beautifying agents. Yellow, tartar covered teeth grow pearly white and the gums acquire ruddiness and form a pleasing contrast to the snowy hue of the teeth when it is used.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. 16

On Thirty Day's Trial. We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to young men and other persons afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Rupture, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlets sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Seleck & Co., General Agents, St. Louis, Mo. (3)

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1. 11

Allen's Brain Food positively cures nervousness, nervous debility, and all weakness of generative organs. \$1. 5 for \$5. All druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave., N. Y. Sold in Cairo by Barclay Bros.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. 12

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. 13

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. 10

FADED or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing admired for its purity and rich perfume.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. 14

THE beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, clearness and dandruff eradicating properties.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you will have printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. 15

GREAT GERM DESTROYER. DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

SMALL POX ERADICATED. Contagion destroyed. Sick rooms purified and made pleasant. Fevered and sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.

Soft white complexion secured by its use in bathing. Improviser made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.

To purify the breath, cleanse the teeth, it can't be surpassed. Catarrh relieved and cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented. Removes all unpleasant odors.

SCARLET FEVER CURED. In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier. PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

FELLOWS' Compound SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

Fellows' Hypophosphites. Is a combination of Hypophosphites, originated by me in Canada while under the process of pulmonary consumption, and which has since been employed by the medical profession throughout America as an England with unprecedented success.

It contains the elements essential to the animal organization, the oxidizing agents and tonics. In combination with the stimulating agent phosphorus, possessing the merit of being slightly alkaline, and is dispensed in the convenient and palatable form of a syrup.

Its effects are usually visible within twenty-four hours and are marked by a stimulation of the appetite, the digestion and assimilation, entering directly into the circulation; it tones the nerves and muscles, exerts a healthy action on the secretions; neither disturbs the stomach nor injures the system under prolonged use, and may be discontinued at any time without inconvenience.

In a word it possesses the stimulants to arouse the strength, the tonics to retain it, and merit of a high degree. Very respectfully, JAMES I. FELLOWS.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this, under any circumstances. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

you suffer from dys-pepsia, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are afflicted with biliousness, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you are prostrated with sick headache, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your bowels are disordered regulate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your blood is impure, purify it with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have indigestion, you will find an antidote in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you are troubled with spring complaints, eradicate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your liver is torpid restore it to healthy action with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If your liver is affected you will find a sure restorative in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have any species of humor or pimple, fall not to take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

If you have any symptoms of ulcers or scrofulous sores, a curative remedy will be found in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For imparting strength and vitality to the system, nothing can equal BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Nervous and General Debility, tone up the system with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE; TRIAL BOTTLES, 10 CENTS. FOSTER, MELBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y.

For sale by PAUL G. SCHUB. (4)

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great English remedy. An unailing cure for mental weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence of self-abuse; as a loss of memory.

Before Taking Universal Rest After Taking. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sold in Cairo by Paul Schab.

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Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, DOES THE LARGEST BUSINESS

of any Life Insurance Company IN THE WORLD.

Why?

Because it alone issues Incontestable Policies, stipulating that the contract of insurance "shall not be disputed" after it is three years old, and that such policies shall be Paid Immediately, on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death.

Because its policy is clear and concise, and contains NO ARDUOUS CONDITIONS.

N. B.—READ YOUR POLICES. Compare the short and simple form used by the Equitable with the long and obscure contracts loaded down with technicalities issued by other companies!

Because Its CASH RETURNS Unprecedented.

N. B.—See the many letters from policy holders expressing their gratification with the returns from their EQUITABLE SAVINGS FUND POLICIES.

Because of its Financial Strength. Outstanding Insurance 190 MILLIONS. Assets Securely Invested 43 MILLIONS. Surplus Securely Invested, nearly 10 MILLIONS.

E. A. BURNETT, Agent. Office, corner 13th and Washington. November 24, 1881, mldw

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances to make money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty.

We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. So one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Sills & Co., Portland, Maine.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, OF CAIRO.

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business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious men, women, boys and girls who devote their spare time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can make money so fast as by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine, 10-9.

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Industrious men, women, boys and girls who devote their spare time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can make money so fast as by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine, 10-9.