

DIXON SPRINGS SUMMER RESORT

OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1.

TERMS: \$8.00 per week. Special Rates to Families on Application.

ANALYSIS OF ONE GALLON OF WATER.

Table with 3 columns: SPRING NO. 1, SPRING NO. 2, SPRING NO. 3. Lists various chemical components like Silicates, Carb. of Iron, etc., with their respective grain measurements.

E. A. BURNETT,

Book and Commercial Job Printer.

is prepared to do Job Printing of every description from a Dodger to a Three-Sheet Poster on the shortest notice and in the best style, and at the lowest possible prices.

OFFICE:—No. 78 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.



THE Shortest and Quickest Route

St. Louis and Chicago.

The Only Line Running

3 DAILY TRAIN

From Cairo,

MAKING DIRECT CONNECTION

WITH

EASTERN LINES.

TRAINS LEAVE CAIRO:

Arriving in St. Louis 9:00 a.m., Chicago 9:30 p.m.,

12:35 p.m. Fast St. Louis and Western Express.

3:45 p.m. Fast Express.

For St. Louis and Chicago, arriving at St. Louis 10:15 p.m., and Chicago 7:30 a.m.

3:45 p.m. Cincinnati Express.

Arriving at Cincinnati 7:30 a.m., Louisville 9:35 a.m., Indianapolis 4:05 a.m. Passengers by this train reach the above points 12 to 345 hours in advance of any other route.

Fast Time East.

Passengers by this line go through to East...

For through tickets and further information...

R. R. TIME CARD AT CAIRO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Trains depart. Trains arrive.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

I. C. R. (through lock mail).

(way mail) 11:30 a.m. 3 p.m.

From Mountain R. R. 10:30 p.m. 9 p.m.

Wabash R. R. 10:30 p.m. 9 p.m.

Texas & St. Louis R. R. 10:30 p.m. 9 p.m.

St. Louis & Cairo R. R. 10:30 p.m. 9 p.m.

Ohio River 10:30 p.m. 9 p.m.

Miss. River arrive Wed., Sat. & Mon.

depart Wed., Fri. & Sun.

P.O. per del. op. n. from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Sundays gen. del. open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Sundays box del. open from 8 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

NOTE—Changes will be published from time to time in city papers.

W. M. MURPHY, P. M.

HALLDAY BROTHERS

Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY

Egyptian Flouring Mills

Highest Cash Price Paid for Wheat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Gasoline.

The use of gasoline, in any form, upon premises where the building or its contents are covered by insurance, forfeits the insurance unless a permit is procured from the company or agent who issued the policy.

H. H. CANDLER, WELLS & KERTH, CUNNINGHAM & YOCUM, M. J. HOWLEY.

If You Do!

If you want to sell anything, If you want to buy anything, If you want to increase your business, If you want to hire anyone, If you want a situation, If you have a house to rent, If you want to rent a house, Advertise in THE DAILY BULLETIN.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers."

Buckley's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

Legal Blanks Kept For Sale

at THE BULLETIN OFFICE. Warranty Deeds, Special Warranty Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, Quit Claim Deeds, Real Estate Mortgage, Schedules, Executions, Summons, Venire, Garnishee Blanks, &c.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache," 15 & 26c.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

WALSHVILLE, ILL., August 20th, 1883.

After the birth of my first child my recovery was very slow, and it seemed to me that I should never get well again. The doctors who treated me did not seem to understand my case, or if they did, were unable to restore me to my former health. I grew weaker and poorer for months and thought I should die. Finally I was induced to try Merrell's Female Tonic, and to my joy and surprise I found myself getting stronger almost from the first dose, and after using one bottle I was as strong and as well as ever before.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

They Will Surely Find You.

They are looking for you everywhere. Drafts of air in unexpected places, going from hot rooms to cool ones, carelessly in changing clothing—In short anything which ends in a "common cold in the head." Unless arrested this kind of cold becomes seated in the mucous membrane of the head. Then it is Catarrh. In any and all its stages this disease always yields to Ely's Cream Balm. Applied to the nostrils with the finger. Safe, agreeable, certain. Price fifty cents.

Offensive breath, bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, show torpid liver and disordered stomach. Allen's Bileous Physic, vegetable remedy, quickly relieves all. 25 cents. At all druggists.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch," cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Unable to move a limb without the assistance of her two hands. Such was the terrible plight of Mrs. Ella Smith, of No. 61 North Foster Street, Springfield, Ohio, and so she continued for six weeks. Then she heard of Athlophoros, the sovereign remedy for rheumatic and neuralgic affections. Perfect relief came with four doses, and she is anxious that other sufferers should have the same benefit. Her case is one of hundreds of the same kind.

Cheap Homes in Arkansas and Texas

Along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, Texas and Pacific Railway and International and Great Northern Railroad, are thousands of acres of the choicest farming and grazing lands in the world, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$300 and \$4.00 per acre, in a healthy country, with climate unsurpassed for salubrity and comfort. Send your address to the undersigned for a copy of statistics of crops raised in Arkansas and Texas, in 1882, and make up your mind to go and see for yourself when you learn that the crop for 1883 is 50 per cent larger than that of 1882. To those purchasing land owned by the Company, and paying one-fourth, one-half, or all cash, a proportionate rebate is allowed for money paid for tickets or freight over the Companies lines.

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

The Daily Bulletin.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ALEXANDER COUNTY ENTERED AT THE CAIRO POSTOFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

The Workingmen's Friend.

Springfield Register.

Gov. Cleveland has shown by his course before and since he was Governor that he is a true friend of the workingmen, and they will support him for President. We call to mind at this time a few instances in which he has demonstrated that his sympathies are enlisted in the work of true reform in behalf of the workingmen of his state. The workingmen of New York had asked for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. It had been created, with the prompt approval of the Governor, and he had appointed a commissioner entirely acceptable to the Labor Organizations of the State. The demand for the prohibition of cigar-making in tenement houses came from the workingmen. The Governor signed the bill for that purpose last year. The act was declared invalid by the court of appeals, and another was passed which was intended to obviate the fatal objections raised, and this was signed without hesitation. The workingmen made a loud demand for the abolition of contract labor in the prisons and that proposition was favored by the Governor in his message and in his signature of the Comstock bill, and his criticism upon the measure for an investigating commission. In his general course Gov. Cleveland has shown no special regard for this or that separate interest, but has kept in view the general well-being in which all have a share; but if there is any class to whose demands he has exhibited a friendly leaning, it is the working class.

Facts About Cleveland's Vetoes.

Philadelphia Times: The grounds upon which it is sought to create prejudice against Governor Cleveland are his vetoes of the five-cent fare bill, the mechanics' lien bill and the bill regulating the hours of labor of drivers and conductors of horse cars.

The bill fixing the fare on the elevated railways at five cents abrogated a right vested in the corporation by a previous Legislature. In that act the regulation of fares was distinctly surrendered by the State until the net earnings should reach a given sum. In spite of the agreement in the contract the Legislature of 1883 passed a bill making a uniform rate of fare of five cents. The Governor vetoed it on the ground that the Legislature could not abrogate a vested right. There was not the slightest doubt that the courts of the State would have taken the same view.

That the proposed reductions were only of the slightest interest to workingmen is shown by the fact that the rate had long been five cents from half-past four to half-past eight a. m., and from half-past four to half-past seven p. m. The reduction of fares at other hours in the day was a manifest advantage to bankers, brokers, business men and amusement seekers, but not of the smallest interest to laboring men and mechanics, who already had the privileges the vetoed bill conferred. Opposition to the veto was short-lived, and a feeling of satisfaction followed that one man had been found who had the pluck and the intelligence to oppose such futile legislation even at the risk of incurring popular disapproval.

The Governor also interposed his veto to the mechanics' lien bill. The original intention of this bill was to give mechanics power to secure their wages by the means of liens. But it was so amended that its purpose was either obscured or lost. It gave parties four months after performance of work or furnishing of material to file a lien, a period ridiculously prolonged. It also allowed the same costs as in foreclosures, which, in the case of small bills, would have been onerous as to eat them up entirely. But, worst of all, it repealed existing mechanics' lien laws, which were far more favorable to the working people than the new law. It was found to be a scheme to make increased lawyers' bill and to diminish the protection afforded the mechanic. The Governor very properly accepted the lesser evil and vetoed the defective bill.

The bill making twelve hours a day's work for conductors and drivers on street cars did not, in any way, prohibit the making of a contract requiring any number of hours' work, and if it had the Governor very aptly objected that it was an interference with the rights of the employes as well as employers. It was plain that if the car drivers and conductors worked fewer hours they would receive less pay, and the bill neither did nor could prevent that. The Governor concluded his objections by saying, "I cannot think this bill is in the interest of the workingmen."

One charge remains against Governor Cleveland's vetoes. The last Legislature made a small appropriation for a charitable institution known as the Westchester Catholic Protectors. The Governor struck it out, and the charge has been made that he was hostile to the Catholic Church as such. Mr. Henry L. Hogue, President of the Protectors, says on this question: "We never doubted the sincerity of the motive which induced Governor Cleveland to withhold his signature to the appropriation to the protectors. We thought then

and think now that he was not actuated by any feeling of bigotry or of hostility to Catholics or the Catholic institutions. On the contrary, Governor Cleveland is liberal in the extreme, and we are of the firm belief that he was led to withholding his approval of the appropriation solely by a sense of public duty as he viewed it."

Upon these facts are based all the charges made against Grover Cleveland by which it is sought to raise objection to him among the laboring men and religious elements.

Stages of the River.

River marked by the gauge at this port, at 2:12 p. m. yesterday, 17 feet 6 inches. Fall during previous twenty-four hours, 1 foot 2 inches.

Chattanooga, July 24.—River 3 feet 6 inches and falling.

Cincinnati, July 24.—River 5 feet 3 inches and falling.

Louisville, July 24.—River 3 feet 5 inch and falling.

Nashville, July 24.—River 2 ft 1 inch and falling.

Pittsburg, July 24.—River 0 foot 6 inches and falling.

St. Louis, July 24.—River 15 ft 0 inches and falling.

Mr. M. Juhn, (Stiefel, Juhn & Cohen) Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, in my family for backache, sprains and bruises, with wonderful success, and would not be without a bottle in the house at any cost."

Quarter to Twelve.

A somewhat romantic story, in which a well-known young lady who resides in the Eleventh Ward, and whose first name is Hermie, is the heroine, and a young man named John is the hero, came to the ears of the Pittsburg Leader reporter. The lady referred to is now married, but at the time the story opens, on last New Year's eve, she was a blooming maiden whose affections up till 11 o'clock of the night in question were pledged to any person. The story goes, and its authenticity is guaranteed by subsequent occurrences, that the young lady had made a remark shortly before the Christmas holidays that any young man of her acquaintance who at a quarter to 12 o'clock on the night of December 31 would make a proposal of marriage to her, she would accept. When she made the remark in the hearing of one or two of her acquaintances she was under the impression that she never would have to make good her promise, as she had not the faintest idea that any person would be visiting her house at that time of night. The remark made by Miss Hermie came to the ears of two or three young men from different sources. They did not acquaint each other with their intentions, but they must have all been of the same mind, as 9:30 o'clock on the evening in question found three of the maiden's admirers in the parlor of her home. During the casual conversation they had among themselves, they found they were all there for the same purpose, namely, that of remaining till 11:45 o'clock, and then proposing to their young hostess. She knew of this, and was in a dilemma as to how to act, but a plan occurred to her, and she determined to state it to the young men; so she arose in their midst, and with a sweet smile all the while, said: "Gentlemen, I am aware of the object of your visit here, but as I can't accept all of your offers of marriage, the best way you can do is to match pennies, and the winning one is to remain here till the time comes for making the proposal, which I said I would accept." This plan was carried out, and John was the lucky one, and at a quarter of an hour before the big bell rung out the old and in the new year he proposed, was accepted, and just a little over two weeks ago John and Hermie were married, the two losers of the penny matching game acting as the best men.

A Live Fly Catcher.

"Of what earthly use is a toad?" a naturalist was asked. "It is a very useful animal about the house. There isn't a better fly catcher. I trained a toad once and kept it in my room. Its place was on the window bench, and my diversion was to see it catch flies. If riddlemen could aim as it does with its tongue, they would be invaluable. Its aim is as unerring as its glance. Its tongue is made so that it can shoot it out nearly two inches. It is so sharp that it spears a fly as upon the point of a needle, and it is done as quick as a man can wink. It requires very great attention to see the operation."

A Dangerous Case.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!" "Which made me delirious!" "From agony." "It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!" "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose." "Morphine and other opiates!" "Had no effect!" "After two months I was given up to die!" "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose cured my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain."

"The second dose cured me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known."

"I called the doctors again and after several weeks, they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend, and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I pooled at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to try them again."

"None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Beware of the poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

In the Hammock.

A drive or a stroll through the suburbs will show generally the hammock has come into use as an adjunct of outdoor comfort. There is scarcely a dooryard or a piazza of any pretension without one or more of these swinging couches. Rightly placed and hung, the hammock affords the very luxury of repose, and our people have none well to borrow it from their summer neighbors, whose climate and temperament are so conducive to the cultivation of a "genius for repose."

But rightly hung does not mean suspended in a cramped situation, with both ends equally elevated. This is the way to put up a swing, but not a hammock, unless it be intended simply to sit in. For reclining purposes the head should be higher than the feet. A good rule is to fasten the hook for the head of the hammock six feet, three inches from the ground or floor, and the lower end three feet, three inches. The distance between the two should be eighteen or twenty feet, though fifteen feet will answer. The longer rope should be on the bottom end, as this makes swinging much easier and more agreeable.

For outdoor use, when two trees are not available, the hook for the head may be fastened to the tree or the roped tied to it, and a post set in the ground at the required distance at the lower end. In this manner, shade can be secured though the lounge be the possessor of but a single tree. The fastenings and the rope should be good and secure beyond a peradventure; and if the hammock is to be used by young children, it should be hung very near to the ground, that the inevitable tumbles and spillings may be as harmless as possible. The closely woven hammocks are best, as they do not catch the buttons nor wear out so quickly.

For an enjoyable and healthful siesta, or for summer reading and day dreaming, this "couch in the air" is preferable to all others. For the purposes of flirtation or courtship—if the latter old-fashioned word be applicable to the modern fashion of wooing—we have not observed that any hints or directions are necessary. The hammock lends itself to the graces and natural wiles of woman, and adapts itself to a young man's fancies with a facility that suggests its origin in the land of languors and of love. Its utilitarian ends are many, but it is nevertheless essentially a thing of beauty and luxury.—Boston Herald.

How They Do It In Spain.

"Have you any objection to my taking a light from your cigar?" asked a gentleman of his chance companion on the rear end of a horse-car the other day.

"Not the slightest," was the reply, as the gentleman addressed passed the required light.

"I know that some persons say that it injures a cigar to light from it," said the first speaker, "but if it is carefully done I don't think there is any harm done."

"It is really the proper way to light a cigar," said the other. "It is only in this part of the world that any such idea as you speak of prevails. Here, if you ask a man for a light, the chances are ten to one that he will pull out a handful of brimstone matches and offer you one, but it is never done anywhere else. In Spain they make quite a formal matter of asking for a light. The gentleman who wishes the accommodation approaches the smoker, removes his hat, and says: 'Will you favor me with a light from your cigar?' or words to that effect. The gentleman addressed also removes his hat, then carefully brushes the ashes from his cigar and presents it with a bow. The other man accepts it with an equally elaborate obeisance, lights, returns the weed, and both bow again, wish each other good day and depart. It is often done so here, of course, but generally the height of politeness is for the man who is asked for a light to strike a match on his boot or some other convenient part of his clothing and offer it to the other with the brimstone burning away furiously. If such a thing should be done in Spain it would be almost certain to result in a duel."—Boston Globe.

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