

# The Cairo Bulletin.

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 13, 1871.

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## The Bulletin. THURSDAY.

Much indignation is excited by the fact that it is proposed to allow the department clerks the privilege of voting at the approaching municipal election in Washington City, which is not to deprive them of their right to vote at their respective homes. The Democrats propose to contest their claims to vote inasmuch as their votes will elect the Republican candidate.

ELON G. SMITH is at present the sensation in St. Louis politics. Elected by the Democrats as a Democrat, to the city council, he accepted the presidency of that body at the hands of the Radicals. Mr. Smith explains his course by saying that he accepted the office to prevent a hitch in the workings of the council, as there was a tie, and Radicals declared their intention of standing out solidly for all the offices or nothing, in case he refused to accept the office at their hands, and by voting for himself secure it. Mr. Smith announces his intention of supporting the administration of Mayor Brown, in every respect.

THE three classes exempted from the benefits of the General Amnesty Bill are as follows:

First, members of the congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the Rebellion; second, officers of the army and navy of the United States, who, being above the age of 21 years, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of the state conventions which adopted the ordinance of secession, who voted for the adoption of such ordinance. Before any person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, he shall, within the district where he resides, before a clerk of some court of the United States or a United States commissioner, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officers to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be laid before congress at the opening of each session thereof, and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made, shall give to the person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

The first effective step toward the restoration of order in the South, and obedience to the law on the part of all its citizens, has been taken in the Congress of the United States, by the passage of the General Amnesty Bill in the House. It was passed by sixty Republicans in the House and three or four colored members joining with the Democrats to vote for it, restoring to all the rights of citizenship in the South a number approximating to 175,000 persons. The Senate will act upon this bill this week, and there is no doubt but that it will be passed.

The war between the sections closed six years ago. Shortly after the South laid down her arms it was found there was a disorganizing element within her borders, which refused to recognize the authority of the law. As a body, the South was no longer in a belligerent attitude—for any purpose of harm to the common government, or intention to renew the war of secession, it was as powerless as Sampson after Delilah had shorn him of his locks. Forgetting this fact, the radical imagination exaggerated the acts of violence in the South, legislation for her benefit was begun, and it is safe to say, that one-third of the time of the Congress of the United States, within the six years since the close of the war, has been spent in devising ways and means to reconstruct the shattered elements of Southern government. Reconstruction acts have been passed, amendments to the constitution have been adopted, investigating committees have been appointed to visit the disaffected states and report their condition. Like Ossa upon Pelion piled have been congressional proceedings for the benefit of the South, a mountain of ineffectual legis-

tion, beneath which is found that portion of the government in very nearly the same unconstructed state in which the close of the war left her. This state of affairs is owing to an anomaly in government. The ability, which could profit by a knowledge of the fine art of statesmanship, acquired by study, thought and close observation, has been employed in the private walks of life, while the delicate and complicated machinery of state has been run by incompetent, ignorant and inexperienced hands.

But the passage of the General Amnesty Bill is the beginning of a better state of things. Radical authority is not wanting to prove that the restoration of the South must be effected by the intelligence, power and influence of her best citizens, in a position where those qualities will have their due weight on the mass of the people.

The Boston *Advertiser*, the leading Radical organ of Massachusetts, declares that:

"The South must be reconstructed, if at all, by its natural leaders—the men of brain, character and influence—most of whom, of course, were in the late war."

The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on a speech made in the House by Mr. Delarge, the colored representative of the Charleston District of South Carolina, in which he stated that "no legislation would be sufficient for the South unless political disabilities were removed," says: "Mr. De Large tells the truth when he states that to emancipate this class of persons, perhaps the most intelligent and competent of the whole population, and upon whom the greater portion of taxation falls, would be to place the control of the Democratic organization in these states in the hands of men deeply interested in preserving law and order. Twenty-five Democratic leaders, owners of property, respected by all classes for their personal integrity, and their intellectual ability, would no more, in one week, to suppress the Ku-Klux than a regiment of soldiers would accomplish in a year. If the people of the North will examine this question they will find that Mr. De Large has not exaggerated the importance of emancipating the whites of the Rebel States."

### THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The recent homicide in Chicago, in which Dr. E. S. Scanland was shot by his brother-in-law, P. S. Leonard, has caused much excitement in that city. The following description of the deceased man, his wife, and the prisoner, is from the Chicago *Times*:

DR. E. S. SCANLAND. Dr. Scanland was a man about 28 years of age, and was born in Kentucky. He was a regularly educated physician, and had resided in this city some six or seven years. He married Miss Leonard some four years ago, and since that time has resided on the south side a part of the time, and a part of the time on the north side, and about a year ago he moved into the house with his brother-in-law, with whom he had lived to the time of the tragedy last evening. He was a man who stood six feet one inch in height; was broad-shouldered and finely proportioned, and wore long black hair and whiskers. In short, rather a fine, dashing-looking man. His immediate relatives live somewhere in this State. At the time of his death he was medical examiner for one of the insurance companies in this city.

MRS. DR. SCANLAND. The wife of Dr. Scanland, is a well-known literary lady of this city, known to the public both through her maiden name of Agnes Leonard and also through her married title, and through various magazine pieces, and has published two books, and has been a very constant contributor to journalism here and in Kentucky. She has one child, a girl about two years of age.

PURCEY ALLEN LEONARD is about 35 years of age, and the son of Dr. Leonard, a well-known physician here, who died about five years ago. Leonard was born in Kentucky, received a fair education, and entered a commercial house in Louisville as shipping clerk. He came to Chicago about ten years ago. After his father's death, he obtained the position of mail agent on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, which he held up to about fifteen months ago, when he was removed in consequence of a change of administration. A year ago he was appointed clerk in the Chicago postoffice under Colonel Eastman which he still retains. As to his character, he is spoken of as a good, inoffensive young man, of plain habits, who has no special political opinions, and who has never drunk, played billiards or cards, or has any other bad habits. In fact, he has been a model in those respects. He was married last fall to the daughter of Mr. Crittenden, the commission merchant of this city. It was his intention, as soon as he could accumulate sufficient funds, to study law, and he has been endeavoring to do so since the death of his father. He is reticent and uncommunicative among strangers, but quite communicative and voluble among those whom he knows well. He is very generally respected in his neighborhood. Colonel Eastman says he

### THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT OF THE DEED.

From the Chicago *Republican*, April 8. Our reporter selecting his opportunity proceeded to the Union street station, and was introduced to the prisoner. Having been informed of the presence of a Republican reporter, Mr. Leonard then proceeded as follows:

"There can be nothing, as you know, said Mr. Leonard, of any account where there is not a woman at the bottom. There is a woman at the bottom in this case. Her name is Mrs. ———, the wife of the business manager of the ———. The whole trouble may, in fact, be attributed to her. She kind of flirted with Dr. Scanland. Well, last evening I entered one of Dr. Scanland's apartments (he boards with me) and saw her picture lying on the table. I threw it out of the way. Dr. Scanland asked me if I took it, and I answered 'yes.' The doctor then remarked that the picture was his. I left shortly afterward. I returned that night after midnight, I think it was about 1:30. The doctor demanded the restoration of the picture. I told him his bluff game was spoiled. I went to his office, corner of Madison and State streets, about half-past ten. I returned then to a matter of thirty or thirty-five feet, when I produced my weapon and discharged it. I then walked into my house and set down. I was shortly after arrested."

Before the picture is concerned I owned it, as I owned everything in the house. I will not allege a criminal intention between Dr. Scanland and the wife of ———. It appeared, as it were, that Mrs. ——— was a patient. She was sick. She needed the services of a physician. But it could be judged from the frequency of the doctor's visits, Mrs. ——— was the sickest woman the world ever saw. I was in to see the business manager of the ———, and the frequency of the doctor's visits. But he assumed an innocent look, and passed it over with seeming indifference. Dr. Scanland has been boarding with me for seven months. My sister Agnes has been boarding with me about seven months. My sister Agnes has been his wife for about three years. I work in the Postoffice Registry Department."

Woman on Albee. The distinguished scholar and historian, Prof. Mommsen, in a published letter says:

"The population of Alsace is purely German, if we except a few valleys in the Vosges, which are French. One of our most conscientious political economists calculated, before the war, that but a seventh part of the Alsacians understand French; and again, but a small part of those use the language in their domestic life. The country people and peasants universally speak nothing but German. How significant was the case of the unlovely French correspondent after the battle of Worth, who, limited like a true Frenchman to his mother-tongue, was wandering about in his native French, and after a long time could not explain his wants to the peasants of Alsace! Even those French who migrate from elsewhere into these parts soon assimilate themselves, and become extensively Germanized. French is the enforced medium of instruction in the primary schools now; and the single result of this has been to lower what it was. Formerly the standard of popular instruction here was higher than in any other part of France; now it has greatly fallen, and continues to do so every year. It was well said by a worthy ecclesiastic that the war waged by the French government upon the German language was a war against the religion, the morality, and the well-being of the country."

"Here in these valleys you hear our songs and our legends; and our literature has formed here a nucleus of opposition against Paris, in revenge for which the Parisian makes the fool in his comedy invariably an Alsatian. Alsace occupied that place which undermined the strong life of France—I mean the mutilation of the Huguenots. In this ill-advised persecution we may see the primary cause of the decline of the French nation, just as a rampant Jesuitism ruined Austria. In Protestantism and flourishing theology, maintaining the most intimate relations with our German theologians and maintaining these in spite of the obstacles offered by the government in insisting that the courses shall be delivered in the French language. It was only very lately that the Strasbourg professors were lamenting to me that they were thus compelled to banish the use of German in the schools."

"Now what I have said of Alsace is equally true of German Lorraine, that Allemania, as it was called, which until 1791 conducted all its official affairs in German, and still preserves this language in its private life. German Lorraine includes parts of the department west of the Meurthe and the Moselle, and the cantons of Saar. By the account of the French minister of instruction, made out in 1865, in 76 communes of the department of the Meurthe, out of 41,598 inhabitants only 6,870 could speak the French language; while among those who attended the schools in the same department only 6,870 could speak it correctly."

The city and canton of Thionville—Duchateaufort we call it—are completely German. In this same quarter, on the confines of Luxembourg, some years ago, a whole village with the priests at their head, went up to the martyr to protest against the foreign imposition of the French language. The affair came before the Senate in Paris; how it all ended I forget, but I doubtless for one thing, in the degradation of the martyr."

The New York *Tribune* asks: "Can the Republican party disband?" No; we think not. It is too nearly dead to attempt anything of that sort.

### Big Figures.

The negro legislator is an expensive animal, as the tax payers of South Carolina and Louisiana are being made aware; particularly so when the cost of his antics comes out of somebody else's pocket. We advertised a few days ago to the excessive taxation imposed on the people (whites) of South Carolina by a legislature composed of negroes and carpet baggers who own little beside what they steal and sell their votes for; and now we have a system of robbery illustrated in the case of Louisiana.

The general appropriation bill passed by the late legislature of that state and published in the official journal (they print all their laws, down there, in a Radical newspaper), is a marvel in the way of big figures; it is enough to make a taxpayer's hair stand on end to read it. The total appropriations amount to over five millions—rather a frightful sum when compared with the eighty-five thousand dollars which the St. Louis Radical organ complained the late session of the Missouri Legislature had cost. The little item of salaries amounts to \$443,748 and charitable institutions take \$57,000; schools take \$576,000; print and \$390,000—a sum that ought to make Horace Wilcox, ashamed of himself, interested in a bonded debt of \$1,247,000 compensation to a senator and collectors \$336,351; militia \$75,000; and miscellaneous expenditures \$70,457. Under the head of salaries comes the state superintendent of schools, who receives \$5,000, besides \$2,000 for printing expenses, \$1,000 for traveling expenses, and \$800 for office rent—\$8,800 in all; and his secretary gets \$3,000 per annum, and the five division superintendents get \$2,500 each, and a special assistant superintendent in New Orleans gets \$4,000. The latter has a secretary and a messenger, who get \$2,100; so that the total sum of salaries paid to the state department of schools is \$28,900. In the school and indulgent days before the war, when Louisiana was prosperous, the cost of this whole establishment was only \$2,200 a year.

The cost of parish judges to the state is \$119,000; the clerical force in the auditor's office costs \$22,200; the cost of coal and stationery for the senate is \$15,000 per annum; the state printer gets \$125,000; country Radical agents get as much more; and in addition to this, there are certificates of indebtedness issued to the state printer and those Radical organs, to the amount of \$140,000. To reduce estimates of indebtedness issued for the legislature in 1870, there is an appropriation of \$47,919; and for continuing expenses of the late session there is an appropriation of \$124,000. For extra lawyers fees, \$14,000 is set apart for paying outstanding warrants issued by the board of public works, \$395,000 is appropriated; and at the end of the law there is an appropriation of \$20,000 for the cost of a judgment against the state, which nobody seems to know anything about.

These big figures will give to people in the North some idea of what a gigantic system of spoliation Radical rule in some of the Southern states is—*Massachusetts Republican*.

### The Murder of Mr. Crittenden in San Francisco.

The trial of Mrs. Fair for shooting Mr. Crittenden, a distinguished lawyer, in San Francisco is now progressing in that city. It will be remembered that Mr. Crittenden left his own wife for some years and lived with Mrs. Fair, and finally after having given her a life house, and otherwise provided for her, left her and rejoined his wife and family. She was determined to have her revenge, and seeing him seated in a steamboat between his wife and her own, she shot him through the heart. He lingered for two days in great agony and died. A piece of his heart was torn away, and his lungs perforated. She justified the act, and there are many persons in California who sympathize with her, principally on account of their condemnation of Crittenden's conduct. Many eminent criminal lawyers in San Francisco refused to defend her, but at last Mr. Cook, in consideration of a fee of \$10,000, consented to act as her counsel. The defense attempted is insanity.

Mrs. Fair testified in her own behalf. She admitted having been married four times, once since her adulterous connection with Crittenden. Two of her husbands committed suicide; from one she obtained a divorce, and one was living undivorced. When she married the last two, she avowed the most advanced free-love sentiments, declaring herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, though his wife to whom he had been married twenty-two years, and the mother of his children, is still living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him. Two women who applauded her for this avowal were fined \$25 each for contempt of court.—*New York Standard*.

### A New System of Communication.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says: "Two brothers living in this city about five hundred yards apart, have established communication between themselves in a somewhat novel manner. An ordinary half inch gas pipe has been laid underground, terminating in the front halls of the houses in each end of which there is a whistle, such as is used in speaking tubes. They have a code of common sentences, numbered from 10 to 30, and can thus converse by means of short whistles, No. 5 by a long whistle, No. 9 by a long and short whistle, No. 10 by two long whistles, etc. The distance seems to be no obstacle, as with an ordinary effort the whistle is heard distinctly in any part of the house, and the owners express the opinion that it might be successfully used for ten times the distance or more. As the efficiency of the common speaking tube is limited to from 200 to 225 feet, this plan may be made of practical use."

### A Few Days Since at High Prairie near Leavenworth, Kansas.

A man named John Colton, who was engaged in cleaning out a well, the walls of which had been built up, and the process of digging him out was not hurried. Five days after the accident he was reached and found to be alive. As soon as he was taken to the hospital he was given a drink of whisky, ate some food, and smoked a pipe of tobacco; but several hours afterwards he commenced sinking and soon died.

### Arrival of Dr. Helmbold.

Among the late arrivals at the Southern Hotel is the well known Dr. Helmbold of New York. It is to be wealthy by one's own exertions and by the sale of remedies for human ills is to be famous, then Dr. Helmbold is justly entitled to be called a great man. His name and medicines are known from one end of the land to the other, and the person who has not heard of them, must be one who cannot read and who lives in some "lodge in a vast wilderness" away from the occupations and business of men. Through various vicissitudes Helmbold has always emerged successfully and now he is beyond the reach of financial disaster. This has been accomplished partly by his natural energy and business talent, but more directly by that sagacity which enabled him to see at a glance that the press was the road to fame and fortune. He is the very prince and potentate of advertisements. He appreciates that there is no investment which pays as well as money put in well prepared and published advertisements, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars he annually expends in this way, he rightly considers the most remunerative outlay in his business operations. The truth of this principle of action is illustrated in Helmbold's career. He paid the press to tell the people what he had to sell. The press told the people, and the people bought his medicines and made the shrewd advertiser rich and famous. Wealth, however, has not corrupted Helmbold. He is rich, and he enjoys the situation, but with no misers' spirit. The genius of advertising has developed his general faculties, and the prince of puff and blarney is also the prince of good fellows generally.—*Massachusetts Republican*, 10th.

### WISCONSIN A CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

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City National Bank

### CITY NATIONAL BANK

Capital - \$100,000

### Exchange, Coin and U. S. Bond Bought and Sold.

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### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

### CAIRO.

Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and United States Securities Bought and Sold.

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### DRESSED POULTRY, FRESH BUTTER

### LINCOLN Family Grocery

Cor. Poplar and Thirteenth St., CAIRO, - - - ILLINOIS

### GROCERS.

### G. D. WILLIAMS, Wholesale GROCER

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### Wholesale GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

### REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

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### REAL ESTATE AGENTS

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