

THE CAIRO BULLETIN. Established 1895. Published Daily and Sunday by the Bulletin Company at 214 Ohio Street, Phone 14.

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The Bulletin is on sale at the following places: Coleman's 214 Eighth Street, Halliday House News stand, Blue Front Restaurant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR. JAMES M. FOWLER, of Crab Orchard authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for Senator in the Fifth Senatorial district, at the primary election to be held Saturday, August 8, 1908.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. P. W. PROCTOR, of Benton, Ill., authorizes his announcement as a Democratic candidate for Representative in the Fifth Senatorial District, at the primary election to be held Saturday, Aug. 8, 1908.

L. E. ROBERTSON, of Cartersville, Ill., authorizes his announcement as a candidate for member of the General Assembly from this (the Fifth) Senatorial district, at the Democratic primary election to be held on Saturday, August 8, 1908.

SIDNEY B. ESTY, of Benton, Ill., authorizes his announcement as a Democratic candidate for the lower house of the Illinois general assembly, from this (the Fifth) Senatorial district, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1908.

FOR CONGRESS. GEORGE PARSONS authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for congress from this the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Illinois, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary to be held on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1908.

FOR CORONER. DR. JAMES M'MANUS authorizes The Bulletin to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the office of county coroner at the primary election to be held Saturday, August 8.

DR. E. E. GORDON authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for Coroner of Alexander county, at the primary election to be held on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1908.

STATE ATTORNEY. FRANK M. MOORE, of Cairo, authorizes the announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of State Attorney at the primary election to be held Saturday, August 8.

W. W. DAMRON authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for State's Attorney of Alexander county, subject to the primary election to be held on Saturday, August 8, 1908.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. CALVIN V. NEFF authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held on Saturday, August 8, 1908.

J. B. WALL authorizes his announcement as a Republican candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1908.

The Philosopher of Folly. "I have never married," says the Philosopher of Folly, "because supporting a family looks to me like nothing but a put up job."

SCANDAL AND FALSEHOOD THE WEAPONS OF COWARDICE

No cause can be regarded as a vetoing the alleged interurban ordinance, because it is impossible to kill a thing that never was alive.

Having exhausted its own stock of falsehoods the Evening Citizen draws upon its contemporaries. Saturday evening it gave its readers a story from the Murphysboro Republican Era, a "ring" organ, to the effect that Capt. W. P. Greaney, of Cairo's Co. K, 1st N. G., had stated while in that city that "they intended to vote 500 Democrats at the primary election for Parsons, and that there would be trouble if an attempt was made to prevent them from voting."

The Evening Citizen is right in concluding that the truth will not serve adequately the needs of its contempts, or promote what he represents; and from its point of view it may be justified in resorting to falsehood.

The Evening Citizen lied when it said that the loss of Cairo's river business was due to the wharfage charge, for the wharfage charge is not unreasonable, every one knows the loss of business is due to the railroads and the failure of local shippers to interest themselves in steamboats.

The Evening Citizen lied when it charged that Mayor Parsons had the valuation of his property reduced unfairly, because the record shows the valuation was not reduced below that of similar property in the same neighborhood.

The Evening Citizen lied when it charged that Mayor Parsons had "killed the interurban railroad" by every back of its own approval.

and Commercial avenue; Mrs. Lang's on Eighth street, and E. H. Oswald & Co.'s.

Wait F. McKee & Bro. were broom manufacturers, with factory on Fourteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets.

Cairo people were complaining about the price of gas, it being \$4.50 per M. feet.

On May 23rd Cairo was visited by a terrific thunderstorm, during which two respected citizens, John Stafford and Hart Cashman, were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed and the latter seriously stunned.

TODAY IN HISTORY

- 1515—Argentina discovered by the Spaniards and settled by them in 1533.
1797—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the British general to whom Montreal surrendered, died. Born Jan. 29, 1717.
1823—Thomas F. Meagher, who commanded the Irish brigade in the American civil war, born in Waterford, Ireland. Died near Fort Benton, Mont., July 1, 1867.
1846—President Polk vetoed the river and harbor bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional.
1851—Steamer Pampero left New Orleans carrying a filibustering expedition against Cuba.
1862—General Halleck ordered General McClelland to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia.
1864—Pennsylvania adopted a constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote.
1872—King, Haakon VII, of Norway born.
1897—Augustus St. Gaudens, sculptor, died. Born Jan. 8, 1848.

Biography.

Haakon VII, King of Norway, was born August 3, 1872, at Clonsletten, Nord-odde, in Denmark. Prior to his election to the throne by the Norwegian Parliament, he was the second son of the present ruler of Denmark. He was educated for the navy and was known as one of the most popular and democratic members of the royal families of Europe. In 1896 he was married to Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII of Great Britain. There was considerable opposition to the marriage, as Maud was the daughter of the future King of England and Charles was only a Danish prince. At that time no one dreamed of the brilliant future in store for Prince Charles. After the marriage Prince Charles was well received in England. His father-in-law became proud of him and often employed him in delicate and important missions. When Norway severed her connection with Sweden and decided to have a king of her own the name of Prince Charles was the only one seriously considered in connection with the throne. In 1905 Prince Charles and Princess Maud were crowned at Trondheim under the titles of King Haakon VII and Queen Maud. The royal couple have one child, little Prince Olaf, now in his sixth year.

BATTLESHIP RETURNS.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 2.—The battleship New Hampshire returned here today from the temporary celebration at Quebec. The battleship had a rough voyage from Quebec. Her wireless apparatus was blown away, but otherwise she stood the storm well.

AUTO KILLS TWO.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 2.—While Mrs. Marlett, wife of the editor of a San Francisco weekly paper, and a chauffeur were traveling in an automobile over Beaver Creek road, the machine went over the grade near Van Lane Summit and both occupants were killed by the fall.

SCHOONER IS STRANDED.

Wilmington, N. C., August 2.—An unknown four-masted schooner flying signals of distress, is reported stranded, with sails and spars gone, off Cape Lookout. The Wilmington tug, Sea King has gone to her assistance. No further details are obtainable.

WEEP FOR THE COLONELS.

Louisville, Ky., August 2.—Every saloon in Louisville about 100, may have to close its doors Monday night. No licenses have been granted by the present board. If licenses are not renewed by midnight of August 3 the saloons must close forthwith.

Distance of Earth from Sun.

During the winter the earth is nearest to the sun, being then 89,897,000 miles away. During the summer it is furthest away, 92,962,000 miles. The average or mean distance of the two bodies is 91,432,000 miles.

Gossip.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco-pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Eliot, "Daniel Deronda."

Have The Bulletin on your breakfast table every morning. It will cost you only two cents per day.

Perilous Truth It Should Be Administered in Small Doses. By COUNT OTTAVIO (UGO OJETTI), Famous Italian Journalist.



Some 16 journalists in London have planned to found a newspaper that shall tell the whole truth, and publish every day with full particulars the great and small scandals of the courts, of parliament, of the markets, of famous families. Naturally, this journal of savages cannot be printed with the sanction of the laws, which on rare occasions permit the publication of the truth, but which always and explicitly prohibit the publication of the whole truth; therefore it is to be printed at some place—it is not known where—on the coast of Belgium or France, whence it will be dispatched under cover by the first mail to London every morning.

As it is printed in English, the unknown men who are projecting it are already vaunting themselves as publishing it for moral purposes, because, especially in England, the banner of morals is the only one under which an immoral traffic can be concealed.

The whole truth! And in a newspaper! To understand the social peril of saying and printing the whole truth about any and all things, there is no better way than to imagine what the streets, the houses, the theaters, the parlors and the madhouses would become if men walked about and lived in them naked.

In telling the whole truth and in walking about naked one runs precisely the same risks. First of all, that of being locked up in a cell or a lunatic asylum. Then that of having no friend who dares accompany you or talk freely with you. Then, that of losing at once and forever your good reputation, that is to say, the possibility of deceiving your neighbor about your own shortcomings.

For a man who does not want to wear clothes or who desires to proclaim aloud all that he believes to be the truth, there is no way except to go to live on a desert island; and even there it is certain that this original hero would do much better not to tell himself these total truths which others have not wished to hear, for, through telling them to himself and believing them, he might finish logically with suicide.

Truth is a medicine; a medicine so dangerous that the honest newspapers are those which administer it to the public in small doses and at set hours; and the expert public knows this so well that every reader in order to swallow this tiny dose every morning and every evening has it prepared for him by "his newspaper," and not by any other, in the way that is best suited to his habits, to his health and to his opinions. The same dose prepared by a journal with other views puts him in a state of excitement, or of anger, or spoils for some hours, often for the whole days, his circulation and digestion.

And these Englishmen would scatter this poison broadcast in the heart of the city! Fortunately they, by keeping even their names concealed, confess that their newspaper of truth will have just the value of an anonymous letter. The honest public is forewarned and will leave the truth to beasts, to savages and to madmen, while it continues to live hygienically and to enjoy civilization, education, poetry, art, hypocrisy, morality and all the other delicate and tender gifts of divine deception.

Aeroplane the Coming Airship

By A. LAWRENCE KOTCH, Director of the U. S. Navy, and President of the U. S. Club of New England.

Up to the present time only the balloon has enabled man to rise freely in the air to considerable heights and to travel through it for long distances. Soon after the invention of the hydrogen balloon in 1783, it was proposed to control its direction, and our illustrious countryman, Benjamin Franklin, after witnessing the early ascensions in Paris, shrewdly remarked "that perhaps mechanic art may find easy means to give them (the balloons) progressive motion in a calm and to slant them a little in the wind."

Not until 100 years later was this successfully accomplished in a cigar-shaped balloon constructed by Messrs. Renard and Krebs of the French army, which returned to its starting point five times out of seven. This balloon, driven by a nine-horsepower electric motor, attained a speed of 14 miles per hour. The light gasoline motors which have been developed for the automobile have been the chief factor in the recent progress in aerial navigation, and for the military balloons, of the types of the ill-fated Patrie in France and Zeppelin's gigantic air-ship in Germany, the latter having double engines of 160 horsepower and capable of carrying a dozen men, are propelled through calm air at a speed of about 30 miles an hour.

These balloons, therefore, are independent of a wind blowing with slightly less velocity, which may be taken as the normal rate prevailing a few thousand feet above the surface of the earth. The bulky gas-bag, with its delicate fabric, cannot be driven through the air at a much greater speed, even if sufficiently powerful motors could be built of the requisite lightness. Therefore, it may be affirmed that dirigible balloons will always be influenced by strong winds, and cannot serve as a means of regular communication, finding their most important application in reconnoitering and possibly in offensive warfare.

Authorities agree that the practical flying machine will be of the "heavier than air" type; that is, it will not be supported by a gas-bag. The speed which can be imparted to an aeroplane on account of its rigid construction and small head resistance will enable it to make headway against all but the strongest winds; but the high speed necessary to maintain such a machine in the air will greatly increase the difficulties of launching and landing, with the attendant danger to aeronauts and landsmen.

While the balloon is essentially a French invention, the first successful motor aeroplane is American. The gliding experiments of Lilienthal in Germany opened the way of the experiments in the United States by Chanute, Langley and the Wright brothers, the latter having no doubt executed the longest flight—24 miles, at the rate of 38 miles an hour—on a machine heavier than air, three years ago. The French experimenters, Farman and Delagrange, have only this year flown a much shorter distance.

In view of these results, it cannot be denied that human flight is not only possible, but practically realized, although many years may be required to perfect the art. It does not appear probable, however, that flying machines of any kind can ever compete with vessels or railway trains in transporting heavy materials, so that such machines, besides their use in sport and warfare, will be limited to carrying passengers or the mails in an "air line," regardless of mountains, lakes, rivers, or political frontiers.

Can You Explain— Why the sweet, airy gradus is so paper with the service of the Associated Press.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois. Population 16,147. Mayor, GEORGE PARSONS. Clerk, R. A. HATCHER. Treasurer, THOMAS E. MAHONEY. City Attorney, FRANK MOORE. Comptroller, ERNEST NORDMAN. Police Magistrate, A. J. ROSS. Chief of Police, M. S. EAGAN.

Alexander County, Population 22,467. County Clerk, JESSE E. MILLER. Circuit Clerk, LEE B. DAVIS. Sheriff, FRANK E. DAVIS. State's Attorney, ALEX. WILSON. County Superintendent of Schools, PROF. JOHN SNYDER. Assessor and Treasurer, FRED D. NELLIS.

Board of County Commissioners. J. J. JENNELLE, Chairman. GEORGE PARSONS. DR. EDWIN GAUSE.

TIME CARD CAIRO ELECTRIC RY. BELT LINE cars due to leave Second St. at 6:00 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. every 15 minutes from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Going north on Walnut St. every 15 minutes from 6:00 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. COLEMAN ST. LINE—Belmont Ave. car to leave Second St. going north on Belmont St. at 6:00 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. Going west on Twenty Eighth St. at 6:00 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. Going east on Twenty Eighth St. at 6:00 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. Belmont Ave. cars due to pass West Thirty Fourth St. 15 minutes after leaving Second St.

MIANDO. For Drunkenness, Opium, Morphine and other Drug Intoxication. THE KEELY CURE INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

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WATER OF THE DESERT.

Mistake Made by Travellers in the Arid Wastes of the Southwest. One of the chief dangers to travellers in crossing such dreary and arid wastes as the far famed Death Valley in Nevada arises from ignorance as to the character of the infrequent pools of water along the route," said T. E. Smalley, a mining engineer of Denver.

"The tent-foot, growing faint under a blazing sun, will want to quench his thirst when he comes to a shallow hole, whose water, clear as crystal, seems absolutely pure. He can with difficulty be restrained from drinking it by some experienced companion, who knows that one draught will probably cause serious if not fatal illness. The water, for all its seeming purity and clearness is loaded with arsenic, and many a man has lost his life by its use."

"Curiously enough, the only water in the desert that is safe to drink, is foul looking, and is inhabited by bugs and snakes. When you come to a muddy pool on the surface of which insects are depositing themselves, however repulsive it may be both to the eye and palate, you may drink it with impunity, despite its looks, as a man will who is crazy with thirst produced by the burning sands and merciless sun."

Probably Not Far Wrong. "You made a mistake in your paper," said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "It was one of the competitors of an athletic entertainment last night and you referred to me as 'the well-known lightweight champion.'" "Well, are you not?" inquired the sporting editor.

No, I'm nothing of the kind!" was the angry response; "and it's considerably awkward, because I'm a coal dealer."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Long Fence. After five years, work Australia's rabbit-proof fence has been completed. Its length is 2,036 miles, and the cost of its erection has been nearly \$250,000. It is furnished at intervals of five or six miles with systems of traps in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily.

Seedless Fruits. Science goes far to help to furnish an explanation of the mystery of seedless fruits. They are not the outcome of the work of man. Man perpetuates them; he does no more. The seedless orange was found in a state of seedlessness.

The Book of India. In India the printed book is regarded as unclean, if not irreverent, and no devout Hindu would allow his sacred writings to be contaminated by contact with text or prepared from the hide of some animal's dead body.

Deep Diving. Deep-water diving can be carried on with safety to a depth of 210 feet provided proper precautions are taken and suitable appliances are used, according to a report of the British admiralty committee appointed to investigate the subject.