

## C THE BULLETIN.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor and Publisher

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN  
John H. Oberly has reduced the subscription price of the WEEKLY CAIRO BULLETIN to One Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois.

CHARLES DICKENS was a radical—a John Bright sort of politician.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been pronounced not insane. He is a mountebank who aims eccentricities to obtain public notice, create comment and make money. If the cold shoulder of the people should be turned upon him—no notice taken of his peculiarities, he would soon become a quiet if not a good citizen.

If Mr. Louis Myers really believes we have wronged him why don't he say so. We would not do him injustice for the world, and if he can convince us we have done him any wrong whatever, we will be happy to rise to an explanation and apologize. We pine for an opportunity to fall upon Louis' neck and weep the tears of reconciliation—we do.

The "State Journal" says of Judge Barker, that although still a young man, "he ranks, in his professional attainments, with the best-read lawyers in the state, and by his careful pains-taking but prompt attention to the business of his circuit, has already achieved a high reputation as a judge. He has the support of the legal profession without regard to party."

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS informs Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana, that, so far as Williams knows, Kellogg has the sympathy of the administration. The Louisiana kettle of fish is not a nice one, and who is to blame or how a correction of the evils afflicting the people of that commonwealth is to be applied, no person can tell. Kellogg is a fraud and he knows it; but the danger to the Democrats and Liberals, stung to madness by outrages, may go too far, and make their good cause the cause of lawlessness and anarchy.

Mrs. LOUIS MYERS, deputy sheriff to do city police business, is a gentleman who has much confidence in himself. He boasted after the last municipal election that he could be chief of police if he desired the place—that he could buy it. Our authority for this statement that gentleman can have on demand. If this is the kind of morality which induces Mr. Myers' conduct—if he is a boaster of his ability to bribe, Sheriff Irvin must admit that he is not a proper person to occupy a position in the sheriff's office.

The Personal Liberty League, a society having a rather precarious existence in Chicago and a struggling branch in Detroit and one or two other places, is about to give up the ghost. The society was organized for the purpose of working for the repeal of the temperance law now in force in this and other states. The efforts of last winter looking to that result were fruitless, and the League now finds its occupation gone, at least for the present. It will die a natural death, to be resurrected perhaps when the general assembly is again in session.

Mr. LOUIS MYERS, the deputy sheriff, and Mrs. Henry alias Jack, Winter, two amiable gentlemen and exemplary citizens, propose the organization of a new party in this city. Its object is to reform the reformation in Cairo, and take the old thing back into the glories of past days, when there was a gay time, and the bally boys roamed about the city with their strawberry noses before them, masters of all they surveyed. They will have a motley following, and may the Lord have mercy on them! We love these men, but they will have none of us. Wherefore we will go hence and pray for the good of their large and gushing souls.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is not yet buried but speculations and suggestions as to a fit man to occupy the seat he so worthily filled as any of his great predecessors, are rife on every side. Senators Conkling, Morton and Howe are mentioned as friends of the president, a reason which suggests them as being a trio from whom the appointment is likely to be made. The name of the Hon. Edward Pierrepont appears among those who have been spoken of in this connection. The Chicago Tribune considers William M. Evarts of New York, eminently qualified to succeed Mr. Chase, and the Times names Charles O'Connor of New York, as the best man in the United States for the position. Mr. Evarts is a Republican and Mr. O'Connor a Democrat, a fact which makes it almost a certainty that if either of these gentlemen find favor with the president, the one who will wear the mantle of the great man just deceased will be Mr. Evarts.

## WHY HE VOTED SO.

Hon. A. M. Craig, lately nominated as the anti-monopolist candidate for the supreme bench in the Fifth Judicial District of this state, has concluded to crush him because of his vote in favor of the adjourned session. We also were disposed to denounce him, but after mature thought have concluded he acted wisely. The Gazette, in this connection, copies from the Missouri Republican an article in which it is asserted that if the people would retire from the political service every man who voted for the adjourned session, they would probably come very near hitting the nail on the head. If the people should take this advice, they would retire nearly every ardent anti-railroad monopolist now in either branch of the legislature. Examine the "a yes" in the senate and house, and you will find that the name of not one man who voted against the railroad law is in the list. Examine the "nays" and you will find that the name of every railroad man—of every man who vindictively fought railroad legislation from the commencement to the close of the session—is in that list. It is true the names of some of the friends of the railroad bill are in the list of nays, but most of them voted that way because they wanted an earlier session than January next. In the house there was not one anti-railroad man who would have voted to have adjourned sine die—not one! Mr. Oberly is willing to take the consequences of that vote. He endeavored to serve his constituents faithfully, and believes he did, and we do not believe we misrepresent him when we say he don't care a cuss if he should be retired from public service forever and a day?

## MR. SPEAKER CULLOM.

This the "State Register" says in reference to Mr. Shelby M. Cullom, speaker of the general assembly:

## JOHN STUART MILL.

A cable telegram announces briefly the death of John Stuart Mill at Avignon, France. For forty years John Stuart Mill has occupied a foremost position among the thinkers and writers, not of England only, but of the civilized world. On political and social questions, his ideas and opinions have been somewhat in advance of his age and country, bold, original and democratic, and have been one of the popular forces which have helped to create a liberality of sentiment and a gradual emancipation from old ideas in England which would once have been considered impossible there.

Mill was an earnest advocate of the "rights of women," as that term is understood in this day, and believed her to be entitled to all the social, intellectual and political privileges and responsibilities enjoyed by man.

He was born in the city of London on the twentieth of May, 1806. He was the son of James Mill, himself a profound thinker, and an author of repute on subjects similar to those to which his son has made such valuable contributions. The elder Mill educated his son, and at the same time directed the intellectual training of Grote, now famous as the author of a history of Greece. In his early life, Mill spent some years in the house of the French economist Jean Baptiste Say. In 1823, he entered the India house as a clerk under his father; he continued for thirty-three years in the same department; in 1831 he was appointed to a higher position in it, and in 1856 was placed at its head, retiring in 1858 on account of failing health. From 1832 to 1840, he was editor of the London and Westminster Review, but his reputation as an original thinker, as a brilliant and powerful writer, and a maker of ideas destined to exert unencircumscribed influence in the present and future, rests on his works on political economy and other kindred subjects.

THE ADJOURNED SESSION.

The outcry that has been raised against an adjourned session is foolish. If the people demand that the railroads shall be regulated they must take the consequences of that demand. Railroad legislation is an experiment, and must be looked after with assiduous carefulness. The law lately passed to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions is not the law the anti-monopolists desired. They had to compromise with the railroad men of the house and the senate, with Wicker and Steel, Starke and Hinckleff, Waite and Casey, and take a little rather than get nothing. If then they had adjourned sine die, and the law had not come up to the expectations of the people, what would have been the result? Curves upon the assembly loud and deep, and from one end of the state to the other, and across it from side to side? The defects could not have been healed until another assembly had been elected, and then the patching would have been done by men inexperienced in legislation and would have been as defective as the original work. The assembly therefore wisely adjourned until next January. By that time the law will have been in force, the schedules provided for by section 8 will have been prepared, the defects of the law will have become evident, the influence of the railroads on politicians like Senator Steel will have become weakened, and much can be done towards perfecting the railroad legislation of the state. Every railroad man in both houses voted against an adjourned session, and nearly all the ardent anti-railroad men in both houses voted for it. This fact speaks volumes. Time will, we have no doubt vindicate the wisdom of the adjournment to January next.

CRAIG ACCEPTS.

Hon. A. M. Craig, lately nominated as the anti-monopolist candidate for the supreme bench in the Fifth Judicial District of this state, has accepted the nomination.

Opposed to him in this contest is Mr. Lawrence, the present chief justice, a gentleman whose ability as a lawyer and whose purity of character have never been questioned.

The result of the contest cannot confidently be anticipated, and it is possible Judge Lawrence may succeed. If he should we shall regret the result. He ought to be defeated. The interests of the people require that he should be. We do not deny to him greater abilities than we accord to Craig, who is not a gentleman of distinguished parts, but the cause of reform demands the sacrifice of all men of the Judge Lawrence class—all those legal owls who scratch the screeches of the past, are blind when brought into the light of present events, and can see only when enveloped by the darkness of legal precedents.

This will be denounced as a dangerous doctrine, and it may be, but it must control the people's hope to make any headway against the power of the monopolists.

The movement means revolution, and we must take all the means we find at our hand to accomplish our purpose. And first, we must reform the courts, by crowding off the bench the men who will not decide for the people, and by putting on those who will! If the people are wise they will not refuse to acknowledge the wisdom of this position.

"Down with Lawrence, with all his legal learning and virtues, and up with Craig, the anti-monopolist candidate, with all his lack of learning and other shortcomings!" is the true revolutionary cry for the Fifth district.

Always amiable, quick and clear in his decisions, courteous and just, he has won not only the respect and good will of all the members of whatever political party, but the still more to be prized opinion of being one of the best speakers that ever presided over an Illinois house of representatives. By his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and faithfulness at his post of duty, he has expedited business and preserved the dignity of house-masters of much importance to the people, and that tend to the well being of the state. It affords us pleasure, although not one of Mr. Cullom's political admirers, to thus record popular opinion of our citizen, as a public officer and a man.

We, in the most emphatic manner, to endorse all this. There is not in the paragraph a word of undeserved praise. Speaker Cullom secured, by attention to duty, impartiality in the discharge of the functions of his office, and a pure position of sagacity which taught him how to wisely walk during the late session of the general assembly, the respect of all the members and the friendship of many. Mr. Cullom is sagacious unto the day of his political preferment, and will, inevitably go up higher. At every step he takes up the ladder he will bear our applause—the clapping of our hands and our cry of "bravo!"—that is to say, if he behaves himself, don't wander off after the golden calf of monopoly, the miserable wickedness of too intense a devotion to the intense radicalism of the Credit Mobilier clique, or the deep damnation of that political mongrelism which may be properly designated salary-grabism, the only tenet of which is get all you can. But Cullom is not that kind of a man, and we look to his future in anticipation of honor, worthily won and worn by him.

By organizing this company we hope to more heartily interest many of our citizens in THE BULLETIN, and we expect they will not permit the opportunity to pass unimproved.

WILLIAM MILL.

Leave Virginia..... 10:00 a.m. Express.....  
Springfield..... 10:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.  
Taylorville..... 10:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.  
Arrive at Peoria..... 11:45 a.m. 8:15 p.m.

TRAIN GOING SOUTHEAST.

Leave Peoria..... 1:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.  
Arrive at Taylorville..... 1:15 a.m. 4:00 p.m.  
Leave Springfield..... 8:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m.  
Arrive at Flora..... 8:30 a.m. 11:45 p.m.

TRAIN GOING SOUTHWEST.

Leave Flora..... 8:30 a.m. 11:45 p.m.  
Arrive at Shawneetown..... 8:30 a.m. 5:15 p.m.

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