

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1882.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

City Officers.

Mayor—N. B. Thistlewood.
Treasurer—T. J. Keth.
Clerk—Dennis J. Foley.
Comptroller—Wm. B. Gihbert.
Marshal—L. H. Myers.
Attorney—William Hendricks.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
First Ward—Wm. McHale, T. M. Kinnabrough.
Second Ward—James Hinkley, C. N. Hughes.
Third Ward—H. F. Blake, John Wood.
Fourth Ward—Charles O. Patten, Adolph Swoboda.
Fifth Ward—T. W. Halliday, Ernest B. Pettit.

County Officers.

Circuit Judge—D. J. Baker.
County Clerk—A. H. Irvine.
County Judge—R. S. Yocum.
County Clerk—S. J. Humm.
County Attorney—J. M. Bauman.
County Treasurer—Miles W. Parker.
Sheriff—John Hodges.
Coroner—H. Fitzgerald.
County Commissioners—T. W. Halliday, J. A. Gibbs and Peter Sapp.

CHURCHES.

CAIRO BAPTIST—Corner Tenth and Poplar streets; preaching first and third Sundays in each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—(Episcopal) Fourteenth street; Sunday 7:30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 11:00 a. m., Morning Prayer; 8:00 p. m., Evening Prayer. F. P. Davenport, R. T. Rector.
MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Village street; preaching at 10:30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 7:30 p. m. Rev. T. J. Spores, pastor.
UTHERAN—Thirteenth street; services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m. Rev. Knapp, pastor.
METHODIST—Cor. Eighth and Walnut streets; preaching Sabbath 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 4:00 p. m. Rev. J. A. Scarrett, pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN—Eighth street; preaching on Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. B. V. George, pastor.
ST. JOSEPH'S—(Roman Catholic) Corner Cross and Walnut streets; services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; Vespers 3 p. m.; services every day at 8 a. m. Rev. O'Hara, Priest.
ST. PATRICK'S—(Roman Catholic) Corner Ninth and Washington streets; services Sabbath 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.; Vespers 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; services every day at 8 a. m. Rev. Masters, priest.

R. R. TIME CARD AT CAIRO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
TRAINS DEPART. TRAINS ARRIVE.
Mail, 3:15 a. m. + Mail, 4:05 a. m.
Accommodation, 11:10 a. m. + Express, 11:10 a. m.
Express, 4:20 p. m. + Accommodation, 4:05 p. m.
MISSOURI & NORTHWESTERN R. R.
Mail, 4:35 a. m. + Mail, 5:30 p. m.
Express, 10:15 a. m. + Express, 11:30 a. m.
ST. L. & C. R. R. (Narrow Gauge)
Express, 10:25 a. m. + Express, 4:35 p. m.
Accommodation, 1:00 p. m. + Accommodation, 11:05 p. m.
ST. L. & M. & N. R. R.
Express, 11:30 p. m. + Express, 2:50 p. m.
Accommodation, 3:30 p. m. + Accommodation, 11:45 a. m.
WARREN, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY. CO.
Mail & Ex., 4:45 a. m. + Mail & Ex., 9:20 p. m.
Daily except Sunday. + Daily.
MOBILE & OHIO R. R.
Mail, 6:50 a. m. + Mail, 8:50 p. m.
Express, 6:05 a. m. + Express, 8:50 p. m.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO R. R.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.
Express and Mail leave Cairo, every day except Sunday, at 10:25 a. m. Arrive at 4:35 p. m.
Accommodation arrives at 12:05 p. m. and departs at 1:30 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT SCHOOL.

Walnut St., near 12th.

SUMMER TERM, from July 5, 12 weeks
FALL TERM, from Oct. 2, 12 weeks

TUITION FOR TERM \$5.00
PER MONTH 2.00
WEEK 1.75

Common School, Academic and Commercial Branches taught.

HENRY FLOYD, Teacher.

PHYSICIANS.

GEORGE H. LEACH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention paid to the Homeopathic treatment of surgical diseases, and diseases of women and children.
Office: On 14th street, opposite the Post Office, Cairo, Ill.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. C. JOCELYN,

DENTIST.
OFFICE—Eighth Street, near Commercial Avenue

DR. E. W. WHITLOCK,

Dental Surgeon.
Office—No. 136 Commercial Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth Streets

ICE.

JOHN SPROAT,

PROPRIETOR OF SPROAT'S PATENT

REFRIGERATOR CARS,

AND
Wholesale Dealer in Ice.

ICE BY THE CAR LOAD OR TON, WELL

PACKED FOR SHIPPING

Car Loads a Specialty.

OFFICE:

Cor. Twelfth Street and Levee,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

THE REGULAR CAIRO AND PADUCAH DAILY PACKET.

STEAMER GUS FOWLER.

HENRY E. TAYLOR, Master
GEO. JOHNS, Clerk
Leaves Paducah for Cairo daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 a. m. and Mound City at 1 p. m. Returning, leaves Cairo at 4 p. m. Mound City at 5 p. m.

FERRYBOAT

CAIRO CITY FERRY CO.

THREE STATES.

On and after Monday, July 24, and until further notice, the ferryboat Three States will run as near as possible on the following time table:

LEAVES	LEAVES	LEAVES
Foot Fourth St.	Missouri Land'g.	Kentucky Ld'g.
6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:30 "	9:00 "	9:30 "
10:30 "	11:00 "	11:30 "
2:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Leave	Leave	Leave
Foot Fourth St.	Kentucky Ld'g.	Missouri Land'g.
4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

On last trip leaving Kentucky landing at 4:30 o'clock p. m., the boat will go to Bird's Point, making connection with T. & St. L. passenger train for Cairo. First trip at 6:30 a. m. leaving Cairo, will connect with T. & St. L. train leaving Cairo.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE
Safford, Morris & Candee,
(INCORPORATED IN ILLINOIS)
NO. 70 OHIO STREET, CAIRO, ILL.
(op. main).
ESTABLISHED 1858.
H. H. CANDER, successor of Safford, Morris & Candee.
NON-RESIDENT CLASS COMPANIES ARE REPRESENTED.
FIRE, ACCIDENT, LIFE, ACCIDENT, HULL, LIVE STOCK.

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

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OFFICERS:

P. G. SCHUB, President
T. J. RUDD, Vice President
J. J. GOLDSTINE, Treasurer
J. J. GORDON, Medical Adviser
THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary
JOHN C. WHITE, Assistant Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

H. LEIGHTON, L. S. THOMAS,
J. C. WHITE, W. F. PITCHER,
J. S. MCGAHEY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

William Stratton, of Stratton & Bird, wholesale grocer; Paul G. Schub, wholesale and retail druggist; Hazen Leighton, commission merchant; Jas. S. McGahey, lumber dealer; J. J. Gordon, physician; J. A. Goldstine, of Goldstine & Rosenwasser, wholesale and retail dry goods, etc.; Wm. F. Pitcher, general agent; Henry B. Ellis, city printer and book binder; Charles Haynes, Cooper; Jno. C. White, assistant secretary and solicitor; Albert Lewis, dealer in four and grain; F. Brown, president Alexander County Bank; G. W. Hendricks, contractor and builder; Cyrus Cline, general agent; Thomas Lewis, secretary and attorney at law; L. S. Thomas, broom manufacturer; W. Russell, contractor and builder; C. T. Rudd, agent C. St. L. & N. O. railroad; Moses Phillips, carpenter; H. A. Chumley, contractor, Cairo, Ill.; Rev. J. Spencer, clergyman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Bethune, circuit clerk, Mississippi county, Charles ton, Mo.; J. H. Moore, lawyer, Commerce, Mo.; D. Singletary, physician, Arlington, Ky.; J. W. Tarry, physician, Fulton, Ky.; Wm. Ryan, farmer, Murry, Ky.; A. Steinbach, manufacturer of sad dlers, Evansville, Ind.; Ike Anderson, secretary to superintendent C. St. L. & N. O. railroad, Jackson, Tenn.; J. S. Robertson, physician, Whiteville, Tenn.; Thomas A. Osborn, harness maker, Bolivar, Tenn.; Wm. L. Walker, "Dixie Advertising Agency" Bolivar, Tenn., Miss.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY CHAS. CUNNINGHAM, BROKER.

	August.	September.	October.
Pork	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2
Wheat	78 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Corn	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
12:30 P. M.			
Pork	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2
Wheat	78 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Corn	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
2:30 P. M. Closing.			
Pork	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2	\$ 99 1/2
Wheat	78 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Corn	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	39 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2

NEW YORK, AUGUST 3, 1882.
Wheat R. W. \$1 12 1/2 15 No 2 Red \$1 15 1/2
Corn No. 2 88 c.

RIVER NEWS.

W. F. LAMBDIN, river editor of THE BULLETIN and steamboat passenger agent. Orders for all kinds of steamboat job printing solicited. Office at Planters Hotel, No. 54 Ohio levee.

The Will Kyle from Cincinnati arrived here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. She had a good trip and added about 250 tons more, which filled her out flat; and left for New Orleans, at 7 p. m.

The damage to the Vint Shinkle caused by the flood of waters coming out of the Licking river opposite Cincinnati was not so bad as first reported. She left on time Wednesday evening and is due here tomorrow evening. For passenger rates see W. F. Lambdin's ad.

The Golden Crown leaves Cincinnati for New Orleans tomorrow.

The Gus Fowler is the regular packet from Paducah to Cairo and returns to-day.

The popular Cons Millar with Capt. C. B. Russell in command, and Mr. Joseph Voris in the office will report here early this morning goes through to Cincinnati. Passengers going up the Ohio, can secure transportation at reasonable rates by getting tickets of W. F. Lambdin, agent, office 54, Ohio levee.

Yesterday was hot and sultry. Business on the wharf dull.

The Josh V Thorap is now running from Uniontown to Evansville and returning to the Evansville Paducah packets.

The Silver Cloud is lying up at Evansville waiting for something to do.

The Paducah Base Ball Club and the Mound City Club will play a match game for one hundred dollars a side at Mound City to-morrow. The Gus Fowler will bring Paducah Club down.

The City of Cairo arrived at St. Louis last night and leaves for Vicksburg this morning.

The City of New Orleans will leave here to-day for the Crescent City.

The U. P. Schenck from New Orleans arrived here last evening at 7:15. She had 500 tons of freight, and departed for Cincinnati at 8 p. m.

The John B. Maude from St. Louis arrived at 7:10 last evening with a good trip, and departed for Memphis at 9 p. m.

The Andy Baum is due to-morrow for Memphis.

A very heavy rain set in last evening at 5 o'clock and lasted over an hour which cooled the atmosphere very much.

Hiram D. Brazer, popular steamboat pilot, known well by all prominent river men and recently appointed inspector of hulls for the port of Memphis to fill the place made vacant by S. S. Garrett who has been promoted to supervising inspector, was a passenger from Memphis to Cairo. Mr. Brazer will return to Memphis to-morrow and will assume charge of his position.

The latest information from Cincinnati states that the river is again falling fast at that point. Who can tell anything about weather, wind, river, or anything, else from the way the clerk of the elements is managing affairs. We will discontinue prognosticating for the present at least as we do not pretend to cope with Venor.

The John B. Maude is the regular Anchor line packet from St. Louis due here this evening for Memphis.

An effort is being made by a number of public spirited young men to raise money enough to charter an engine and coach to take a company of people from here to Mound City on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, to witness the game of baseball to be played there between the Riversides and a Paducah crack nine for a stake of one hundred dollars a side. The game will be an unusually interesting one, because both clubs are composed of good players. People from a number of towns on the river will be there, and Cairo should be well represented. It does not take much to charter the engine and coach; the necessary amount should be raised in a few hours.

The dance of the Young People's Social Club at new Reform hall Wednesday night was a delightful little affair. About twenty couple were present who danced and otherwise enjoyed themselves until late in the night.

Shaving From House to House.

"I suppose I'm what would be called an oscillating tonsorial artist. The speaker was a well-dressed man of 30, carrying in his hand a little leather bag. 'Haven't you any shop?' asked the reporter.

"No, this is my shop," said the man, holding up his little valise. Then he opened it and showed its contents, which consisted of a dozen razors, a number of brushes, and other paraphernalia belonging to his trade. "Most of my customers live on Walnut, Spruce, and Chestnut street, said the man, "and the majority of them are rich, old gentlemen, who have retired from business, many of them who, in their younger days, shaved themselves, but have grown too infirm. I get all the way from a quarter to 75 cents for a shave. I start out every morning about 8 and wind up about 1 or 2. I have a regular route to go over," and the barber showed a little book in which were registered the addresses and names of his customers. "I have different customers for different days."

"How much can you make in a week?" queried the reporter.

"In winter I average \$50 a week, but in summer I don't make so much, as many of my customers go out of town."

"Are there any barbers in your branch in any of the other large cities?"

"No, I think not. I am the only man in this particular branch. I cater to the aristocratic class, and I'm saving money at it. It's my own idea, and as a first-class artist can't make more than \$20 a week in a shop, perquisites and pay, I prefer this."—Philadelphia Times.

A Strange Sight.

The south-bound freight train on the North Carolina railroad ran over a negro child about 4 years old, between the Yadkin river bridge and Salisbury, recently. The engineer saw it would be impossible to stop the train before it reached the spot where the child was sitting, and swinging himself out of the window, started to crawl along the engine to its front, with the intention of picking up the child before the cow-catcher struck it. He would probably have succeeded in this perilous undertaking, but a lunge of the engine caused him to lose his balance, and he was precipitated down an embankment. He had hardly regained his feet before a piercing scream was heard, and he knew the child had been run down. The engine stopped within its length after striking the child, and then the horrible task of pulling the mangled body out from under the wheels began. The child was done with a knife, the head part falling to one side and the legs to the other. A shudder ran through the engineer when he picked up the head and body of the child, and the sensations he experienced when it broke into a cry were indescribable. He hastily laid it upon the ground, when it uttered the most agonizing screams for full two minutes before it gave a gasp and died. It was a strange experience to hear a dismembered body crying, and was well calculated to make the witnesses shudder. The body of the child was turned over to its mother, who lived in a cabin near by. —Charlotte Observer.

About Peanuts.

For the ten years 1870-1880, the peanut crop in this country was 8,100,000 bushels—4,200,000 from Tennessee, 3,200,000 from Virginia, and 700,000 from North Carolina. The crop last year was 2,220,000 bushels, and the average price was 7 cents per pound, twenty-two pounds to the bushel. It is the retailer that makes the money. Peanuts are sometimes as low as 3 or 5 cents a pound, but the consumer finds no statement in the price of his measure of nuts. At 7 cents a pound, a bushel will bring \$1.54, which, peddled out at 10 cents a pint, brings in \$6.40, or at 5 cents a pint \$3.20—a fair profit to the curbstone dealer.

The Abbe Liszi, the famous pianist,

devotes the afternoons of three days each week to giving free instructions to young artists.

Melville's Wife's Mementoes.

Mrs. Melville has preserved a number of mementoes of her husband's last hours at home previous to his departure on that terrible Arctic voyage, from which it was doubtful if he would ever return. "Here," said the fond wife, holding in her hands a lined napkin folded and held by a silver ring, at which she gazed long and pensively, "is his napkin, just as he left it after the last meal at which any of us have ever seen him. The last thing he did before leaving the table was to fold the napkin, and, laying it down by his plate, he said: 'Perhaps I will never fold another at home.' Then he got up, bade us all follow him, and went down to the little depot you see out there, said 'Good-bye,' and we have never seen him since. Elsie, here, who is growing up to be quite a big girl, was then not as large as Neta, there, who gets back I am afraid that he won't be able to recognize us all. I expect that Lieut. Danenhower has some papers for me, although as yet he has not notified us. He can anyway, tell us all about George." A little rubber band, which was hanging on the clock in the dining-room, at this moment caught Mrs. Melville's eyes, and she stopped abruptly to point it out as another memento. It was placed there by her husband the last evening he spent at home, and a cap which he had hung upon a picture-frame the afternoon before his departure remains exactly where he left it. Although anxious to see her husband, Mrs. Melville says that she can afford to wait until he either finds Lieut. Chipp and his crew and restores them in good health to their families or discovers that they have been lost. "It is his duty," said she, "and George always does that."—Philadelphia Record.

Man's Relation to the Lower Animals.

Since many writers opposed to the practice of experiments on animals have based their objections entirely on moral grounds, and thus made the question of vivisection an ethical one, I have been anxious to know what laws they have discovered for our guidance on this vexed subject. They discourse on cruelty, on immorality and on the rights of animals; but these expressions are so vague that they fail to afford any basis for legal or public action, or, if there be any attempt at definition, it is with the object of making these terms conform on the very point under discussion. Thus it is constantly asserted that physiologists feel at liberty to torture animals at their pleasure, without regard to the "higher dictates of humanity." It is thus implied that there exists among the public some principle of conduct toward the lower animals which has no place among experimenters. They speak as if, standing on a higher platform, and beholding all creatures from a superior position, they could frame a code of laws which should have due regard to the rights of animals, and govern our own conduct in all our relations to them. This position is altogether fallacious; man cannot disconnect himself from the animal world, and cannot define its rights. It must, therefore, be abandoned as altogether untenable, and the subject discussed from a totally different standpoint. Our relation to the animal world can only in a very qualified sense be regarded from an ethical point of view; much in the same way as eating and drinking may be spoken of as questions of morality when moral considerations exert their influence over the amount and kind of food which we consume; this, however, can not hide from us the fact that the subject of digestion is fundamentally a physiological one.

The duty of man toward animals, as an abstract question, is from its very nature insoluble; it can only be partially answered on the grounds of expediency, and these will vary according to age and nation. We should, rather, ask what is our relation to the lower animal world, and in what place in that relationship can moral considerations come into force? In endeavoring to form a judgment of this relationship, we must take facts as we find them, for the attempt at an explanation is trying to solve the riddle of our existence, and leaves us still with "the burden of the mystery of all this unintelligible world." —From "The Ethics of Vivisection," by Dr. Samuel Wilks, in Popular Science.

Music as a Mental Discipline.

The nature of music is threefold, like that of man to whom it appeals. Therefore, it may be regarded as a sensuous art, in that it delights the ear; as a psychological art, in that it records the emotions, and requires mental operations on the part of the hearer for its due appreciation; and, as it involves agreements, differences, symmetries, complexities, etc., and order in apparent disorder, it may be regarded as a branch of science closely allied to mathematics.

The distances between the holes of a flute, the tension of a drum-head, the lengths of organ-pipes, the rapidity of vibrations, the intervals between recurring accents—in fact, all that may be surveyed and expressed in numbers in this art—give evidence of the mental power of the musician, irrespective of all considerations respecting the imagination or creative power in originating composition.

The music of a people may be considered in direct relation to their super-sensuous natures. From this point alone, strongly marked differences may be noted; for, by comparing modern Italian music with German, it is at once seen that the latter is developed more highly in an intellectual sense.

Our modern music is styled a new art, chiefly because it requires advanced mental powers of a special kind on the part of composers and auditors. Instead of being a succession of monotonies, it is a complex web of many tones, that the hearer must analyze to understand and enjoy. In the ordinary church quartette there are four such interwoven threads; in a symphony by Beethoven, many more. An elaborate tonal plexus demands from the listener considerable mental effort, unless he has acquired by study a "polyphonic ear," or the power of perceiving the relationships of all the parts heard simultaneously as clearly as one looking down upon a ball-room scene may perceive the symmetrical forms of a mazy dance. —Dr. S. Austen Pearce, in Popular Science Monthly for July.

Talk.

Children learn to talk the language heard about them, whether it be chaste and pure or low and vulgar. Therefore it behooves parents to take care of the manner and substance of what they say before their children, and it is also very clear that the silly, nonsensical stuff talked to children is not only very silly, but equally injurious. The conversational ability of the young is being constantly educated by the talk of others. They should be encouraged to talk. The old idea was that "children should have eyes and ears, and no tongue." The faculties cannot be cultivated in that way. Children must talk, and must be guided in their talk and conversation if they are to become expert in the use of language. Women have the faculty in a higher degree than men. They are greater talkers than men. They have stronger social feelings, which lead to the exercise of this faculty; they are in society more; they talk more to children. Women are more eloquent than men. Men are engaged in business, in thought, and depress the faculty by want of exercise; while women, by exercising the faculty, are constantly strengthening it.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial Essences. Always uniform in strength, without any adulterations or impurities. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Liqueur, Yeast, Cream, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

EQUITABLE LIFE

Assurance Society,

120 Broadway, New York,

DOES THE

LARGEST BUSINESS

of any Life Insurance Company

Why?

Because

It alone issues

Incontestible 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 POLICIES. 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

to policy holders are

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 12th and Washington.

November 24, 1881. m3d w