



# EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 2.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1882.

NUMBER 31.

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

Call and examine our IMMENSE stock of goods suitable for

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Larger Stock Than Ever Before Displayed.

J. C. PECOR & CO.,

MAYSVILLE, Ky

## T. LOWRY,

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

## GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Wooden ware, Glassware, Notions, &c. Highest price paid for Country Produce. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Cor. Fourth and Plum Streets,

ap12lyd MAYSVILLE, KY.



HEADQUARTERS FOR SCROLL SAWS, LATHE, DRILLS, AND OTHER FOOT-POWER MACHINERY. J. J. WATROUS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 215 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. Price Holly Scroll Saw with extra (see cut) sent on receipt of only \$3.00. n27d&wfm

## THE WEBER PIANO.

For power, purity of tone, brilliancy of touch, beauty of finish and durability it has no equal. The most eminent pianists pronounce it

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

L. F. METZGER.

MANAGER, Branch office, Maysville, Ky

—Also, The Matchless—

## BURDETT ORGAN.

A full supply of pianos and organs on hand. Correspondents promptly answered. Payments easy. sep26d&wly.

T. B. FULTON. E DAVIS.

## FULTON & DAVIS,

Manufacturers of—

## OHIO VALLEY MILLS FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn, Shorts and Shipstuff.

Flour for sale by all grocers in the city.

## FULTON & DAVIS,

ap18lyd ABERDEEN, O.

## PAUL D. ANDERSON, DENTIST.

No. 21 Market St., nearly opp. Central Hotel, Office Open at all Hours. MAYSVILLE, KY. m y18lyd.

JAS. H. SALLEE, CLARENCE L. SALLEE.

## SALLEE & SALLEE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Real Estate Agents.

OFFICE ON COURT STREET

sep16dly MAYSVILLE, KY

## P. S. MYERS,

—Dealer in—

## Groceries, Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Hardware. Highest cash price paid for Grain and Country Produce. n y16d Mt. Olivet

## WATCHES

## Stem WINDERS.

J. BALLENGER at Albert's China Store adjoining Pearce, Wallingford & Co.'s Bank. ap16md

## CHINA, GLASS and QUEENWARE

—to suit all tastes and purses at—

G. A. McCARTHEY'S

## CHINA DEPOT.

my5dly No. 30, East Second street.

## BULL-DOG CIGARS.

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN

THE MARKET.

—FOR SALE AT—

## J. C. Pecor & Co.'s

sep27d&w6m Drug Store.

## Bargains! Bargains!!

LET not your hearts be troubled. We are still here and will sell you more goods for the same amount of money than any other house in the city. We are determined to close out our entire stock of goods by the 1st of next April, and will offer to CASH BUYERS great inducements. Among our stock is a large line of ready made

## CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, ETC.,

which we offer at prime cost. Children's wool sacks at 50 and 75 cents. Hoods at 40 cents. These goods are worth double the money we ask for them.

We have also a fresh line of Christmas goods and toys without number, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Wax Dolls at 50 cents worth \$1. Bohemian decorated vases 25 cents a pair. A large lot of Japanese goods at less than half their value. An immense stock of

## JEWELRY

At cost! Our stock of ladies and children's shoes is very large and all custom made. Also, a big line of ladies hats trimmed in New York, all fresh goods which we are offering at cost.

Men's full regular undershirts at 75 cents per pair. Hats and boots at rock-bottom prices. Four ply linen collars 35 cents. Clocks very cheap and everything usually found in a first-class mammoth country store. Call early and get bargains while they are fresh. Our prices talk.

## J. A. JACKSON & SON

Maysville, Ky., December 18, 1882. P. S. Those knowing themselves indebted to me, by reason of my being absent, please forward and settle at once, as I have no time to spare. J. A. JACKSON.

## FOR A WARNING.

I can tell just how it happened, though it's fifty years ago, And I sometimes think it's curious that I can remember so: For though things that lately happened slip my mind, and fade away, I am sure that I shall never lose the memory of that day.

Job was coming to Thanksgiving—so he wrote us in the Fall: He was Ezra's oldest brother, and his favorite of them all. We'd been keeping house since April, but I couldn't always tell When my pie-crust would be flaky, or the poultry roast'd well; So I felt a little worried—if the truth must be confessed— At the thought of Ezra's brother coming as our household guest.

Just a week before Thanksgiving Ezra rode one day to town, As I needed things for cooking—flour and sugar, white and brown; And I worked like any beaver, all the time he was away. Making mince and stewing apples for the coming holiday. I was hot, and tired, and nervous, when he galloped home at night— All that day my work had plagued me, nothing seemed to go just right.

"Here's the flour, Lucy," said he; "it's the best there is in town; I forgot the other sugar, but I've brought enough of brown." "You're a fool!" I cried in fury, and the tears began to fall: "Ride ten miles to do an errand, and forget it after all!"

I was cross and clean discouraged, as I thought he ought to know: But he turned his white as marble when he heard me speaking so. Not a word he said in answer, but he started for the door, And in less than half a minute galloped down the road once more.

Then I nearly cried my eyes out, what with grief and fear and shame; He was good and kind and patient; I was all the one to blame. And the hours wore on till midnight, and my heart seemed turned to stone, As I listened for his coming while I sat there all alone.

With the daylight came a neighbor: "Ezra has been hurt," he said; "Found beside the road unconscious; taken up at first for dead." Just behind him came four others, with a burden slowly brought; As I stood and dumbly watched them you can guess of all I thought!

Oh, the days and nights that followed! Ezra I ved, but that was all; And with tearless eyes I waited for the worst that might befall. Wandering in a wild delirium, broken phrases now and then dropped from fevered lips, and told me what his painful thoughts had been.

So Thanksgiving dawned upon us. Job came early, shocked to meet Such a broken-hearted woman for the bride he hoped to greet. Not a word we spoke together in that hushed and shadowed room; Where we waited for the twilight darkening down to deeper gloom; For the doctor said that morning: "There is nothing more to do; If he lives till after sunset, I, perhaps, can pull him through."

Just as five o'clock was striking, Ezra woke and feebly stirred; "Did you get the sugar, darling?" were the words I faintly heard. How I cried! You can't imagine how I felt to hear him speak. Or to see his look of wonder as I bent to kiss his cheek.

Well, I've told a long, long story—Ezra's coming up the walk— But I've had a purpose in it; 'twasn't just for idle talk. Don't you think, my dear, you'd better make your quarrel up with Gray? It may save a world of trouble, and it's near Thanksgiving Day.—Christian Union.

—It is stated that \$5,000,000 will barely cover the damage which the Italian Government must make good in the inundated districts, in the form of roads, bridges, and public buildings, without touching the question of aid to the sufferers.

—The Boston Post is authority for the statement that a New Jersey druggist, wishing to close out his stock, put his prices so low that all the people in the county were making purchases.

## The Composition of Sewer-Gas.

What is "sewer-gas?" This term has been employed a long time by chemists, sanitarians, plumbers and others, to indicate the ordinary emanations from sewers; but recently certain gentlemen have taken exceptions to the term, denying that there is any such thing as sewer gas "having a peculiar and definite composition." This is undoubtedly true, and it is probable that no intelligent man or educated physician ever thought otherwise.

What has been called "sewer-gas" is composed of air, vapor and gases in constantly varying proportions, together with living germs—vegetable and animal—and minute particles of putrescent matter. In short, it is composed of whatever is sufficiently volatile or buoyant to float in the atmosphere, and in consequence of which buoyancy it is permitted to escape through the various sewer-outlets. The term is, in this sense, well understood; and it is, moreover, just as correct as would be the terms sewer-air, which some have chosen to substitute for it.

It is proper here to add that the offensiveness of odors is no test of their insalubrity, but that the most fatal germs are often conveyed in an atmosphere which is odorless. The absence of unpleasant odors, therefore, furnishes no proof that the air does not contain sewer emanations.—Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, in Popular Science Monthly.

## German Colonization.

In a recent number of *Unser Zeit* Gerhard Rohlfs remarks that although the necessity for establishing German colonies is universally acknowledged, no practical effect has yet been given to the project of establishing them, and that while Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards and Dutchmen are constantly adding to their colonial possessions the Germans alone have no colonies to provide for their surplus population. He points out that there are still many vast districts without a civilized government, such as New Guinea and parts of the African Continent, on whose coasts there are wide regions in which commercial factories could be established, and could serve as outlets for the productions of the rich inland districts. Unfortunately, he adds, German merchants do not like to establish factories in places where one has to wait several years before obtaining a profit. German trade is most enterprising in the Hanse towns; but even there the firms have branches only in territories which have been already annexed by some other European Power. Not a single German factory has been established on any unoccupied territory. Germans settle in America, in Australia, in China, in Japan, and in Africa; but only after others have established an orderly and regular state of things there. Herr Rohlfs further speaks, with much bitterness, of the heavy sacrifices of money and labor which are made every year by German explorers in Africa, without producing the slightest practical result. "If," he concludes, "Germany is to derive any advantage from the sums which it expends yearly for the exploration of Africa, the activity of the German African Society should be restricted exclusively to those districts which, being as yet unoccupied by any other European Power, she may hope some day to obtain for herself."

—A correspondent of the *Scientific American*, who resides at a mining camp on the mountains in the southeastern corner of Arizona, says that the brilliancy of the moonlight here is such that mountains seventy miles distant are seen.