



EVENING BULLETIN.



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

VOLUME 2. MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1883. NUMBER 55.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882. MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good. Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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Best Purgative Medicine - cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders. Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

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Call and examine our IMMENSE stock of goods suitable for

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FRESH OYSTERS

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Home-made Yeast Cakes.

my9dly GEORGE HEISER.

WATCHES

—CHANGED TO—

Stem WINDERS.

62 J. BALLENGER at Albert's China Store adjoining Pearce, Wallingford & Co.'s Bank. ap146md

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FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to go west I now offer for sale my entire stock of

China, Glass and Queensware,

with the good will of the house and all information in my possession regarding the business. I have a new and well selected stock, in first rate condition and bought at low figures. Any parties wishing to enter into a good, safe paying business, now have an opportunity seldom offered.

The Fall and Holiday trade is now just on us, and an early buyer will get all the benefit therefrom. In the meantime I shall sell goods at retail and wholesale at almost cost. o17-d&wt G. A. MCCARTHEY.

Detecting Counterfeits.

It is a good rule in receiving bank notes to carefully examine the general appearance of the note, the geometrical work, shading of the letters, ruling engine work, vignettes, and solid print, carefully noting whether they compare with standard work. The ink, printing and paper must be considered. The charter number appears on all bank notes issued since 1875. All National-bank notes are signed by F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, prior to 1875. All genuine notes of the United States Treasury bear check letters, A, B, C or D, and are numbered consecutively, commencing with 1, thus: A is 1; B is 2; C 3 and D 4; or a number, which if divided by 4, will show the number to be even.

Genuine bank notes are usually printed on paper of good quality, though varying much in thickness—some being quite thin. It is not impossible for counterfeiters to procure good quality of paper, yet counterfeiters usually have a smooth greasy touch, while the genuine note has not, but will cleave to the fingers. The paper, though important in question, is not infallible, and it will not do to rely too much upon the quality. All notes in the United States are now printed on fiber paper, the fiber consisting of silk threads which are in and form a part of the substance. The government are now also manufacturing the note paper, having two silk threads which extend the whole length of the note, one a red, the other blue, which are discernible by holding the note to the light. These the counterfeit has endeavored to imitate, by drawing two parallel lines on the surface. This will be found in the counterfeit United States silver certificates.

Water and sky, when done with the ruling engine, cannot be successfully imitated. It is rare to see fine vignettes on counterfeit notes, yet many very dangerous imitations have been produced. But, however perfect, a counterfeit can not be the same as the original or genuine.

Then there is the geometrical lathe work. All designs, such as circles, ovals, squares, etc., and upon which the denomination is usually placed, composed of a net-work of fine lines crossing each other at such angles and distances as to produce the desired effect is called the geometrical lathe work, and is produced by the geometrical lathe, a wonderful as well as beautiful machine. The patterns produced by the lathe are of every conceivable variety of form and shape. The fine lines is the characteristic of this description of engraving, and in the genuine note can be traced throughout the design, never breaking or losing itself in another line, or having any irregularity whatever. The line is usually white, on black or green ground, or sometimes red, but may be a black, green or red on white. In the counterfeit engraving the design is engraved upon the plate and fails in various ways. First, it is impossible to produce the perfect line as in the genuine, and the effect to the eye will be more or less dull or sunken in appearance as well as having a scratchy look. The design will also be darker or light in spots, as the lines are sometimes heavier and sometimes lighter, as well as the spaces between are sometimes wide and again near together, being irregular in size and sometimes broken. Second, it is impossible for the counterfeit to produce two designs exactly alike. As the counterfeit is engraved by hand and separately, it is impossible to produce two exactly alike. On examination of the genuine bill the designs of the geometrical lathe work will show the beautiful clear raised impression produced by the correct and regular lines in the engraving. Sometimes the whole face of a note except the vignettes

and dies will be tinted. The tint is composed of fine carved or looped lines running across the whole face of the bill.

Genuine bank notes are always printed with great care. The plate is covered with ink, which is then carefully wiped off, except what remains in the lines of the engraving. The engraving is then taken with a powerful press. Should any irregularity appear on the note it is immediately canceled, and not issued. Genuine notes have a clear and beautiful impression, which is very unusual for a counterfeit. The ink used in bank-note printing gives a clear impression, without any smutty appearance. The green ink, and also that used for the numbering of United States notes, is with great difficulty produced by the counterfeiters. The ink usually used by them for printing counterfeits has a heavy, dull look; while the numbering has a brickly appearance.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Witch Doctor in Trouble.

The days of superstition and witchcraft are not yet over, at least in the Cape Colony, where the readiness of the native races to believe in things supernatural is occasionally brought under notice. A case of this kind recently came on for hearing at the Queenstown Circuit Court, in which a Ka Br named Xamlasha, described as a "doctor," was charged with having obtained money from several natives by false pretenses, in so far that he made them believe that he could cure their cattle of the disease which they were suffering from, which he attributed to witchcraft. Like every other dabbler in the black art, the plan he adopted to bring about the cure was an extraordinary one, and could not fail to suggest to the mind of the most illiterate that its exponent was an impostor. Apparently, however, no such thoughts occurred to the owners of the "bewitched cattle." Perhaps they were only too glad to embrace every means likely to check the disease. At any rate, Xamlasha was allowed to proceed. This, worthily, it seems, had discovered—whether after communion with unknown spirits or not is uncertain—that the witchcraft proceeded from poison contained in the earth beneath the kraals of his patrons. Accordingly he set to work, and with some success managed to dig some pretty large holes in the ground. After a certain depth had been reached the "knowing one" declared that he had found the poison, which he immediately spirited away to somewhere else no doubt by some secret method or other. For this bit of magic the "doctor" demanded high fees which were paid to him ungrudgingly in some cases a few head of cattle being given in lieu of money. Naturally enough the result was looked forward to with considerable interest on the part of the uninitiated occupants of the kraals, but, strange as it may appear, the cattle still continued to be attacked with the disease. This of course caused dissatisfaction among the owners, and united action was taken against the "destroyer of poison" who had thus failed to carry out the bargain by effecting a "perfect cure" after he had received liberal payment. In dealing with the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of fraud—but his lordship deferred passing sentence, simply bringing the accused over in his own recognizances to appear and receive sentence any time when called upon within the next five years. The Judge, no doubt took into account the fact that the proprietors of the cattle were greatly to blame themselves for being led away by the story told them by the "doctor."—Grahamstown (South Africa) Journal.