



# EVENING BULLETIN.



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

VOLUME 2.

MAYSVILLE, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1883.

NUMBER 105.

## Windhorst & Blum,

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have just received their Spring Stock of Imported and Domestic Goods of the latest styles. Prices reasonable and work the best. Sully

### REMOVAL.

G. A. McCARTHEY has removed his Queensware store to the building on Sutton street, two doors below Second street. my5dlly

## JOHN WHEELER'S DAILY MARKET.

Receives every day River, Lake and Salt Water

## FISH.

Prices the LOWEST.

## SPRING MILLINERY GOODS

I HAVE just received a handsome supply of Millinery Goods for the Spring trade. New styles of

### Bonnets, Hats and Neckwear

Plumes, Zephyrs, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, and in fact every thing of the latest styles, and beautiful to behold. Ask the ladies to call and examine my stock and compare prices. m19d&wim MISS LOU POWLING.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, with a residence, stable, good tobacco barn and other buildings, situated on the Maysville and Germantown pike, about seven miles from Maysville. Apply to Wm. P. Smoot, on the premises, or to GARDNER S. WALL, Maysville, Ky.



## A. SORRIES & SON,

DEALERS IN—

## GUNS, PISTOLS, WALKING CANES, &c.

ALSO, REPAIRERS of Guns; Locks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. Keys on hand and Made to Order.

Stencil Cutting a Specialty.

Second Street, bet. Market & Limestone MAYSVILLE, KY

## J. C. PECOR & CO.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

## GARDEN SEEDS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, and READY MIXED PAINTS,

## WALL PAPER.

Building Paper, Carpet Paper,

## WINDOW SHADES.

## J. C. Pecor & Co.

JAS. H. SALLEE, CLARENCE L. SALLEE.

Sallee & Sallee,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Court Street, (sepl6dly) MAYSVILLE, KY

M. F. MARSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Justice of the Peace,

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT.

Will advertise and sell real estate. No charges whatever unless a sale is consummated. Deeds, mortgages &c. written at rates as low as any one's. Office Library Building, Sutton street.

PAUL D. ANDERSON,

DENTIST,

No. 21 Market St., nearly opp. Central Hotel,

Office Open at all Hours. MAYSVILLE, KY may18ly.d.

BUY YOUR

## Watches, Jewelry AND SILVERWARE AT

## H. LANGE'S JEWELRY STORE.

No. 43, Second Street, 3 doors West of Market, aug31dy

## P. S. MYERS,

Dealer in—

## Groceries, Hats, Caps.

Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Hardware. Highest cash price paid for grain and country Produce. 1915d Mt. CLIVET

Established 1865.

## EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. j14dy

## F. H. TRAXEL,

## Baker and Confectioner

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

The only manufacturer of PURE STICK CANDY in the city. Orders for weddings and parties promptly attended to. my5dlly

## T. J. CURLEY,

## Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter.

Keeps constantly on hand Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipe, Globe Angle and Check Valves, Steam and Water Gauges. Dealer in the celebrated Calumet brand of Sewer and Drain Pipe. Jobbing promptly attended to and all work warranted. Second street, two doors above Geo. T. Wood's. j6d3m

## GROCERIES

### PINE APPLE HAMS,

### Home-made Yeast Cakes.

my9dly GEORGE HEISER.

## WILLAM CAUDLE,

Manufacturer and Inventor of

## TRUSSES,

Made Double or Single for men or boys. Ad dress WILLIAM CAUDLE, care T. K. Ball & Son, Maysville, Ky. ap14dawy

## J. C. Kackley & Co.

Dealers in—

## Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps and Clothing.

Goods always what they are recommended to be. Main Street, Germantown, Ky.

## Cultivating the Black Walnut.

The attention of the public is being called to the increasing demand and decreasing supply of that valuable timber, black walnut, and farmers in localities where this growth is indigenous to the soil are being urged to plant and cultivate it.

Mr. W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, in a paper read before the annual convention, gave, among other arguments in favor of black walnut, the following: "It is a worthy variety for artificial groves and timber-belts; it is comparatively free from the attacks of depredating insects; it grows rapidly and bears nuts at an early age, and it stands without a peer for furniture and interior decorations."

Regarding the planting and culture of the black walnut, Mr. Ragan said: "Prepare your ground by breaking and harrowing in the fall. Furrow it off each way as you would for corn, except that the rows should be about seven feet apart. Take the nuts fresh from the trees, it is not necessary that they should be hulled, placing two nuts in each crossing. This is to insure getting a good stand. The nuts should be covered very shallow, just enough earth to hide them. In the spring the land should be furrowed off midway between the rows of nuts, and the spaces planted with corn or potatoes. Cultivate as you would a corn crop, by cross plowing, being careful to give the young trees a fair chance and good clean culture. The second spring thin out your plants to one tree to the hill. If there are spaces entirely missing they may be filled by transplanting from the hills containing duplicates. The second and perhaps the third year it will pay to cultivate corn between the rows, after which the trees should be regularly cultivated until they fully occupy the ground so as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass.

"The period at which cultivation may be discontinued can not be definitely stated, as much will depend on the character of the seasons and quality of the soil. Of course seven feet each way will be too close for permanent trees, but as they will protect each other when small and make much better growth it is preferable to have them closely planted. When they begin to crowd, the alternate tree in each row may be removed. The trees thus removed will be of sufficient size to be useful in various ways on the farm. A second thinning will in a few years be necessary, taking the alternate tree the other way. Your permanent trees will now stand fourteen feet apart each way, a sufficient distance for a number of years, though not for large trees, but the thinnings will always pay a large per cent. on the value of the ground occupied."—N. Y. World.

—Mr. Corliss, of Wade Plantation, Me., an old gentleman, seventy-five years of age, hunted down and shot a bear recently in Perham, whose skin measured seven and a half feet from snout to tail, six and a half feet across the shoulders and hips, and five and a half feet across the narrowest part, and whose carcass was larger than a good-sized two-year-old heifer. Mr. Corliss has hunted bears ever since he was seventeen years of age, and has killed over a hundred.

—"Why, my, dear," said poor little Mr. Penhecker, with a ghastly smile, "why would the world without woman, lovely woman, be like a blank sheet of paper?" Mrs. P., who has just been giving the little man "a piece of her mind," smiled, and "couldn't think." "Why, because, don't you see, love," said the long-suffering one, "it wouldn't even be ruled."

## Children's Best Food.

"What are the greatest desiderata in taking care of children in the summer?" "Plenty of fresh air—these river and harbor excursions are splendid—early hours and proper food."

"What is the best food for children?" "Milk and cereals, bread, oatmeal, corn meal and cracked wheat are the best food. Poor people often give their children corned beef and cabbage when they are only two or three years old. That is simply frightful."

"Are not veal and pork almost equally indigestible for children?"

"They are very trying, indeed, to their digestion; beef, mutton and fowl are by far more nutritious and easily digested."

"How as to fruit, green apples and the like?"

"Fruit, if it is ripe, is healthy, but green apples are to be avoided; they often produce cholera infantum."

"And our national, omnipresent pie, Professor?"

"That is the very worst of all. Pie of any sort is bad because the crust is so indigestible, but mince pie and lemon pie especially are diabolical."

"And candy?"

"Candy eaten in moderate quantities is not bad if taken after meals. The trouble about candy eating by children is that it generally takes away their appetites for wholesome, strengthening food. There is stamina, of course, in sugar; it is simply a heating food, and won't make brain or muscle."—Prof. Chandler, in N. Y. Herald.

## Eggs.

Few persons who eat eggs have any idea of the extent of the traffic in those succulent breakfast delicacies. The increase of the egg trade and its development as one of the industries of the country are really remarkable. A journal that has instituted careful inquiries regarding the matter asserts that the business of supplying consumers in this city alone now amounts to \$18,000,000 per annum. Throughout the Union there are eaten \$75,000,000 worth of eggs each year. The improvements achieved in imparting permanence to that freshness which is one of the essential attributes of the egg to make it marketable are certainly ingenious. The recently-invented process of crystallization is one of the most curious methods of guarding against this blight of tastelessness. By its agency the natural egg is changed into an amber-hued vitreous substance, which, while reduced in bulk, has imparted to it the property of remaining in edible condition for years and resisting the deteriorating effects of climate. What is more singular than this is that when thus treated the eggs can be transported to any place without injury, and can afterward be restored to their original condition when desirable by adding the water which has been artificially removed from the shell. This simple process is called "desiccation," and the principal companies engaged in thus preparing eggs are situated in this city and St. Louis. It is said that neither salt nor extraneous matter is employed in producing "desiccation." The egg is merely reduced, by the removal of the water, to a consolidated mass of yolk and albumen. Eggs are also preserved by the process of "liming," and thus preserved they may be utilized for every purpose except that of boiling. It is a custom of some unscrupulous dealers to palm these "limed" eggs off on purchasers as "fresh country eggs," and it can be done with ease and success. In the "desiccating" process such fraud is impossible, for the very sufficient reason that an egg that is tainted, even though it be ever so slightly, can not be crystallized at all.—New York Times.