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Lincoln Trunk Factory 1133 O ST.

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C. A. WIRICK, SUCCESSOR TO WIRICK & HOPPER.

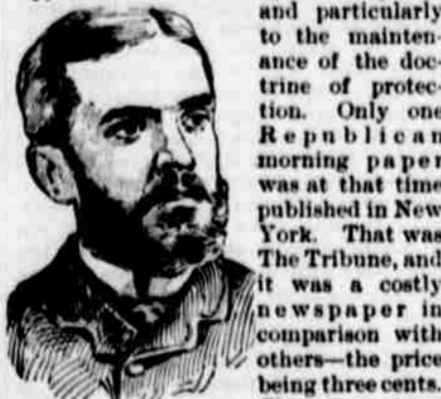
\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to help you... I have had one worker from each district or county.

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Bradford Merrill and the Record He Has Made.

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORK, July 2.—A new editor has come to New York. Mr. Bradford Merrill has become the editor-in-chief of the New York Press.

The paper was established with a definite idea, and that was to furnish a true newspaper at the price of one cent per copy, devoted to the Republican party.



BRADFORD MERRILL. There were some who doubted the success of the experiment. Mr. Hutton retired within a few months, and when Mr. Porter was made chief of the census bureau he also retired.

The new editor is thirty-five years of age; he is a Boston boy, and, with the exception of Charles A. Dana, is the only editor of a New York paper who came from the east.

He was educated at the Boston Latin school and fitted for Harvard college, but instead of taking a course there he went to Europe and spent two years in study.

On his return he had a brief and incidental experience in newspaper work with the Boston Herald and the Philadelphia Times, and twelve years ago went to the Philadelphia Press as staff correspondent.

He afterward became its night editor, its news editor, its assistant managing editor, and five years ago became the executive head of the paper, and his service was such that he has been recognized as one of the great managing editors of the country.

During his career with the Philadelphia Press it has grown from an almost provincial newspaper with a comparatively small circulation and a moderate income, until now it ranks as one of the most influential journals in the Republican party.

E. J. EDWARDS.

A Very Zealous Officer. LONDON, June 20.—"He's either a very zealous officer or a most confounded fool, I don't quite know which," muttered the old commandant of the British garrison at Aden (southern Arabia), staring blankly at an open letter before him.

And well might he say so. The letter came from Perim islet, a bare knuckle of rock barely three miles long by less than two wide, which stands sentry like in the strait connecting the Red sea with the Indian ocean, and is held by thirty Sepoys and one English officer, who is periodically chosen from Aden.

When a young lieutenant had been sent to Perim from Aden a few months before, a feeling of deep pity for the victim mingled with the joy of his brother officers that they were not in his place.

What would this military Robinson Crusoe do in that dreary spot, where there was not even duty enough to keep him employed? Would he teach one of his thirty "men Fridays" to play cards, and have a friendly game of whist or poker every evening for a stake of one slice of ration beef? Would he spend his own time and the government stores in breaking empty bottles with a revolver? Would he, like Achilles, "wander silent along the shore of the sounding sea," envying the birds their unlimited leave of absence and the sharks their unrestricted right of privateering? Would he try to smoke himself into oblivion of his hard lot? Would he sink lower still and lapse into the study of politics, sanscrit, anthropology or the theory of evolution? Would he go mad or would he commit suicide? Any one of these things would have seemed probable enough compared with what had actually happened.

Before the colonel lay (if he could believe his eyes) an application from this banished man for an extension of his term of duty at Perim! Such a thing had never been known before; but if this young fool chose to remain in that hideous solitude it was no one's business but his own. His request was granted, and the commandant thought no more of the matter till a second letter came from Perim asking a further extension of duty. This was really "too thin," and a dark suspicion rose up in the colonel's mind, which, however, he had no time to verify, being himself on the point of going home on sick leave. But on reaching London almost the first man whom he met was his "very zealous officer" from Perim islet! The murder was out at last. The zealous lieutenant had taken a holiday without leave, and in order to conceal the fact had left behind him, in the care of a trusty native sergeant, three or four applications for an extension of duty, dated several months apart, which were to be sent to Aden at stated intervals.

How to Judge Character by Finger Nails. Very pale nails indicate much infirmity of the flesh and liability to persecution by neighbors and friends. Nails growing into the flesh at the points or sides are indicative of luxurious tastes. White marks on the nails bespeak misfortune. Pale or lead colored nails betoken melancholy. Broad nails belong to those of gentle, timid, bashful natures. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiments have round nails. People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome. Small nails belong to small minded, obstinate and conceited people, while choleric, martial men have red and spotted nails.

How to Test Gilt. Apply bichloride of copper, which makes a brown spot on alloy, but produces no effect on a surface of gold.

How to Remove Clinkers from Stoves. Put half a peck of oyster shells on top of a bright fire. Repeat when clinkers show signs of forming.

How to Wash Colored Calicoes. After washing and rinsing the garments dip them in a pail of rain water in which five cents' worth of sugar of lead has been dissolved. Wring out promptly.

How to Relieve a Fainting Person. If the face is pale lay the patient flat on the back and raise the feet a little. If the face is red raise the patient to a sitting or easy reclining posture. The pale face indicates that there is too little blood in the head; the red that there is too much. It is necessary also to be careful that a "black or blue" face is not mistaken for a pale one, for this dark hue indicates venous congestion, and in such a case the patient should be raised.

How to Protect Trees from Insects. A paste of one part powdered chloride of lime and a half part of some fatty matter placed in a narrow band around the trunk will prevent insects from creeping up the trees. Even rats, mice, cockroaches and crickets flee from it.

How a Woman Should Exercise. A woman who has paid great attention to this important subject says water and air are the best tonics and beautifiers. For bathing purposes she recommends long mittens made from Turkish toweling. At night the mittens should be put in a washbowl of water in which a little fine salt has been dissolved. On rising in the morning wring out the mittens, put them on and rub the whole body briskly. Dry on a towel, not too coarse, and dress quickly. Then go out of doors, if only for five minutes. Walking is the best exercise. If you cannot walk half a mile at first, walk a quarter; keep on stretching the distance until you can walk three or four miles without fatigue. Fresh air will put a good color in the face, and when the health is good and the blood circulates freely the nerves will be all right.

How a Pension is Obtained. Printed instructions and forms can be obtained free by applying to the commissioner of pensions, Washington. The company and regiment in which the claimant served, the name of the commanding officer, and dates of enlistment and discharge must be set forth in the application. In navy cases similar information must be given in regard to the vessel upon which the claimant served. Declaration must be made before a court of record, and his identity shown by the testimony of two credible witnesses. The nature of the evidence required to sustain the claim will be indicated to the claimant upon the filing of his declaration at Washington.

How to Keep Meat Fresh in Summer. Meat can be kept very nicely for a week or two by covering it with sour milk or buttermilk and placing it in a cool cellar. The bone or fat need not be removed. Rinse well before using.

How to Remove Paint Stains. When the stains are dry they should be softened with butter and lard, and are then easily removed by turpentine and soap. Benzine, alcohol or turpentine will readily remove fresh paint stains, and chloroform will remove stains after everything else fails. Common turpentine often leaves a stain of its own on silk. This can be taken out by alcohol applied with a sponge.

How to Find the Contents of a Corn Crib. Multiply the number of cubic feet by 44 and point off one decimal place. The result will be the answer in bushels.

How to Write on the Train. This is one of those simple things which few people know of. If you are in a Pullman car, get a pillow from the porter, put it on your lap and place your writing materials on it. The elasticity of the pillow will insure smoothness. Where a pillow cannot be obtained use your coat.

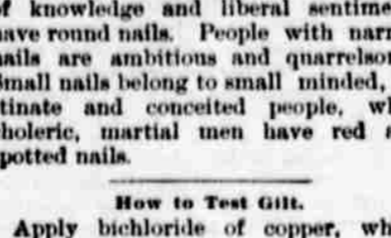
How to Lacquer Brass. When brasses of any kind become stained and worn they can readily be lacquered in the following way: Get one ounce tumeric (ground) and two drachms each of saffron and Spanish arnatto; mix them in a bottle with a pint of rectified spirits of wine. Place the mixture in a moderate heat for two or three days. Then strain and add two ounces of good seedlac, roughly powdered; shake until the lac is dissolved. Again strain and it is fit for use. If a deep orange lacquer is required add more arnatto, if a bright yellow decrease the quantity. Warm the brass (after cleaning it) and apply the lacquer with a brush; warm until thoroughly dry and it is done.



AN OLD TIME FOURTH.

How They Used to Celebrate the Day in Kentucky.

The Fourth of July in Kentucky in olden times was a universal holiday and a general jubilee. It was usually celebrated by a "barbecue" and "bran dance."



THE CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH. A cool and shady spot, accessible to a large community, was selected for the jubilee, and fitted out with pits on which to "barbecue" pigs, lambs and beeves.

Convenient to the pits were long rows of tables, and on them were spread, as accompaniments to the piles of crisp, brown meat, liberal stacks of baked chickens, vegetables, pickles, pies, cakes, etc.

A large and roomy stand built against giant beeches served for the accommodation of the speakers, and in front of this were seats for the audience, the whole being completely shaded by the tree tops overhead.

The dance yard was a huge arbor, sometimes 75 feet long and 50 feet wide, built on a framework of stout posts and poles, and covered with green bushes, while there was a raised stand in the center for the fiddlers and banjoists, and seats arranged around the outer edge for those who did not join in the dance.

The ground had been scraped to a smooth, hard surface, until it was perfectly level, was covered three or four inches deep with wheat bran, making a velvety and springy footing for dancers that nothing else could equal. Sawdust was sometimes used, but bran was preferred, hence the term "bran dance."

The people came to the "barbecue" in crowds from every direction and in all sorts of ways. The aristocratic planters and their families in carriages; the poorer farmers and their wives and children in wagons and ox carts; young ladies and gentlemen in buggies and on horseback; hunters with their rifles and dogs, and others on foot, with negroes here, there and everywhere.

About 11 o'clock the assemblage was called together by the blowing of a horn, and the exercises of the day begun. A venerable preacher opened the proceedings with prayer, and then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence by an old veteran. This was the "evening honor" of the day, and the quaint language and tremulous tones of the aged reader gave additional interest to the impressiveness of the occasion. The orator of the day was usually the congressman for the district.

After this were several impromptu addresses by persons called for by the crowd, and in these there was much of the broad eagle style, but they were all brimful of patriotism, and were pathetic or humorous as best suited the speaker's whim. Party politics were ignored, and Whigs and Democrats for the time forgot partisan questions and differences, and linked arms for the joyful occasion.

Immediately at the conclusion of the speaking dinner was announced, and a general invitation was extended for "everybody to help themselves," as there was plenty to eat and the folks were expected to eat it. "Ladies to have best places and attendance at the tables, but room enough for all."

Whereupon the crowd adjourned to the tables, which were liberally loaded with "barbecue" and everything else in the way of substantial and tempting food. There was also a generous supply of sparkling cider, as well as peach and apple brandy and "old sour mash" whisky, for toddies and mint juleps. The liquid refreshments were indulged in freely, but drunkenness and disorder rarely ensued. The residents of the immediate neighborhood considered themselves as hosts, and saw that every one was bountifully served.

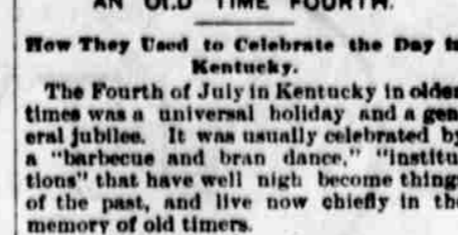
After dinner there was a general movement to the arbor and an intermingling of the people. Acquaintances were renewed, strangers were introduced and partners selected, and the floor was soon filled with sets of dancers. The music was furnished by four fiddles, two banjos and a tambourine, and a prompter called the figures for cotillions or quadrilles. The dance went merrily on till sundown, when many parties repaired to neighboring houses to continue the Fourth of July frolic until the dawn of the 5th or later.

The old folks and others soberly inclined enjoyed themselves as best they chose, some watching the dancers and others discussing the "craps" and matters of local and general interest, while the children engaged in romps and games.

Generally a number of enthusiastic horsemen chose a level stretch of road and had fine sport at quarter racing, while the hunters got up a shooting match, and the sharp crack of the rifle mingled with the music of the dancers and the cheers and shouts of the racers.

Taking it all in all, a Kentucky Fourth of July was a most enjoyable affair, and many a far off wanderer from his old Kentucky home would gladly travel back to join in an old-fashioned "barbecue and bran dance" celebration.

FRANK PHILLIPS.



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FRANK PHILLIPS.

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