

THEY SAID THE BROTHER FROM NEW YORK

By Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1879.

THE LAST OF THE OLD MACTYPER

The house of Macy is probably as widely known as any in America, and its reputation was won by one of its sons.

If any other house sold a certain grade of goods at one dollar, Macy's marked his at 99 cents. Sometimes for oddity's sake his prices would be \$12.01 for a given article, or \$13.99. A price at even money, as was true as a bonus politician, and this peculiarity, more than any other cause, probably brought his store into notoriety and him into a handsome fortune.

But the grim book-keeper has been balancing accounts rapidly with the old firm of R. H. Macy & Co. Two years ago Mr. Macy died in Paris, leaving an immense estate on an allowance of a few hundred annually. Not long after Mr. Lafarge, the second partner, died, and this was followed by the death of Mr. Valentine, the sole remaining partner of the original firm. The son allied to also died a few weeks ago. The immense business now passes into the hands of Mr. Webster, who came in from the firm after Mr. Macy's death, and suddenly finds himself at the head of a retail business of one single day.

WET TO ORDER

After every large dry goods firm the smaller class of retailers get up a tremendous run on "wet goods" and the late firm, and even larger houses have done more or less in this particular line. It has long been a mystery to some people how so much goods could be damaged in any fire without breaking all the rest of the companies. Some other people didn't stop to speculate intellectually, but proceeded rigorously to financial speculation in these goods, thinking that materials which were damp and dirty, without attempting to hide their shame, must be cheap.

"Yes, very likely," said I, when I was acquainted with your voice I would very easily recognize it. Have you ever talked this far before?"

"Oh, yes, we had a chat with our Indian friends two or three Sundays ago, which was very satisfactory. We even exchanged wisecracks that day. Let's try it now. Listen closely."

A whispering sound was heard, but the listeners at this end of the line could not make out enough to understand what was being said. When it was over, the speaker said:

"This can be done by the use of a weak material prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine, the remaining butter-milk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to break the butter. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salty, and its keeping qualities are greatly injured."

PACKING

Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill with half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and every mouth and cover with a layer of fine salt.

The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the packing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before sealing, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air. When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as under the power of man to control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the new beginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will very soon command the highest figure.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end, are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

Greenland Courtesy

When the Danish missionaries had secured the confidence of the Greenlanders, marriage was made a religious ceremony. Formerly the man married the woman, as the Romans did the Sabine women, by force. One of the missionaries, writing in his journal, describes the style of present courtship as follows:

The sailor coming to the mission said: "I should like to have a wife."

THE SMALL PANS. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do this the room should be kept at about 60° to 64°, and not allowed to vary much either above or below.

IN HOT WEATHER keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover it over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform.

In cold weather some arrangements for warming the milk room should be adopted.

SKIMMING

Skim as soon as the milk begins to turn sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become acid and sour. When you pour your cream into the cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the jar. Keep the temperature at about 60°, and the cream will be in the cooler part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight, fermentation is often too rapid.

CHURNING

Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 58°, and not allow it to rise above 64°. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First add the churn, turn the paddles a few times; then pour off, and pour in cold water, and turn the paddles; pour off, and pour in your cream. In churning resolve the paddles at an easy and regular motion, but not too fast nor too slow.

WORKING AND SALTING

When it has "broken" and there is a difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns.

Some, who take a majority of their butter makers of day wash their butter with cold water and remove from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the butter-milk run out.

Work it gently with the paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not to mash it; or, better, put into the butter work.

Put in about an ounce to the pound, or to the bucket of good cream. Salt is used to keep the butter sweet and to give it its proper flavor. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine, the remaining butter-milk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to break the butter.

PACKING

When the Danish missionaries had secured the confidence of the Greenlanders, marriage was made a religious ceremony. Formerly the man married the woman, as the Romans did the Sabine women, by force. One of the missionaries, writing in his journal, describes the style of present courtship as follows:

The sailor coming to the mission said: "I should like to have a wife."

The missionary names the man who had sought his aid.

man somewhat nervously. "Now, do you think she would like to have them?"

"I should think she might," I said, blushing again. "Well, I don't hardly know, myself," said the young man, picking up one of the dainty articles, and examining it closely.

"Why—I—!" stammered the young lady, the blush growing deeper.

"They seem scier big like," concluded the young man, not observing her confusion, but of course it wouldn't be certain. She's middlin' size, but not very fat, and mebbe these would be a little too loose. I should think she was just about your bigness."

"No, sir," replied the young lady behind the counter, in an awful voice, that lifted the young man's hat on the end of his hair. "You are insulting me, sir, and I am not to be trifled with. I am a young man, and I am not to be trifled with."

"The Devil is dead," replied the black man. "I had not heard of it, but was expecting it. I know I had been in some long time."

"The doctor says that master has got the fever, and the fever has got to him, and it can't turn in so little a time; and if the fever don't turn you die sartin'."

"No, sir," said the merchant, "I have sent you for a moment while I go and fetch it from the adjoining room."

"The two rode together, Paine in excellent humor and the maiden equally cheerful. Presently having as she supposed, gone far enough, he again inquired whether they would not pretty soon reach the Worcester road."

"O," said she archly, "we passed it about four miles back; but I thought that good for me, to get a change of air, and so I let you keep on with me."

REPORT OF THE TELLER COMMITTEE, EXTENDING TO EVERY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA—BETWEEN 30 AND 40 MURDERS PERPETRATED IN LOUISIANA—CONGRESS URGED TO PROVIDE FOR FAIR AND FREE ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The report of the Teller committee, made to the Senate to-day, reviews the testimony of 91 witnesses in Louisiana and 107 in South Carolina. It says that the frauds in South Carolina by the use of tissue ballots extended to every county in that State but one, and that between 30 and 40 murders were committed in Louisiana. The committee, in drawing their conclusions, say there appears to be a wide spread determination in these States to restrict the freedom of speech as to political questions, upon the claim that the discussion of the relations of labor to capital, employers to employees, and other kindred subjects, is calculated to array the colored people against the whites, and thus endanger the safety of the people. This determination is not authorized by State enactments, but the Democratic party has accepted the policy.

THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE. ELIZABETH, PA. March 2.—At four o'clock this afternoon a young colored lady (mute) by the name of Southern, made an attempt to drown herself by jumping into the river, but was rescued by a young man who saw her jump in. It is not yet known whether she will recover or not.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Ex-Governor Harris, left for Philadelphia to-day. He has decided to accept the nomination for the Senate, and since his visit here he has acquired himself with a general drift and political views of the Administration, and considers that he can render more service at home than in any position abroad.

THE J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON'S JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT HERALD HEAD QUARTERS FOR THE SALE OF CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS, OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, HAGERS-TOWN GRASS SEED DRILLS, EMPIRE THREASHER AND SEPARATOR, HORSE POWERS.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON SEWING MACHINE in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano.

TO THE LADIES. Sign of the 1855 SWINGLOCK 1878. PAPER PATTERNS. Subscription \$2 a year. Transient advertising 10 cents a line.

A GOLD MEDAL. U.S. PATENT. J. & P. COATS. For the best Six-Shaft Sewing Machine, the original patent of 1855, which was awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1875.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR. TO. JOB. OF ALL. DESCRIPTIONS. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SURE REWARD. \$5 TO \$100 FOR INFO. BECH AND MAPLE LEGAL ACY. THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE. ELIZABETH, PA. March 2.—At four o'clock this afternoon a young colored lady (mute) by the name of Southern, made an attempt to drown herself by jumping into the river.

BLANK RECEIPTS. ON HAND. ED. B. SCULL, Business Manager.