

### For the Fair Sex.

Long wrinkled gloves are now worn inside the sleeve instead of being drawn up on the outside.

The large flat collars of Irish point have taken the place of the Mother Hubbards, except for small girls.

Ivory-white Canton crape for a basque, train and lambrequin bouffants, and a skirt of terry velvet make an exquisite combination for dinner dresses.

There is a variety in the battlemented basque bodies. They are cut a little longer and the form of a tulip petal, rounded and pointed in the centre.

Draperies across the hips remain very large; back draperies do not descend very low on the dress skirt, especially when there are flounces all around the skirt.

Japonica, prawn and strawberry pink are the pale shades to be used to combine with all the dark fashionable reds, such as scarlet, garnet, strawberry and terra cotta.

The fashionable rage is for black spun-silk hose for children, even for infants; and for fine black open-work stockings, which will be worn with black hats and white dresses.

In hosiery, the new cream, fine Balbriggan and Lisle thread, as delicate and almost as costly as silk, are to become fashionable for wearing with all colored shoes and light dresses.

Dress sleeves are fitted very closely to the arm; they are high on the shoulder and short at the wrist; linen cuffs are seldom used, because white cuffs of embroidery are worn outside the sleeve.

The Jersey tunic is a short overdress of Jersey webbing trimmed with soutache. It may be made useful as a polonaise to wear with the skirts of dresses after their basques have become shabby.

A simple and graceful overskirt has a deep, round, apron front that reaches to the foot of the underskirt. Several thick, full plaits are laid at each side of the apron, and the back has two full breadths of the material to be draped in soft folds.

Jersey cashmere is a new French all-wool fabric which is intended for suits made in the Jersey style; and is well adapted to its purpose. It is firm, not elastic, like stockinet, but soft, and delightful to the touch. It is made in the newest of the fine shades of colors topaz, terra cotta, bronze and the like.

### Forests and Hailstones.

The utility of forests as a safeguard against avalanches and a hindrance to freshets and snowdrifts has often been pointed out, but it has never before been suggested that forests are a preservation against hailstorms. Such, however, is the opinion of Herr Riniker, who is chief forester of Canton Aargau, Switzerland. He says that where there are forests there are no hailstorms, and in support of this theory he adduces a remarkable fact, for the accuracy of which he and many others can personally vouch. In the south of Aargau there is a little chain of mountains known as the Lindenberg. The Lindenberg are about 20 kilometres long, of an average height, above sea level, of some 800 feet, and completely covered with wood. About twenty years ago the forest was divided in two places by wide gaps, with the consequence that the valleys at the foot of the mountains were soon afterward visited with frequent hailstorms. The hail-charged clouds were seen to traverse the gaps. In 1868 the wider of the two open spaces was closed by a plantation of firs, and since 1871 no hailstorm has crossed the forest. In explanation of this phenomenon Herr Riniker suggests that, as hail-clouds are saturated with positive electricity and trees conduct from the earth negative electricity, the meeting of the two currents develops sufficient heat to prevent the complete congelation of the clouds and even to thaw the hailstones contained in them—for the clouds of this description pass very near the earth—and so convert the frozen particles into rain. If further observation should confirm the accuracy of Herr Riniker's conclusions in this regard, the importance of forests in countries where hailstorms are frequent will be greatly increased.

### Rules on Tree Planting.

1st. Dig for large trees a hole four to five feet in diameter; two feet or more deep, according to soil.

2d. Deposit in the bottom of the hole any stones, rocks or the like, for a good bottom drainage and fill in with loam, to the depth the tree is to stand. Sods reversed or washings from the side of a road is rich and good for the retention of moisture.

3d. Set the tree in position and see that the roots are free from buises; cover the roots with fine soil and settle well by watering while planting. The tree should be headed in with clip pruners or knife, equal to the disturbance caused by removal; and giving a form to start with.

4th. Secure the tree firmly with big stones after the work is completed; save the rest to nature and time.

### HYMN TO THE NIGHT.

I heard the tralling garments of the night  
Sweep through her marble halls;  
I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light  
From the celestial walls.

I felt her presence, by its spell of might  
Stoop o'er me from above,  
The calm, majestic presence of the night,  
As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight,  
The manifold, soft chimers,  
That fill the haunted chambers of the night,  
Like some old poet's rhymes.

From the cool cistern of the midnight air  
My spirit drank repose;  
The fountain of perpetual peace flows there,  
From those deep cisterns flows.

O holy night! from thee I learn to bear  
What man has borne before;  
Thou layst thy finger on the lips of care,  
And they complain no more.

Peace! Peace! Orestes-like I breathe the  
prayer!  
Descend with broad-winged flight:  
The welcome, the thrice prayed-for, the  
most fair.

The best-loved night.

—LONGFELLOW.

### RESUME OF THE TOBACCO MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.—So far as selling goods is concerned, dullness remains remarkably supreme among the handlers of manufactured hard tobacco, and were it not for the compulsory necessity requisite for handlers to assort and arrange stock preparatory to inventoring the same, in accordance with regulations of the Government, on the first of May, we are quite sure employees would have their time occupied in reading the news of the day.

Nevertheless, a number of our large jobbing houses are keeping salesmen on the road, seeking orders for any brand which they are able to understandingly specify definite figures for the month of May.

The jobbers claim they have, and are daily placing upon their books, orders to be shipped next month as early as possible at prices allowing fair margins.

It is very evident from the extraordinary favorable outlook, that a large amount of manufactured tobacco will be handled next month in this market, and jobbers must be busy; but, whether this condition will hold for any length of time is a question which, just now, is causing much inquiry and quiet consideration, leading to conclusions fraught with doubtful forebodings and questionable issues, and, as the Tobacco trade so far is imbedded on a solid rock peculiarly, we hope they will weigh carefully the circumstance before they venture too far into deep water.

Fine cuts are being sold for immediate use in moderate quantities, while considerable orders have been given for stock, deliverable next month to manufacturers of unmistakable A. No. 1 grades.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—Dealers are fast decreasing the old stock. They have adopted the principle, it must be sold at some figure, but go it must, so that they are nearly all ready to adorn their shelves with new goods of every description of granulated or cut and dry tobacco.

CIGARS.—Are being sold in limited quantity, while manufacturers' order-books are full, so much so that trouble is anticipated in filling the same as promptly as parties desire. Work is being pushed forward with unusual activity.

Snuff manufacturers are running over with orders from May delivery. As a result, double set of hands are required.

SEED LEAF.—A casual visit among the cigar leaf dealers the past week, does not indicate the activity hoped for at this season of the year. They say they never had a more varied or better selected stock, especially in wrappers of every grade, while binders and fillers cannot be surpassed in quality, all of which are offered at small margins.

Nevertheless, cigar manufacturers, while they hold as a general thing light stock, still hold back, and as they say, desire to see how trade will open next month before acting or laying in a large supply of stock.

A short season longer and something booming or destructive will be known. Sumatra leaf is handled in very moderate quantities at the advance, while Havana fillers loom up in demand; Vuelta holds the fort and weekly makes new admirers; Havana wrappers are fast becoming something of the past.

LANCASTER, PA.—Quite a number of buyers are yet driving through the country and buying freely at prices ranging from 8 and 2 up to 18, 6 and 2, according to quality. They complain, however, that goods such as they want are getting scarce, and although there is a good deal of leaf yet in the hands of farmers, most of it is low grade and much absolutely trashy. It is estimated that fully three-fourths of the crop of 1882 has been taken, and there will be no difficulty in cleaning up the balance if farmers will sell for what their goods are worth.

There continues to be great diversity of opinion as to the condition of the crop. Some buyers say their purchases are equal to anything ever secured in this county, while others complain that

much of it is coarse, short and flea-bitten.

Between 400 and 500 cases of old tobacco were sold last week on private terms. It is understood that holders are a little stiffer in their demands, now that their stock is growing less than they were earlier in the season.—*Intelligencer*.

DAYTON, OHIO.—The ragged, last end of the tobacco season is here; the wind-up of three months' rush among the buyers. The sheds are empty and the warehouses full. Farmers and dealers are more than satisfied with the business done. The '82 crop has been profitable to farmers.

What there is unsold by farmers here in the Miami district is held by them on speculation; there are probably 6000 or 8000 cases of it.—*Journal*.

MIAMISBURG, Ohio.—Interest and activity in this market are well maintained, though the fact that fine crops are scattered and the principal dealers well supplied has a tendency to depress prices. There is a brisk demand for old or sweated, goods which ought to move such crops of the '81 Seed leaf as have merit, promptly. Fine crops of '82 Seed leaf are very fine, yet only very large growths command 8 and 10c. This fact and the cause are very well understood here. Probably not more than one-fourth of the '82 Ohio will appear this year as Pennsylvania and Connecticut; the balance will go for shipping. Some of the Zimmer's Spanish will be shipped, but it will never be whiffed in German pipes. The bulk of this stock is in hands of large manufacturers, and will be used in their trade.

The crop of '82 German was small, and, with the '81, has almost entirely disappeared from the field, sales of '82 being stimulated by exceptional merit in '81.

DANVILLE, VA.—Prices have been well maintained; although the receipts are very large, the demand has kept well up with the supply. The prospects for plants for the coming crops are good.

RICHMOND, VA.—The tobacco market the past week has shown an increase in dark goods, and sales have been active and prices firm. Lugs have been bought up by the manufacturers. There is no change in bright wrappers and old fillers are scarce and higher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The supply has not been large and prices have held satisfactory. The stock of old tobacco is going fast at prices satisfactory to holders. There is a prospect for an increase in receipts—the coming week.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Leaf tobacco is now coming forward freely, and the market continues active and firm, shippers taking readily all the good grades offering. There is very little Ohio coming in, and we are without any sales to note during the week. Stock in factory's hands small.

CLARKESVILLE, TENN.—Our receipts increase, being about 1000 lbs. for the week; the sales were 406 lbs. for the week ending to-day. The market was rather irregular and lower on the poorer grades of leaf. We quote common lugs, at 3½ to 4½; good lugs, at 4½ to 5½; common leaf, at 5 to 6; medium leaf, at 6½ to 8; good leaf, at 8½ to 9½; fine leaf, at 10 to 11½. Selections, none offering. With the large supply and reduced demand for those qualities which are most abundant in our crop, which facts are beginning to be realized by shippers, it is evident that prices must recede until a point is reached that demands will be stimulated, and export grades will move with a slow and halting step until this point is reached.

This is the period when the "Fly" is hopped out to enlighten the scene. Where is the "gay and festive cusa"? Can't some speculator start a fly report? It will make talk anyhow.

EDGERTON, Wis.—The warehouses at this point have been extremely busy this week receiving from the growers, and the town wears a lively appearance. Several buyers are riding, taking contracts where they can do so at moderate figures, generally lower than previously paid.

The best crops held by farmers who are anxious to sell have in a measure been picked up, leaving the poorer grades, which must find a market at lower prices. There is, however, a great deal of gilt-edged tobacco remaining in first hands,—men who are able to hold until they obtain their price. But there is no marked improvement in the market, nor is there likely to be while there is so large a per cent. of damaged leaf in the country. Tom. Cromer, Jr., reports the sale of a dozen crops of Spanish, running at figures like 10 and 4c; 7c round and 10c round with fillers excluded; broad leaf at 5, 3 and 1c, and 6c round. These are about the ruling figures paid by other dealers.—*Tobacco Reporter*.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—The market remains very quiet. A goodly number of dealers have been dragging through the mud searching for such stray lots as can be secured at the present low figures. When they can find a farmer pinched for money

they offer him 6 or 7c per pound for his crop, not over one-half its real value, and too often they succeed in getting the crop by persistently deceiving its value. But, oh, how speedily the tune is changed when they own it! There is no sense or propriety in the farmer selling his crops at iller prices. In Pennsylvania the crop has nearly all passed out of the growers' hands.

It is not probable that any advance in price will be offered by the buyers at present, as it is probable that more than one-half the crop of 1882 is sold, perhaps even three-fifths of it. And now the dealer or packer is interested in keeping up the price, or will be as soon as the grower, who is holding for the sweat, is ready to sell. Those who have good crops will do well to insist on a fair price, but those holding poor lots must of course see the propriety of closing out upon reasonable offers.

Sales have been here and there of small lots. At Hinsdale, N. H., S. O. Doolittle sold 2 acres of low grade Havana at 7½c through. Our correspondent writes: The plant beds are being prepared. About the same quantity will be set as last year. At Northfield one lot of Seed, about 1 ton, at 8c in bundle; three lots of about 3 tons each at 13½c through. Deerfield, April 16—No new sales to report. The last of the hanging tobacco was taken down last week, and a few more days will finish up assorting and packing. Some plant beds sown last week and the balance will be this week. We have several communications from other towns to same purport. Growers are in something of a quandary to know which kind or variety to grow. Very many purpose to raise Seed leaf again, as it sells for about the same figures as they can get for Havana Seed, while the former will yield from 400 to 600 pounds more to the acre.—*American Cultivator*.

BALDWINVILLE.—Buyers all claim that there are a good many crops in the growers' hands, which they would buy readily and give all they are worth, but the prices at which they are held are considerable above their real value. The growers, who have raised and sold tobacco year after year, must understand the real worth of their '82 crops, and we would suggest that when they are offered what they know to be a fair price, to sell, and not hold for a cent or two, as a good many are doing, and then take from two to five cents less, later, as a great many have done heretofore. By Saturday night the last foreign buyer will have left us, but we hope to see them here again soon.

We call attention to the circular of being especially cautious as to the kind of Domestic Havana seed to sow; and we deem it of great importance, as set forth in the circular, to sow pure and select seed, and also to perpetuate the growth only of those varieties which will bear the closest scrutiny and which will be pleasing to the trade. The suggestion to secure the best Cuba seed from the Vuelta de Abojo region is worthy of careful consideration in order to keep up the identity of the Havana seed tobacco.—*Gazette*.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The chief object of the planter is to keep his crop moving from the time the seed goes into the ground to the time it is packed. If the seed is checked, irreparable mischief will result.

Here is the first step after sowing: Keep the beds moist—not part of the time, but constantly. This is imperative.

Here is the way an experienced planter treats sod ground. The sod for the area of first planting is turned under late—about ten days before planting. The manure is then applied, followed immediately by two harrowings and cross harrowing. The ground is crossed with a sled of four runners, and low, flat hills made. Cut-worms will feed on the sods thus turned under.

Mr. J. J. Swartzel, one of our best growers, will sow the Zimmer's Spanish about the middle of this month. He will sow soaked seed—three sowings for four acres, six to eight days apart.

Make your tobacco fields rich. Don't depend on what you think about it—be sure—put on manure. The heavy rains of last summer leached the soil. Get manure—honestly if you can—but get manure.—*Edgerton (Wis.) Reporter*.

HOW TO GROW DOMESTIC HAVANA. WHAT SEED TO SOW.

The chief aim of every tobacco grower should be to provide himself with good, pure tobacco seed, known to be such from experience, and meantime best adapted to the climate in which it is to be grown. When the grower learns from trial and test which variety of Havana tobacco succeeds best and when that especial variety attains its proper size in respect to the leaf, and when it shall possess all the necessary characteristics deemed of value to render it as nearly perfect as may be in growth, color, gloss, etc., then a large quantity of the seed from select plants should be saved for future use, since it has been ascertained that tobacco seed carefully preserved will grow though it be twenty-five years old. It may take a little longer for the seed to germinate, yet it will do so the same as fresh seed with the exception named.

It is a fact we have got to constantly bear in mind that if we succeed in growing fine Domestic Havana tobacco in this country we have got to preserve the identity of the Cuba characteristics of the plants we grow; we have got to preserve the gloss of the leaves; we have got to grow plants infused with as much oil, or the aromatic principle, nicotine, as possible to render the tobacco of value; we have got to grow the tobacco of the right size and preserve the fine texture of the leaves and the aroma of the plants peculiar to Havana tobacco; and in a word, grow essentially a Cuba or Havana leaf fairly and legitimately domesticated and acclimated to our climate. It is necessary, too, for us to strive hard to prevent our Domestic Havana leaf from running into seed leaf tobacco—we must not allow the plants to become "seedy," as the expression goes. We should avoid sowing seed that will produce instead of genuine Domestic Havana plants, those to all intents and purposes similar to seed leaf tobacco. Our object should be to produce an acceptable leaf,—tobacco that will suit the manufacturers, who now want glossy, dark goods, a strong leaf, fine and beautiful; for cigars are sold now-a-days more on account of the appearance of the wrappers around them than through their qualities otherwise; or, in other words, the cigar that meets the approval of the eye sells well.

We can accomplish the results named if we pay attention to details in raising the right kind of Domestic Havana, and by securing the best seed obtainable from the Island of Cuba.

The way to accomplish the result suggested is to procure genuine Havana seed from the Island of Cuba, of known merits, from the celebrated Vuelta de Abojo district, located west of Havana. This famous belt produces, it is said, the finest leaf in the world. From this rich region came the Haynes' Havana seed originally. Let the growers get their Havana seed from the section named through proper and trustworthy sources, and commence the *modus operandi* of hybridizing and cultivating the plants by sowing the approved Cuba seed. The process of hybridizing may reasonably be commenced the first year of the growth of the plants by placing some other desirable Domestic Havana plants beside the Cuba plants. When both are in full bloom, force the pollen from the blossoms of one set of plants on to those of the other variety, and repeat this frequently for a short time, until you are satisfied the work has been well done. Let them then go to seed. Save the seed from these plants—the genuine Havana ones—and sow it the second year, and the third or fourth year, if need be, until the plants thus produced are satisfactory. When the tobacco is as near perfection as you can, seemingly, grow it, save a large quantity of sound seed from the best plants for use for a series of years, and in this way you will perpetuate the growth of a desirable variety of Havana seed tobacco, of almost inestimable value.

The grower can, if he shall choose to do so, raise a distinctively genuine Havana tobacco leaf, without attempting hybridization, and thus keep up the identity and character of the Vuelta de Abojo variety, in the same manner in which Mr. James Haynes succeeded so admirably in producing the Haynes Havana.

Sumatra cannot compete with our production of Domestic Havana if we will but stick to the text, and raise a fine leaf, not too large, nor a weak, colorless leaf, but one possessing all the characteristics of Havana seed tobacco, and we need not fear the Sumatra leaf raised through Cooley labor in the Indian ocean.

May Day.

The 1st of May was the chief festival of ancient times. Chaucer tells us that in England during the Middle ages, it was customary for all, even the Court to join in this carnival. The fairest maid of the village was crowned with flowers and seated in an arbor covered with hawthorn, where she sat in state and received the youthful courtiers who sang and danced around her after the old Roman fashion of worshipping the goddess Flora. In Henry VIII's time the heads of the corporation of London went out on the high grounds of Kent to gather the May, the King and Queen Katherine of Arragon coming from the palace of Greenwich to meet them. Every town and village had its May pole on which was suspended each season wreaths of flowers, and the villagers danced in pretty rings nearly the whole of the day around it. The Puritans abolished the custom; but it was revived after the Restoration and continued down to the time of many now living. The May pole is yet continued in parts of France and Germany.

### Instruments of Torture.

In a tower in Nuremberg, writes a traveler in Germany, is a room where are preserved a number of very curious instruments of torture used in Nuremberg hundreds of years ago, before the days of jails and penitentiaries. There are thumb screws of the most approved patterns and helmets for gossiping men and women. A singularly cheerful piece of furniture is a large, heavy wheel, on one side of which stands out a large, sharp piece of iron. In the glorious days of old an offender who had to be punished with the wheel was stripped naked and firmly bound to a plank, face downward. The piece of iron on the wheel was rolled up and down and across the victim's back till justice was satisfied or the victim was dead. Inasmuch as the spike was long enough to get half way through the man's body, and was always heated red hot, the victim generally died and justice was entirely satisfied. It was not as expeditious as the guillotine, but it was just as certain. The only man who ever survived it was adjudged a magician because he survived it; and was promptly beheaded for being a magician. That settled him. He didn't bother Nuremberg any more. There are also displayed switches made of fine threads of steel which were laid on the bare back with telling effect. A little of these things goes a great way, but, on being told that in the adjoining tower is the "steel maiden" you get over your qualms. Your party is taken in charge by a guide, who shows you a large assortment of horrors before you come to the chief one, as a sort of preparation. There are stocks of all kinds gags for tattlers, handcuffs, anklets, and cradle, the bed of which is filled with spikes, in which old time offenders were faithfully rocked to sleep—a sleep from which there was no awakening. There are long tables with a screw at top and bottom, to which men were strapped by the hands and feet, the screws then turned until the unfortunate man was torn apart. In those cheerful days, when a merchant, baker or butcher was found selling his goods by false weight or measure, he was placed in a cage and carried all through the city, with his name and trade fastened very conspicuously in front. After making the grand tour, he was taken, cage and all to the river, and ducked again and again, till it was thought that his lesson was sufficient to prevent repetition. Perhaps some such form might be advantageous in these days. Wife beaters in those times were severely punished. They were furnished with close-fitting helmets, from which heavy weights were suspended. They were given a conspicuous place in the public square, appropriately labelled and placed in stocks, with heavy weights attached to their arms and feet, and there they sat the livelong day, subjected to the jeers and ridicule of the town. Scolding wives were put in cages, with gags in their mouths, and exposed in the public square. You are shown all kinds of beheading blocks and gallows upon which noted villains have gone to their reward, while the walls are covered from top to bottom with pictures of the practical operations of the various instruments that filled the room.

### A Duelist Laughed At.

A man whose character for courage is established can never suffer by refusing to conform to the silly "code of honor," and his challenger will gain nothing but the reputation of a quarrelsome simpleton.

The centennial of the capture of Stony Point recalled an anecdote of one of the storming party, Col. Scott, afterward Governor of Kentucky. He was a brave man, and acquired a reputation in his adopted State as a skillful Indian fighter.

While he was Governor, some fellow sent him a challenge, on account of an offense which he imagined Scott had committed against his (the challenger's) honor. The old soldier did not notice it. The man who had given public notice of his intention to "call out" the Governor was much annoyed at his silent contempt. After waiting several days he sought the Governor for an explanation, and the following dialogue took place.

"Governor Scott, you received a challenge from me?"

"Your challenge was delivered, sir."

"But I have received neither an acknowledgement nor an acceptance of it."

"I presume not, sir, as I have sent neither."

"But of course you intend to accept?"

"Of course I do not."

"What! Not accept my challenge? Is it possible that you, Governor Scott, brought up in the army, decline a combat?"

"I do with you."

"Then I have no means of satisfaction left but to post you up a coward."

"Post me a coward!" exclaimed the Governor with a hearty laugh. "Post away, and you'll only post yourself a liar and everybody will say so."

"And that was the end of it."