

### Something about Tobacco.

The following is the tariff on cigars and tobacco:

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, two dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum de valorem; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

Leaf tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, seventy-five cents per pound; if stemmed one dollar per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.

Tobacco stems, fifteen cents per pound.

Tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, forty cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

Tobacco manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

### THE TOBACCO DUTIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, reporting that on January 1 of the present year the Regie, or Government monopoly on tobacco, has been definitely abolished in those islands, and the restrictions put upon the cultivation and sale of tobacco have been entirely removed. As compensation for the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of the Regie, the Government have imposed the following export duties on tobacco, namely:—On unmanufactured tobacco grown in the districts of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, \$5 per 100 kilos; on the same produce of the districts of the Visayas Islands and of the Island of Mindanao, \$3 per 100 kilos; the same from all other districts, \$1.80 per 100 kilos. On manufactured tobacco, whatever be its origin or quality, \$4.80 per kilo. The above tariff of duties will only come into operation on May 1 next, when last year's crop will begin to be ready for the market; in the meanwhile, the tobacco still remaining on the hands of the Regie will be gradually sold by public auction, and its exportation will be allowed free of duty.

### CONNECTICUT TOBACCO LAWS.

The following bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Connecticut:—Section 1. Every packer of tobacco grown in this State, shall, before the same is offered for sale, mark or impress upon each case containing the same the words "Connecticut Seed-leaf." Section 2. No person shall offer for sale or have in his possession for sale, any tobacco contained in cases so marked which was not grown in this State. Section 3. Any person guilty of violating the two preceding sections, or who shall sell or offer for sale any tobacco not grown in this State as Connecticut seed-leaf, shall be fined not exceeding \$500 nor imprisoned in the county jail more than six months. Dealers of leaf at Hartford have a movement on foot to defeat the bill, which, nevertheless, stands a good chance of becoming a law very speedily.

### CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Two or three drops of the oil of annis rubbed on the outside of one artificial jimson bloom in each cluster will help attract the miller. Remember that much of the cobalt is worthless—try it on the horse fly; if it kills the fly it will destroy the miller.

Keep the plow and hoe going as early and long as practicable.

If for any cause plants grow springing, draw the earth close up to the leaves.

In general, tobacco should be topped as soon as the bud can be conveniently reached. This subject will receive more extended attention in the next issue of the BULLETIN. The object is to top so as to ripen the whole plant uniformly.—*Miamisburg Bulletin.*

### TOBACCO ACREAGE SHORT.

York county tobacco growers have become dissatisfied with tobacco growing. Many farmers in some sections of the county have not planted tobacco this season; others have planted less. It is believed the acreage will be at least one-third less this year than last season. Some have taken to potato growing, believing the crop just as profitable and of more ready sale. Dealers had the advantage over growers last winter, owing to Congress tinkering at the revenue laws all winter, thus causing a dull market during the usual season for sales and packing.—*York (Pa.) Dispatch.*

### Excitement in Cigar Manufacturing Circles.

Fifteen Factories to Close in New York.—Six Thousand Cigar-makers Instructed not to Work.

The fifteen cigar manufacturing firms of whose association S. Ottenberg & Bros. are members are to lock their doors and 6000 of their employees have been instructed not to go to work. The Progressive Union held two meetings—a stormy one at Houston and Allen streets—and decided to persist in the strike. Committees reported that the fifty cigarmakers of the Union in S. Dobritzer's shop in Thirty-ninth street had struck for an advance of 50 cents a thousand and obtained it, and that 200 Progressive Union cigarmakers in Moonelis's shop in Thirty-sixth street had obtained an advance of 25 cents per thousand for bunchers. It was also reported that Kaufman Brothers' and Bondy's employees, over 350 non-union men, at Forty-first street, and Levy Brothers' employees, over 300 non-union men, struck yesterday when the notices were posted that a lockout was to take place.

Vincent Woytisek, of the Progressive Union, said: "If we stick the 'constitution 6000 men' will go out of the shops. We can give all our members \$5 a man each week for six weeks to come. Those who are not locked out will contribute all the way from 10 to 25 per cent."

Mr. McCoy, President of the Manufacturers' Union, said: "This affair is a fight between the Progressive Union and the International Union. We will keep the shops locked until the Progressive Union men will go to work without having anything to say about whom we shall employ. We don't care whether the employees are Union men or not, but the manufacturers certainly will not submit to dictations by one of the Unions or both of them. We have no secret or open understanding with the International men to supply us with men."

President A. Strasser, of the International Union, said: "The fight is three-cornered. The Progressive Union fights us, we resist them, and the manufacturers lock us out in order that we may keep divided. They see that so long as the two trades unions exist they will quarrel. The worst that could happen to the manufacturers would be the conquering of one union by the other."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As we think it just to hear both sides of a story, and as justice has not been done to us in the various newspaper reports concerning the strike at Ottenberg Bros., cigar manufacturers, we take the liberty to state our case. It has been stated in several publications, though not by THE SUN, that the eleven men discharged by the above mentioned firm were unskilled hands addicted to drink. Now, we think this is a lame excuse. Why did the firm not enforce the rule prohibiting the bringing of beer into the shop? There is a placard posted conspicuously to that effect on every floor. It shows plainly that the firm dismissed these men when they discovered that they were working in the interests of the Progressive Union. Nearly all of them are married and fathers of large families. Everybody who knows them can testify to their respectability and sobriety. We ask, therefore, does it condemn a man as a drunkard if he indulges daily in a few glasses of beer? It is self evident that a large business firm like Ottenberg Bros. would not keep in their employ men who neglect their work. In one case the foreman kept a place open for a man who was absent for three weeks. The latter was during that time employed revising the books of the union.

We emphatically deny the statement which has gained currency that we had demanded the reinstatement of the discharged workmen.—*Sun.*

### THE WORKINGMEN OF OTTENBERG BROTHERS.

Check Stamp Sending.

WASHINGTON, July.—Much delay and inconvenience has been experienced by the Internal Revenue Bureau in handling the check stamps forwarded for redemption on account of letters and packages of stamps being addressed to the Treasury of the United States, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury. All check stamps forwarded for redemption, and all correspondence relating thereto, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LEMONADE.—The juice of three lemons, the peel of one lemon, quarter of a pound of lump sugar and a quart of cold water. Allow it to stand five hours and strain.

A favorite dish with the aristocracy of Manila is duck eggs which have been set on by the old duck until the young ducks are fully formed. The eggs are then boiled and served cold.

### Jottings.

GENL. TOM THUMB is dead.

MRS. LANGTRY acknowledges having netted \$100,000 in this country.

GOV. PATTERSON, of Pa., has vetoed 60 bills—appalling this hot weather!

BOSTON is mad because President Arthur wears three collars a day.

DURING the hot weather, eat more fruits and vegetables and less meat.

ALWAYS plant lima beans with the eye downward.

A NEEDLE factory is proposed in Phoenixville, Pa.

THERE are 367 Indian children in the Carlisle (Pa.) Training school, 240 boys, and 127 girls.

A BIG blast on the Schuylkill Valley railroad near Pottstown, Pa., the other day uncovered a fine vein of copper ore.

THE steamship Niagara took fire and was destroyed off the Florida coast. The crew and passengers were all saved by steamship Commander.

MRS. LANGTRY sailed for Europe on the 24th instant, to return in October, commencing her next season at San Francisco.

REV. FATHER O'HARA, pastor of St. Mary's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., has forbidden the children of his congregation to wear bangs or frizzes while attending divine service.

ALCOHOLISM AND SUNSTROKE.—In hot weather there is no question of the influence alcoholism has in the production of sunstroke. More than three-fourths of the patients admitted to Bellevue hospital, New York, are under the influence of liquor.

REPORTS from the cattle regions of Texas say that careful estimates place the number of cattle driven up the trail from that section at 600,000 head, an increase of 250,000 over that of last year. The bulk of the cattle will be driven to Kansas, Nebraska and the Western Territories.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLEBRIDGE, of England, who is to visit this country about September 1, as the guest of the New York State Bar Association, has left all appointments and acceptances of invitations in the association's hands. The Committee of Arrangements, of which Elliott E. Shepard is chairman, has requested that all invitations be sent, unsealed, to the committee.

Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, has already invited Lord Coleridge to attend the opening of the National Exposition in Boston in September, and the bench and bar of Toronto have tendered him a public banquet. Attorney-General Brewster has informed the committee of the satisfaction the Government feels respecting Lord Coleridge's intended visit, and states that he shall do all in his power to render the visit interesting and agreeable.

### A Novel Arrangement.

Perfection in ventilation has been reached by Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Customers may now stop at any counter in the vast establishment and order so much cool air as they would order so many yards of dry goods, the difference being, however, that the refreshing zephyrs are not put up in packages, and therefore cannot be carried away. The system by which the place is ventilated is as simple as it is effective. On the Kelly street side—that is in the small alley way that runs from Thirteenth to Juniper streets, between Chestnut and Market—stands a wooden box, or flue, rising ten feet above the level of the pavement. Going below the ground this flue terminates in a large pipe, which communicates with three large copper fans in the cellar, revolved by a 150-horse-power Corliss engine. Passing through the centre of the box, outside, is a perforated metal pipe which sends out a continuous spray of water. The action of the fans in the cellar draws air into the box, cooling and purifying it in its passage through the water and sending it into the pipe to the cellar. There the current reaches the fans or blowers and by their powerful pressure is forced into a labyrinth of circulating pipes, miles in length, and by the means of nearly a thousand little openings is distributed in every portion of the building. In this way one million cubic feet of pure air is introduced every hour into the place, maintaining a perpetual circulation of refreshing currents. As a consequence the temperature of the Grand Depot is at all times during the warm weather, from twelve to fifteen degrees cooler than it would otherwise be.

A novel feature of the system is the method of regulating the temperature, in case of change of weather. The piping through which the air passes is distributed in every portion of the building and is usually elevated back of the counter. At close intervals along the piping are small tubes through which the refreshing current finds outlet. These tubes can be pointed in any direction required, so that the air can be sent in whatever quarter it may be needed. Moreover, a stopcock on each tube, that can be operated by any one, gauges the

current to any force desired. For example, a lady on seating herself before a counter on a very warm day, has simply to request one of the salesladies to turn one of the tubes towards her in order to find relief. If the current of air be too strong, she has simply to ask that it be moderated, which is, of course done by means of the stopcock. When allowed full play the current is so strong as to render one absolutely chilly; therefore there is no fear of complaint that it lacks force.

In addition to the tubes, metal fans on revolving pivots have been attached to the piping in various portions of the building, and so powerful is the current arising from the cellar that the fans revolve very rapidly, creating, as they whiz around, a healthy atmosphere, and at the same time distributing from nozzles at either end a constant draught of cooling air.

The system is the invention of John Fernie, who states that it is as easily utilized in the winter in heating the building as it is in cooling it in the summer.

### THE TOBACCO MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, 1883.—Unusually at this season of the year manufactured hard tobacco is extremely quiet, but owing to the unanimous general reduction of stocks, prior to the 1st of May, which so far have not been thoroughly recuperated, demand for goods continues, especially for certain brands, remarkably active.

At the same time manufacturers hold prices steady, which is freely paid without murmur, for the very tangible reason that manufacturers keep up the various stock of their brands most excellently, new styles are offered of a No. 1 material.

Fine Cuts—Better grades of soft tobacco show steady increasing demand, and if stock is kept up to present standard, must make a permanent inroad into the already large consumption of hard tobacco.

Smoking Tobacco—Principally confined in demand to better grades; reduction of price has curtailed the use of cheap tobacco.

Cigars—Still handled in fair quantities. Good cigar makers are needed.

Snuff—Demand holds excellent.

Receipts—1015 boxes, 8208 caddies, 11,401 cases and 498 pairs of fine cuts.

Exported to Barbadoes of manufactured tobacco, 2110 lbs.

Seed Leaf—Trade now in cigar leaf has become one of legitimate want. The buyers in the market are generally manufacturers who are looking for stock for their own use, therefore old as well as new is being handled in moderate amounts at steady remunerative figures.

'82 holds the fort, while '81 is fast adding admirers to its improved condition. Sumatra sales not so heavy, the friends of the stock are full. Havana sells slowly, but steady, at small margins.

Receipts—491 cases, Connecticut; 910 cases Pennsylvania; 66 cases Ohio; 219 cases Wisconsin; 60 cases State Seed; 72 bales Sumatra; 103 bales Havana and 616 hds. Virginia and Western Leaf tobacco.

Sales—410 cases Connecticut; 501 cases Pennsylvania; 42 cases Ohio; 96 cases Wisconsin; 13 cases Little Dutch; 40 cases York State seed; 50 bales Sumatra; 84 bales Havana; 72 hds. of Virginia and Western tobacco in transit direct to manufacturers.

Exported to Liverpool of Leaf tobacco, via steamer Lord Gough, 219,963 lbs.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July, 1883.—The Tobacco market of the past week was one of the most uninteresting and inactive of the past year. It opened with offerings considerable quantity, but of very poor selection, the common and nondescript prevailing to a large extent. This same feature was apparent every day of the week, and the market closed with a very undecided feeling.

Being the beginning of a new fiscal year had something to do with the dullness, also, as numerous manufacturers take stock at that time, and close their accounts with the Government. Speculative buyers became affected by the prevailing sentiment, and, like buyers of manufacturers, took things easy. In consequence of this prevailing dullness and exhibition of the common grades, rejections were very heavy.

The weather during the past ten days has been very warm, but we hear of no complaints among planters and shippers regarding the growing crop. They report plants growing well, and complain little of insects. The rains during May and June have thoroughly soaked the ground, and it will take a long warm and dry spell to threaten any serious curtailment of the crop.—*Western Tobacco Journal.*

PARQUET FLOORS.—Parquet floors should never be washed with soap and water but should be cleansed with turpentine about once a month.

### The Dispensary.

#### Forced Feeding in Phthisis.

The practice known as forced feeding, or "super-alimentation," introduced by MM. Debove and Durjardin Beaumetz, Paris, has begun to attract some attention. This super-alimentation consists in forcing into the patient's stomach, by means of a sound, large quantities of highly concentrated food. It was first employed in phthisical patients who could not retain food on the stomach when taken in the ordinary way. Strange to say, these patients endured the unpleasantness of stomach-tubes, kept down the injected food, and improved in health. The method has now been extended to cases of hysteria with vomiting, also to dyspepsia and to various wasting diseases when the stomach is rebellious.

The food used is chiefly meat-powder, which is administered in milk, or bouillon, to which eggs may be added. This meat-powder appears to be a really useful preparation, and as it need not be expensive, it will doubtless become more widely employed. It is made by taking lean meat, mincing it, spreading the paste on porcelain tables and letting it dry at a temperature of 90° C. This is then taken and pounded into a powder, when it is ready for use. The dose given at first is small, being about twenty-five grammes, at a meal. This amount is gradually increased until between four hundred and six hundred grammes are given daily. Such a dose is the equivalent of about four pounds of fresh meat. The amount of meat in an averaged diet is only about one pound, and when it is remembered that the meat-powder is administered dissolved in two liters of milk, to which several eggs are added, the significance of the term "super-alimentation" will be understood.

Under such a diet the urine is diminished in amount, but the urea is greatly increased, sometimes reaching eighty grammes per day—the normal amount being 32.5 grammes with an average diet. Sometimes albumen appears in the urine. Diarrhoea may occur, in which case pepsin and bismuth are added.

Phthisical patients rapidly gain weight, we are told, when thus forcibly fed, there being often an average daily increase of from eighty to one hundred grammes. Cough and expectoration diminish, and reparatory processes take place in the lungs. We do not hear it stated, however, to what extent permanent cures are produced.

It is hardly probable that American usophagi will tamely submit to the introduction of a tube *ter in die*, and it is difficult to understand how such a process proved sedative to irritable stomachs, except in hysterical cases. The meat-powders, and the overfeeding however, are sufficiently rational measures in many cases.—*Medical Record.*

#### Cure for Ivy Poisoning.

Bathe the parts affected with sweet spirits of nitre. If the blisters are broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, more than a single application is rarely necessary; and even where it is only applied to the surface of the skin three or four times a day, there is rarely a trace of the poison left next morning.

### Science.

In complete vacuo liquids in general boil at a temperature of 140° degrees lower than in open air.

In Italy and Japan water from the hot springs is extensively used in gardens for the production of early crops.

Fully forty tons of indispensable insecticide known as pyrethrum powder will be produced in California this year.

Germany has at present over 150 schools of agriculture, viticulture, etc. Each of these has farms, gardens, etc., attached.

It appears that the leaf of a plant can transform into useful work as much as 40 per cent. of the solar energy it receives and absorbs.

The great and peculiar value of steam is its power of creating at one moment a high degree of elastic force and losing it instantaneously the next moment.

Lava from Mount Vesuvius has given, while examined by Dr. Palmieri, the spectrum line of "helium"—an element which until that discovery was recognized only in the sun.

Mr. L. Taylor prepares the well-known Rupert's drops by letting the molten glass fall into a cold saturated solution of ammonium chloride in a cylinder about eighteen inches long.

Nothing is better for whitening garments, particularly those that have become yellow from being laid aside for several months, than a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in the rinsing water.

Quinine and chincoas have proved fatal to rabbits, guinea-pigs and dogs when administered in certain quantities under the skin. A dose of two grains proved enough to kill a dog which weighed 12 kilos.

At the Physiological Society, Berlin,

it was lately stated that instead of the condensed milk, which, owing to its large percentage of sugar, has not kept its place as a food for children, a preparation of milk has lately been imported and introduced into the market from Switzerland. This milk is protected against fermentation and decomposition by previous cooking.

What is called a "frontal electric photophore" for medical use has been produced by MM. Helot and Trouve and described before the French Academy. Essentially it is an incandescent lamp, which is supplied by a bichromate battery, and fitted with a reflector and convergent lens. As the name implies, the instrument when put into practice is applied to the forehead.

The *Brewing World* says that the simplest and most effectual way to remove the unpleasant taste from new wooden vessels is to scald them thoroughly several times in boiling water then dissolve some pearl ash or soda in luke-warm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessels well in the solution. Afterward scald them several times thoroughly as before.

The death of Arbuckle, the cometist, recalls the fact that most of the men who make an inordinate use of the lungs and buccinator muscle perish early. Ned Kendall, the great bugler, died before his prime, and it is believed that the intense pressure upon the lungs caused by blowing high-keyed instruments predisposes performers to pulmonary affections. Arbuckle's disease was pneumonia.

When tinned iron, says P. Caries, serves for containing alimentary matters, it is essential it should have no lead in the tin. The lead is rapidly oxidized on the surface, and is dissolved in this manner in the neutral acids of the contents of the vessels.

A surgeon has recently recorded three cases of sciatica benefited by extension, which constitutes a slight nerve stretching. The weight used was eighteen to twenty pounds, hung from a pulley. In one case relief came in twenty minutes, in two others after a few hours.

A superior varnish that will protect the wood of saddle-trees from the effects of water, and also act as preventive from injury by perspiration upon glue and joints, is made of one pound of amber gum, one pound of balsam of fir and one and one-half pounds of oil of turpentine.

Mr. J. Sarbo, the naturalist, observes that the Bos gaurus (the Gaur) and the Bos frontalis (the Gaur) will be found to be the wild ox of Assam, and that the latter is not strictly a wild animal, but a semi-domesticated piece of property owned by several wild tribes from Assam to Arracau.

It has been observed that "right-handedness" extends far down in the scale of creation. Parrots take hold of their food in their right foot by preference, and Mr. Crook is inclined to believe that insects like wasps, beetles and spiders use the right anterior foot most frequently.

The practice of keeping night lights in children's bedrooms is pronounced very injurious by Dr. R. H. Bakewell. Instead of allowing the optic nerves the perfect rest afforded by darkness, the light keeps them in perpetual stimulation, with the result of causing the brain and the rest of the nervous system to suffer.

### Another Great Tunnel Projected.

And now it is proposed to join England and Ireland by a tunnel. The distance, by way of the small island on the coast near Port Patrick, is nearly fourteen and a half miles. It will be an immense advantage to Ireland to be connected directly by railroad with England, and, of course, of still greater advantage if the tunnel under the British Channel is ever constructed.

### RECIPE FOR GOOD VINEGAR.—AS

many housekeepers find it difficult to make or get good vinegar, I will send my recipe: Take half a gallon of sorghum molasses, pour over it enough hot water to dissolve it, stir well, then add enough hot water to make five gallons of the liquid. Take two tablespoonfuls of flour, make it into a thin paste and add it to the liquid; also two tablespoonfuls of good yeast; set it in a warm place in winter; any place in the house is warm enough in summer, as it must not be kept too hot. An open cask or jar is the best to make it in. It will be fit for use in about three weeks and improves with age. I have used no other vinegar for fifteen years, though we have cider and apples the year round.

### GROUND OF ARGUMENT.—Edith: "I

say, Regy, how is it that one of our cows is brown and the other white?" Reginald: "Why, you silly, any one knows that. It's the white cow that gives the milk and the brown cow the coffee."