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The Tobacco Leaf: Organ of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, March 6, 1872

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Editor

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a graded rather than a uniform rate, have united in the movement for the general good of the trade. Many members of the National Fine Cut Association, who happen to know, are in this position, thus setting a noble example that all should follow. Let us therefore unite in one last effort—whatever then shall result, the responsibility will not, at least, rest upon our shoulders!

What Dr. Presbrey Knows About the Tobacco Manufacture in Virginia.

From the following letter, we learn that Internal Revenue Supervisor Presbrey is an earnest advocate of a uniform tobacco tax. This being so, why does he not come out and stand with us on the sixteen-cent platform? We commend the subject to his thoughtful attention and ask his aid:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1872. John T. Hamlett, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have yours of the 20th, and a copy of the *Journal* containing your article on the tobacco tax. I have read it, and indorse every word of it, and suggest that you keep the matter before the people. I send you the following facts and items relating to the trade, and the taxes collected and the revenue derived from tobacco under the present law for thirty-four months since March 1, 1869, under the present administration. You are at liberty to use these facts in any further articles you may write. There are in Virginia, 185 factories with 98 hydraulic presses, and 1,789 screw presses. These manufacturers have executed bonds to the Government in the sum of \$3,000,000. They have paid taxes, by the purchase of stamps, during the period above named (thirty-four months), up to January 1, 1872, amounting to \$11,690,240.57—being a gain or excess over collections for forty-four months prior to March, 1869, of \$10,226,416.81. This latter fact speaks well for the present administration and its officers. In addition to this immense amount paid in the State, there has been shipped in bond to northern or other cities from these Virginia factories during the same period, 58,065,079 pounds of plug tobacco, of which it is fair to say two-thirds, or 38,710,053 pounds, have been withdrawn for consumption, and upon which the taxes, amounting to \$12,387,216.96, have been paid into the national treasury. If this estimate is a just one, the total contributions to the revenues of the country by the manufacturers of Virginia, for thirty-four months, amounted to the sum of \$24,077,457.53. Surely such an interest as this demands at the hands of Congress and the country some consideration, and the legislation, in justice, ought to be of such a character as to insure protection against flooding the market with a class of goods, under an inferior rate of tax, that even sells at a higher rate per pound than plug tobacco, and with an article that even takes its place, and drives it out of the market and out of consumption. *Nothing less than uniformity of tax is powerful enough to secure this result.* My earnest desire is that this may be accomplished, for I see in its failure disaster to an interest that involves to a great extent the welfare of not only the manufacturers and the planters of the State, but at least thirty thousand operatives, many of whose families must suffer for the want of food and clothing, because of the paralyzation of this great manufacturing interest. As I said before, you are at liberty to use these facts furnished by me in any way you choose. My heart is thoroughly in this work, and no stone should be left unturned to influence and secure the desired results. Yours respectfully, OTIS F. PRESBREY, Supervisor.

MINOR EDITORIALS.

BRISTOL, Va., will shortly commence the construction of a mammoth tobacco factory.

THEIR BACKS UP.—The prisoners in the Idaho penitentiary have announced that they will not remain in the place unless they are supplied with tobacco.

INFORMERS' PROFITS.—The amount paid by the Internal Revenue Office as informers' shares for the year ending with November last, was \$61,000.

THE GOATS OF RICHMOND, Va., are said to have a penchant for cigar stems, tobacco quids, and theatre posters.

A WEEDY WREATH.—A coronet made entirely of cigars is displayed in the window of a tobacconist on the east side of this city. Is this a vile attempt to insinuate that the aristocratic institutions of effete Europe are about to end in smoke?

A RARE CHANCE.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement on the third page, headed "A Splendid Opportunity." We have reason to believe it to be a seldom offered to youthful energy and perseverance.

THE RUINOUS SALES OF LEAF FOR CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent writes: "Fight harder for the sixteen cent uniform tax. The leaf trade sales for consumption will ruin the manufacturers if it is not stopped. To give you an idea, we had reported to us two houses in Atlanta, Ga., one sold 35,000 lbs and the other 15,000 lbs leaf for consumption in the month of January last. What will become of the trade if this goes on?"

BADLY SOLD.—The following "good 'un" is from a Hartford paper: "A tobacco buyer who was recently figuring in a Massachusetts town came across a man who had sold his crop for 15 cents. The buyer suggested to him that he had not got enough, and wanted to look at his goods, asking if he was bound by money paid. Finding that he was legally free to sell again, he offered him five cents a pound more, and would give him a hundred dollars to bind the bargain, which the farmer accepted. As the buyer was about to leave he inquired who had previously bought the tobacco. On being informed, he exclaimed, 'Good heavens, that is my partner!'"

CIGARS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD IN LANCASTER CITY, PA., DURING THE YEAR 1871.—Manufactured, 14,520,200; sold, 12,585,100. The tax on the cigars sold amounted to \$62,925.50. There were 94 factories in operation during the year, carried on by 82 manufacturers. One manufacturer turned out 1,417,600 cigars. Four turned out over 800,000 each, one over 500,000, one over 400,000, four over 300,000, four over 200,000, seven over 100,000, and seventeen over 100,000 each. The number of hands allowed to these factories is 470, but they are seldom or never run up to their allowance. The highest number of hands employed in any one factory was 25.

TOBACCO AT LYNCHBURG, Va.—On the 28th ult., the Lynchburg, (Va.) *Republican* reports: "The tobacco warehouses were yesterday the scenes of more lively times than have been witnessed since the re-opening of trade. The breaks were unusually large, and while much of the tobacco was inferior in quality and roughly prepared for market, there was some really good lots which were in excellent order and had been nicely handled. It may not be amiss to remark, in this connection, that the planter will always save money in the end by bringing his tobacco in the proper order and nicely arranged. It will always command a higher price, and give better satisfaction to all concerned. The prices yesterday for all grades were fully sustained, and some lots sold at higher prices than usual."

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

DOMESTIC.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The month of February shows a fair average amount of business done in all branches of the leaf tobacco trade. Receipts have been light, and assortments more or less restricted; but sales have generally been effected with tolerable ease, and prices have throughout been well sustained.

In Western leaf, transactions have been about equally divided between the home and foreign demand; the total sales reaching 2,200 hogsheads, against 2,300 hogsheads in January, and 1,500 hogsheads in December; whereof, 1,000 hogsheads were for consumption, and 1,200 hogsheads for shipment, partly of new crop at 7½¢ for lugs, and 10½¢ for good Clarksville, the latter destined mainly for the African market. Of old stocks the market has but a limited supply, but the prices asked for new are such as to offer few inducements to shippers. The Spanish and French contracts are now promised for the 9th and 12th instant.

Some improvement upon the business of the preceding month is shown in the details of the seed leaf trade, 2,400 cases having changed hands, against 1,400 previously reported. These transfers are exclusive of 522 cases disposed of at auction on the 1st ult. They comprise the following complements and assortments: 500 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, at 12¢ for fillers; 22¢ for round lots, and 40¢ for 55¢ for wrappers; 200 cases New York State, at 30¢ for 55¢ for wrappers; 400 cases Pennsylvania at 25¢ for 35¢ for round lots, and 1,300 cases Ohio, at 15½¢ for round lots, and 15¢ for 18¢ for round lots, and 30¢ for 55¢ for wrappers. Enough was done on shippers' account during the month to show that the foreign trade needs for its revival only a readjustment of prices. At present they are generally beyond the views of buyers.

For Spanish tobacco there was a steady inquiry throughout the month, with sales amounting to about 4,000 bales of Havana, and about 200 bales of Yara. Prices continued firm for all grades.

In manufactured tobacco there was rather more done than in January, a better demand having arisen for low and medium grade black work for export.

Western Leaf.—The business of the past month summed up as follows: Receipts 2163 hhds, exports, 2408 hhds, sales 2,200 hhds, and the stock in inspections decreased 894 hhds. Of the sales, 1,700 hhds were old crop, and the greater part, as heretofore, of low grades; 1,150 hhds were for export, 300 hhds were to manufacturers, 300 hhds to cutters, and the remainder to jobbers. Prices showed no change. The old crop is offered cheaper than the new, but the quantity suitable for export is reduced very low. Of the new, the sales were chiefly of the lowest grades at 7½¢ for 7½¢, but include a few wrappers at 11¢ for 18¢, and small lots of substantial leaf for Africa and Germany on private terms. Since 1st instant the sales reported are 124 hhds. We can scarcely regard our market as fairly opened for new crop. If the Government contracts are awarded, we shall probably soon have more doing in it, and be able to give more reliable quotations.

| | 1st week | 2d week | 3d week | 4th week | 5th week | Total |
|---------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| January..... | 992 | 403 | 349 | 377 | 181 | 2,300 |
| February..... | 169 | 579 | 420 | 648 | 384 | 2,200 |
| March..... | 124 | | | | | 124 |

Virginia Leaf.—There has been a fair inquiry for Virginia leaf during the week just closed, and moderate sales of both old and new stock have been effected at good prices. Manufacturers in the vicinity of the market are taking a considerable portion of the stocks offered here, though it can not be said that either on their or exporters' account the transactions indicate any appreciable degree of activity. Improved weather has served to increase receipts at the Virginia "breaks," those of Richmond beginning now to show signs of growth, with a good prospect of speedy fullness. This favorable change must, ere long react upon our own market, where, without augmented supplies, an active Spring trade would find us with more or less restricted assortments. Prices at Richmond are reported firm, and regular for all offerings save bright goods, which are appreciating as the season advances. Late foreign advices are in the main favorable for the future of this staple, though the demand at present is limited. London reports show moderate transactions, but a manifest need of fine goods. "Fine goods are much wanted," and "the market is almost bare of heavy descriptions," are noticeable expressions in current circulars from that city; what they are worth practically remains to be demonstrated.

Seed Leaf.—A very good business was done in Seed Leaf last week. There was some inquiry for goods for export, with an encouraging movement in lines adapted to home use; the aggregate sales were quite in excess of recent averages. Old Ohio was freely dealt in, and there was considerable done in new stock of nearly all varieties. The actual distribution was as follows: 800 cases Ohio, at 14½¢ for 17¢; 30 cases do, at 30¢; 150 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 200 cases sundries at 20¢ for 55¢; 140 cases new Pennsylvania at 13¢ for 14¢; total, 1,320 cases—a better exhibit than for many weeks past, and the more to be welcomed as indicating, in some measure the beginning of the end of the dead-leak for some time existing between buyer and producer, because showing in both assortments and prices, and especially the former, that stock, which, a short time ago, owing to the high rates at which it was held, seemed likely to lose its best chance in the market, is gradually becoming available at negotiable figures. As yet the signs are faint, but they are nevertheless traceable, and have a promising look.

In connection with this interest there comes an announcement from the Legislature at Albany, to the effect that one Mr. Cook, of the Assembly, has introduced a bill for "Regulating the Sale of Leaf Tobacco" in this State. It is needless to observe that in this bill we have an old acquaintance, whose presentment would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." For five or six years this subject has been trotted out and aired at every session of the Legislature, by some public-spirited member of the lower house, who was desirous of making a reputation, or something else for himself, and the idea is now pretty generally entertained, that the farce has been played long enough, and that the programme should be changed for something fresher if not more edifying. Heretofore whenever the "little joker" has made its appearance in the Assembly, we have given it the benefit of a first rate notice in these columns, and to be consistent, we suppose it to be our journalistic duty to be equally liberal on the present occasion, though we confess to a weariness of well-doing in the cause, which would fain solicit, because thereto entitled, a surcease from labor. Epitomized here are our views on the subject of "Regulating the Sale of Leaf Tobacco" in this State, by act of Legislature: The thing can not be done, and each succeeding member of the Assembly who takes upon himself the task of revamping the old idea is just as well aware of the fact when he introduces the bill embodying that idea, as is each and every member of the tobacco trade whom the bill is designed to affect.

This being so, why is the idea so persistently adhered to year after year? Perhaps the history of the bill will solve the problem. A cigar-maker some years ago happened to be elected to a seat in the Assembly of this State, and being desirous of leaving a record behind him

—having perhaps, read of certain "footprints on the sands of time," reported a bill to the house compelling leaf-tobacco dealers to re-weigh and re-mark tobacco before selling it. Unfortunately for the legislators' fame, the idea, though in itself commendable, was impracticable. Not wishing to have their business thrown into inextricable confusion by the vagaries of inexperienced lawmakers, the trade, after a considerable expenditure of time and money, succeeded in convincing the Assembly that the bill ought not to pass and the project was dropped for that session. The next session, however, saw the scheme revived, to be again extinguished by the same means. And so the thing has continued from session to session, until it has become a nuisance that calls aloud for abatement. Of one thing the trade may feel assured; this bare-faced extortion will be practiced just as long as anybody can be found, who, for the sake of avoiding vexatious interference, will give money to prevent it, and not a moment longer. The proper way to deal with these Micawbers of the Legislature, is to denounce them in the public prints. A few good doses through the newspapers will speedily purge them of their ambition to profit at the expense of the tobacco merchants.

Concerning business during February, the circular of Messrs. M. Rader & Son says: "In the early part of the month the demand for old crop had been somewhat checked by the auction sale of the previous month, but a fair demand sprung up later, with sales of about 2,400 cases, viz.: 500 cases Conn. and Mass., 12¢ for 15¢ for fillers, 22¢ for 25¢ for round lots, and 40¢ for 55¢ for wrappers; 200 do N. Y. State, 30¢ for 55¢ for wrappers; 400 do Pennsylvania, 25¢ for 35¢ for round lots; 1,300 do Ohio, 15½¢ for 18¢ for round lots, 30¢ for 55¢ for wrappers. (N. B.—These quotations indicate old weights.) Receipts of the new crop have been somewhat delayed by the severe winter weather, still 400 to 500 cases of different growths have been taken in small lots, to be forwarded as sample lots to the Continent. Prices for Western seed leaf range between 10¢ and 12¢. Ohio, 12¢ for 15¢; in view of the large crops exporters look for a lower range." The circular of Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son adds: "The market shows but little animation; the absence of real desirable wrappers is restricting business. The transactions, however, have been in excess of the preceding month, independent of 522 cases disposed of by auction. Sales—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 500 cases; New York, 200 do; Pennsylvania, 400 do; Ohio, 1,300 do—total, 2,400 cases; and by auction, Connecticut, 60 cases, 15¢ for 21¢ for Pennsylvania, 124 cases, 14½¢ for 30½¢; Ohio, 333 cases, 12¢ for 26¢. Total, 522 cases. New crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts. There are yet in Farmers' hands about 7,000 cases, which, with the 35,000 cases disposed of, will bring the crop up to 42,000 cases. The prices paid for the same have been high, but nevertheless the exceptional fine quality of the same, and the scarcity of real fine grades in the other growths make reasonable profits almost a certainty. In Ohio there has been less doing; prices are gradually giving way. In Pennsylvania, we hear of a continuation of sales at former stated rates, fillers 5¢, wrappers, 15¢ for 25¢, making the average price for round lots, 16¢ for 17¢. In New York nothing has been done. In Wisconsin, 500 cases have been bought for Baltimore account at very full prices. In our market we have to mention some sales of new tobacco, 128 cases Ohio, a running lot at 14½¢, and nearly 200 cases, both Ohio and Pennsylvania, at from 12¢ to 15¢, in small parcels to be sent as sample lots to the European markets. A sale of 50 cases Western, at about 10¢, has been reported."

Spanish.—Havana tobacco has continued in good demand, and the reported sales reach 500 bales at 95¢ to 1.10. From Cuba there is nothing on this subject later or different from the information published in our last. Prices are firm, and are likely to be fully sustained.

Concerning business during February, the circular of Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son says: "The demand for Havana fillers has been fair, with sales of 4,000 bales. We notice considerable inquiry for good wrappers, which are exceedingly scarce. Yara remains neglected; the sales, which are entirely of a retail character, amount to 175 bales. The circular of Messrs. M. Rader & Son adds: "The demand continues good and receipts are large. Prices on the island steadily on the increase. Sales to the amount of over 4,000 bales were made at prices as per quotations. Of Yara tobacco there were sales about 200 bales, at an average of \$1.00 gold, duty paid, for assorted lots of good quality."

Manufactured.—Gradual but continued improvement is apparent in the manufactured tobacco trade, and we hear of some very good sales during the week of both bright and dark work; the former chiefly for consumption and the latter for export. Several hundred packages of 11 and 12-inch brights, at 20¢ to 22¢ were taken for the Southern trade, while for shipment the demand was mainly for common black tens and quarters. We have also heard of some sales of mixed assortments to South American markets. The market now is getting into good condition for the resumption of manufacturing work, there being little or no excess of any style of goods, while of some varieties there is a noticeable scarcity.

Elsewhere will be found the Memorial to Congress of the Tobacco Board of Trade, in relation to bonded warehouses. Whatever may have been true in the past, Congress can not now very well plead ignorance of the wishes of this interest, for no efforts have been spared to have them fully and explicitly presented.

Smoking.—More activity is beginning to be perceptible in the smoking tobacco trade, and orders from wholesale grocers and dealers are coming in with some freedom. Once, as has often been said, settle the tax question, and we shall have good returns from this interest, stocks never having been more attractive or abundant than at this time.

Cigars.—There has been no noticeable change in the cigar market since our last. Trade is brisk, and both manufacturers and importers report a fair week's business.

Gold opened at 110 and closed at 110½. Exchange has not been in much demand, and rates have declined, though they are now held at steady figures.

We quote: Bills at 60 days on London, 108¾¢ for 109¢; 109½¢ for 109½¢ for bankers; do at short sight, 110¢ for 110½¢; Paris at 60 days, 5.25¢ for 5.20¢; do at short sight, 5.16¢ for 5.15¢; Antwerp, 5.25¢ for 5.20¢; Swiss, 5.25¢ for 5.20¢; Hamburg, 35¢ for 30¢; Amsterdam, 40¢ for 40¢; Frankfurt, 40¢ for 40¢; Bremen, 78¢ for 78¢; Prussian thalers, 71¾¢ for 72¢. Freight has been quiet; there is a scarcity of room and prices are maintained, among the engagements were 50 hds to Malta at private terms.

IMPORTS.

The arrivals at the port of New York from foreign ports, for the week ending March 5, includes the following consignments:

HAVANA.—F. Garcia, 214 bales; J. J. Almiral, 54 do; M. & E. Salomon, 87 do; L. Paschal, 122 do; F. Miranda, 186 do; A. Gonzales, 355 do; J. A. Pesant, 57 do; Y. Haya & Co., 75 do; Weil & Co., 366 do, 1 case cigars; F. Spies & Co., 102 do, 1 do; V. Martinez, 7 boxes, 263 do, 4 do; F. Badell, 41 do, 1 do; DeBarry & King, 18 cases cigars; G. W. Faber, 17 do; Carl Upman, 2 do; Purdy & Nicholas, 14 do; C. T. Bauer & Co., 12 do; Lewis, Philip & John Frank, 44 do; Robt. E. Kelly & Co., 15 do; S. Livingston & Sons, 4 do; Renaud Francois & Co., 3 do; W. H. Thomas & Brother, 44 do; Acker, Merrill & Condit, 33 do; J. Agostini, 1 do; F. Selig, 1 do; J. R. Tupper, 1 do; E. P. Beach, 1 do; Palmer & Co., 1 do; Meissner, Ackerman & Co., 1 do; Fisher and Keller,

1 do; H. Draughts, 1 do; P. A. Madan, 1 do; Atlantic Steamship Co., 200 bales.

EXPORTS.

From the ports of New York to foreign ports, other than European ports, for the week ending February 27, were as follows:
BRAZIL—1 case cigars, \$333.
BRITISH HONDURAS—4 hhds, \$835; 25 bales, \$270; 1,619 lbs mfd, \$325.
BRITISH WEST INDIES—6 hhds, \$1,200.
CANADA—13 bales, \$550.
CUBA—1 case, \$84.
DUTCH WEST INDIES—1 hhd, \$215; 30 bales, \$40 8 12, 551 lbs mfd, \$2,840.
FRENCH WEST INDIES—24 hhds, \$2,995.
HAYTI—2 hhds, \$450; 20 bales, \$312.
To European ports for the week ending March 5:

ANTWERP—50 hhds; 50 cases.
BREMER—40 hhds, 36 do stems, 94 cases.
GLASGOW—8,134 lbs mfd.
HAMBURG—23 bales.
LIVERPOOL—23 hhds; 125,313 lbs mfd.
LONDON—8 hhds, 3,417 lbs mfd, 30 cases licorice paste.
ROTTERDAM—25 hhds.
SEVILLE—338 hhds.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The arrival at the port of New York, from domestic, interior, and coastwise ports, for the week ending March 5, were 701 hhds, 69 trcs, 6½ trcs, 51½ trcs, 404 pgs, 1517 cases, 254 ¾ boxes, 914 ¾ boxes, 131 ¾ boxes, 8 caddies, 1 case cigars, consigned as follows:

By THE ERIE RAILROAD—Pollard, Pettus & Co., 109 hhds; J. K. Smith, & Son, 82 do; D. J. Garth, & Son, & Co., 88 do; Fielding, Gwynn & Co., 28 do; Blakemore, Mayo & Co., 58 do; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., 95; E. M. Wright, 17 do; Krenelberg & Co., 24 do; Drew & Crockett, 4 do; Thos. Hoyt & Co., 11 do; Wm Agner & Sons, 1 do; S. M. Parker & Co., 20 do; J. P. Quinn & Co., 1 do; Norton, Slaughter & Co., 1 do; Bunzl & Dormitzer, 3 pgs; Wm. M. Price & Co., 2 do; order, 8 hhds.

By THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Norton, Slaughter & Co., 1 hhd; Pollard, Pettus & Co., 2 do; E. Gompertz & Co., 34 do; Bunzl & Dormitzer, 100 pgs; order 13 hhds, 26 pgs.

By THE NATIONAL LINE—J. K. Smith & Son, 7 hhds; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., 34 do; Pollard, Pettus & Co., 8 do; J. P. Quinn & Co., 1 do; E. M. Crawford & Co., 80 pgs; J. L. Gessert & Brother, 33 do.

By THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD—Chas. F. Tag & son, 40 pgs; Palmer & Scoville, 35 do; Krenelberg & Co., 40 do.

By THE NEW YORK AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—M. & E. Salomon, 2 cases; M. Abenheim, 1 do; Geo. Bence, 13 do; H. Woodford, 1 do; J. Kleinschmidtger, 15 do.

By THE NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT LINE—L. & E. Wertheimer, 76 cases; M. Westheim & Co., 20 do; E. Hoffman, 90 do, etc.

By THE NEW YORK AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE—Jos. Scheider, 80 cases; S. Salomon, 8 do.

By THE OLD DOMINION LINE—Pollard, Pettus & Co., 10 hhds; P. Lorillard & Co., 5 do, 16 trcs; A. D. Chockley, 1 do, 1 do; W. O. Smith, 32 do, 7 do; De Witt & Duncan, 19 trcs; M. Lindheim, 74 cases; D. A. Benirino, 6 do; K. Kuhn, 25 do; Martin & Johnson, 21 do; H. M. Morris, 12 do; E. Hen, 35 do; Connolly & Co., 57 do; W. P. Kittredge & Co., 20 do; Schwartz & Spohr, 2 do; T. H. Messinger & Co., 4 do; Carhart Brothers, 20 do; Allen & Co., 4 do; Drinkman & Scharbrother, 7 do; Hoeft & Ludemann, 11 do; M. M. Weizhofer, 16 do; S. Fischer, 2 do; L. Ginter, 3 do, 8 caddies; Richey & Boniface, 88 do, 28 three quarter boxes, 51 half boxes; E. DuEis, 83 three quarter boxes, 24 half boxes, 50 quarter boxes; M. W. Mendell & Brother, 1 case cigars; J. D. Keilly, Jr., 6 half tierces, 51 quarter trcs, 45 cases, 74 three quarter boxes; N. L. McCready, 1 hhd, 3 trcs, 15 cases; order, 2 hhds.

By THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP LINE—Oelrichs & Co., 10 hhds; W. O. Smith, 23 trcs; Maddux Brothers, 37 cases; G. W. Hillman & Co., 34 do; Connolly & Co., 31 do; D. H. London, 15 do; Martin & Johnson, 32 do; Bulkley, Moore & Co., 46 do, 69 three quarter boxes; Richey & Boniface, 32 do, 41 half boxes; Dohan, Carroll & Co., 135 do, 727 do, 81 quarter boxes; order, 22 do, 71 do.

COASTWISE FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Order, 45 pgs.

Growers of seed leaf tobacco are cautious about their reported sales and quotations of seed leaf as furnishing the prices that should be obtained by them at first hand. Growers cannot expect to sell their crops for the same prices as are obtained on a re-sale of the crop here. Of course every re-sale must be at an advance, and therefore the prices obtainable by the growers will always be somewhat lower than our quotations.

| QUOTATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Western—Light leaf. | 7½¢ for 8½¢ |
| Shipping, common lugs. | 9½¢ for 10½¢ |
| Common leaf. | 9½¢ for 10½¢ |
| Medium. | 9½¢ for 10½¢ |
| Good. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Common. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Selections. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Light cutting lugs. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| do do leaf. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Heavy leaf. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Common leaf. | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Medium. | 9½¢ for 10½¢ |
| Good. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Selections. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Manure. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Virginia—Primings, new | 5½¢ for 6¢ |
| Conn. good lugs. | 7½¢ for 8½¢ |
| Low to medium leaf. | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Good to fine leaf. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Heavy shipping leaf. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Wrappers, dark to fine | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| do bright. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Ohio—Light to good | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Brown and greenish | 7¢ for 8¢ |
| Medium and fine red | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Conn. to med. expanded | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Fine spangled to fine | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Maryland—Fut'd to com. | 6¢ for 7¢ |
| Sound Common. | 7¢ for 8¢ |
| Good. | 7½¢ for 8½¢ |
| Medium. | 9¢ for 10¢ |
| Good to fine red. | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Fancy. | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Upper Country. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Ground leaf, new. | 5¢ for 6¢ |
| Connecticut and Massachusetts | 25¢ for 30¢ |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Light Pressed, extra fine | 45¢ for 55¢ |
| Light Pressed, fine. | 35¢ for 45¢ |
| Third 10's. | 18¢ for 25¢ |
| Quarter Virginia—Fine | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Medium. | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Good. | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Fine. | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Selections. | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Light cutting lugs. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| do do leaf. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Heavy leaf. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Common leaf. | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Medium. | 9½¢ for 10½¢ |
| Good. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Selections. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Manure. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Virginia—Primings, new | 5½¢ for 6¢ |
| Conn. good lugs. | 7½¢ for 8½¢ |
| Low to medium leaf. | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Good to fine leaf. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Heavy shipping leaf. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Wrappers, dark to fine | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| do bright. | 10¢ for 11¢ |
| Ohio—Light to good | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Brown and greenish | 7¢ for 8¢ |
| Medium and fine red | 8½¢ for 9½¢ |
| Conn. to med. expanded | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Fine spangled to fine | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Maryland—Fut'd to com. | 6¢ for 7¢ |
| Sound Common. | 7¢ for 8¢ |
| Good. | 7½¢ for 8½¢ |
| Medium. | 9¢ for 10¢ |
| Good to fine red. | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Fancy. | 11¢ for 12¢ |
| Upper Country. | 12¢ for 13¢ |
| Ground leaf, new. | 5¢ for 6¢ |
| Connecticut and Massachusetts | 25¢ for 30¢ |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wrappers. | 25¢ for 30¢ |
| Selections. | 25¢ for 30¢ |
| Binders and seconds. | 21¢ for 25¢ |
| Fillers. | 15¢ for 20¢ |
| New York Seed Leaf. | 20¢ for 25¢ |
| Wrappers. | 32¢ for 40¢ |
| Assorted lots. | 14¢ for 18¢ |
| Fillers. | 14¢ for 18¢ |
| Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. | |

the weighing tobacco which has passed through the refuse of fine-cut snuff into the square inch by process of sifting; refuse snuff and the refuse of tobacco, 16c. per lb.

On Cigarettes made of Tobacco or any substitute, weighing less than three pounds per thousand; on Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$1.50 per thousand; when weighing less than three pounds per thousand, \$5 per thousand.

On Snuff made of Tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, whether ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 82c. per lb. and snuff-dust, when removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

TARIFF.—Foreign Tobacco, duty 55c. per pound, gold. Foreign Cigarettes, 55c. per pound and 25 cent. ad valorem. Imported Snuff, 55c. per pound, gold. **Revenue Act, 1893.** To be paid by stamps at the Custom House, (Revenue Act, 58c.).

The import duty on manufactured tobacco is 55c. per lb.; Leaf Tobacco, 55c. per lb. In addition to this duty, the Revenue tax on tobacco, of the kind of tobacco, is 82c. per lb. The Revenue tax on the tobacco must also be packed according to the regulations.

New York Commission Merchants.

The Virginia Tobacco Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1836, BY CHARLES M. CONNOLLY.

CONNOLLY & CO.,

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| " GALLEGOS, " | TORTOISE SHELL NAVY, | BUFFALO CHIPS, " |
| BOYSTER'S INVINCIBLE, " | PAGE & STOVALL'S ROUGH | GOLD BARS, " |
| ROYAL STANDARD, " | AND READY TWIST, | POMONA, 14s. |
| RALLY HO!, " | PAGE & STOVALL'S EPICURE | UNIQUE, " |
| SEMORE, " | TWIST, | BORDINA, " |
| CHAS. B. KEENE'S, " | BOYSTER'S FRUIT, 4s and 5s. | BLACKBIRD, " |
| EL DORADO, Light Pressed, | " MARY'S OWN, " | MAGNET, " |
| EMERALDA, " | COMIN' THERO' THE EYE, | REINDEER, " |
| LA ROSE, " | YACHT CLUB, | |

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The unprecedented success of these brands has rendered it particularly necessary to increase and im-
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Commission and wholesale dealers in
Leaf and Manufacture
Tobacco and Cigars,
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AND DEALERS IN
Leaf Tobacco,
42 South Charles Street,
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R. A. MILLS,
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REAR VIEW OF THE HIGHLANDER TOBACCO WORKS.
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Office, No. 4 COLLEGE BUILDING,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Leaf Tobacco & Cigars,
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and All Kinds of Smokers'
Articles,
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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TOBACCOS,
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Dealer in
Havana and Domestic Leaf Tobaccos,
MILL STREET, Rochester, N. Y.

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TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,
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Wholesale Dealer in
FINE HAVANA,
YARA & SEED LEAF
TOBACCO & CIGARS,
299 State Street CHICAGO.

EMIL POERSTEL,
Manufacturer of
FINE SEGARS,
And Dealer in all kinds of
Chewing, Smoking & Leaf Tobacco.
Agent for H. Wilkens & Co's Celebrated Smoking
Tobacco.
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W. S. KIMBALL & CO'S
Plain Fine Cut
IN FOIL, BULK OR CANS.
IS UNSURPASSED!
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Henry Besuden & Bro.,
DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
161, 163, & 165 Pearl Street,
(CORNER OF ELM STREET.)
CINCINNATI.

Krohn, Feiss & Co.,
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Segars and Tobacco.
Importers of Smokers' Articles,
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S. LOWENTHAL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FINE SEGARS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 78 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

F. WANKELMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER
In all kinds of
Leaf Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff,
No. 82 WEST FRONT STREET,
Cincinnati, O.

T. H. WRIGHT, S. F. CREIGHTON,
Dealers in
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY
LEAF TOBACCOS,
No. 63 West Front Street,
Cincinnati, O.

Kenton Tobacco Warehouse.
WAYNE & RATTERMAN,
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GREENUP STREET,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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YARA & SEED LEAF
TOBACCO & CIGARS,
299 State Street CHICAGO.

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And Dealer in all kinds of
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Agent for H. Wilkens & Co's Celebrated Smoking
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V. F. BUTLER,
Tobacco & Cigar Broker & Shipper,
HABANA.

Hartford Advertisements.

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C. WELLES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
CONN. SEED LEAF
TOBACCO.
154 State Street,
HARTFORD, CONN.

J. D. BURNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
And Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS,
J. D. BURNHAM, A. A. BURNHAM, 77 & 79 Asylum St.,
E. D. WILLIAMS, J. H. BURNHAM, HARTFORD, CONN.

H. & Z. K. PEASE,
DEALERS IN
Connecticut Seed-Leaf
TOBACCO,
16 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.

WM. WESTPHAL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Dealer in
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF
Tobacco,
228 State St. Hartford, Conn.

A. L. & F. Sisson,
Packers and Dealers in
Connecticut Seed Leaf
TOBACCO,
18 MARKET STREET,
Hartford, Conn.

WOODWORTH & STRONG,
Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO,
No. 217 State St.,
HARTFORD, CT.

R. A. CHAPMAN,
DEALER IN
Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco.
EAST HARTFORD;
CONNECTICUT.

G. W. GRAVES,
PACKERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Connecticut Seed-Leaf
TOBACCO,
Danbury, Connecticut.

H. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Jobbers
OF
CONNECTICUT LEAF TOBACCO
No. 20 Hampden Street,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Louisville Advertisements.
G. W. WICKS & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of
Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky
TOBACCO,
Also Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO & CIGARS,
102 MAIN STREET,
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Louisville, Ky.

Five Brothers Tobacco Works.
JOHN FINZER, BEN. FINZER, FRED. FINZER,
RUDOLPH FINZER, NICHOLAS FINZER.
JOHN FINZER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri
PLUG TOBACCO,
13 and 15 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Boston Advertisements.
FISHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
23 Central Wharf, Boston.
FRANCIS FISHER, HORACE N. FISHER,
FRANCIS K. FISHER, JOHN N. FISHER.

C. O. HOLYOKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
In LEAF and MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO,
12 Central Wharf, Boston.

Ferdinand Westhoff, Jr.,
AGENT
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
BREMEN,
GERMANY.

V. F. BUTLER,
Tobacco & Cigar Broker & Shipper,
HABANA.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO'S
Plain Fine Cut
IN FOIL, BULK OR CANS.
IS UNSURPASSED!
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Tobacco & Cigar Broker & Shipper,
HABANA.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. J. USHER & PRAGOFF, Cutting and manufacturing leaf
JAS. CLARK, Cutting and manufacturing leaf
OWEN MORRIS, Cutting and manufacturing leaf
DAVID BELL, Leaf tobacco commission merchant
MATTHEW S. MATHESON, Dark leaf tobacco and shipping leaf
FINLEY & BARBOUR, Cutting, manufacturing and shipping leaf
P. MEGUIAR, Cutting and manufacturing leaf
D. SPALDING, Jr., Cutting and manufacturing leaf
WOLFF & GLENN, Cutting and manufacturing leaf
JOHN SMITH, SCHWARTZ & CO., Cutting and manufacturing leaf
P. SCHANZBACH, Leaf tobacco commission merchant
M. B. NASH, Leaf tobacco commission merchant
LOUIS FRANK, Leaf tobacco commission merchant
W. M. G. MEIER & CO., Leaf tobacco commission merchant

SUTRO & NEWMARK,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGARS,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
131 Water Street NEW YORK.

LICHTENSTEIN BROS. & Co.
Cigar Manufacturers,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF, SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO
121 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

J. Dorman & Co.,
Dealers in Cedar Wood, cut
in quantities to suit. Also,
Labels, Strips and Ribbons.
No. 135 Ave. D, New York.

JOSEPH HOEY,
Designer & Engraver
on Wood,
202 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

SENSIBLE
SMOKING
TOBACCO
By the Manufacturers
of the Celebrated
"PURE
VIRGINIA" BRAND
COPPER-BEST
These are not doctored imitations, with which the
Market is flooded; but
FOUR GENUINE VIRGINIA BRANDS.
Pure and reliable, in neat Cloth Sacks, the
"GOOD," "BETTER" and "BEST."
Are becoming the Popular Brands.
Assorted Case, 4 saleable brands, 25 lbs. \$15.
50 per cent. and facilities—See Circular, and try.
ROANOKE TOBACCO WORKS,
Danville, Virginia.

DEFIANCE
CIGAR MANUFACTORY,
D. HIRSCH & CO.,
257 Bowery and 174 Water St.,
NEW YORK.
Sole Proprietors of the following by them Copyrighted
Brands:
DEFIANCE, JUPITER, EL NEPHISTO,
FAIRBANK, THE LION, JUPITER, UNIVERSAL STANDARD,
GULLIVER, LEGAL TENDER, LONG STAR,
GAME ROOSTER, THE PELICAN, THE PELICAN,
POWER OF FASHION, THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
ALSO
DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO.

LIQUORICE PASTE.
THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT IN NEW YORK FOR THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING well-known brands of Liquorice, desires to caution Tobacco Manufacturers against using any of these numerous brands purporting to be original and genuine brands of imported Liquorice, but which are adulterated compounds of his brand, rebottled in this country, and in some instances containing less than fifty per cent of Liquorice.
To insure manufacturers obtaining Pure and Genuine
JCYCa FLB AOC FGC
ZA RR * GZ
K&Co MF VB O
They should address their orders to the undersigned in New York, who is sole agent in the United States. From this time forward the above brands of Liquorice will not be offered for sale in Europe and only in the United States by
JAMES C. McANDREW, 124 Front St., N. Y.
As I guarantee all liquorice sent out, imperfect quality will be accepted back and allowed for.
Referring to the above advertisement we have appointed Mr. JAMES C. McANDREW of New York our exclusive Agent in the United States for the sale of all the brands of Liquorice heretofore manufactured by us.
ROBERT MAC ANDREW & CO., London, England.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS.—The proprietors of * * * invite smokers to contribute Original Versified Inscriptions or Epigrams, not exceeding eight lines, suitable to be inscribed on a Tobacco-jar. It is intended to give Three Prizes, &c. "How can a smoker," asks *Punch* "express all he feels about tobacco in eight lines? As, epic might be written upon it. A poem of ten book, each book a thousand lines long, would not exhaust the charms, the spells, the visions, the fancies, the comfort of the friendly, fragrant, cheering, soothie narcotic plant introduced into this country by the count, Raleigh in the reign of Elizabeth, and now one of the most flourishing branches of the public revenue. Hexameters, heroics, elegiacs, alcaics, sapphics, Alexandrines—all measures and metres would feel honored by being married to such a glowing theme as a pipe of tobacco! But there is not space for any lengthy effusion of genius and gratitude on the outer surface of a tobacco-jar, so eight brief octosyllabic lines must condense the fumes of a life, and emblazon the humble but sincere tribute of a tobaccoist of many years standing."

Tobacco is my chiefest joy,
Tobacco shall my Muse employ,
Tobacco tempts the venturesome boy,
Tobacco lures the maiden coy,
Tobacco's charms have no alloy,
Tobacco's pleasures never cloy,
Tobacco soothes when cares annoy,
Tobacco insects doth destroy.

Isaac Hawkins Browne the Younger

CIGAR LOVE.—A very warm lover, both of women and the weed, thus apostrophizes his lady in the *London Standard*: "Cigar burns for you as it ever did. Address to Post-office mentioned to you, and be there tomorrow evening (Thursday) about eight. My affection does not end in smoke.—CIGAR." The Anti-Tobacco Society has certainly received its deathblow in this advertisement, and we suppose the gentleman soliloquizes something in this strain: "The nicest thing in the world next to my Amy or Bessie (as the case may be) is my cigar. I burn for my fiancée; my cigar burns for me. If she is unkind, my cigar soothes me; if she is affectionate, I can take it both into my mouth and my confidence; and although it ends in smoke, even in that case I see pictures of comfort." There is one thing in the idea that seems very accommodating, and it is this—"cigar burns for you as it ever did," so that the advertiser may smoke alternate cigars, one for himself, and the other (by proxy) for the lady. Let us light up to his health!"

THE ETHICS OF THE CIGAR.—The *London Morning Advertiser* says the ethics of the cigar have yet to be written, but they certainly have a firm hold on the ordinary mind. For example, because Ferre died smoking a cigar, therefore the *London Telegraph* goes into ecstasies at this indubitable proof that the man was "brave." Von Roon, the Prussian War Minister, smoked "a leisurely cigar" the day after war was declared. Thereupon the current number of *Macmillan* profoundly observes that "the story embodies in epigrammatic fashion the success of a thoroughly decentralised organization." Bourbaki, at the storming of Zaatcha, entered the breach with a cigar. *Le Nouvelliste de Rouen* at once pronounced this as an eloquent proof of his "personal intrepidity." Ferre, therefore, is not the only admired smoker. At the same time he ranks high among the tribe. Could not the *Telegraph*, *Macmillan*, and *Le Nouvelliste de Rouen* between them elaborate the theme of their eloquent accordant suffrages, the relationship between smoke and courage, the ethics of the cigar?

A LUCKY BALTIMORE CIGAR DEALER.—The following which reads like an Arabian Nights' story, is vouched for as being strictly true. In May last Mr. Wm. Bringham, cigar dealer, No. 666 West Baltimore Street, purchased a dwelling, No. 936 West Baltimore Street, and since that time it has been his custom each fall to dig a pit in the cellar attached to his residence wherein he stored turnips, potatoes, and cabbages. On Thursday last he went into the cellar for the purpose of digging up some of the turnips, and while thus engaged his pick struck upon a stone, which he removed, and was surprised to find beneath it a box about one and a half feet square. Upon attempting to lift it up he was still further surprised to find that it was exceedingly weighty. The thought now flashed across his mind that he had discovered a rich treasure, and as a consequence became exceedingly nervous, but managed to retain composure enough to remove the box from the cavity where it lay concealed and knock off the top. Upon the removal of the top five canvas bags, rather rotten with age, met his gaze, and to sum up the matter the bags were filled with gold and silver coin and curiously wrought gold chains, in all valued at about \$7,000. The money was of foreign coinage, and bore date from 1742 to 1795. It is an old saying that "Blood can not be extracted from a turnip," but in this instance Mr. Bringham has accomplished a still more wonderful feat, as he succeeded in extracting gold from a turnip. The finder of the above treasure is a remarkable man as far as money is concerned. A short time since he received a handsome sum by the death of a relative, and a few weeks ago he drew several thousands of dollars in a foreign lottery, and now he adds to his good luck by finding a gold mine in the cellar of his house.

THE WEED IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent, writing from Nora, Ill., gives us the following data: "Last year there were about thirty acres grown by three brothers, who have grown tobacco for a number of years. Partially through their influence other parties were induced to go into the business, and about 400 acres were grown this year. There have been a number of 'sharks' looking at the crop and crying it down. They 'put up,' or stop, with one or the other of these three brothers, who are very evidently employed to co-operate and help them buy the crop at less than a remunerative price to the farmer, so much so that not more than one-half of them will grow any tobacco next year. There is no question but what seed leaf can be grown on our prairies here in quality and quantity equal to old Connecticut, if farmers can have reasonable encouragement. Some of them have put up good and substantial sheds at considerable expense, which they will convert into barns and cattle sheds if the men that are trying to buy do fairly represent the market. St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, and other cities are nearer markets, but I propose to go to head-quarters, or the largest market for tobacco, and see what can be learned about the tobacco-growing business."

Memorial of the Tobacco Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the New York Tobacco Board of Trade, the following memorial was unanimously adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Congress.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, seeking at your hands a permanent system establishing Bonded Warehouses, where needed in the Internal Revenue Districts of the country, and a removal of the needless restraints and expenses interwoven in the present system, would respectfully set forth: that bonding tobacco and storing it in bonded warehouses for commercial purposes, has hitherto met the approval of Government, and has proved of infinite advantage to the country in assuming the payment of the tax, or in satisfying the bond by the exportation of tobacco. The scheme originated with the abandonment of the drawback system, which proved abortive, and under subsequent salutary modifications was reduced to the present system. Since then the current of the trade has naturally sought this channel for its principal operations. The commercial facilities it furnishes; the protection it secures against frauds, and the complete assurances it affords capitalists against ultimate loss, induce transactions of considerable magnitude, and attract to the business large investments of capital. Almost the entire business in plug tobacco, which has transpired at the various ports of entry, has been transacted through this medium. The planters throughout the country realize its advantages from the enhanced value of the leaf, the price of which is stimulated by the additional number of manufacturers sustained by outside capital, and thrown upon the several markets for their supply.

Except as to the length of voyage, it places California and Oregon, which are large receivers, upon a footing with these markets near the places of production. California furnishes one of the largest consumptive markets for plug tobacco in the country. It has also a fair export trade for that commodity, which keeps pace vigorously with the commercial growth of the country. Were the tobacco which are shipped to these remote countries compelled to carry with them in their transit the burden of a heavy tax, the healthy tone of the business if not totally destroyed thereby would be very seriously impaired. The policy of Government as set forth by the customs laws, of collecting the duty on imports at the points to which they are attracted for consumption, may be very properly and safely adjusted to the Internal Revenue laws. To confine the purposes of warehouses exclusively to the exportation of tobacco, thus inhibiting their use as convenient and safe repositories for the article to await a healthy tone of the market, or a fair legitimate demand justifying its withdrawal for consumption, would be subversive of the principles accepted by Congress in its policy towards other branches of trade, and prevent the original design of the Internal Revenue system. It would render the business onerous, extremely hazardous, and possibly produce irreparable distress.

The advantages of the system may also be seen in the fact, that the class of plug tobacco consumed principally in this country, having to be manufactured during the warm and dry seasons of the year, forces the purchase of the leaf within that period. As but few of the manufacturers in Virginia are able to furnish a full year's supply, of this class of tobacco, without pecuniary assistance, they seek a depository where the tobacco may be safely lodged as rapidly as it is manufactured, and advances drawn upon it for the further prosecution of their business. This system furnishes ample security, within reach of the commission merchants, and upon such deposits the requisite advances may be readily obtained. Not more than one-half of the tobacco manufactured within that short space of time can be sold during those working months. Its sale lingers into the following season, and sometimes beyond it. By some accident, unforeseen or beyond control, this tobacco will sometimes funk or would, rendering it unfit for the home market for chewing purposes; under such circumstances, should the tobacco be in bond, it may be exported without material loss to the owner. The system thus far has operated admirably, and it seems proper to ask that the relation which the tobacco interest bears to the revenue department be not classed or in any wise identified with that of other branches of industry whose frailties may have caused the distrust of that department. Reference may be had to its past history to establish the fact that no detriment to the revenue has resulted from it in a single instance. Experience may suggest some salutary modifications, but no change would be advisable or proper, which would in anywise impair the commercial facilities and protection it possesses. There is scarcely an article manufactured but would feel the pernicious consequences of a system requiring each and every trader and exporter to approach the door of the manufactory alone for their supply of the commodity. The article to become of universal sale, must be distributed from agencies established in the principal cities, otherwise its sale would be narrowed down to an insignificant point. Such a restraint is in antagonism with the liberal spirit of the age, and, if forced into practice, would seriously retard the progress of commercial operations in any branch of business.

The Government can not consistently further a measure, which, in effect, would enrich a few at the expense of the many. Nor should the personal interest of the manufacturer alone be consulted to the sacrifice or injury of the consumer. The large manufacturers situated in or near the seaport towns feel that they are hurt by the competition they meet in the style and quantity of tobacco brought to their door by this system, from other States. Hence their opposition. The same spirit of opposition is manifested in some instances in the interior cities of the country, where the same dread of competition is excited. Without suggesting or desiring a regulation which would *viet armis* establish warehouses where they are not wanted, the principle upon which this opposition to bonded warehouses is based, is, nevertheless, in error, and can not be adopted by Congress without injustice. The interest of the consumer is not to be entirely ignored, neither is that of the trader; all should stand equal under the law, and so should the relation of manufacturers to each other be that of statutory equality. Under the present tobacco laws, manufacturers virtually possess all that is requisite in bonded warehouses in the privilege of storing their tobacco in the manufactory indefinitely; thus affording those located within a commercial mart an opportunity of disposing of their product at a moment's notice, while those situated in some interior town, in a distant State, command no opportunity of embracing those advantages, unless it is done through the instrumentality of Federal warehouses. Deprive them of these, and their tobacco, if manufactured at all, will be moulding in the manufactory. Bonded warehouses place all nearly upon the same platform. The difference in most instances is, that those at a distance are subject to the expenses incident to the transfer and bonding of their tobacco, which they willingly incur.

It has been urged as an argument against the system that it morbidly stimulates the production of the manufactured article, and by an overstock, which is the natural result, injuriously depresses the market. It certainly does induce a much larger production of the article than would be produced in the absence of the bonding system, but not larger than would be produced if every manufacturer possessed an equal amount of capital. This system possesses the virtue of imparting to every manufacturer equal pecuniary advantages, hence the complaint of the wealthy against its productive competition. This argument suggests no good reason why Government should withhold those commercial facilities necessary for the easy transfer of the commodity. The amount of business done and its profitability belong legitimately to the commercial law of "supply and demand," and is

not within the prerogatives of Congress to control, nor would such a course, if pursued by the national legislature, harmonize with the spirit of our institutions. The revenue duty on an imported article may be advanced or reduced by Congress, let the effect be what it may, but the importation of the article and the risks of the market rest with the importer. It is the duty of the merchant to keep the laws of trade in view. If the demand is not sufficient to absorb beyond a given quantity, more than that quantity should not be pressed upon the market. If it is done, the article has to meet the consequences of such a questionable course. Indeed this system, instead of augmenting mischievously the production of manufactured tobacco, is really an effective instrument in checking such a tendency. It affords facilities for accurate statistical information which is indispensably necessary to the commercial branch of the trade, and of infinite value to the manufacturer, who is thereby enabled to avoid an excessive production of the article to his prejudice.

The argument that the present tobacco laws are constructed to affect manufacturers and consumers only, and do not contemplate an intermediate interest, carries with it no force stronger than the same construction of the customs laws may apply to the foreign manufacturer and the American consumer. Probably nine-tenths of the goods imported reach here through agents or commission merchants, and by far the largest portion of the foreign trade with this country is transacted through this medium. Drafts follow the goods, or bills of exchange are remitted. It is principally through this instrumentality that the commercial business of the world is transacted, and yet there is nothing in the phraseology of the customs revenue laws indicating the presence of an intermediate interest. Even were it not a fact, that commission merchants paid the tax on tobacco at the different "ports of entry" and furnished the means, in many instances, to do the same at the places of manufacture, it is scarcely probable that an element so powerful as commission merchants are supposed to be in commercial transactions, would have attributed to it no position in the composition of laws in which it really possesses the controlling influence.

Although bonded warehouses are essential to a liberal export trade, and necessary in meeting a strong competition from Canada, in foreign markets, they are really of more importance to the country as vehicles to a healthy and prosperous domestic trade. The business, to be of special moment, must possess the advantages of commercial facilities. Any system, while securing the revenue, fulfills its mission but partially if it omits to cherish by its provisions the spirit found in the energy and vitality of the trade to advance its success. It is to impart to the business the essentials to life, not to discourage its progress by the chill and damp of death.

JOSEPH D. EVANS, President.
EUGENE DUBOIS, Secretary.
New York, February 27, 1872.

Notes on the Wing.

To the Editor of the Tobacco Leaf.—Here I am again, after a long journey over the Western States and Territories. The tobacco trade, everywhere I have traveled lately, is somewhat in a state of confusion, owing to the reported change in the revenue laws. Much discussion is indulged in by dealers, and, in fact, the people are asking about the question of uniformity of tax. The chewers of tobacco want to, "you know" how it is, that they are made to pay twice as much tax, as the smoker. Intelligent men say, that as the users of chewing tobacco pay tax on two-thirds of all the tobacco consumed in the United States, they should not be made to pay more per pound than the class who indulge in the same luxury by smoking. It is strongly urged by some persons that this inequality of taxation, in which the laboring classes so largely bear the burden, should be taken in hand by the Labor Convention and an effort made to induce Congress to tax all equally. That the people are beginning to consider the subject seriously is certain, and it will in all probability be used with effect against the present administration in the coming presidential campaign.

I referred in a former communication to the frauds perpetrated by peddlers swapping tobacco from one package to another. This will never be stopped unless a law is made prohibiting altogether the peddling of tobacco from wagons; no licensing of peddlers will reach the difficulty; it would only enable them to increase their frauds under the pretended sanction of law. Fraud in retailing tobacco where the same is manufactured could be prevented by prohibiting manufacturers from selling at retail altogether. The sale of leaf tobacco by retailers through the country, both for chewing and smoking, is growing with astonishing rapidity, and unless legislation can be framed to put a stop to it the Government must suffer seriously in the collection of revenue, and manufacturers thereby greatly curtailed in their business. The only effectual remedy that can be applied to this growing evil would be to prohibit, under fine and imprisonment, the sale of leaf tobacco at retail, and confine the business exclusively to manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

While these questions are before Congress but little business can be done in manufactured tobacco, and it is remarkable that interests of such vast importance should be delayed and neglected by the men that are sent to Washington to make laws for the Government of a great nation.
A NEW YORK TRAVELING SALESMAN.
St. Louis, February 26, 1872.

TOBACCO—SUNBURN, BRUISED, AND HOUSE-BURNT TOBACCO—CAUSES AND PREVENTIVES.—The value of any tobacco is much impaired from either of the above injuries, but they show more plainly, and more seriously injure the sale of fine bright sun-cured, manufacturing and cutting grades. The ugly blotches from sunburn and bruising that appear on cured tobacco are the effect of mismanagement in the process of cutting and scaffolding or housing. Formerly all tobacco was out in the early part of the day, in the forenoon before it could wilt or limber sufficiently to be removed from the hill, and being exposed afterward to the influence of the sun, much of it became scorched and blistered. This injury is called sunburn. The second ruinous process was to gather the leaf hastily and put it in large piles to protect it from further sunburn. Being piled high it is readily bruised from its own pressure, scarcely a leaf escaping injury. The cutting and piling process of the day being finished, hauling to the barn or scaffold commences by wagon or slide-loads, by which time the bulk had become hot, and being again subjected to loading and unloading, the injuries from bruises were found to be great, before the tobacco could be securely hung on sticks. About the year 1840, a few farmers discovered that green tobacco could not be handled when hot; or even warm, without serious injury from bruising, and substituted the evening instead of the morning for cutting, and, instead of large piles, only some eight or ten plants were put together, with the tails from the sun, to remain all night, and hauled and hung the next morning while the tobacco was cool. The economy of the change in substituting the evening for the morning for cutting is, perfect protection from sun-burn and bruises, as the tobacco receives no injury from handling if done while it is cool. Cutting in the evening is now the rule with good farmers, but that there are still exceptions to the rule is fully proved by the appearance on the market of much bruised and sun-burnt tobacco. House-burnt tobacco is dead and lifeless, without any of the essential properties of tobacco, and is caused from crowding green tobacco upon the sticks or by placing the sticks too near each other. In no instance should free ventilation be obstructed. But of all the injuries that tobacco receives from mismanagement, the greatest is that of cutting it before it is fully ripe, causing loss in weight and loss in quality

and price. The farmer, throws away a large premature cutting. To secure the per cent. of his labor by benefits of ripe tobacco the crop should be planted early. It should be all set out if possible by the 20th of June, and as early plants are necessary to early planting, the beds should be prepared and seed sown from the 15th of February to the 15th of March. The beds should be well burnt in new land only, and finely pulverized before sowing. One and a half common table-spoonsful of seed should be sown in a bed ten yards square, which is sufficient to plant five acres. The beds should be well covered with green brush, to remain until the plants are well up. Mustard sown around the edge of the beds will be a protection against the fly.

The Culture of Tobacco—Notes of an Experiment.

A correspondent of the Southern Planter and Farmer writes: Some few years ago I was engaged in the culture of tobacco, and finding that with the usual care and culture bestowed upon it and with the usual manures and fertilizers applied in this section, I could only raise tobacco that required six plants to furnish one pound of tobacco; and satisfied that, whatever others might do, I could not afford with hired labor to raise six tobacco plants and place them in good condition in the Richmond market for what I could realize for one pound of tobacco of the kind raised in this section, I abandoned the culture of the article. During the early part of last year my thoughts were attracted to the question whether or not some crop could not be raised by us, which would justify a heavy application of fertilizers to our well-exhausted fields—a crop that would leave a handsome profit, after paying all the costs of cultivation, including the purchase of the fertilizers. If this crop could be found, it was apparent that our lands could be restored to a state of fertility and ultimately enriched to almost any extent practicable, while we were being well rewarded for cultivating them, in addition to the improvement of the lands. In my observation of the culture of vegetables in the low country, I had noted the effect of the heavy application of manures and fertilizers in producing rapid and abundant vegetation, and as tobacco is the only crop we have of sufficient value per acre to justify heavy fertilizing, I decided to try an experiment with it, which, if as successful as I thought it possibly might be, would be of great value. I accordingly selected a piece of poor land, of soil rather lighter than most of the farm, and which the preceding year had been cultivated in sweet potatoes, and with the aid of home-made compost had produced a very indifferent crop. There was nothing on the land to turn under, and I had it plowed both with the surface and subsoil plows and thoroughly harrowed. Just before the time for planting tobacco I had three hundred pounds to the acre of the tobacco fertilizer manufactured by the Southern Fertilizing Company applied broadcast and harrowed in. The land was then checked off for planting, about three and a half feet each way, and three hundred pounds to the acre more of the fertilizer applied to the hills and chopped up in the soil. I then planted the tobacco, having to beg my plants from my neighbors, who, many of them, had but few. I was late in getting the plants, and many of them were very small, and I had great difficulty in getting a stand, some being planted near the middle of July. The crop was well taken care of and cured, and about the first of January I had one thousand plants stripped, excluding from this thousand all the small plants. This thousand plants yielded 405 pounds of tobacco (of which 53 pounds were lugs), or a little less than two and a half plants yielded one pound of tobacco. Had I raised my plants or been supplied with them, so as to have set them out in good time, I am satisfied the whole experimental crop would have been equal to the plants just mentioned. The remaining plants raised by me in making the experiment, including all the small plants, and numbering in all 2,350 plants, yielded 668 pounds (of which 125 pounds were lugs), or three and a half plants to the pound. The whole crop of 3,350 plants yielded 1,083 pounds of tobacco, or three and one-tenth plants to the pound. The tobacco was of good texture, thick and tough, and there was not a single leaf of more than ordinary size in the whole crop. The plants were counted carefully, a large portion of them by myself, and the tobacco was all weighed by me. The tobacco was assorted as No. 1 and No. 2 leaf and lugs, and was sold in Richmond on the 23d January, 1872, No. 1 leaf bringing 1½ cents, No. 2 bringing 10 cents, and the lugs bringing 6½ cents per pound. The tobacco was sold by Messrs. Taliaferro & Co., and I was informed brought the highest price paid for tobacco of its kind up to the time of the sale. The result of the experiment has caused me to decide to resume the cultivation of tobacco, and I am now preparing my land by plowing and subsoiling for as large a crop of tobacco as I can take care of, to be cultivated after the manner of my experimental crop.

If no element unknown to me entered into the production of the tobacco I am writing about, the experiment demonstrates that on poor land, with the aid of 600 pounds of tobacco fertilizer to the acre, and good cultivation and careful handling, a large profit per acre may be made by the cultivation of tobacco. The land will be left in fine condition for wheat without further manure, and will have attained the clover-bearing condition, from which point, under good cultivation and with proper aid from fertilizers, the cost of which will be amply repaid through the crops, it will go on to improve in fertility from year to year. By abandoning the use of improved lots for tobacco, and taking poor land for tobacco culture each year and fertilizing it heavily, the whole farm may be restored to fertility, and by the aid of clover under judicious cultivation enriched indefinitely. Tobacco has been called the bane of Virginia farming—my experiment looks very much as though it may become its regenerator.

I estimate the cost of the culture of an acre of tobacco with the application of 600 pounds of the tobacco fertilizer, as in my experiment, and curing the crop and putting it in condition for market, to be about \$60. Planting the tobacco at the usual distance of 3½ feet by 3 feet, the acre will contain 4,200 plants; and estimating three of these plants to yield one pound of tobacco, which I consider a low estimate if the tobacco be fertilized and cultivated as in my experiment, the acre will yield 1,400 pounds of tobacco; and this, at ten cents per pound, which is below my average sales, gives a gross proceed of \$142 per acre, or \$82 of net profit per acre—the \$60 estimate as cost covering everything but the rent or the use of the land. The results of my experiment have been such that I feel it my duty, in the depressed condition of our agricultural industry, to communicate them to the public, and with this view send this note for insertion in the *Planter*.

MT. PLEASANT, Powhatan Co., Va., February 12, 1872.

TOBACCO-GROWERS ABOUT DURHAM, N. C.—A correspondent writes from Flat River, N. C., to the *Durham Tobacco Plant*: "At present our farmers are busy stripping their present crop of tobacco, sending their common to the Durham market, where they get satisfactory prices, and where they anticipate selling a good portion, if not all of their fine tobacco in the spring. The smoke that is continually curling up from the bottoms, where the planters are burning plant beds, and the almost perpetual slaying of the pine trees, is enough to tell you that the farmers are preparing for an almost unprecedented crop of 'yellow leaf.' Our large tobacco-growers are Dennis Tilly, who has such an extensive reputation as a successful tobacco planter, W. D. Lunsford, W. W. Mangum, who is well known in the Durham market, S. C. Mangum, S. C. Davis, Robert F. Webb, D. Parrish, A. K. Umstead, and 'last, but not least,' John W. Umstead, who, with the assistance of one hand, raised a crop of tobacco last year that is valued at not less than \$1,500."

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Also Dealers in Snuff, Pipes, etc.
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Prize of the U. S. Base Ball, Winchester,
Virginia Leaf, "Victory Blend,"
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OUR PRIZE, 188.
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"TRIDENT," 188, 66.
"BRIGHT."
NOTICE.
Understanding that our BRANDS, PLANET and
SAILORS' CHOICE, have been so closely imi-
tated as to deprive many of the Trade, in future the
"Sailors' Choice" will be stamped with our name.
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W. MELROY, Sole Agent,
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Buchanan & Lyall,
54 and 56 Broad St.,
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TOBACCO.
DARK.
PLANET—NAVY, 188, and 1/2 lb.
SAILORS' CHOICE, 40, 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.
PRIZE OF THE REGIMENT, 1/2 lb.
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BUCHANAN'S, 108.
"COURTESY," 108.
BRIGHT.
NOTICE.
Understanding that our BRANDS, PLANET and
SAILORS' CHOICE, have been so closely imi-
tated as to deprive many of the Trade, in future the
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Keep constantly on hand and for sale all grades of
Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
Will contract with jobbers, using their own brands
or ours, as they may desire.

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For Cigar Boxes, furnished in quantities to suit.
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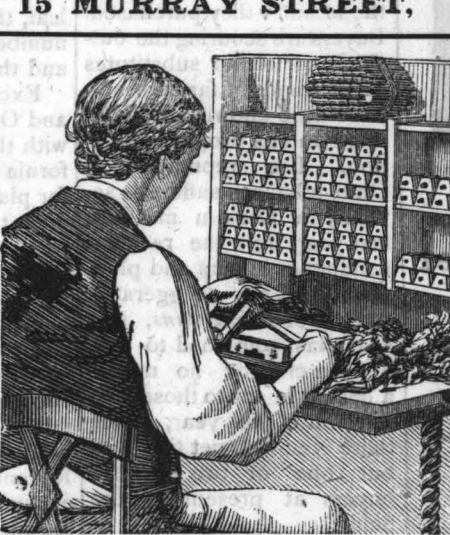
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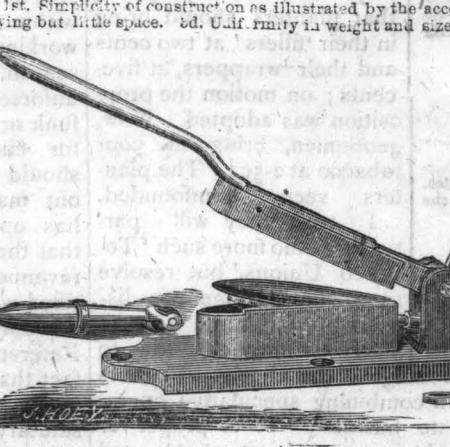
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In presenting these Moulds to the public I desire briefly to state the advantages they present
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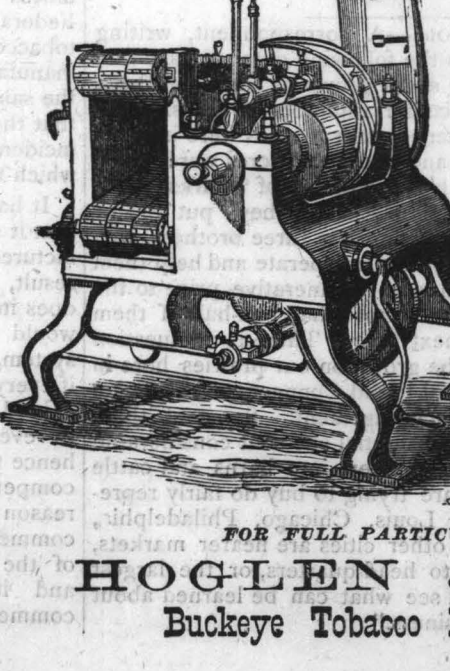


1st. Simplicity of construction as illustrated by the accompanying cut. 2d. Purity, compactness, occu-
pying but little space. 3d. Uniformity in weight and size of the cigar. 4th. The bunch is made as in ordi-
nary hand work, and placed in the shaping mould, which at the end forming the head
is furnished with a die with a sharp edge, which cuts the head perfectly, but leaves
the balance of the binder for the natural expansion of the tobacco, and securing with
certainly the smoking quality of the cigar. 5th. After the cigar is formed in the mould
it is placed in a metallic retainer, which is 1-16 of an inch larger in diameter than
the natural expansion of the tobacco, and securing with certainty the smoking quality
of the cigar. These retainers are made with beveled edges, so that there is no
crack in the cigar, and its entire body is left perfectly smooth and ready for the
wrapper. 6th. The trans-formation character of the cigar thus formed enables the operator to finish them with great rapidity, and with such exactness as cannot be
attained by any other known means. These points embrace all the essential ones in the manufacture
of cigars, but there are many collateral advantages which add greatly to the practical value of these moulds, such
as economy of tobacco, there being a saving of at least two pounds of wrappers on each 1000 cigars. Unskilled
labor can be employed in making the bunches, and less skill is required in finishing than by the ordinary
methods. The cigars made by these moulds burn with a freedom and uniformity not attainable by any other
method.

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One or Two Sets of Moulds, fifteen per cent. off. Three Sets or over, twenty per cent.
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Keep constantly on hand and for sale all grades of
Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
Will contract with jobbers, using their own brands
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E. D. Christian & Co.,
Commission Merchants for the "Purchase" of
"VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO,"
TOBACCO EXCHANGE,
Richmond, Va.



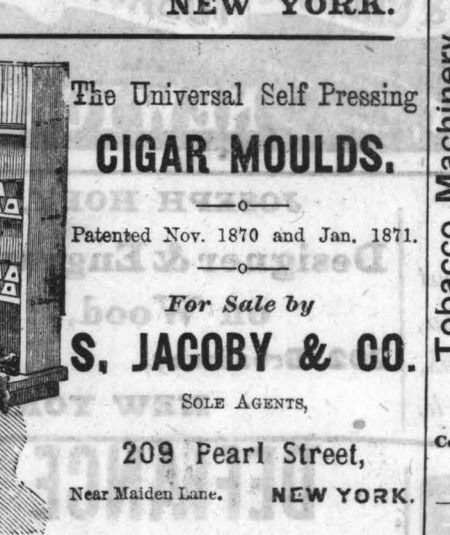
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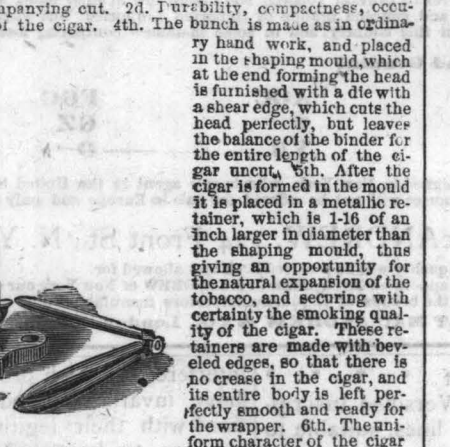
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND. New Designs made to order.



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MANUFACTURERS OF
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207, 209, and 211 Pearl Street,
Near Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

PRENTICE'S CIGAR MOULDS,
Patented Jan. 12, 1869, and May 23, 1871.
In presenting these Moulds to the public I desire briefly to state the advantages they present
over all other Moulds or Cigar Machines in use.

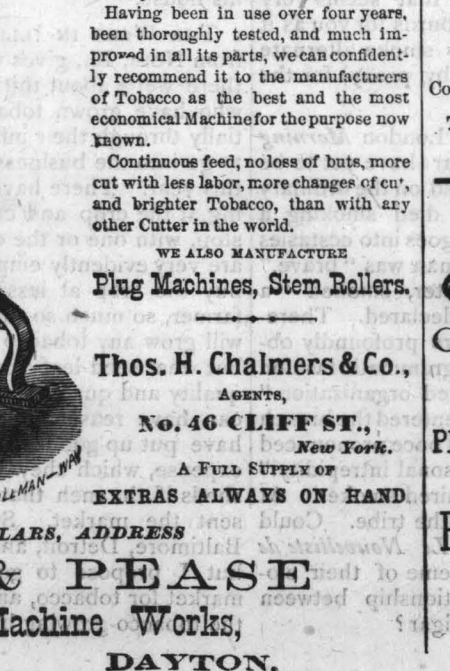


1st. Simplicity of construction as illustrated by the accompanying cut. 2d. Purity, compactness, occu-
pying but little space. 3d. Uniformity in weight and size of the cigar. 4th. The bunch is made as in ordi-
nary hand work, and placed in the shaping mould, which at the end forming the head
is furnished with a die with a sharp edge, which cuts the head perfectly, but leaves
the balance of the binder for the natural expansion of the tobacco, and securing with
certainly the smoking quality of the cigar. 5th. After the cigar is formed in the mould
it is placed in a metallic retainer, which is 1-16 of an inch larger in diameter than
the natural expansion of the tobacco, and securing with certainty the smoking quality
of the cigar. These retainers are made with beveled edges, so that there is no
crack in the cigar, and its entire body is left perfectly smooth and ready for the
wrapper. 6th. The trans-formation character of the cigar thus formed enables the operator to finish them with great rapidity, and with such exactness as cannot be
attained by any other known means. These points embrace all the essential ones in the manufacture
of cigars, but there are many collateral advantages which add greatly to the practical value of these moulds, such
as economy of tobacco, there being a saving of at least two pounds of wrappers on each 1000 cigars. Unskilled
labor can be employed in making the bunches, and less skill is required in finishing than by the ordinary
methods. The cigars made by these moulds burn with a freedom and uniformity not attainable by any other
method.

On and after March 1, 1872, I offer the following inducements to the trade.
One or Two Sets of Moulds, fifteen per cent. off. Three Sets or over, twenty per cent.
off. This includes all my improvements.
Office corner Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, New York, where the practical operation of the Moulds
can be at all times witnessed.
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Virginia Smoking Tobacco.
Will contract with jobbers, using their own brands
or ours, as they may desire.

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"VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO,"
TOBACCO EXCHANGE,
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PACKED IN POCKET POUCHES.
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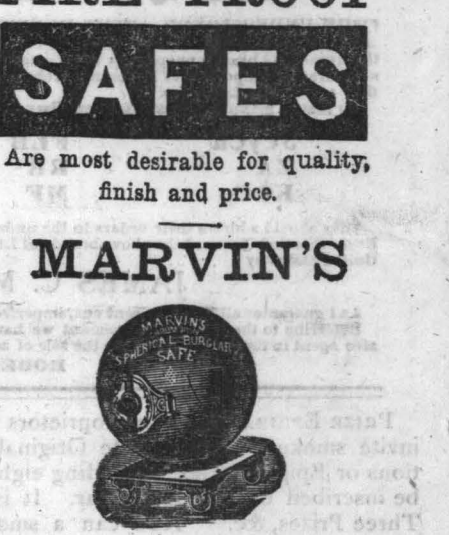
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