

3-24-1875

## The Tobacco Leaf: Organ of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, March 24, 1875

J. Henry Hager  
*Editor*

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# THE TOBACCO LEAF

OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE LARGEST SPECIALTY PAPER IN THE WORLD

VOL. XI.-NO. 6.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

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## The Tobacco Leaf,

IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY  
"THE TOBACCO LEAF" PUBLISHING CO.,  
142 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

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THE TOBACCO LEAF commends itself to every one in any way interested in tobacco, either as grower, manufacturer or consumer. It gives an immense amount of information regarding the "weed," and thus constitutes itself a valuable medium for the exchange of ideas.

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## The Tobacco Leaf.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

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by Fixing the Tax PERMANENTLY at  
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**STRAINING AT GNATS.**  
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has finally answered the criticisms on his recent communication to THE LEAF which we printed, with the latter, in our issue of the 10th inst. The reply is directed not to us, but to Gov. Bagley, of Detroit, who propounded several inquiries, based on an official communication which we have not seen, but which evidently covered the points contained in this Commissioner's letter to us. Mr. Douglas's latest utterance is as follows: "Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1875. Sir: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., written, as you state, in behalf of the tobacco trade, and at their request, in which you propound several inquiries with regard to Special No. 156, issued March 8, 1875, concerning changes by the act of March 3, 1875, in the 'Schedule of Articles, etc.' subject to tax under the Internal Revenue law as amended. You inquire, first: 'Does the Special intend to tax tobacco packed and stamped on the 3d twenty-four cents?' Second, 'Did the latter tax become a law on the 2d inst.?' Third, 'Is it meant that tobacco sold and shipped shall pay four cents additional?' In reply to these several inquiries, I have to state that according to a certified copy, received from the State Department, the act entitled, 'An act to further protect the Sinking Fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government,' was approved by the President on the 3d of March, 1875. The

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hour of the day at which his signature was affixed is not given, and it is not regarded as material that it should be given, or known; the act by its enacting clause is made to take effect from and after its passage. Now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that when a statute is to take effect from its passage the day on which the act is approved is to be included, and further, there being no fraction of a day, it has been decided that the act relates to the first moment of the day on which it is approved, and as if it were then approved. Such being the decisions of the courts, I was not at liberty to give any other construction to the law, and consequently held, and have so instructed the Collectors of Internal Revenue, that all tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes stamped, sold, or removed, on the 3d of March, with the stamps heretofore in use, were insufficiently stamped, and that the tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes so stamped could not be regarded as entitled to the exemption provided in the first proviso to the second section of the said act of March 3, viz.: 'That the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax, according to the existing law, shall have been paid when this act takes effect.' In other words, that the law in question took effect from the first moment of March 3, and consequently it is held, and so Special 156 means that all tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes sold or removed on the 3d of March, as well as those sold and removed subsequently, must be taxed at the new rates, and that when stamps of the issue have been affixed since midnight of the 2d of March, even if the goods have been sold and delivered, they must be reported to the Collector, in order that the additional tax may be assessed. Were it a matter of mere policy, or a matter depending entirely upon my own volition, I might be strongly inclined to relieve the manufacturers from the embarrassments in which they have placed themselves in their efforts to anticipate the last moment when they could put their goods upon the market under the old rates, knowing, as they all did, that a new tax bill was pending, which might at any moment become law, and which must in any event receive the President's signature and become a law on the 3d of March at the furthest, if it was to receive his approval at all, the 3d day of March, 1875, being the last day of the existence of the Forty-third Congress. I do not, however, in this matter feel myself at liberty to give a construction to a nice question of law different from that which the courts have given, or to relieve the trade from any liabilities which the law has imposed upon them. Very Respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner. Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, Detroit, Mich.

The following ruling by the Commissioner on cigarettes has also been issued:

I have to inform you that by the second section of the act of March 3, 1875, the internal revenue tax on cigarettes weighing not exceeding three pounds per thousand was increased from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1.75 per 1,000; the increase was to take effect on and after the passage of the act. No additional impost or tariff duty was imposed by the fifth section of the said act of March 3, 1875, upon cigarettes imported from foreign countries; but by section 3,402 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that all cigars imported from foreign countries shall pay, in addition to the impost duties imposed thereon, the tax prescribed by law for cigars manufactured in the United States, and shall have the same stamps affixed. (Cigarettes and cheroots are held to be cigars under the Revised Statutes.) Under these provisions of law it is held by this office that imported cigars and cigarettes are liable to the same increased rate of tax as the law imposes on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the United States; and that such increased rate of tax applies to all cigars and cigarettes imported or to be imported into the United States, the internal revenue tax not having been paid by suitable



stamps affixed to the boxes containing the same prior to the 3d of March, 1875.

So much for the latest rulings, which, it will be seen, merely reiterates those of the communication addressed to us on the 6th inst. The arguments advanced in support are new. Before examining them, let us recall the points we make against the Commissioner's interpretation of the act of March 3:

**First.** The Commissioner exceeded his powers by ruling that the act should take effect before it was signed—viz.: at midnight on the 3d inst.—and thus causing a law to be interpreted retroactively which, it was expressly stipulated by its framers, should not be retroactive.

**Second.** We charge that the Commissioner was guilty of bad faith in permitting his subordinates to sell the old stamps during the business hours of March 3, and subsequently repudiating them, ruling that they were insufficient to pay the tax when sold.

**Third.** We charge that the ruling that stamps sold on the 3d inst. by the proper officials, and according to the proper rules and regulations, were insufficient to pay the tax on that day, is clearly *ex post facto* in its character, and thus contrary to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

**Fourth.** We charge, further, that if any wrong was done by the Commissioner's subordinates in the afore-said sale of stamps on March 3, that the Commissioner and not the purchasers of said stamps should be made to suffer the penalty therefor. And if, as the Commissioner says, the act took effect at midnight March 3, the subordinates were clearly acting in violation of duty in selling stamps which they pretended would fully pay the tax, but which in reality did not, according to the Commissioner. For any loss accruing from such a transaction the Commissioner and his subordinates are plainly responsible. How was a tobacco or cigar manufacturer doing business thousands of miles from the national capital, to know that on midnight of March 2 an act had gone into operation which made it necessary for him to pay an additional tax? On the 3d inst. he found his Collector still ready to sell him the twenty cent and five dollar stamps, and his inevitable inference was that the new law had not yet been signed. If ever there was a purchaser in good faith he was one.

These being our charges, let us note the Commissioner's views in reply. These seem to be:

I. That the Commissioner was compelled to rule that the act took effect on the first moment of March 3, because it was signed on that day, and "the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that when a statute is to take effect from its passage, the day on which the act is approved is to be included; and further, there being no fraction of a day, it has been decided that the act relates to the first moment of the day on which it is approved, and as if it were then approved."

II. The purchasers of stamps on the 3d inst. should have remembered "that a new tax bill was pending which might at any moment become law, and which must in any event receive the President's signature and become a law on the 3d day of March at the furthest, if it was to receive his approval at all—the 3d day of March, 1875, being the last day of the existence of the Forty-third Congress," and that therefore they bought at the risk of having a retroactive ruling sprung upon them subsequently by the Commissioner.

Mr. Douglass's reference to the ruling of the Supreme Court reads very learnedly and is doubtless correct; but, we would ask, why was not this strict rule of interpretation invoked for all industries alike that are affected by the passage of the act in question? Why is it that the new law was not interpreted with equal strictness where spirits were concerned, and why was the Commissioner moved to make this ruling on the 5th inst.?

"Tax on spirits at 90 cents per gallon takes effect on spirits produced subsequent to midnight of the 3d instant; spirits in warehouse or cistern-room at midnight of the 3d instant are liable to tax at 70 cents per gallon only."

When tobacco and cigar manufacturers are in question, Mr. Douglass adopts a high moral tone, and in a reproving spirit remarks that

"Were it a matter of mere policy or a matter depending entirely upon my own volition, I might be strongly inclined to relieve the manufacturers from the embarrassments in which they have placed themselves in their efforts to anticipate the last moment when they could put their goods upon the market under the old rates."

I do not, however, in this matter feel myself at liberty to give a construction to a nice question of law different from that which the courts have given, or to relieve the trade from any liabilities which the law has imposed upon them."

This reads very nicely when taken separately, but when we remember that either "policy" or "his own volition" had, at the time of penning the above lines, already prompted the Commissioner to rule exactly the reverse with regard to spirits, his position regarding the strict letter of the law and the decision of the Supreme Court, seems rather farcical.

But the Commissioner is not only disposed to stand squarely on the platform of legal precedent, but he is disposed to chide the trade for seeking to turn an honest penny by purchasing all the stamps they conveniently could for goods then manufactured on the 3d inst. He speaks of their "embarrassments" as self-imposed, and makes the extraordinary statement that the 3d of March was "the last day of the existence of the Forty-third Congress," and that therefore, if the President had not signed the bill on that day, he could not have signed it at all. Unless we have been dreaming during this wintry month of March, Congress did not adjourn *sine die* until noon of the 4th. If, by a legislative fiction, the session of the 3d was prolonged until noon of the 4th, we do not see that the same fiction could apply to the action of the President—supposing he had not signed until March 4th—or how the 3d could, in that case, have, so far as the tobacco and cigar trade were concerned, been made to cover thirty-six hours—from midnight of the 2d to noon of the 4th.

But it is folly to argue technical points with an official who has shown that he only uses them when he desires to make a point against the trade we represent. His ruling regarding spirits was a liberal one; that regarding cigars and tobacco strict in the extreme. How can the Commissioner reconcile action so inconsistent? What crime has our interest committed that the Washington

officials constantly present the absurd spectacle of those who conscientiously strain at gnats, but subsequently swallow camels?

### MINOR EDITORIALS.

"OH! WOULD I WERE A BOY AGAIN."—It is said that nothing recalls to the mind of the married man the joys of his single life so vividly as to find that the baby has been eating crackers in bed.

ANOTHER SLAVE TO THE HABIT.—It is said that a hale and hearty old veteran of the war of 1812, named John Williamson is the only survivor of that eventful period now living in Somerset County, N.J. He is ninety-six years of age and an inveterate chewer of tobacco.

WOODEN PIPES SENT TO AUSTRALIA.—By the new Australian tariff a fixed duty of 6s. per gross has been imposed on all wooden smoking-pipes imported into the colony, instead of an *ad valorem* duty as previously. Tobacco-cutters are admitted free.

ANECDOTE OF SAMUEL LOVER.—A lady of great beauty and attraction, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, crowned her praises of it at a party by saying, "I think I was meant for an Irishwoman." "Cross the channel, madam," replied Lover, who was present, "and millions will say you were meant for an Irishman."

INHERITED FEATURES.—The following is supposed to be addressed to some individual determined that his great abilities shall not "blush unseen":

"Your nose and eyes, your father gave you;  
Your mouth, your grandfathers; and your mother meek  
Your fine complexion, tell me, now, I pray,  
Where, in the name of Heaven, you got your cheek?"

SINGULAR BUT TRUE.—It may be singular, but it is true [remarks the *Western Tobacco Journal*], that every reduction of the tax on tobacco has been followed by an increase of revenue from the staple. It is singular, but it is true, that the Government has undertaken to reverse the operations of trade, and increase the revenue from tobacco by increasing the tax on it. There are quacks in politics as well as in medicine, and our public offices are full of them.

WHY THE INCREASED TAX DID NOT APPLY TO SPIRITS UNTIL AFTER MARCH 3D.—We have received from the office of Internal Revenue a copy of a letter addressed by Commissioner Douglass to the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, explaining why cigars and tobacco became subject to the increased tax after midnight of the 3d inst. and spirits after midnight of the 3d. The communication, reaching us too late for this issue, will appear in our next.

A CONVENIENT MEERSCHAUM.—A contemporary relates that as Mr. J. O. Miller, of the Westchester County Surrogate's office was busily writing at his desk, a wild-eyed stranger armed with a rusty flint lock musket stealthily entering the room. On looking up, Mr. Miller saw the muzzle of the weapon almost in his face, and the wild-eyed visitor taking a deliberate aim at him. On the desk was the case belonging to a straight stemmed meerschaum pipe. This Mr. Miller leveled at the lunatic, snapping it. The visitor dropped his musket. The visitor proved to be one Fisher, who has long been regarded as a harmless lunatic. His delusion is that he is George Washington.

PROTEST OF THE ST. LOUIS TRADE.—A St. Louis telegram reads:—"St. Louis, Mo., March 21.—The tobacco manufacturers of this city have protested against the recent ruling of Commissioner Douglass that the additional tax of four per cent. must date from the 3d inst., and have forwarded a petition to that official, asking him to reconsider his ruling. They take the ground that the bill imposing the additional four per cent. did not become a law until after business hours on the 3d inst., and that the revenue officers sold stamps under the old law all that day; that purchases of stamps were made, sales effected, and contracts made under the old regulations, and that therefore the decision of the Commissioner is retroactive and unjust."

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION.—In every aspect of the case Commissioner Douglass's ruling that the tobacco section of the new act went into operation at midnight on the 3d inst., but that the provisions of the same act did not apply to spirits until midnight of the 3d, seems to have been the most repugnant to common sense of any he has ever made. His extraordinary character is more clearly brought out by contrast with the action of the Postmaster General regarding the date of putting in operation that most tyrannous enactment respecting transient postage, rushed through Congress at the close of the session for the express benefit of Adams Express Co. Had Mr. Jewell followed the example of Commissioner Douglass, he would have insisted on the instant taking effect of a provision which scarcely any body but those directly interested had heard any thing about. He had the law in his favor and was endorsed by the precedents, but he pursued a better way, first allowing the public to become acquainted with the new enactment and not enforcing it, in this city, at least, until some eighteen days after it received the Presidential signature. Why might not a little of the same liberality have been displayed by the Commissioner toward the tobacco trade?

REVENUE AND POLICE ITEMS.—In this city on the 22d inst., William Stiles, employed in Henry Kleinknecht's cigar box manufactory, 26 Willett Street, used improper language to the girls employed in that place. Mr. Kleinknecht overheard him, and, taking his arm, ordered him out of the place. Stiles made an insulting answer, and threatened to shoot Kleinknecht if he did not let go his arm. Kleinknecht took him by his collar and led him toward the door, at which Stiles fired upon him, wounding him in the left side. Stiles escaped, but was subsequently arrested.—On Monday, Alfred G. Benson, a clerk of 24 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, entered Christian Keenan's Fulton Market cigar stand and asked for cigars. He selected three, valued at twenty-five cents, and laying down a one cent nickel, moved off. Keenan called an officer, and Benson was locked up in the Beekman Street police station. Five hundred cigars were seized last week by Custom-house officers on the Havana steamer *City of New York* for illegal importation.—William Sturm and Christian Greory were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having manufactured a quantity of cigars, at No. 356 West Thirty-sixth Street, without having gone through the necessary formality of first paying the Government tax. Bail was at first demanded by the Commissioner, but he finally decided to release the accused on their own recognizances.—Emanuel Posado, who was indicted for selling unstamped cigars, and has been in Ludlow Street Jail for three months, was discharged on his own recognizance, the Judge thinking that he had already been sufficiently punished.—David Schroeder, a cigar manufacturer of Union Hill, N. J., appeared before Recorder Morgan, and charged that three unknown men had attacked him on the Bull's Ferry road and robbed him of \$300, which he had just collected from his customers, together with a gold watch. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.—In this city, the United States District Attorney some time ago sued to recover \$500 from N. S. Warsawer for an alleged violation of a section of the internal revenue laws, providing that dealers in tobacco shall keep a correct record of sales and purchases of leaf tobacco. Assistant District Attorney Sherman obtained an order of arrest from Judge Blatchford against Warsawer, and he was arrested last week and gave \$500 bail to await the issue of the suit.

### THE TOBACCO MARKET.

#### DOMESTIC.

New York, March 23, 1875.

The week can hardly be said to have fulfilled the promise predicated of appearances at the date of our previous issue, sales in no branch of the tobacco trade having exceeded the respective aggregates then reported, while in the several leaf departments they have been somewhat less than they were at that time announced. The result, however, is only what might have been expected, could it have been foreseen that the rigors of winter would succeed the slightly modified atmospheric conditions prevailing when our last weekly *resumé* of business transactions was written. Instead of the balmy airs and genial sun-rays of opening spring, which it was reasonable to anticipate in the third week of March, we have had almost continuous cold and stormy weather, the alterations being only of kind, and not of degree, and comprising rain, hail, sleet, snow and ice, and nothing else, save piercing wind, in about equal proportion. As a consequence, tradesmen temporarily—it is to be hoped—resumed their hibernation and the volume of business has been correspondingly reduced. It is now evident that whatever else we may have, we shall not have early spring weather. Winter is going to linger long in the lap of spring, and it would seem as if both trade and planting would be delayed longer than usual on this account. Concerning planting, a letter from one of the Western tobacco districts, dated March 6, says, "The prospect for a full crop is by no means encouraging," nothing at that time having been done toward the preparation of plant-beds.

As illustrative of the backwardness of trade, the meagreness of Western receipts since January 1, affords a noteworthy example, comparing them with those for the same period last year. In January, 1874, the receipts from the West were 3,000 hogheads; February, 4,700; March, 7,200. In January, 1875, they were 1,800 hogheads; February, 1,535; March, up to the 20th of the month, 1,350, nearly 900 of the latter being to order. The difference in favor of last year is apparently 10,225 hds, but this disparity will be lessened by current receipts between now and the close of the month.

Prices have continued firm throughout the week and throughout the various departments, though common Western lugs are, perhaps, a trifle easier than they were. On this point a dealer observed to us, "The market is unchanged. For good leaf the feeling is strong, while a direct offer for a large lot of common lugs would be met by a small concession." Both of which propositions receive indirect corroboration from the following remark by another dealer in speaking of the new crop: "All accounts show that the character of the leaf offered at the Western breaks is very inferior. There is nothing, comparatively, desirable offering there for either the home or foreign trade." To keep the price of old stock firm in the present state of supply of both old and new it was scarcely necessary that the latter should turn out but indifferently good.

Western Leaf continues in the same miserably dull condition which we have had so long to record, the reported sales for the week being only 224 hds, including one sale of 100 good medium Clarksville leaf, at about 17c. taken for export. The remainder was also principally for export, part Africans for Boston. The home trade does next to nothing.

The prospect for next crop grows more gloomy under the long-continued wintry weather. Very little seed has been sown yet, precluding all hope of much May planting, and June is an uncertain month for the bulk of the crop to be pitched.

	1st week	2d week	3d week	4th week	5th week	Total
January	487	454	594	565	—	2,100
February	598	402	484	315	—	1,800
March	135	373	224	—	—	732

Virginia Leaf.—The reported sales of Virginia leaf amounted to but little for the past week. Shippers have been comparatively idle, and manufacturers appear to have needed nothing beyond a few smokers, which were taken early in the week. The brief partial activity of the latter should correspondingly hasten whatever demand they may have to make this spring.

Seed Leaf.—A moderate business only was done in seed leaf tobacco during the period under review. The shipping demand was again light, and the total reported sales amounted to 1,081 cases, divided in variety and price as follows: 312 cases 1873 Connecticut wrappers at 40¢@55¢; 90 cases do do seconds at 11¢@13¢; 219 cases 1872 do wrappers at 20¢; 200 cases 1870 do wrappers on private terms: 110 cases 1873 Ohio, running at 11¢@12¢; 100 cases do do State at 10¢@11¢; and 50 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 15¢@45¢.

The market is without special feature, and the only noteworthy fact in connection with it is the continued confidence of holders despite the prolonged apathy in business circles.

The dull winter has not, it would seem, been entirely without influence upon the views of holders in the country. According to the statement of a dealer familiar with both town and country transactions the position of affairs in the Valley is as follows:—"The fine crops, such as they paid in the Fall 40 and 50 cents through for, they are now paying from 30 to 40 cents for the wrappers, 10 cents for the seconds, and 5 cents for the fillers. There are some medium crops selling there at lower figures. We expect to pack at 20, 10, and 5 cents, and unless we can get the best wrappers at from 20 to 30 cents shall not pack a pound, as we do not think it safe to give even those prices." It would, it may be remarked, be an odd turn of the market that would make good wrappers risky at the figures named, though a year ago as much could not be said.

Spanish.—The Havana leaf market continues fairly active for old stock, while for good, well sweated new fillers the demand is increasing, and goods of that character meet with ready sale. The sales for the week were about 600 bales. At the risk of being thought verbose on the subject of the new crop, we append a short extract from a recent letter from the pen of an experienced New York buyer now in Havana. He writes:—

"I arrived here safely day before yesterday, and right away I set out in search of reliable information about the whole state of this market. Although I am only here a few days, I am convinced that it has never been so dangerous to lay in a stock as it is this year. Up to now I have seen eight vegas, only one of which will do for our market. But the price is terrible! Still I bought it, and will only buy good goods, no matter what they may cost. This is the only safe way this year. The bulk of the tobacco seen is so gummy that I doubt if it will keep the fire. The wrappers in general are very poor."

Manufactured.—In Cavendish tobacco a fair business was done in tax-paid goods, and there were some moderate sales for export. The inquiry was not fully met any more than it was the preceding week owing to the absence, or light supply, of certain styles of tobacco. New stock is coming forward, but, as usual, is sparingly sought while old goods are to be had. The new, besides lacking the virtues which time will impart, is high, which adds another hindrance to its prompt appropriation by buyers generally. The advanced rates for old goods are obtained in some instances and not in others, though among jobbers they are reported to be pretty well established already.

The market is certainly gaining in stiffness, which is one step in the direction of full prices. While the condition of trade remains what it is it will be difficult to realize the full amount of the additional tax, but with leaf ruling at present figures it is after all only a question of time with retail dealers and consumers. "There has been considerable doing" remarked a jobber, "and more would have been done had the goods wanted been

here. We were selling at a partial advance, but we found that others in our branch were demanding and getting the whole increase, and now we are requiring the same."

Smoking.—The trade in smoking tobacco has relaxed into the normal condition prevailing before the new tax-rate was levied. Sales are now restricted in quantity because the inducement to make large purchases no longer exists. Higher prices, comparatively full stocks, the general dullness of trade, and the inclement weather, which makes transportation in the interior, whether of merchandise or individuals, both uncertain and difficult, all combine at the present juncture to give business a drooping aspect. Fortunately, improvement in the last named, the weather, will alone effect a beneficial change all round.

As with Cavendish tobacco, the question of prices is still a disputed one. "How," observed a dealer, "are we to get four cents more per pound for our goods when it has all along been hard to sell at the old rates?" The question may be answered at Washington. Here it is not easy to do it.

"We have not yet changed our price-list," said a manufacturer, a cutter, "but in making out our invoices we say, prices are so and so, and the tax is four cents a pound more than it was. That is the way we manage for the present."

Cigars.—The time of cigar manufacturers has been occupied since our former reference to the trade in receiving and dispatching the usual number of orders for goods, making up inventories of stamps bought and cigars stamped and sold on the 3d of March, filing lengthy affidavits with Collectors, and transmitting stamps and affidavits to the Office of Internal Revenue at Washington. The operations with respect to stamps were in compliance with instructions from the Commissioner, who, upon receipt of inventories, stamps and affidavits, in due course, authorizes collectors to settle with manufacturers upon the basis of the new tax-rate. This duty has to be performed by cutters as well as cigar manufacturers. Fortunately, there is quite a number of both classes of manufacturers who have escaped this trouble by having let Uncle Sam's stamps severally alone on March 3d. Importers report firm prices but moderate business. Buyers evince more than the ordinary preference for old imported stock, owing to the alleged imperfections in the new thus far received; or some of the new.

Gold opened at 116½ and closed at 116.

Foreign Exchange.—Messrs. M. & S. Sternberger, Bankers, report as follows: The Exchange market remains pretty quiet and steady, at rates favoring the buyer. We quote:—Bankers, nominal rates are 48½ and 48½ for 60 days and demand sterling respectively; selling rates, 48½ for 60 days, 48½ for demand; Commercial, 60 days, 52½; Paris—Bankers, 3 days, 118½, 60 days, 52½; Commercial, 60 days 52½. Reichsmarks—Bankers, 3 days, 94@94½; 60 days, 93½@93½.

Freights.—Messrs. Carey & Yale, Freight Brokers, report tobacco freights as follows: Liverpool, per steam, 30s; per sail, 30s. London, per steam, 30s; per sail, 25s. Glasgow, per steam, 35s. Havre, per steam, 40s. Antwerp, per steam, 35s. Bremen, per steam, 37s. 6d. Hamburg, per steam, 30s.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Growers of seed leaf tobacco are cautioned against accepting the reported sales and quotations of seed leaf as furnishing the prices that should be obtained for them at first hand, as these refer in most instances to old crops which have been held nearly a year, and the profit on which must naturally include the interest on capital invested. Growers cannot expect even in the case of new crops, to sell them for the same prices as are obtained on a re-sale here. Of course every re-sale must be at an advance, and therefore the price obtainable by the growers will always be somewhat lower than our quotations.

#### QUOTATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Western—Light leaf.	10	12	New York—Crop 1870.	8	10
Common to good lugs.	12	13	Wrappers—	8	10
Common leaf.	13	14	Running Lots—	7	8
Medium.	14	15	Wrappers—	7	8
Good.	15	16	Running Lots—	6	7
Selections.	16	17	Wrappers—	6	7
Light cutting lugs.	17	18	Running Lots—	5	6
do do do.	18	19	Wrappers—	5	6
Clarksville and Western District.	19	20	Running Lots—	4	5
Common to good lugs.	20	21	Wrappers—	4	5
Common to good.	21	22	Running Lots—	3	4
Medium leaf.	22	23	Wrappers—	3	4
Good.	23	24	Running Lots—	2	3
Selections.	24	25	Wrappers—	2	3
Virginia—	25	26	Running Lots—	1	2
Wrappers, dark.	26	27	Wrappers—	1	2
do, bright.	27	28	Running Lots—	1	2
Heavy Shipping Leaf.	28	29	Wrappers—	1	2
Common to good.	29	30	Running Lots—	1	2
Lugs, good.	30	31	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	31	32	Running Lots—	1	2
Smokers, good.	32	33	Wrappers—	1	2
Ohio—In or to good com.	33	34	Running Lots—	1	2
Brown and greenish.	34	35	Wrappers—	1	2
Medium and fine.	35	36	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	36	37	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	37	38	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	38	39	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	39	40	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	40	41	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	41	42	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	42	43	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	43	44	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	44	45	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	45	46	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	46	47	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	47	48	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	48	49	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	49	50	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	50	51	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	51	52	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	52	53	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	53	54	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	54	55	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	55	56	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	56	57	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	57	58	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	58	59	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	59	60	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	60	61	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	61	62	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	62	63	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	63	64	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	64	65	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	65	66	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	66	67	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	67	68	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	68	69	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	69	70	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	70	71	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	71	72	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	72	73	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	73	74	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	74	75	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	75	76	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	76	77	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	77	78	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	78	79	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	79	80	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	80	81	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	81	82	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	82	83	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	83	84	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	84	85	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	85	86	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	86	87	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	87	88	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	88	89	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	89	90	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	90	91	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	91	92	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	92	93	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	93	94	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	94	95	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	95	96	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	96	97	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	97	98	Running Lots—	1	2
do do do.	98	99	Wrappers—	1	2
do do do.	99	100	Running Lots—	1	2



The offerings of new have been proportionally larger than any previous week of the season and embraced some very good Owen Co., Ky., cutting leaf which brought a range of very satisfactory prices. During the week there were several cutters on the market looking for stocks. The only large sale reported was made privately by Messrs. Chas. Bodmann & Co. to Messrs. W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., it was 100 hhd—50 at 30c and 50 at 35c, and was shipped by Capt. Hite, of Higgsport, Ohio. Total offerings for the week were 408 hhd and 193 bxs, as follows:

At the Bodmann Warehouse, 140 hhd and 86 bxs:— 24 hhd Mason Co., Ky., trash, lugs and leaf: 2 at \$14.50; 3 at 16.25; 19.75; 12 at 20.75; 27.75; 7 at 30.25; 31.75. 44 hhd Brown Co., O., trash, lugs and leaf: 2 at \$13.15; 10 at 15.15; 17 at 20.27.75; 5 at 30.32.25. 52 hhd Owen Co., Ky., new trash, lugs and leaf: 5 at \$7.50; 7.95; 18 at 8.10; 9.80; 15 at 10.14.50; 10 at 15.15; 17.75; 4 at 20.27.75; 7 at 30.32.25. 21. 9 hhd and 11 bxs West Virginia: 6 at \$10.50; 14.50; 3 at 16.28.37; 3 bxs at 17.09; 7 at 10.14.50; 1 at 20.50. 75 bxs Ohio seed fillers and binders: 7 at \$5.60; 18 at 6.97.90; 9 at 8.88.80; 5 at 9.09.40; 2 at 10.13.75.

At the Miami Warehouse, 93 hhd and 59 boxes:— 32 hhd Mason Co., Ky., trash, lugs and leaf: 4 at \$11.75; 14 at 15.19; 14 at 20.25; 25.25. 17 hhd Brown Co., O.: 1 at \$9.10; 5 at 10.14.50; 4 at 18.19.75; 4 at 20.25; 21.50; 3 new at 7.50, 8.86.60. 6 hhd Owen Co., Ky.: 2 at \$12.14; 4 at 15.50. 17.50. 22.25. 32 hhd Pendleton Co., Ky.: 1 at \$7.90; 7 at 10.75; 14.50; 15 at 15.25; 19.75; 9 at 21.50; 26.25. 6 hhd Southern Kentucky: 3 at \$8.85; 3 at 10.12. 59 cases Ohio seed fillers and wrappers: 18 at \$6.70; 21 at 8.09.95; 16 at 10.14.50; 4 at 15.25; 19.25.

At the Planter's Warehouse, 73 hhd and 40 boxes:— 7 hhd and 2 boxes Mason Co., Ky.: 1 at \$7.95; 1 at 14.25; 4 at 15.19.75; 1 at 20.75; 2 boxes at 15.18.50. 38 hhd Brown Co., O., trash, lugs and leaf: 3 at \$11.25; 14.75; 9 at 15.50; 19.25; 21 at 20.27.25; 5 at 30.75; 35. 6 hhd Owen Co., Ky.: 2 at \$11.50. 17.25; 4 at 20.25; 26.50. 22 hhd Pendleton Co., Ky.: 2 at \$6.05; 9 at 8.11; 14.50; 8 at 15.19.75; 4 at 23.25; 27.75. 2 hhd Southern Indiana at \$8.50. 10. 30 boxes Ohio seed: 13 at \$7.20; 7.70; 8 at 8.07.30; 15 at 10.13.75.

At the Globe Warehouse, 64 hhd and 8 boxes:— 38 hhd Brown Co., O., district trash, lugs and leaf: 1 at \$12.25; 2 at 18.19.50; 34 at 20.29.75; 1 at 30.14. 5 hhd Owen Co., Ky.: 2 at \$22.29.25; 4 at 31.50; 9 hhd. 6 new at 7.50; 7.90; 2 at 15.25; 17.25. 9. 38. 10 boxes West Virginia: 1 at \$6.05; 3 at 8.20; 9.60; 5 at 10.14.50; 1 box at 9; 6 do at 10.50; 13.50; 1 do at 17.75. 3 hhd Southern Indiana at \$6.05. 8.30.

At the Morris Warehouse, 38 hhd—21 hhd Mason Co., Ky., trash, lugs and leaf: 4 at \$8.70; 9.50; 4 at 10.13.75; 6 at 16.19.75; 7 at 20.50; 25.50. 5 hhd Owen Co., Ky., trash and leaf: 2 at \$7.75; 9; 3 at 22.75; 24.25. 4 hhd West Virginia new: 1 at \$6.85; 3 at 10.25; 13.75. 1 hhd Southern Kentucky at \$10.50. 6 hhd Southern Indiana: 3 at \$7.20; 7.90; 3 at 8.40. 8.90. 10.

DANVILLE, Va., March 20.—Messrs. Pemberton & Penn, Tobacco Commission Merchants, report:—Our market seems gradually to be rallying from the damper cast on it by the recent advance in tax. Manufacturers generally attend the sales daily, and are accumulating stock for future operations, though they seem not to expect to realize much on their transactions this year; and leaf dealers, also, are taking hold, despite the depression in other markets. Receipts during the week have been good, though we notice a scarcity of bright tobacco of all descriptions, and we are so far led to infer that the present crop is also deficient in this particular. In prices we have little change to note. Medium and common grades something easier. We quote: Lugs, common, 5/7 1/2; do medium, 8/10; do good fillers, 10 1/2; Leaf—Common, 9/11; do medium, 12/14; do good, 15/18. Smokers, common, 10/13; do medium, 14/17; do good to fancy, 18/30. Wrappers—Common, 20/25; medium, 25/35; good, 40/60; extra do, 65/85.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 13.—Messrs. M. H. Clark & Brother, Leaf Tobacco Brokers, report:—Receipts since last report, 164 hhd; to date, 728; same time last year, 2,664 do. Sales since last report, 74 hhd; to date, 325 do; same time last year, 1,990 do. Our market this week showed a rather more feeble tone, probably owing to the continued undesirable character of the offerings, and frosted tobacco declined about 1/2c, the decline being more marked on light weight hhd. We quote common frosted lugs, 6 1/2 to 8c; medium to good lugs, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2c; common leaf, 11 to 13c; medium leaf, 13 1/2 to 16c; good leaf, 16 1/2 to 18 1/2c. Farmers are complaining very much of the backwardness of farm work, particularly in getting plain beds burned. We have had a great deal of rain recently, which has interfered a great deal with farm work, but a few days of dry, windy weather will put quite a different face on matters.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—We report as follows: The market has been active at steady prices, and with fair offerings.

LYNCHBURG, March 20.—Messrs. Nowlins, Younger & Co., Tobacco Commission Merchants, report:—Receipts continue larger than they have been for several weeks past. The market is active, and prices rule about the same on all grades except common and medium wrappers, which have been rather lower. We deem it unnecessary to change figures.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 17.—Messrs. M. H. Clark & Brother, Leaf Tobacco Brokers, report:—Continued unfavorable weather and the swollen condition of water courses keep receipts small. The offerings for the week only 129 hhd, many of which were rejected. Our market remains unchanged in low grades, but medium to good leaf was in demand at half a cent advance on last week's quotations. We quote: Frosted lugs, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; common to medium sound lugs, 8/9c; good lugs, 9/10 1/2c; common leaf, 11/13c; medium leaf, 13 1/2 to 15 1/2c; good leaf, 15 1/2 to 17 1/2c; fine and selections 17 1/2 to 20c.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 20.—Messrs. Le Roy Roper & Sons, Tobacco Commission Merchants, report:—Receipts of hhd and loose continue light; prices about same as last; report; good and fine leaf in small supply.

Item	Quantity	Price	Total
Centre	38	60	2280
West Hill	30	30	900
Ohio	20	20	400
Moore's	20	20	400
Total	108		3980

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Mr. Arthur R. Fougeray, Manufacturers' Agent, reports:—The receipts of manufactured tobacco for the past week have somewhat diminished, manufacturers preferring now to wait and see the present stock on hand materially reduced, in the hopes of then being able to obtain the advance caused by the extra tax. The stock now in first hands is being purchased by our dealers at from one to two cents advance (except some special standard brand, the demand for which is very limited), but owing to the unexpected delay of the opening of spring trade dealers are buying cautiously and in small amounts; therefore, for the present, all sides are waiting and anxiously looking forward for the expected change, when some good results are anticipated. Receipts from all sources 1,023 boxes and 135 cases.

Cigars—Manufacturers of cigars at this time feel somewhat encouraged, as orders are now, and have been for the past week increasing, and buyers writing as if business had improved or there was strong indications that it would. Manufacturers are, however, still selling and filling orders out of old stock at the old figures, but where they are compelled to have any goods made up, are striving hard to obtain the advance of one dollar, new tax.

Leaf Tobacco—The export trade for this week has considerably improved, with the prospects brightening. For domestic trade, sales are fully up to previous weeks without any particular rush, and full prices obtained for all grades. Old leaf is still being sought after and preference given, notwithstanding the great difference of price, hence holders are firm in price, particularly if leaf runs dark in color. Some of our large dealers are now in the market, buying new Pennsylvania leaf. For export, 187,984 lbs; for home consumption, 95 bales Havana leaf; 210 cases Connecticut seed, 245 do Pennsylvania do.

RICHMOND, March 20.—Mr. R. A. Mills, Tobacco Broker and Commission Merchant, reports:—Since my last report I have no change to note. Below I give the transactions and continue quotations: Receipts.....1,191 pkgs. Inspections.....985 pkgs. Sales.....1,241 pkgs. Deliveries.....512 pkgs. Stock in Warehouses.....4,547 hhd. Same date 1874.....3,350 hhd. Receipts of Loose Tobacco.....59,200 lbs. Same date 1874.....53,400 lbs.

Excess.....5,800 lbs. Black lugs, very common.....8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 Black lugs, medium to good.....10 @ 10 1/2 Black lugs, extra.....10 1/2 @ 11 Black leaf, common.....11 @ 12 1/2 Black leaf, medium.....12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 Black leaf, good.....13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Black leaf, fine.....14 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Black leaf, extra.....15 1/2 @ 16 1/2 Bright lugs, common.....16 @ 17 Bright lugs, medium to good.....17 @ 18 Bright lugs, fine smokers.....18 @ 19 Bright lugs, extra smokers.....19 @ 20 Bright leaf, common to medium.....20 @ 21 Bright leaf, good to fine.....21 @ 22 Bright leaf, extra fillers.....22 @ 23 Bright wrappers, common.....23 @ 24 Bright wrappers, medium to good.....24 @ 25 Bright wrappers, fine.....25 @ 26 Bright wrappers, extra.....26 @ 27 Mahogany wrappers, common to medium.....27 @ 28 Mahogany wrappers, good to fine.....28 @ 29 Mahogany wrappers, extra.....29 @ 30

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Mr. J. E. Hayes, Dealer in Leaf Tobacco, reports:—Received 199 hhd against 154 the previous week. There were no offerings on the breaks except on Friday, yesterday and to-day, but we learn that there will be daily offerings from this on through the season. Friday the market was steady and firm on leaf, but lugs and all stock out of condition were dull and lower. Sales 79 hhd: 1 at \$4.90 (trash and scraps); 1 at 7.60 (wet); 24 at 8.80; 14 at 9.80; 15 at 10.10; 75; 13 at 11.75; 2 at 12.25; 12.75; 4 at 13.13.75; 1 at 14.75; 1 at 19.50; 1 at 36.50; 1 at 38.50; 1 at 47, and 15 boxes at 50.10.50. Bids rejected on 4 hhd at \$6.20.15. Yesterday the market was inactive, with lugs and dark leaf lower; but manufacturing leaf was steady. Sales 40 hhd: 1 at \$5.10 (wet); 2 at 6.30; 6.60 (tubs); 16 at 8.80; 10 at 9.09.90; 2 at 11.17.75; 1 at 12.75; 1 at 14; 1 at 15; 1 at 25; 1 at 29; 1 at 40.50; 1 at 41; 1 at 43; 1 at 48.50; 11 boxes at 48.25, and 4 do cigar clippings at 5.20. Bids were rejected on 18 hhd at \$6.50; 41, and 3 boxes at 6.80; 10.50. To-day the market was unchanged. Sales 15 hhd: 1 at \$7.90; 8 at 8.20; 8.50; 2 at 9.20; 9.70; 2 at 10.19.75; 1 at 16; 1 at 17.50, and 4 boxes at 7.40; 31.50. Bids were rejected on 5 hhd at 7.02. The bright wrapping leaf offered has been Virginia. We quote new crop: Inferior light weight lugs, \$6.50; 7.50; factory do \$8.00; 8.50; planters do 8.50; 9.00; common dark leaf 9.10; medium shipping do 10.25; 11.25; good do colony 12.13.50; medium manufacturing do 11.12; good manufacturing do 13.15; medium bright wrapping leaf, 25.35; good bright wrapping leaf \$49.50. No really fine offering.

FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL, March 11.—F. W. Smythe & Co., Tobacco Commission Merchants, report:—Throughout all February sales of Dried Leaf and Strips were of limited extent, manufacturers taking from day to day, in a retail way, only what they could not do without. About 250 hhd export leaf of good substance were sold to a customer for the Continent, and about 50 hhd selections of long, rich, naturally dark leaf were taken for the Navy at about 11d. per lb. Prices for other sorts were steadily maintained. Imports, 689; deliveries, 1,535; stock, 32,027, against 26,819 at same time last year.

March 6.—Throughout the past week we have had very little demand from the trade, manufacturers buying only in a hand-to-mouth way barely what they needed for immediate use, but in the retail business which took place previous prices were maintained. There was inquiry for export leaf, chiefly of the rich, wrapping sorts; of which a few small lots were taken, but nondescript and inferior continental exports were not wanted. Imports, 37 hhd; deliveries, 305 do; stock, 31,053, against 26,630 at same time last year.

LONDON, March 4.—Messrs. Grant, Chambers & Co., report:—The transactions in American Tobacco during the past week have only been upon a limited scale, home trade buyers having operated within in immediate need, and exporters would have purchased more freely had there been a better supply offering in the market. There is no change to note in prices, holders are firm for all descriptions at top quotations. Kentucky Leaf and Strips have been but sparingly dealt in; of the finer descriptions of the former there is only a poor supply. Virginia Leaf and Strips—Fine classes of both descriptions in demand, with but little offering. Maryland and Ohio of bright color are sought after, mixed and lower classes slow of sale. Cavendish continues quite neglected, with a considerable stock in first hands.

March 11.—There has been rather more inquiry for American Tobacco during the past week, but without much increase in the sales effected. For export there are numerous orders on the market, but in consequence of the small stock offering the transactions have been restricted. Home-trade buyers only show an inclination to operate for immediate requirements. Kentucky leaf and strips have had more attention, but the sales have been only of a limited character. Virginia leaf and strips possessing color, also fine rich spinning descriptions, in request, with but little on the market. Maryland and Ohio are without alteration; only the bright colored classes are sought after; other descriptions neglected. Cavendish continues dull of sale, and although holders show an indication to meet buyers, there is nothing doing.

CONSCIENTIOUS.—All the statisticians of the French Department of the Interior were worried to death for a month over a return in a report on eggs—by which it appeared that there were so many millions of eggs and a half laid in a certain district. How that half egg got in no one could tell, and it had to be hunted down. Finally it was traced to a conscientious farmer, one of whose hens had laid an egg on the line of division between his department and another.

PROGRESS OF THE SPRING REVIVAL.—LAST WEEK'S RECORD.—The same writer whose intelligent comments on the present revival in business we gave in our last issue, thus refers to the progress of events during the week ending on the 20th inst.—“The week which ended on Saturday last, like its immediate predecessor, was remarkable for some significant events. The opening was signalized by renewed buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, the reflex of increased activity in trade circles arising out of the spring-like weather; but afterward there was a reaction from this feeling, when we had a return of winter weather, and when the gold clique made desperate efforts to unsettle affairs by advancing the price, and also producing stringency in the gold loan market. The clique received unexpected assistance for a time by some failures in London, New York and Chicago. The London failures consisted exclusively of a few firms dragged down by the suspension of Im Thurn & Co.; the New York failures resulted from losses sustained in teas, coffees and sugars, chiefly in consequence of Congressional meddling with the tariff, and the Chicago failures, which were very small, were due partly to the recent monetary troubles in Canada, and partly to the sharp advance in wheat, one firm there having sold grain short to a large amount on a limited capital. From these explanations it will be seen that the failures during the week, which were used so liberally to destroy confidence, were exceptions to the general condition of affairs in business circles on both sides of the Atlantic. The truth of this became apparent as the week drew to a close, and the bugbear of failures so freely used by the gold clique lost its hold upon timid people, especially when advices from various points were favorable as to the future of trade and commerce as soon as the weather shall have become more reasonable. The gradual disruption of the gold clique—the only real disturbing element in financial and commercial circles—which occurred late in the week, did much toward restoring buoyancy, which was one of the marked features of the final dealings on Saturday. At the highest quotations for gold, 116 1/2 @ 116 3/4, one of the principal members of the clique—an officer of a leading city bank and of a prominent Western railroad—became alarmed at the indignation against his peculiar position, as expressed by both bankers and merchants, sold out his gold, and at the same time commenced to cover his short stocks. The improvement which this caused on the Stock Exchange finally ripened into buoyancy, and the week closed with that confidence which was such a conspicuous feature of its opening dealings. The foundation for the improving condition of the Stock Exchange for some time past is closely linked with legitimate business, and rests upon something more than mere speculation. In estimating the causes at work, the steady advance in the price of wheat for two weeks past is a most important fact, for every one knows how much the prosperity of the West depends upon a free market and a fair price for wheat. This advance will enable the farmers to dispose of their surplus accumulation of the last crop at a profit upon the cost of production; and as there are over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in four States of the West yet to be marketed, the importance of this wheat question becomes at once apparent to the public. The marketing of this cereal will place a large amount of cash in the hands of the Western farmers, to find its way through all the ramifications of trade from the West to the leading cities of the Atlantic coast, and its transportation will increase the earnings of railroads, and give employment to idle labor in many directions. Our merchants will feel the impetus of this in the future by freer purchases of merchandise by the country traders, whose stocks on hand are known to be low. Again, we are approaching a season of dividends. On April 1 all the annual settlements among farmers in the Middle and New-England States are made, and shortly after that date money always flows to this point for investment. In May the Treasury will disburse a large amount for interest and principal of the public debt, and railway and other corporations also pay out freely for dividends and interest. The quarterly rents of New York city on May 1 have become very large in amount, and a portion of this money always seeks the Stock Exchange for investment either in bonds or shares. All these disbursements must be taken into account in considering the present and future financial circles. With a general revival of confidence, such as is now going on in the Stock Exchange, the industries of the country will receive a great stimulus, and we shall steadily drift back to our former prosperity. The Bank Statement issued from the Clearing House on Saturday was one of the cheering signs of the week, being a very favorable exhibit, and showing a large increase in the legal reserve, when the gold clique expected a large decrease. Notwithstanding all the efforts to make money tight, the banks have been enabled to supply all the demands of their customers, and, at the same time, reduce their loans \$5,087,000, which has brought about a liquidation in deposits of \$5,084,900, and consequently a large decrease in their liabilities; and they have increased their specie \$192,900, and their legal tenders \$788,900, despite the withdrawal and locking up of both gold and currency. This shows a flow of money to this city. The large receipts of gold from California have changed the specie average from a falling to a rising one, and the influx of currency has caused a large increase in the legal-tenders. Telegrams from Montreal on Saturday reported large shipments of gold to this city, which will help the bank reserves in the future. The figures of the Bank Statement explain at a glance the continual ease in our money market when Wall Street speculators were making strenuous efforts to produce stringency by artificial means. Taken altogether, the present bank statement ought to assist in restoring confidence, as it is exceedingly favorable under the trying circumstances of the recent gold manipulations. The reserve of the banks has been increased \$2,252,275, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to \$4,795,775.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED AN ENT SALT, SUGAR, CATS, AND CIGARS.—A letter from Norfolk, Ct., dated on the 21st inst., contains the following narrative: An event took place here last evening which threw the whole town into excitement, the occasion being an assault on Mr. Nathan Requa, one of the editors of the Hour, by Captain Isaac Selleck, a prominent wholesale grocer. It seems an article was published in the Hour of March 13 in which Mr. Selleck was made the subject of a joke, the facts relating to which being gathered by Mr. Requa and the article written by Mr. S. W. Maples, proprietor of the paper. Mr. Selleck read the paper containing the article, and was greatly incensed thereat, taking it as a reflection upon him, and denying the facts upon which the joke was based. Suspecting Mr. Requa as the author, he had, during the past week, said there must be a retraction and full apology or else there would be a fight. Mr. Maples was also notified, but when the Hour came out yesterday, instead of the retraction there appeared, in large letters, an item more provoking than the first. Seizing a copy of the paper he visited Requa's place of business, and thrusting it in the face of Requa, asked if he (Requa) wrote the apology. An affirmative reply was given, whereupon Selleck struck Requa five terrible blows on the head, which resulted in closing one eye, breaking the bridge of his nose, and producing other injury. Mr. E. K. Lockwood stood near the assaulting party, but was unable to interfere. Mr. Selleck left the store, and in the street received the congratulations of his friends. The following is the article which appeared in the Hour: “The Selleck Cat.”—In Selleck Bros' store barrels of sugar and a barrel of salt stood side by side, and more than one seeker for sweetness got salted in consequence. One of the victims was a drummer for a New Haven tobacco house, who, after the laughter and the first feel-

ing of mortification had subsided, commenced the trick as a good one and promised Mr. Selleck a fine box of cigars the next time he went to New Haven. A few days later Mr. Selleck visited the Elm City and was shown the cigar, which he pronounced very good. The clerk wrapped them up and Mr. Selleck came home triumphant. On opening the box to treat his friends a terrible mistake was discovered, for by some unexplained process the cigars were missing and a dead cat rested peacefully in their place. Mr. Selleck hushed the matter up for a time, but it has finally leaked out. So soon as Requa had recovered his equanimity, he took counsel and entered a grand juror's complaint against Selleck for assault and battery. Selleck was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance at trial on Tuesday evening, in Norwalk. From the fact of the heretofore intimate relations existing between Mr. Selleck, Mr. Maples and Mr. Requa, the greatest surprise is occasioned by those who know the parties best that such a circumstance should grow out of a newspaper item. The friends of the respective parties will appear as witnesses in the trial, and as Captain Selleck had declared that in the failure of a proper apology appearing he would have satisfaction if it should cost him \$1,000, the result is looked forward to with peculiar interest.

THE CROP OF 1874 AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.—The often quoted remark, “Time brings many changes,” could never be applied, remarks the Chicago Enterprise, to an article of commerce with more truth or greater force than at the present time to that of tobacco. A few years ago—not more than twenty—tobacco was regarded by the masses as a vulgar luxury, an article whose use was detrimental to many and of no particular benefit to any one. In fact in many parts of our country it was considered by certain classes as a sin to use it in any form; and those good people who did use it, do so under protest from their own conscience, and with solemn warnings from the tongues of their neighbors, or indulged their appetite for the “noxious weed” in secluded places where they considered themselves safe from prying eyes and busy tongues. Its production was confined to a few Southern States, where slaves were employed in its cultivation; and those same good people who so loudly denounced the use of tobacco, because it was tobacco, grew louder in their cries and more fierce in their denunciations because of the source from which the product came. In commercial circles in many sections it was regarded as an article “to trade with” about upon par with patent rights. It had no particular value, and the supply was vastly greater than the demand. The war came on, and the result was the sudden stoppage of the greater source of supply for the better class of goods, and a consequent advance upon the prices for the stock on hand. Another result of the war was the rapid development in the production of tobacco in the West, particularly in Kentucky and Missouri. A third result, and one of far greater importance to the planter, was the exceedingly rapid development of the desire to use tobacco from all classes during those turbulent times. The war closed, and the planter in the eastern tobacco-growing States found themselves with impoverished lands, neglected crops and ruined buildings. Their servants were no longer their own, and the few who remained around the old plantation were demoralized and nearly worthless. The labor of years was wasted, and the planter must begin at the beginning and build again. Unitary energy and a steadfast purpose united with a complete knowledge of the art of cultivation, have all combined to bring the quality of tobacco grown in Virginia and North Carolina nearly up to its original standard. The western tobacco-growing sections have held their own well. The development in the desire to use tobacco has increased in far greater proportion since the close of the war than during its existence; and the increase bids fair to be augmented rather than diminished. At the present time many persons would sooner do without their coffee or tea than their tobacco. It is purchased with the supplies for the household, and its cost reckoned among the family expenses. It has ceased to be regarded as a luxury, and has become a necessity. As a necessity, and from the place it occupies as an article of commerce, in which some member of nearly every family is interested, the quantity of future supply becomes a matter of much concern. A thorough canvass of the eastern and western markets has been made by parties interested, and The Enterprise has been favored with many items relating thereto. From carefully compiled statistics it is found that the average production of tobacco per year for five years, from 1869 to 1873, inclusive, in Virginia, was 68,750,000 pounds. From the same source we learn that the average production per year during the same time in the western tobacco-growing States was 195,250,000 pounds, thus giving a grand total for the entire country during the years named of 264,000,000 pounds per year. Early in the season Mr. Henry H. Adams, of the firm of Adams & Lewis, tobacco factors of this city, visited all of the tobacco-growing sections of the country, and reported upon the crop of 1874 as follows: “The State of Virginia this year will not produce more than half an average crop; but to make it fully up to the hopes of the planters, I will say five-eighths of a crop, which will be 42,068,750 pounds. The eastern crop will be much less, and will not exceed one-fourth, but allow for the best returns, say three-eighths of an average, which will be 73,218,000 pounds, thus giving a grand total of 116,187,500 pounds, as the entire production of the country for 1874, which leaves a deficit of 147,812,500 pounds below the average of the past five years.” We find that the average amount required for home consumption for the year 1873 was 1,500,000 pounds, and should the demand in the home market during 1874 be as great as in 1873, there will be left for export on 1,187,500 pounds, leaving a deficit in our exports of tobacco during 1874 of about 149,000,000 pounds. Mr. Adams' estimates when made allowed the crop of Virginia to be sixty-two and a half per cent. of an average, and that of the West to be thirty-seven and one-half per cent. of an average, while the facts in the case recently received show that the Virginia crop does not exceed twenty-one per cent. and the Western crop does not exceed twelve per cent. of an average. To the dealer in tobacco the foregoing figures tell their own story. When the demand exceeds the supply, prices always advance. For weeks past the tobacco market has been greatly excited. When the first reports of a short crop began to be circulated, many dealers laughed at the idea of a short supply. When told the facts in the case by those well posted in the market, they turned a deaf ear and would listen to no advice. Prices have continued to advance week by week; manufacturers find themselves unable to fill orders as promptly as heretofore, and in many cases we learn that orders forwarded by our best houses have been refused by the manufacturers because they could not get the goods with which to fill them; others have been taken with the understanding that only one-half of the amount called for should be furnished. This state of affairs in this line of trade has never been known before. The demand for the “weed” has never been so great as at the present time, and the per centage of supply never so small. The warnings and expostulations of our good friends in days gone by seem to be unheeded. Right or wrong, for better or worse, traffic in this commodity progresses with rapid strides. In future issues we will have more to say about how “Time brings many changes.”

COLD COMFORT.—An Idaho gentleman is said to have stripped himself, hung his apparel on the saw buck and retired on a pile of cordwood. His mistake was discovered by his wife, who overheard him quarrelling with an imaginary old woman about there not being cover enough on the bed.

Change in Business.—NEW YORK CITY.—Hartcorn & Gersh I, Cigar Manufacturers and Leaf Tobacco Dealers, dissolved. Mr. J. A. Hartcorn continues under his own name.

Advertisements.—W. J. HOODLESS & CO., NATIONAL TOBACCO INSPECTION, Receiving & Forwarding Warehouses, Foot of Van Dyke and Partition Sts., Brooklyn. Bill all tobacco care National Inspection. OFFICES:—22 William St., N. Y.; Partition St., Brooklyn. 493-544.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. German Government Lotteries. SAXONY, BRUNSWICK & HAMBURG. One Prize in Average on two tickets. Prizes cashed and information given. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers. (504-555) 75 & 77 Nassau Street, P. O. Box 2316.

FOR SALE—A Fresh Supply of 100,000 Pounds Genuine “DEER TONGUE” Flavor, for SMOKING TOBACCO manufacturers, in lots to suit purchasers at LOWEST figures. MARBURG BROS., 145, 147 & 149 S. Charles St., BALTIMORE, M. D. 447-453.

HAVANA SCRAPS. Received by weekly Steamers from Key West, from the renowned factory of EL PRINCIPE DE GALEA, (Martinez Ybor), in bales of about 100 lbs. For sale through STRAITON & STORM, Agents, 191 Pearl Street, 530-532.

WANTED—AN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO, for the N. E. States, by an old established house. Best of references given and required. 523-47. Address, P. O. Box 3,265, Boston.

FOR SALE. 400 CASES SEED LEAF TOBACCO, averaging 5 1/2 WRAPPERS, good fine 7 1/2 CROP. Also some 17 1/2 CROP. L. LAUBERBACK, TULLYTOWN, Bucks Co., Pa. 525-47.

THE FIRM OF FOX, DILLS & CO. beg leave to inform the trade as well as Cigar Manufacturers, that they have this day established, in addition to their wholesale business, A JOBBING DEPARTMENT, into which Department they have associated with themselves GEO. JUNKER and C. NIEMEYER as partners. New York, March 1, 1875. 523-530.

A CHOICE LOT OF LATAKIA LEAF TOBACCO, FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT, in bond or duty paid. Apply to LEMOYNE & SON, 20 Exchange Place, or to M. RADER & SON, Brokers, 133 Pearl Street, N. Y. 523-45.

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of all ages, young and old, want more money to work for, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. New is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 51-6-10.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 47 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET—BOOK (which is worth double the price), containing lists of over 200 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. City rates 1000.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE. “THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.” THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. DAILY, \$2 a year. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3. WEEKLY, \$2. For the Subscribers. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only \$1; postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y.

COPE'S TOBACCO PLANT—A MONTHLY JOURNAL for Smokers. Published at No. 10 Lord Nelson street, Liverpool, England, where subscriptions may be addressed, or to the TOBACCO LEAF OFFICE, New York, for their PAMPHLET—BOOK (which is worth double the price), containing lists of over 200 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. City rates 1000.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Foreign Tobacco, duty 35c. per pound, gold. Foreign Cigars, 85c. per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Imported cigars also bear an internal Revenue tax of 85c. per lb. to be paid by stamps at the Custom House. (Revenue Act, 1863, as amended March 3, 1875.) The import duty on manufactured tobacco is 60c. per lb.; Leaf stemmed, 35c.; Stems, 10c. per lb. In addition to this duty, the Revenue tax on the same kind of tobacco may be paid. The tobacco must also be packed according to the regulations governing tobacco made here.

FOREIGN DUTIES ON TOBACCO. In Austria, France, Italy and Spain, the tobacco commerce is monopolized by government, under direction of a Royal Decree. In Germany the duty on American leaf tobacco is 4 shillings per 100 lbs. In Belgium the import is reckoned after deducting 15 per cent. for freight. The duty is 12 francs, 50 centimes, or 12c. per 100 Kilograms (100 American lbs. equal 45.35 kilos). In Holland the duty is 28 cents, gold, per 100 kilos. (100 American pounds being equal to 45.35 kilos). In Russia the duty on tobacco is 4 roubles 40 kopeks per pud; on smoking tobacco 25 roubles, 40 kopeks, per pud, and on cigars a rouble, 20 kopeks per pud. The “pud” is equal to about 35 American lbs. Turkey the duty is five cents, gold per 100 American lbs.

THE TOBACCO LEAF. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY “THE TOBACCO LEAF” PUBLISHING COMPANY, 142 Fulton Street, New York. J. HENRY HAGER, Editor. JOHN G. GRAFF, Business Manager. Tobacco Trade, not only of this but foreign countries, it is the best available.

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All Cigars and Tobacco Manufactured by us are of CALIFORNIA GROWN LEAF,  
**CURED BY THE CULP PROCESS.**  
Our Cigars are finer in flavor than any made in the United States, of American Grown Tobacco, and are pronounced by competent judges equal to those Imported from Havana, while our prices compete with the better class of Domestic Cigars.  
**SMOKING TOBACCOS,**  
The Smoking Tobaccos manufactured by this Company are perfectly pure, possessing a DEPTH and DELICACY OF FLAVOR UNSURPASSED, while they contain LESS NICOTINE, than tobacco cured by any other known process.  
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Label Manufacturers,  
Baltimore, Md.

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Office and Salesroom, No. 207 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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The special attention of the Trade is called to the following established Brands:  
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Virginia Beauties, 3/4, 4/5, and 1/2.  
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Sally Willie, Fig.  
Invincible, Fig.  
Oriental, Fig. in tin foil, 1/2 lb. boxes, fanos.  
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Charm, 6 and 12-inch twist.  
Luscious Weed, 11-inch plug.  
Henry, Jr., 9-inch light pressed.  
Old Kentucky, 1 lb.  
Oliver's Choice, 1 lb.  
Old Kentucky, 1 lb.  
Reward of Industry, 1 lb.  
Featherstone's Crack Shot, 1 lb.  
Out of Sea, 1/2, 3/4, P. P.  
Harvest Queen, 1/2, 3/4, P. P.  
Farmer's Choice, 1/2, 3/4, P. P.  
**MANUFACTURED:**  
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D. C. Mayo & Co., Navy, 1 lb.  
D. C. Mayo & Co., Navy, 1/2, 3/4, P. P., in whole, 1/2, and 1/4 caddies.  
D. C. Mayo & Co., 3/4, 4/5, and 1/2.  
W. J. Gentry & Co., Navy, 1/2, 3/4, 1/2, P. P., and long 1/2.  
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**SMOKING:** in bags of 1/2, 3/4, 4/5, and 1/2 lbs.  
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Gold Medal, Virginia's Choice.  
Olive, Virginia's Choice.  
Cavoy, Virginia's Choice.  
Oliver's Choice, Virginia's Choice.  
Nagay, Virginia's Choice.  
Reward of Industry, Virginia's Choice.  
Owen's Durham, Virginia's Choice.  
Duke's Durham, Virginia's Choice.  
Faucett's Durham, Virginia's Choice.  
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**E. T. PILKINTON & CO'S**  
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Manufactured only by  
**WEYMAN & BROTHER,**  
Secured by Letters Patent, December 26, 1865. An infringement on our copyright will be rigorously prosecuted.  
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Our Moulds are guaranteed to be more  
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Cheaper than any other Mould sold.  
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This is the only Mould suitable for the  
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Makes no crease in the Cigar.  
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Uniformity in weight and size of the Cigar.  
Unskilled Labor can be employed in making Bunches.  
Less Skill is required in finishing.  
Price \$25.00 per Set.  
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All kinds of Leaf Tobacco Re-selected and Re-packed in cases, ranging from 30 to 70 pounds, at the Lowest Market Price, guaranteed actual weight and free from frost-bitten, secured or rubbish leaf of any kind. Also General Supply Store of every article connected with the trade. N. B.—Orders for small cases receive prompt attention.

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Spanish and Domestic Leaf Tobacco,  
N. W. cor. 3d & Poplar Sts., Philadelphia.

**GEO. W. EDWARDS, JOSEPH M. PATTERSON**  
**GEO. W. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants in  
**LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,**  
62 North Front St., Philadelphia.  
Sole agents in the United States for the Peter, Solid Top Moulds and EUREKA Tuck-Cutter.

## Baltimore Advertisements.

**WM. A. BOYD & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARS, & C.,**  
WM. A. BOYD, JR., 33 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.  
WM. A. BOYD, JR., THOS. W. CROMER.

**GEO. KERCKHOFF,** GEO. P. UNVENZAGT,  
**GEO. KERCKHOFF & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**CONNECTICUT, HAVANA AND YARA LEAF TOBACCO,**  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.  
No. 49 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

**F. BECKER,** C. BECKER, L. BECKER,  
**BECKER BROTHERS,**  
PACKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and Domestic Leaf Tobacco,**  
NO. 98 W. LOMBARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

**H. WILKENS & CO.,**  
**MONUMENTAL CITY TOBACCO WORKS,**  
NO. 151 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,  
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS.**  
Agents: M. FALK, 354 Bowery, N. Y., & BATTIN BROS., 143 N. Third St., Phila.

**ED. WISCHMEYER,** HY. WISCHMEYER,  
**ED. WISCHMEYER & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
AND DEALERS IN  
**LEAF, PLUG TOBACCO & CIGARS,**  
39 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

**TATE, MULLER & CO.,**  
**TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
and Wholesale Dealers in  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
52 South Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD.  
BALTIMORE STEAM SNUFF MILL.

**R. STARR & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SNUFF,**  
25 SOUTH CALVERT ST.  
**HOFFMAN, LEE & CO.,**  
TOBACCO  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

We authorize SIGHT DRAFT for amount of TAX, with BILL OF LADING attached to Draft, and will make further CASH advances on receipt of Tobacco.

**B. F. PARLETT & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**MANUFACTURED LEAF AND SMOKING TOBACCOS,**  
Cigars, Pipes, Etc.,  
ALSO  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR SALE OF SAME,  
92 Lombard and 5 Water St., BALTIMORE, MD.

**L. W. GUNTHER,**  
GENERAL  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
AND TOBACCO FACTOR,  
9 SOUTH GAY STREET,  
(One door west of Exchange Place),  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Liberal advances made on consignments to my address.

**G. H. M. MARRIOTT**  
MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS  
And Dealer in all kinds of  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
AND CIGAR RIBBONS,  
No. 25 German St., Baltimore, Md.  
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

**JOS. SCROEDER & CO.**  
Commission and Wholesale Dealers in  
**LEAF AND**  
**Manufactured Tobacco,**  
AND CIGARS.  
No. 81 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**MERFELD & KEMPER,**  
PACKERS OF  
**Connecticut Seed**  
And Wholesale Dealers in  
Havana and Yara Tobaccos,  
117 Lombard Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**THE VIENNA MEDAL!**  
AWARDED TO THE  
**OCCIDENTAL SMOKING TOBACCO.**  
L. L. ARMISTEAD,  
Manufacturer of all grades and styles of Smoking Tobacco—OCCIDENTAL, HIGHLANDER, CUBANA, DEER TONGUE, ASHLEIGH, DICK TATER, RED ROVER, REVENUE CUTTER, YOU GOT IT, Factory 85, Fifth District, LYNCHBURG, VA.

**S. LANGSDORF, Sole Agent,**  
148 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.  
**JOHN W. CARROLL,**  
Sole Manufacturer of the Famous and World-Renowned Brand of  
**VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCOS,**  
**LONE JACK AND BROWN DICK,**  
Manufactory, 12th Street, Lynchburg, Va.  
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

**BATCHELOR BROS**  
**"PECULIAR"**  
**CIGAR**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
808 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

**E. E. WENCK,**  
Tobacco Shipping  
AND  
Commission Merchant,  
46 & 48 ST. CHARLES ST.,  
S.W. cor. Lombard St., BALTIMORE, MD.

**G. GIESKE,** ED. NIEMANN,  
**GIESKE & NIEMANN**  
TOBACCO FACTORS  
And Commission Merchants,  
78 South Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

**W. DRESEL & CO.,**  
87 GAY STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.,  
**TOBACCO**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

**C. Loose & Co.,**  
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
**Md. & Ohio Leaf,**  
BALTIMORE.

**P. A. ALBRECHT,**  
Wholesale Dealer in  
**Leaf Tobacco**  
AND CIGARS,  
No. 20 German Street,  
Near the "Carrollton," BALTIMORE, MD.

**NOWLINS, YOUNGER & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
LYNCHBURG, VA.  
Will give their personal attention to the sale and purchase of  
**Leaf Tobacco.**  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

**C. C. READ & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AUSTRALIAN TWIST**  
FARMVILLE, VA.  
ORDERS SOLICITED.

## WESTERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Cincinnati and Detroit Advertisements.

**RICHARD MALLAY, JAMES MALLAY,**  
**R. MALLAY & BRO**  
Dealers in  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
115 and 117 West Front St.,  
Between Race and Elm,  
CINCINNATI, O.

**Henry Besuden & Bro.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
161, 163, & 165 Pearl Street,  
(CORNER OF E. M. STREET.)  
CINCINNATI.

**S. LOWENTHAL & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS,  
AND DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO,  
NO. 112 WEST THIRD STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**JACOB WEIL, AARON KAHN, E. A. WEIL,**  
**Weil, Kahn & Co.,**  
(Successors to S. Lowenthal & Co.)  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**CIGARS & LEAF TOBACCO**  
134 Main St., Cincinnati, O.  
Sole Agents for "El Telegrafo" Brand of Cigars

**SPENCE, BROS. & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
**AMBROSIA,**  
And a variety of other grades of  
Fine-Cut Chewing & Smoking Tobacco  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**A. PARKER, ROSS H. HOLMES, JS. COLT, SIMON MANDLEBAUM, Special,**  
**PARKER, HOLMES & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
**NERVE**  
And other Brands of  
Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,  
53, 55 & 57 Jefferson Ave.,  
DETROIT, MICH.  
The NERVE is sold by First-Class Dealers throughout the United States, and we claim it to be the "BEST" FINE-CUT TOBACCO that can be made. The Wholesale Trade a Specialty.

**KROHN, FEISS & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CIGARS,**  
126 Vine Street,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**MORRIS & REID,**  
BROKERS,  
Office, No. 4 COLLEGE BUILDING,  
And 71 West Front St., Cincinnati,  
**HENRY MEYER,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Wholesale Dealer in  
**OHIO & CONNECTICUT**  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
46 Front St., Cincinnati, O.

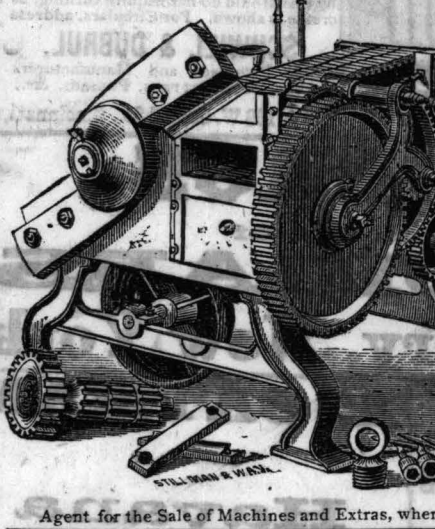
**F. W. DOHRMANN,**  
**LEAF TOBACCO BROKER,**  
N. E. Cor. Vine and Front Streets.  
CINCINNATI, O.  
P. O. Box 3212.

**E. R. W. THOMAS,**  
COMMISSION BROKER,  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Leaf Tobacco,**  
CINCINNATI, O.  
P. O. Address, CINCINNATI, O.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.  
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.

**D. E. MOSELY,**  
DEALER IN  
**HAVANA & DOMESTIC**  
**LEAF TOBACCOS**  
Mill St. Rochester, N. Y.

**PEASE'S**  
**Tobacco**  
**Cutter.**  
The Most Perfect Machine in the World for all grades of Fine-Cut, Chewing and Smoking.  
IN USE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**HOGLEN & PEASE,**  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
THOS. H. CHALMERS, 51 Beekman St., N. Y.

**ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE AND BUFFALO ADVERTISEMENTS.**



**THE**  
**BUFFALO**  
**GRAPE SUGAR CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO A. W. FOX & CO.,  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**J. E. HAYNES,**  
DEALER IN WESTERN  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
27 South Second Street,  
St. LOUIS, Mo.

**WALL, BELVIN & DAY,**  
Commission Merchants,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
**MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO,**  
NO. 320 NORTH SECOND STREET,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Five Brothers Tobacco Works**  
JOHN FINZER, BEN. FINZER, FRED. FINZER,  
RUDOLPH FINZER, NICHOLAS FINZER,  
**John Finzer & Bros.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**"FIVE BROS. NAVY"**  
**TOBACCO,**  
Office & Salesroom, 194 & 196 JACOB ST.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**C. & R. DORMITZER & CO.,**  
Dealers and Commission Merchants  
IN  
**LEAF TOBACCO,**  
121 & 123 Market St., bet. Main & Second Sts.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Carries Brands of Imported Tobacco always on hand.  
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

**G. W. WICKS & CO.,**  
Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of  
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky  
**TOBACCO,**  
195 Main Street,  
(Between Fifth and Sixth),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**GREEN & MEYER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes,  
203 W. MAIN ST., BET. FIFTH & SIXTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Hartford Advertisements.

**CASSIUS WELLES, L. B. HAAS,**  
**C. WELLES & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**CONN. SEED LEAF**  
**TOBACCO.**  
154 State Street,  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**H. & Z. K. PEASE,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Connecticut Seed-Leaf**  
**TOBACCO,**  
40 & 42 MARKET ST., Hartford, Conn.

**W. A. WESTPHAL,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
And Dealer in  
**CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**  
**Tobacco,**  
State St. Hartford, Conn.

**A. L. & F. SISSON,**  
Packers and Dealers in  
**CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**  
**TOBACCO,**  
No. 134 MAIN STREET,  
Hartford, Conn.

**NORMAN HUBBARD & CO.,**  
Packers and Dealers in  
**CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**  
**TOBACCO,**  
245 STATE STREET,  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**G. W. GRAVES,**  
PACKERS AND DEALER IN  
**FINE CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF**  
**TOBACCO,**  
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

**H. SMITH & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND JOBBERS,  
**CONNECTICUT LEAF TOBACCO.**  
No. 20 Hampden Street,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
J. F. HUBBELL, E. H. SMITH, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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

**SWEETSER'S**  
PURE STANDARD  
**SNUFFS,**  
Manufactured by  
**SWEETSER BROTHERS,**  
36 SOUTH MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

**SOUTHERN ADVTS.**  
**JOHN W. STONE,**  
Sole Owner and Manufacturer of the World-Renowned  
Brands of Smoking Tobacco,  
"SARATOGA"  
AND  
"OLD SLEDGE,"  
LYNCHBURG, VA.

**R. A. MILLS,**  
**TOBACCO BROKER**  
AND  
General Commission Merchant,  
Office in Tobacco Exchange, Shockoe Slip,  
RICHMOND, VA.

**JAMES M. WISE,**  
COLUMBIAN BLOCK,  
OPPOSITE TOBACCO EXCHANGE,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
EXCLUSIVELY for the Purchase of  
**LEAF TOBACCO.**

**JAMES N. BOYD,**  
**LEAF TOBACCO BROKER,**  
No. 1317 CARY STREET,  
RICHMOND, VA.  
Gives Special Attention to Bright Wrappers and Smokers.

**F. W. SMYTHE & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
Bretherton Buildings,  
30 NORTH JOHN STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

**HIGHLAND GEM TOBACCO WORKS.**  
**F. CHRISTMAN & CO.,**  
Proprietors and Manufacturers of  
**"HIGHLAND GEM"**  
AND OTHER CUT TOBACCOS.  
Corner Mississippi and Pearl Streets,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



# SUTRO & NEWMARK, CIGARS, LEAF TOBACCO, 76 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

**LICHTENSTEIN BROS. & CO**  
Cigar Manufacturers,  
268 BOWERY  
BETW. PRINCE & HOUSTON STS  
New York.

**KERBS & SPIESS,**  
Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,  
AND  
DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO,  
35 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

**EDWARD SAMUELSON & CO.**  
Tobacco Factors,  
(BROKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF  
HER MAJESTY'S ADMIRALTY.)  
62 DALE STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, England.  
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED AND PROMPT SALES EFFECTED.

**CHARLES A. WULFF,**  
Lithographer, Printer, and Manufacturer of

**SEG & TOBACCO**  
AR  
LABELS.

A Large Assortment Constantly on Hand.  
34 Chatham St., cor. William, N. Y.

**TABEL & ROHRBERG,**  
Manufacturers of

**FINE CIGARS,**  
Salesroom, No. 70 Park Place.  
Bet. Greenwich St. & College Place, NEW YORK.

**EBEN W. GOODWIN,**  
DEALER IN

**LEAF TOBACCO**

And FINE CIGARS,  
No. 226 Front Street,  
Bet. Beekman & Peck Slip, NEW YORK.

J. M. SHEPPARD, Miltor, N. C.

**JOHN M. SHEPPARD & CO.,**  
Leaf Tobacco Dealers,  
DANVILLE, VA.  
JUNGBLUTH & CO., Agents, Louisville, Ky.  
ALL TOBACCOS REHANDLED; PACKING GUARANTEED.

**JUNGBLUTH & CO.,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
And Brokers in Leaf Tobacco  
SOLE AGENTS IN KENTUCKY FOR JAS. C. McANDREW'S CELEBRATED  
**Licorice Paste,**  
No. 33 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

**LIQUORICE PASTE.**

**SPANISH LIQUORICE. TURKISH LIQUORICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES TO IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE PURE SPANISH AND TURKISH LIQUORICE OF UNIFORM QUALITY AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO EVERY TOBACCO MANUFACTURER USING THE SAME. HE REFERS TO THE VARIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT FOOT, CONFIRMING THE ASSURANCE HE GIVES AS TO THE UNIFORM QUALITY OF HIS BRANDS AND HIS ABILITY TO SATISFY THOSE USING HIS LIQUORICE.

THE OLD FAVORITE BRAND OF F. C. McANDREW IS ALWAYS READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ALSO A. O. C. P. O. AND HIS OTHER BRANDS OF TURKISH PASTE, ALL OF WHICH ARE GIVING INCREASED SATISFACTION, AS INSTANCED BY THE RAPIDLY GROWING DEMAND AND ENTIRE ABSENCE OF COMPLAINTS.

**JAMES C. McANDREW,**

**55 WATER STREET.**

**NEW YORK.**

RICHMOND, VA., January 7, 1895. James C. McAndrew, Esq. New York. Dear Sir: We expect a steady increase in the demand for your liquorice. All the manufacturers to whom we sell testify as to its uniform and excellent quality. Yours, very truly, J. WRIGHT & CO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7, 1895. Jas. C. McAndrew, Esq. New York. Dear Sir: We take pleasure in stating that your liquorice has been used by our manufacturers during the past season, the quality having been uniformly excellent. We remain, dear sir, very obediently yours, JUNGBLUTH & CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 9, 1895. James C. McAndrew, Esq. New York. Dear Sir: It is with pleasure

pet child by all the different governments that succeeded each other, and various privileges and immunities were conferred from time to time on the inhabitants to facilitate and accelerate their becoming good and loyal Frenchmen, which was, however, but only partially successful. Among other privileges they obtained the right to grow tobacco—for which the soil and climate are well suited, being virtually the same as in the adjoining Palatinate, though coupled with the irksome condition of being bound to sell their produce to the Government at the prices put upon it by the officials of the State; but on the other hand they were somewhat compensated by the establishment of a very extensive factory at Strasburg, which gave good employment to a large number of skilled workmen, which contributed much to the welfare and prosperity of the city generally. Of late years the factory was provided with the latest improvements in machinery and other appliances for the more easy and rapid manner of manufacturing tobacco in the interests of the Government monopoly, and it was in full working order when the war broke out in 1870; and in September of that year, when the fortress capitulated, the establishment, with its extensive stock of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, being Government property, fell into the hands of the Germans. It was at first expected that the factory, with all its valuable contents of machinery and stock, would be sold off and the trade thrown open, as monopolies do not exist in Germany, being alike contrary to the spirit of the people and the laws of that country. But in these delusive hopes they were egregiously mistaken. It is true that the right of cultivating the tobacco-plant was confirmed, and even extended, the growers being at liberty to dispose of their produce freely in the best market they could find, and subject only to the usual tax on the article levied in the Zollverein, with which the new German province of Alsace-Lorraine has now been incorporated; but the business of the factory has been carried on for account of the State, just the same as it was in the time of the French. Whether this was a wise measure or not, it is not our province to determine; we can only state the fact that the continuance of the monopoly has created great complaints in the tobacco trade, and caused much ill-feeling towards Germany; indeed, it is not saying too much when we express our belief that a different policy would have tended much more effectually and more rapidly to effect the conciliation of the inhabitants than is actually the case at present. Applications have been made by the inhabitants and the trade for relief, and petitions frequently sent to the Prince-Chancellor praying for the abolition of the monopoly. At one time it was hoped that the pressure of public opinion would carry the day; for President Delbrück, when questioned on the subject by an independent member in the German Parliament, replied that it was not the intention of the Imperial Government to carry on the monopoly longer than was deemed expedient. The hopes of the trade were further buoyed up by the official announcement shortly afterwards that tenders would be received on a certain day for the purchase of the Strasburg Tobacco Factory and the stocks on hand, and setting forth the conditions of the sale. At the time appointed six tenders were received, the highest offer being more than eight million francs; but they were all declined, some of them on the ground that the bids were not high enough, and the others from the security offered for the punctual payment of the instalments as they fell due not being considered sufficiently satisfactory; and the result was that every thing remained in statu quo ante, and the manufacture is continued to be carried on for account of the State. In the meantime the agitation has not been allowed to die out. Recently, the Strasburg Chamber of Commerce again memorialised the Civil Governor of the province on the subject, setting forth their grievances, and indicating the intention of the inhabitants to bring

## BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT UPON TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

**Tobacco in India.**  
(Continued.)

**Cutting.**—The plants are cut and left on the ground as they are. The next day the stalks are slit perpendicularly, care being taken not to break the leaves, and each section is cut in two, the stalk being thus separated into four parts, each part having from two to four or five leaves.

**Curing.**—As they are split and cut, the stalks, or rather the parts into which they are divided, are strung on twine about a yard long, each string containing about 100 or 150 leaves. Three such strings are placed one over the other, folding several rows, and exposed to the sun in the fields. They are then turned upside down for three days, and on the fourth day they are separated and left to dry for about eight days, during which period they are turned upside down occasionally. On the ninth morning the strings are gathered, and if not sufficiently moistened by dew are slightly watered and placed in circular heaps, each heap containing 300 strings, and being so arranged that the head or upper end of the stalks is outward. The heaps are then covered with straw and lightly pressed under mats and stones. They are then shifted about every day for five days, three times at an interval of two or three days between such turning, and twice again, once in eight days. If the dampness of the tobacco has not been properly diminished by the process, it is repeated twice over, once a fortnight. As the tobacco is cured, the bulk and number of the heaps generally diminish, until at last they are formed into one heap, the color of the leaves turning grey by this time. The tobacco is then sent to market, and sold per "putty" of 20 maunds (25 lbs. avoirdupois), the present price per putty being 30 to 40 rupees, according to quality. If the tobacco is kept long unsold, jaggedy water is occasionally sprinkled over it to retain its color, quality, and flavor.

**Treatment of Seedlings for an Acre.**—The preparation of the soil for seed-beds is the same as stated above. A plot of about four square yards is set apart after it is ready for sowing. The seed is mixed with double or treble its quantity of quicksand to prevent it from being blown away during the sowing. It is then sown broadcast in small beds of two yards by one yard. Cowdung, manure, and the husk of the refuse leaves from indigo vats, finely powdered, are lightly thrown on the seeds, and lightly pressed down by hand. The beds are then at once flooded two or three inches deep. On the third day water is again let into the beds, and the process is repeated once every four or five days for a month, according to the weather and the nature of the soil.

**Germination.**—The seedlings come up in six or seven days after the sowing of the seed, the soil being then, if necessary, weeded carefully. Sometimes suckers spring from the roots of the seedlings. These are carefully removed to prevent the germination of worms in them. The seedlings are from four to eight inches high in a month, and are then sold for transplantation at from one to two rupees a bed. To plant an acre would cost sixteen rupees' worth of seedlings.

**TANJORE.**—Tobacco in Tanjore is grown by preference on the margin of a river, the soil being black. Well-irrigation is considered the best for this crop. In the month of Alpeisi, a piece of land is covered with heaps of rubbish, the land in this state being ploughed four times on alternate days, so as to mix the rubbish with the soil. It is then dug with spades and beaten with flat sticks to break up all clods. The land is then divided into beds, six feet by four each. The seed is mixed with three times its own quantity of ashes, and then sown in the beds. These are then watered with well-water brought in pots and poured over them, and covered with straw, leaves, etc., and kept in that state for four days. On the fourth day the straw, etc., are removed, and the beds weeded out. On the eighth day the sprouts will appear. The beds should be kept constantly moist for three months. Meanwhile, the land in which the tobacco is to grow is prepared to receive the plants. These are taken from their beds and transplanted into small pits, one plant to each pit, made to receive them, two feet and a half apart from each other. The plants are watered from pots every morning for thirty days, and at the end of this time they are a span high. They are then left alone for four or five days, after which they are plentifully watered every evening for ten consecutive days. Then the weeding commences. While one man is pouring water, another following him weeds the ground. A temporary well being now formed so as to admit of baling water, the crop is irrigated by baling and left to dry for four days. Weeding is again resumed, and the crop is left alone for eight days, after which it is irrigated once every four days, seven times altogether. At this time the plants are about a cubit and a half high, and consist of about a dozen leaves. The heads are now pinched out, and suckers are also from time to time carefully pinched out. Two or three plants are left alone for seedling purposes. About the time when the seed on these latter is fit to gather, the other plants are cut down with a scythe close to the ground. The cutting is not to be done in the morning; it takes place at four in the afternoon, the plants being left to lie, each where it is cut, until the next morning at about eight o'clock, when they are piled in a line like muskets one against the other, head upside down, and covered with straw, etc.,

until the evening. The straw is then removed and the plants laid on the ground as before, care being taken not to place them in contact with each other. This process is repeated for four consecutive days. The plants are then carried to the ryots' house, where they are suspended to a rope stretched inside the house and not exposed to the sun. The tobacco is thus kept for thirty days, by which time the stalks are dried. It is next stored in a heap and covered closely on all sides with cocoanut leaves. It is so kept for fifteen days. The tobacco is then turned, the lowermost part of the heap being turned up to the top, and then again left covered for fifteen days. The leaves are then taken out one by one and tied up into small bundles, about a handful leaves in each. At this stage the curing is finished. The ryots are against the use of river-water for the crop, though the land on which the tobacco is sown is contiguous to the river.

**BELLARY.**—The ground is ploughed and manured in the month of July, and for convenience of irrigation divided into small squares. The seed is sown by hand, and after the ground has been watered brushwood is placed over it to keep off the rays of the sun. A constant supply of water is needed, and after a month the young plants are fit for transplanting. After another month the top of the plant is pinched off to prevent it from running to seed, and in four months it is fit for cutting. The plants are cut down by the roots and left on the ground till morning, when they are strung up to ropes and hung up to dry. Ten, or if it is cloudy weather fifteen, days are required for this process. The leaves are then taken into a shed and pressed between stones for five days. They are then made into bundles, each weighing 2½ lbs., and in state are brought to market. The tobacco has a very coarse and almost rank flavor, but seems to be appreciated by some classes. Mr. Broughton, Government quinquologist, reported favorably on some tobacco grown in the Raideug Talook. It contained only 1.7 per cent. of nicotine, and was strong in potassic carbonate, "which modifies the burning of tobacco in a peculiar way to the improvement of its flavor to be agreeable to a smoker unaccustomed to it." Shiraz and Manilla tobacco has been grown with success by Mr. Macartney in Saadler.

Masulipatam tobacco has a very good local reputation, and much of it is used in the Nizam's country. It is very strong. Captain Campbell, of Dindigul, says that one reason for the inferiority of Southern Indian tobacco is that generally "the ryot is in the hands of some merchant, who has advanced him money for his crop, and insists on taking it away to Trichinopoly for sale to the cheroot manufacturers there, who are always clamorous for the arrival of the new crop. The ryot expostulates with the merchant that the leaf is not half cured, and that, if sold at once, his garden will get a bad name with the cheroot makers. His protestations avail nothing. There is an urgent demand for tobacco, and that is all the merchant cares for, so off it goes to the merchant's store, where the rich brown color is given to it by anticipation—i.e., by a painting of red jaggedy water. Tons and tons of first-rate tobacco leaf are spoilt in this way in India every year."

**TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.**  
The area under tobacco in Bengal is very large, but owing to the absence hitherto of any agency in that province for the collection of statistical information—a defect now to some extent in course of remedy—the precise extent is not ascertainable. The adult smoking population of Bengal may be taken, on a very moderate estimate, at 22,000,000, and if each of these consumes on an average half a chittack of tobacco per diem, they represent an annual consumption of more than 500,000,000 lbs. To this should be added about 10,000,000 lbs. to represent the quantity exported. The whole of the tobacco consumed in the province, and exported from it, may be said to be locally produced. Taking, then, 1,000 lbs. to represent the average produce per acre, the vast area of upwards of 500,000 acres would represent the land under tobacco cultivation. It would be difficult, however, to verify and record the actual extent, for in Bengal, as in most other provinces of India, much of the tobacco consumed is cultivated in garden plots and small bits of land adjoining the villager's house. The largest tobacco-producing districts are Rungepur, Tirohot, Purneah and Cooch Behar. From Rungepur and Cooch Behar most of the supplies of Assam and Eastern Bengal generally are derived. Very little tobacco comparatively is grown in these tracts, the cultivation being limited to the patches of ground near the dwellings of the villagers, and the quantity raised being sufficient for home consumption only. The quality also is inferior, fetching only half the price of the tobacco imported from the districts above named.

In 1871-'72 the total exports of country tobacco from Bengal amounted to nearly 92,000 cwt., valued at about eleven and a half lakhs of rupees. The proportion of this which was destined for the foreign market was about 9,500 cwt., valued at about one lakh of rupees. For the European market the export was insignificant, being valued in all at 21,000 rupees, of which the United Kingdom represents 7,000 and Germany 3,500, the remainder (5,500) going to other countries in Europe. Later an increase in the exportation to Europe has been noticed, and a tolerably active trade seems to have sprung up with Italy. Mauritius takes tobacco to the value of more than half the total exports to foreign countries and the remainder of the balance is sent to Ceylon, the Straits and other neighboring places. The great mass of the exports (82,000 cwt., valued at ten and a half lakhs of rupees), is sent to Burmah, Bombay and other parts of India. The average price of unmanufactured country tobacco exported from Calcutta is deducted from the declared real value to be 7-3-0 rs. per maund of 80 lbs. Tobacco to the value of nearly six lakhs of rupees was imported during the same year from foreign ports, the imports from Great Britain representing nearly half of the whole amount. Next in order are the Straits Settlements, the Manilla cigars consumed in Bengal being shipped thence to Calcutta. These represented a value of 141,000 rs. China stands for 84,000 rs. and the United States for 66,000 rs. There is a small annual import from Australia, where tobacco is a new industry. This import has continued on the same scale since 1868-'69, and the exports from Bengal to Australia, which in 1867-'68 had amounted to nearly 90,000 lbs., sank to nothing in 1868-'69, and seem to have altogether ceased. Calculating on the declared values, the average price of tobacco imported into Bengal was in 1871-'72, for manufactured, 41-4 rs., unmanufactured, 25-10 rs. per maund. The river-borne trade is considerable. Last year (1873), about 108,000 maunds of tobacco were brought down the Ganges past the registering station of Sahibgunj in country boats. Most of the tobacco was brought from Tirohot and Purneah, where it grows well near the hills, and was consigned either to Calcutta or to places in the district of Moorshedabad. Hardly any tobacco is brought down to Bengal from the North-Western Provinces. Considerable attention has in Bengal, as in Bombay, for a very long time been devoted to efforts to improve the quality of the indigenous tobacco. In 1876, when Colonel Robert Kyd proposed the formation of a Botanical Garden in Calcutta, he wrote in his letter to the Governor-General in Council, describing the objects to be attained: "A species of this aromatic is raised in the northern Circars, and supposed of a quality equal if not superior to that produced in America. Of the propriety of cultivating this for the European market, the Court of Directors themselves will be enabled to decide from a bale embarked on the Danish ship *Count Bernstorff*, which will be delivered by Mr. Hoar, the Second in Council at Narsapoor, to the Court of Directors in the course of the present season. But we much want a plant of the high-flavored Persian

tobacco brought us from Bussorah, which exceeds in fragrance that produced in any other part of the world; also a native practised in the cultivation." Numerous experiments since that period have from time to time been made in the Botanical Gardens, and in Dr. Anderson's time it possessed sixteen species of the plant. It can not be said, however, that the experiments have had any tangible results. The report of the last experiment, with Manilla tobacco, is that the seed did not germinate. Part of the Virginian seed referred to in a previous chapter as having been sent out in 1828 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, was raised at Akra, near Calcutta, by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the processes of cultivation and curing adopted being similar to those in use in Virginia. The produce having been sent to England, the following report was received in a "general letter" from the Court:—

The specimen weighed about twelve pounds, and was submitted to the examination of some dealers and manufacturers of great experience, who pronounced it to be the best sample of Indian tobacco they had ever seen. "In flavor and general appearance of the leaf, it approaches the descriptions which are usually selected here for manufacturing into cigars, and for the purpose of smoking in a pipe, viz., Havana, St. Domingo, and Amersforth (Dutch), all of which command high prices in relation to other kinds of leaf tobacco. A portion of the sample has been made into cigars here, which are much approved, and it is probable that, if a moderate supply of tobacco of the like quality were in this market, it might be in some request for making cigars, and would come into competition with the tobacco of St. Domingo, which is at present worth from 6d. to 8d. per lb. in bond. This tobacco is almost free from a musty scent, which usually proves a great disadvantage to the importations from the East Indies. The leaves were considered to have been properly put up in 'hands,' or little bundles tied at the butt-end without any stalk, but it is better to unite them with a leaf of the same tobacco, and the bundles should have been placed in the package at full length, with the butts towards the side; some of the ends of the leaves were doubled back, which practice spoils their appearance, and often breaks them. These two small boxes were received by the Secretary from Captain Johnston, and have been examined by competent judges. They are supposed to have been prepared from the same growth of leaf tobacco, of which a small sample was sent to the Court per ship *Sir Thomas Munro*. The specimen is considered to be of good quality, viewed as Indian cheroots or cigars, but not equal in appearance and flavor to the cigars manufactured in Indore, from tobacco of various growth, and worth from 6s. to 7s. per lb. including the duty on the new material. Foreign cigars (in common with all foreign manufactured tobacco) are liable to a duty of 9s. per lb., and the best of these, which are imported from Havana, are worth from 11s. to 23s. per lb. duty paid."

Further experiments were made in 1831-'32 in the Akra farm by the Society. The seed was sown in beds of rich mould and germinated in five and six days. The plots were thoroughly hoed and weeded three times, and they were irrigated at different periods. The plants topped, and suckers removed every ten days. The plants were of the Persian, Maryland, and Virginian varieties from acclimatised seed.

Three different methods of drying and curing were tried:

- 1st. Four hundred and fifty plants were cut on February 24, hung up in a godown, the leaves on the stem, and dried entirely in the shade. The leaves were then removed from the stems, sweated for three days, and then packed.
- 2nd. One hundred and fifty plants were cut, dried in the sun during the day, and left exposed to the dew at night. The leaves were then removed from the stems, sweated for three days, and put in the sun only for four days longer, after which they were packed.
- 3rd. One hundred and fifty plants, dried only in the sun and taken into the godown in the evening, the process ending in about a month. The leaves were then taken from the stems, sweated for three days, and then put in sun again for four days, and afterwards packed.

(To be continued.)

**TOBACCO IN SHAKESPEARE.**—Smoking would appear [writes some one in *Cope's Tobacco Plant*] to have been a general custom among the Danes so far back as the time of Claudius; for, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, his Majesty of Denmark, rising from the play, is evidently in want of a smoke, as he calls for a light. Hamlet then smokes his Majesty. That the courtiers joined their monarch in an evening cloud is evident, for Chamberlain Polonius, mindful of the surrounding lords' (and, perhaps, ladies') wants, vociferates, "Lights! Lights! Lights!" when the company adjourns to the smoke-room. Hamlet must have been a smoker; perhaps had just taken the pipe out of his mouth, "and put it in his pocket," for the king asks him: "How is it that the clouds still hang on you?" The cruel, turbulent, and unscrupulous Richard III., as depicted by Shakespeare, would appear to have been a sour and intolerant anti-Tobaccoite; for he speaks disparagingly, and even contemptuously, of the "piping times of peace."

**TAKE OFF YOUR BOOTS.**—Some little sensation, remarks an English journal, has been caused in Crete by an order issued by Edhem Pasha, the new Mutassarif of Rethymno, forbidding any one to come into his presence in boots. Possibly the Cretans have brought this decree on their heads by either entering the official presence in muddy or "creaky" boots; but, under any circumstances, the regulation is not without its advantages. There can not be a doubt that the "science of boots," like many other sciences, is as yet in its infancy, and that, instead of being a comfortable and convenient covering for the feet, these articles of apparel are too often the most horrible engines of torture. The misshapen feet of the majority of persons in this country are due to the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred bootmakers are utterly ignorant of the anatomy of the foot. Again, what can be more barbarous than the high-heeled boots it pleases woman in her wisdom to wear? If the Cretans suffer in the matter of their boots in like manner with the English, Edhem Pasha's order, instead of being an act of needless official severity, is one of kindly consideration.

**KINGLY PRESENTS.**—The accession of Alfonso, the son of the exiled Isabella, to the Spanish throne, calls to mind says the *New Haven Journal*, an incident in the life of the late Col. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, which we believe never appeared in print. During Col. Deming's stay in Washington, as representative from the first district of Connecticut, the Spanish minister received as a mark of esteem from Queen Isabella a box of rare cigars. The story goes that they cost her majesty a dollar and a quarter apiece, having been imported from Cuba, where they were made from a superior brand of tobacco. They were of a long slender kind, with beautiful fine wrappers. In consequence of the intimacy which existed between Colonel Deming and the Spanish minister several of them were presented to the former. At a public mass meeting of tobacco growers, held in Hartford some six years since, when the Colonel officiated as chairman, one of them was presented to the Hon. James Gallagher, of this city. The identical cigar is now on exhibition in the imported cigar case of James Gallagher, Jr.'s store, on Church Street, and is kept in a glass covered box. In honor of the accession of Alfonso a glass test tube is to be procured for its final resting place. The ends are encircled with gilt bands, between which, also in gilt, are inscribed the royal insignia of the Spanish coat of arms.



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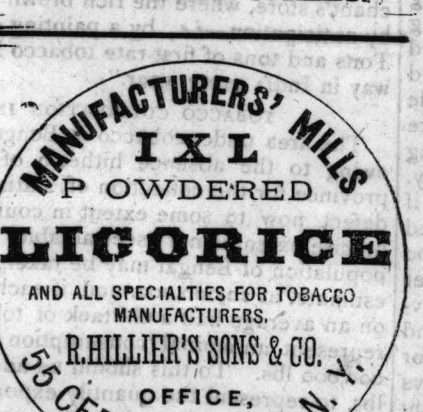
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200 Chatham Square, 5 & 7 Doyer Street.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**MANILAS**

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Patented February 16, 1876.

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