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The Tobacco Leaf: Organ of the Tobacco Trade of the United States, January 28, 1888

Edward Burke
Editor

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THE TOBACCO LEAF

ORGAN OF THE TOBACCO TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES; THE LARGEST SPECIAL TRADE PAPER IN THE WORLD.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 1. (ESTABLISHED 1864.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1888

105 MAIDEN LANE,
Corner of Pearl Street.

WHOLE NO. 1197

CHOICE VUELTA ABAJO TOBACCO.

All Parties are
Cautioned against



any infringement
of this Brand.

V. MARTINEZ YBOR & CO.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
No. 89 Water Street, New York.

F. GARCIA, BRO. & CO..

—(SUCCESSORS OF FELIX GARCIA.)—

IMPORTERS OF FLOR DE F. G. HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO,

PRINCIPE ALFONSO 56.
Havana.

No. 167 WATER STREET,
New York.



SANCHEZ & HAYA,

No. 31 Pearl Street, New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Finest Clear Havana Cigars.
Awarded Highest Medal at Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia.
ALSO IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO.

CHARLES T. SEYMOUR,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

IMPORTER OF

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Tobaccos from the San Juan y Martinez District a Specialty.
188 Front Street, New York.

GUSTAV SALOMON & BROS.

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA TOBACCO,

138 MAIDEN LANE, near Water St., NEW YORK.
57 CALZADA DEL MONTE, HAVANA, CUBA.

CALIXTO LOPEZ,

MANUEL LOPEZ,

EUGENIO LOPEZ,

CALIXTO LOPEZ & CO..

Packers and Importers of FINE

VUELTA ABAJO TOBACCO Exclusively,

"LA ISLA"
TRADE MARK
C. L.

No. 3 Cedar St., New York.

Sol No. 86,
HAVANA,
CUBA.

SIGMUND JACOBY,

GUSTAV JACOBY,

METROPOLITAN CIGAR FACTORY

S. JACOBY & CO.,

Factory No. 3, 3d District,
FOOT OF 52d ST., EAST RIVER,
NEW YORK.

L. SCHMID,

138 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

Sole Agent of

B. H. MANUS,

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

SUMATRA TOBACCO

In Prime Qualities always on Hand.

THE HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY.

LIMITED.



Havana, Cuba:
64 PRADO.

LUIS MARX, Pres.

New York:
No. 192 Front Street.

MAX T. ROSEN, Sec. & Treas

SIMON AUERBACH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA and SUMATRA TOBACCOS,

179 Pearl Street, New York.

William Wicke & Co.

Cor. 1st Ave. & 31st St.,
NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of

Cigar Boxes AND

Ribbons.

Importers & Dealers in

Spanish Cedar.

Lone Jack Cigarettes



PACKED IN BOXES.

Photograph in each Box.

A HOLDER FOR EACH
CIGARETTE.

Handsome Life Size Chromos of Mrs. Cleveland
With each two M.

HAS NO EQUAL.

93 John Street, New York.

JAMES CHASKEL & CO.'S

Celebrated Brands of

Havana Cigar & Tobacco Flavors

"ANTI-COAL" & COLORINGS.

SAMPLES—In order to give manufacturers a chance to try not
only one, but all our Flavors, we have put up sample cases containing
samples of all the above, there being sufficient quantity of each Flavor to
flavor at least 500 cigars. Directions for use accompany each sample.
We have put the price of these cases at the very low rate of \$2. To such
parties who, after ordering such a case, send an order amounting to at
least \$30 worth of Flavor, we will refund the \$2 paid for sample case.

IMPORTERS OF GUM TRAGACANTH.

Cesareo Vigil,

IMPORTER OF

Havana Leaf Tobacco,

140 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.

C. F. Crump & Co.,

Leaf Tobacco Brokers,

P. O. Box 162. Richmond, Va.

ALEX. FRIES & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Havana Cigar Flavor,

92 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

46, 48 & 50 East 2d Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Branch Office: 12 Arsenal St., HAVANA, CUBA.

LOUIS NEWBURGH,

Packer of

Little Dutch & Zimmer's Spanish.

Office: 141-143 West Pearl Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

Warehouse: Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio

GOODWIN & CO.'S



OLD JUDGE

Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco.

Foot of Grand St., East River, N. Y.

Trade Mark of
WEIL & CO.

Registered in 1868 & 1874.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Inside the bale, on the
last, is pasted a label,
"W. & C." with our signa-
ture. Registered in 1886.

OUR CHOICE

VUELTA ABAJO HAVANA TOBACCOS,

Marked W. & C., are selected by our Resident Buyer in Havana from the Finest Plantations.

Where no GUANO is Used.

Many Brands imitating CLOSELY ours are offered and sold to the Trade as W. & C.
A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid by us for the Detection of the same.
Also Import Sumatra. WEIL & CO., 65 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

SCHROEDER & BON,

Packers of Seed Leaf

—AND IMPORTERS OF—

Sumatra and of Havana Tobacco

OF THE FOLLOWING MARKS:



All parties are cautioned against infringing upon these four trade marks.
CHOICE BOOKED HAVANA FILLERS A SPECIALTY.
No. 178 Water Street, New York.

ALMIRALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO

Trade Mark.

FLOR DE LAS VEGAS
J. J. A.

16 Cedar St., New York.
Calle San Nicolas 128. HAVANA, CUBA.

Trade Mark.

LOMITAS
A. & C.

H. SCHUBART,

AARON SCHUBART,

WM. SCHUBART,

H. SCHUBART & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA

And Packers of

SEED LEAF TOBACCO,

No. 160 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Hand Made Cigars Our Specialty.

GEO. P. LIES & CO.,

Manufacturers of Cigars

Corner of Eightieth Street and Avenue A.

M. & E. SALOMON,

IMPORTERS OF

Havana and Sumatra Tobacco

OF THE FOLLOWING MARKS:

All Parties
are
Cautioned
Against



Infringing
upon these
four
Trade Marks

No. 85 Maiden Lane, New York.

The John J. Crooke Co.,

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO—MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure TIN FOIL for Plug Tobacco.

Factories—NEW YORK: 38 Crosby & 163-165 Mulberry Sts. CHICAGO: 84, 86 & 88 Franklin St.

SILVER SURFACE FOIL!

COMPOUND FOIL, PATENT METAL, and all the different varieties of Foil known to the Trade.

PRINTING ON FOIL in Bronze and Colors, and with different designs of Ornamentation, for

TOBACCO AND CIGAR LABELS.

Capsules for Bottles, Plain, Colored or Stamped.

Office Address: No. 186 GRAND ST. NEW YORK, 88 FRANKLIN ST., CHICAGO.

SARTORIUS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Havana Tobacco,

BERNAZA 32,

HAVANA, CUBA.



171 PEARL STREET,
CORNER PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

THE E. D. ALBRO CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CIGAR BOX LUMBER,

SPANISH CEDAR,
IMITATION SPANISH CEDAR,
VENEERED CEDAR LUMBER.

Importers of Spanish Cedar and Mahogany.

685-711 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

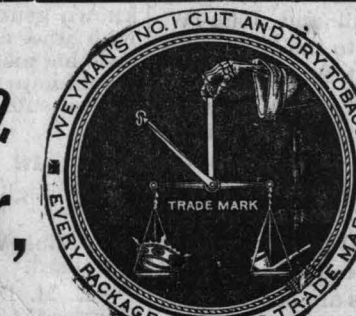
Established 1897.

THE JOHN R. WILLIAMS CO.

Proprietors of the

Little Giant Buncher,

102 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



WEYMAN & BRO.,
Tobacco & Snuff
MANUFACTURERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUTTER BROS., Dealers in LEAF TOBACCO, Chicago, Ill. Western Cigar Manufacturers will find it to their advantage to deal with us

THE TOBACCO LEAF.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Having the Largest Circulation of any Trade Paper in the World.

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY THE

TOBACCO LEAF PUBLISHING CO.,

105 Maiden Lane, New York.

COR. PEARL STREET

EDWARD BURKE, Editor.

JOHN G. GRAFF, Business Manager.

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SINGLE COPIES, 10 cents.

One Year, \$10.00. Six Months, \$5.00.

Annual Subscriptions Abroad.

Great Britain and Canada, \$15.00.

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Fourteen lines one column, \$1.00.

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Forty-two lines one column, \$3.00.

Forty-two lines one column, \$3.00.

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Forty-two lines one column, \$3.00.

Under no circumstances will we deviate from the above rates.

THE LAW RELATING TO SUBSCRIBERS TO NEWS.

First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed for it, is responsible for the payment of the same.

Second—If any person orders his paper to be discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We will hereafter print upon the wrapper or paper of every foreign subscriber and those in this country reading outside of the larger cities the date upon which the subscription has expired or will expire. Our subscribers will please take notice and remit accordingly. When the subscription is paid the date will be changed, which will serve as a receipt.

A PLUG TOBACCO TRADE-MARK ASSOCIATION.

Representatives of the plug tobacco manufacturing firms of P. Lorillard & Co., Liggett & Myers, the Drummond Tobacco Co., P. J. Sore & Co. and S. J. Forre & Co. met at the Astor House, this city, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a view to forming a protective trade mark association for the benefit of plug tobacco manufacturers. The subject was fully discussed, and it was decided to notify all manufacturers not present of the object of the meeting, to invite their co-operation and to hold another meeting at a subsequent date.

This association intends to settle by arbitration, when possible, all cases of infringement of trade-marks among its members, and so avoid needless litigation and unfriendliness.

CIGAR MACHINES.

Cigarmakers are predisposed to scoff at the idea that cigarmaking machinery can ever successfully compete with them in the operation of making fine cigars. They argue that as former machines have been failures, all succeeding inventions for the same purpose must necessarily be inadequate to the wants of the cigar manufacturing trade. In this conception they err. In an article in another place we name machines that are regarded by leading manufacturers, dealers and consumers as equal to all the requirements of the cigar industry. When ordering strikes, limiting apprenticeship and assuming generally the prerogatives of the bosses, it will be well for journeymen to remember that cigarmaking machines of a high order are an established fact.

The manufacturers where strikes exist, some of which are elsewhere reported, are now filling with machines, and the proprietors are determined to not yield to the strikers. Thousands of first-class cigars made by machines attended by little girls are now produced daily in one of the largest factories.

NO! NO!! NO!!!

No, thrice repeated, is the respectful protest we present to the proposition stated in the annexed paragraph:

"A number of Democratic members of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, and other tobacco growing States held a meeting Wednesday, January 25, in Washington, and decided to unite in a request for the removal of Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, on account of the defects in his estimate of the tobacco crop last summer."

Mr. Dodge erred in his estimate, as indicated above, but his error was accidental, not intentional, as the Southern committee of investigation promptly demonstrated at the time. Why, then, shall he be relentlessly pursued? Who among us does not err? Mr. Dodge and his superior, Commissioner Coleman, quickly did their best to rectify the mistake by a supplementary report that was in harmony with the estimates made by the tobacco trade. All this is current history. We say, let this one slip go; forgive and forget. Mr. Dodge has been in the Department of Agriculture since its inception; has done good work there, and has not often erred. Let him stay in his place. Of faithful and experienced public servants there are now none too many in office.

WELL DONE.

The document in another place signed by T. R. Spence, A. C. Marshall and John W. Woodside, and submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, is just such a paper as might be expected from the skilled hands of the gentlemen named, being terse, concise and well written. All is excellent in the brief resume with two exceptions, and it is to be regretted that, barring these exceptions, it had not on presentation the indorsement of all branches of the tobacco industry; but as this was impossible, signs are out of place on that account.

Our exceptions refer to paragraphs 4 and 5. As to 4—We think all bonds should be abolished in the interest of poor men, licensees and factory numbers continued

are all the security the Bureau of Internal Revenue will require.

As to 5—We think the district returns should be furnished for publication in tobacco-trade papers, and prohibition confined to names of manufacturers. Keep names secret, but give totals of tax-paid products, as the latter are valuable information. As we have often said, the internal revenue system is worth keeping for the sake of its statistics, the like of which can never elsewhere be obtained.

THE TOBACCO LEAF in this edition enters upon the twenty-fifth year of its existence. This number, dear reader, is No. 1. Vol. XXV, and is a continuous, living link between the present and the long ago. You who are old enough to recall events that have occurred in the quarter of a century that has just passed, will be reminded by this announcement of the many chronicles relating to the tobacco interest, of one kind and another, this journal has recorded indelibly on the pages of time in that interval.

When the TOBACCO LEAF made its debut there was not in all the world a newspaper devoted to the publication of the doings, the sayings or the needs of the tobacco trade, in whole or in part. It was a pioneer in this field of journalism. To-day there is a score of journals so devoted, and like the LEAF, are all doing helpful work. There is room for all, though, perhaps, not remuneration for all. The daily press all over the land has also, since the LEAF was in its juvenility, become a competitor for tobacco news, and no one can deny the value of the aid it renders.

The LEAF welcomes the assistance of its co-laborers, and wishes for one and all of them as real prosperity as it has enjoyed and is enjoying through the favor of the trade it serves.

BUSINESS MENTION.

The Progress Bunching Machine Co. have just introduced their hand-power bunching machine. Twenty are now in operation in this city, turning out 3,000 fine bunches each per day. The company expects to have 1,000 of these machines at work before the end of this year. It is said to say that the era of hand-scrap bunch making is nearly ended.

L. C. Scheffer, the Louisville cigar merchant, writes that he has been appointed manager of the jobbing trade in the "Old Virginia Cheroots," manufactured by P. Whitlock, Richmond, Va., to date from January 1, 1888; and besides, as a bit of news, he says that he has been selling the "Old Virginia Cheroots" for the past eighteen months, and has made it the business of his life, but under his new arrangement will introduce it more thoroughly than ever before.

OFFICE OF UNIVERSAL CIGAR FACTORY, 737-743 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK, JAN. 18.

We note to you in this fact of the dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between Pretzman & Crawford, cigar manufacturers, Mr. John Crawford retiring, having this day sold his interests in said business to the undersigned. Your special attention is asked to the continuance of the business by Henry H. Pretzman. Henry H. Pretzman becomes responsible for all debts of the old firm of P. Pretzman & Crawford, and owns and collects all accounts due said firm. In the new association I trust I shall merit a continuance of your kindly patronage. Yours respectfully, HENRY H. PRETZMAN.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

A little above zero; that is what we have been enjoying here during this week.

Gustave Fuchs, the Chicago cigar merchant, has our thanks for a valuable communication.

Kohn Bros. & Co., the Forty-fifth street cigar manufacturers, do a nice business and are increasing their sales monthly.

M. Benjunes, the importer of Havana tobacco, leaves for the island of Cuba tomorrow to make his usual purchases.

Snoeringer & Co., the Baltimore leaf merchants, purchased this week in our market over 700 cases of leaf tobacco—mostly fine wrappers.

M. & E. Salomon's failure has caused our heavy tobacco manipulators to consult Bradstreet's for the genuine quality of their customers.

Schumacher & Ettinger, the Bleeker-street lithographers, have had a prosperous year of it; and even now, when business is dull, they are busy.

H. Koenig & Co., the Pearl street packers and importers, are busy in Pennsylvania and other States putting their purchases of the '87 crop in good trim.

Schroeder & Bon, the great Sumatra and Havana importers, have done a larger business during this week than at any time since they have been in business.

Rokohl Brothers, manufacturers of fine cigars, of 353 East Twentieth street, this city, meet with great success with the sales of their popular brands of "L.K. Bouquet," "El Premio" and "Monogram."

Nice young ladies will hereafter fill the places of the dissatisfied cigar packers, and why not? Their neat little hands and their keen perception of all kinds of colors make them eminently fit for such occupation. Look for girls and machines!

Jacoby & Bookman, cigar manufacturers of this city, are selling every day of their large accumulated stock and don't intend to abide by any decisions of their employees. In fact they feel that they can afford to hold out and fight it out on that great American principle, "Independence."

Albert von Padenburg, a young man who is thoroughly posted in Sumatra tobacco, would like to represent a first-class American house in Amsterdam. He expects to sail for Holland on Saturday next. Any communications addressed to the care of this office will be promptly forwarded to him.

Sar Alvarez & Co., of Minneapolis, write us as follows: "Our Mr. Alvarez arrived here last Monday from his trip to Key West and Havana, Cincinnati and Chicago. He had a very successful trip and sold over 700 lb cigars in Cincinnati and Chicago of those of the Rios & Peniche, Key West, and De Sotos of Philadelphia—of R. & P. the most."

A. Kerbs (of Kerbs & Spiess) beautiful uptown mansion was last night the focus of a galaxy about a dozen of our leading cigar manufacturers, who then and there formed a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing a cigar machine invented by a well-known gentleman. This action, combined with other and similar machinery, will soon put this metropolis at the head of all cigar manufacturing centers of the world. The capital subscribed is \$500,000.

IN TOWN THIS WEEK.

—M. Light, the Bigbamton cigar manufacturer.

—Julius Vetterlein, the Philadelphia leaf merchant.

—W. G. Dickinson, dealer in leaf tobacco, Hartford, Conn.

—E. G. Seenering and Edwin Johnson, leaf tobacco merchants, Baltimore.

—M. Hamburg, the Baltimore tobacco manufacturer and tobacco commission merchant.

Results of the Convention—What the Manufacturers Say to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1888.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR:—During the last few days a number of persons interested in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, fine cut chewing tobacco and snuff have been in consultation in this city. They have now mostly left, but we believe that we may safely state that a large majority of them deprecate any change in the tobacco tax; but they are aware that a strong sentiment exists at the present time in favor of a reduction or repeal of that tax, and that possibly the whole system, so far as it relates to their interests, may be overthrown.

We can also state that the following propositions have been favorably discussed and the careful consideration of your honorable committee:

1st. That the tax on all manufactured tobacco be reduced to two cents per pound.

2d. That all licenses and restrictions on the sale of leaf tobacco by the growers and packers be repealed, so as to make that traffic absolutely free.

3d. The abolition of all licenses for the sale of manufactured tobacco.

4th. The reduction of the penal bond required of manufacturers to about one-fourth of the present amount, making the maximum bond to be \$50,000.

5th. That Government officials shall be prohibited from disclosing, or in any way publishing, the amount of taxes paid or business done by individuals, firms or corporations, or for revenue districts or States.

6th. That a rebate equivalent to the reduction of tax shall be allowed and paid to the manufacturers and licensed dealers in tobacco for the stocks of tax-paid goods held by them on the day such reduction takes effect, under such rules and regulations as shall be provided at the last reduction of the tobacco tax; provided that no claim for less than \$5 shall be recognized.

For twenty years these industries have been absolutely under the control of the internal revenue laws, which specifically prescribed the style and size of packages which must be used. The compliance with these laws necessitated the use of expensive machinery, suitable buildings, packages and labels. It has also given steady and remunerative employment to many thousands of men and women.

The compensating advantages of the revenue system to manufacturers are the mere perfect identification of their brands and goods, which at present represent the result of years of labor and expense. It has enabled them to place their brands and labels on their goods to a much higher standard than would otherwise have been possible, and has benefited the consumers in enabling them to obtain exactly what they wanted instead of being imposed upon by counterfeit imitations.

This continued protection to the consumer would be worth to them far more than the payment of the small tax of two cents per pound.

The abolition of the revenue system, by destroying the identification of brands, will open the way for the sale of inferior goods, and would consequently reduce the value of our plants, machinery, brands and labels, to the serious injury of our business, and would also necessarily result in the discharge of the labor employed.

Under the present and previous rates of taxes it has been necessary to place restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco, and these regulations have been annoying to the growers, and the proposed modifications would leave them no possible cause of complaint, because, so far as they are concerned, it would be equivalent to the total abolition of the tax.

It can easily be demonstrated that next to the manufacturers the growers of the finer qualities of tobacco are greatly benefited by the retention of this small tax, for it will continue the demand for their superior products, which otherwise would be greatly reduced by the use of cheaper substitutes.

Respectfully yours,

T. R. SPENCE, of Spence Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, O.

A. C. MASTERS, of Cottrell, Penner & Co., Dayton, O.

JNO. W. WOODSIDE, of Stewart, Ralph & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONCERNING THE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1888.

EDITOR TOBACCO LEAF.

I send you copy of letter addressed to Chairman Mills. I think there can be no objection to its publication in the TOBACCO LEAF, and if you desire I will at some future time give the LEAF my views at length touching the several propositions submitted therein. I will welcome the communication.—ED. LEAF.

For the present, let me correct, through you, certain items in last issue which are misleading.

Our amiable, conservative and compromising friend, through your correspondence, has magnified the content and importance of the minority attending the convention.

1. There was no action by convention, simply because Congress was not ready for consideration of the subject. This point is fully set forth in the resolution which was unanimously adopted, without discussion or dissent.

2. The only other action of the convention was on the resolution defining the authority of the Sub-Executive Committee. Three constituted the committee to report said resolution.

Two favored giving the committee authority to act in all matters relating to the calling of sessions of the National Association. One, for the avowed purpose of preventing any more meetings of the association, desired that every member of the Executive Committee should approve the call before the Sub-Executive Committee would have authority to issue it. In this extreme position this one favored the retention of the tax in whole or part, yet they did not, and would not, seek the authority of this organization to sustain their position.

Friends of tax were in large majority, but did not use their power in any way, and avoided making an issue.

Premium Sale at South Boston, Va.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TOBACCO LEAF.)

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., Jan. 27.

The grand sale began yesterday at 10 a. m. and is not finished. Fully 200,000 pounds very fine tobacco on sale. Immense gathering of farmers and buyers. Prices fully maintained. Details by letter next week.

C. G. DAVENPORT.

A Good Chance to Advertise.

On the evening of the 13th day of next month the Lorillard Truck Drivers' Association will give their annual ball at Pavana Hall, Jersey City. The association have in preparation a unique and elegant dance program, which will be in pamphlet form, with a number of pages devoted to advertisements, for which only a small space is asked. This will be an excellent chance for our manufacturers and tobacco dealers to place notices of their goods before the jobbing and retail trade, for the association intend leaving a copy of the program at every business house where they deliver goods. In all, 10,000 programs will be distributed. Any communications can be sent to Dan. Frankel, Esq., Lorillard & Co.'s factory, Jersey City, N. J.

FAILED FOR \$450,000.

M. & E. SALOMON MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Nearly \$200,000 Owed in Amsterdam.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

On Tuesday last the cigar leaf trade was thrown into a state of great excitement by the announcement that the firm of M. & E. Salomon, importers and dealers in cigar leaf tobacco, had the day before made an assignment to the creditors of Gustave Salomon, of G. Salomon & Bro. The firm was established in 1852, and has always stood well in the trade. In 1876 Moritz Salomon died, and the firm then, in order to avoid liquidation, obtained an extension from the creditors, paying 100 cents on the dollar, and Gustave Salomon, thereafter alone continued the business under the firm name.

About eight years ago Henry Adler entered the firm, having before that time practically retired from business, having acquired wealth.

LIABILITIES.

As the books of the firm have not yet been made up, a correct list of the creditors and the amount of the liabilities cannot be given. The liabilities are said to be between \$400,000 and \$450,000. The creditors are as follows:—

Preferred.

Julia Berliner.....\$10,000 00

Flora Mark.....10,000 00

A. Lowensohn.....1,751 58

Pratt & Co.....2,816 98

W. A. Abbott.....6,870 82

G. Salomon & Bro.....19,790 00

Politz & Michaels, Amsterdam.....1,272 32

L. Goldschmidt.....126 72

M. Wolfman.....2,300 00

T. R. Harris & Co.....1,280 00

National Bank of Boyertown, Pa.....10,348 50

Preferred for amounts due them:—Rothschild Bros. & Co., Detroit (said to have endorsed for \$400,000); Ross & Williams, S. Salomon & Son, Julius Berliner & Son, Atlantic Cigar Co., Westfield, Mass., Wm. H. Hastings & Son.

Merchandise Creditors.

Politz & Michaels, Amsterdam.....\$9,000 00

M. & H. Hinton.....14,000 00

Becker & Field, bankers.....10,000 00

Repelies Bros.....39,000 00

B. Schwartzler.....13,000 00

F. Oley.....12,000 00

J. H. A. Gebing.....2,000 00

Bosselmann & Schroeder, Havana.....20,000 00

Finon & Co., Havana.....7,000 00

First Bank, New York (said to hold tobacco as security).....60,000 00

are about \$250,000, of which a large portion are fine Sumatra and Havana tobacco. Late in the firm received \$92,000 insurance money for tobacco lost on the W. A. Scholten. The firm says that their books will show where this money went to.

Mr. H. S. Mack, of Connolly, Lewinson & Mack, attorneys for the firm, said to a LEAF representative on Thursday:

"The chief cause of the failure is due to the absence of Mr. Salomon from the home office during the past year. Most of his time has been spent in Europe and Havana, and when he was in town he was confined to his house for a long time with rheumatism. Consequently he was unable to give the business the attention which it should have had. On Friday last the firm found that it could not meet several large drafts which had become due, and after exhausting every means of averting the calamity without success, acted upon the advice of friends and made an assignment. All that Mr. Salomon asks for is time. If he is given this he will pay his dollar for dollar. He pulled through his trouble in 1876 all right, and will do it again if his creditors show a disposition to help him. A large bank in this city offered the firm \$35,000 a week before the failure, which was refused."

Another important element that led to the firm's misfortune was an unwise investment in the Western tobacco crop of 1884, which turned out badly.

Two mortgages were filed in the Register's Office Monday, one by E. Salomon individually, and the other by the firm of M. & E. Salomon. The mortgages were both to the estate of Moritz Salomon, and covered all the real estate of the firm and of E. Salomon, a member thereof, in the county of New York, together with the contents therein.

The consideration in each case is \$1 and other considerations. The firm mortgage is to secure obligations of Emanuel Salomon as executor of the will of Moritz Salomon. E. Salomon's mortgage is to cover all sums he may be found to owe to the estate.

There are a number of rumors around one that the Park Bank had applied to have the assignment set aside; also that several firms have been affected by the assignment of M. & E. Salomon, and have failed.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN AMSTERDAM.

(By Cable to the TOBACCO LEAF.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.—The news of the Salomon failure has caused intense excitement here. At first the report was discredited, as the firm has always been considered very strong financially. Information received so far is very meagre and unsatisfactory, and it would seem that buying Sumatra on credit for America is at an end.

P. J. TOWLE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL., wholesale dealers in cigars, teas and spices, was closed by the Sheriff Wednesday by confession of judgments in the Superior Court, as follows:—Johanna Foley, \$707.50; Sarah Towle, \$575.50; Patrick M. Hennessy, \$1,748; Mercantile Loan and Trust Co., \$7,507.50 and \$2,307.50; John W. Doane, \$2,021 and \$3,752.91—in all, \$28,301.91.

BYRON A. SHOTWELL, NEW YORK, cigar manufacturer, had his store taken possession of by the Sheriff on a judgment for \$5,540 in favor of D. A. Shotwell, his father. His liabilities are between \$55,000 and \$70,000, due mostly to banks, etc., for loans. About \$10,000 is due to leaf tobacco dealers. He was formerly a partner in the firm of D. A. Shotwell & Son and had been alone in business since March, 1887. His trade was largely with city liquor stores. We understand that Mr. Shotwell will be able to make a satisfactory settlement.

The statement made in the daily press that Mr. Shotwell gave to Bradstreet's a statement on Saturday last that he was worth at that time \$50,000—leaf tobacco to the value of \$30,000, and good accounts \$20,000, is denied. Mr. Shotwell stated that Bradstreet's statement was called upon him for statement he told him that his bookkeeper was then balancing the books, and that as soon as the work was finished he would furnish him with a statement. Bradstreet's man said he would call for it in about ten days.

Directory of the United States Tobacco Trade.

This useful volume comes to us from the office of the TOBACCO LEAF, New York, per the hands of their London agent, Mr. Graff Fenchurch Buildings, E. C. We have much pleasure in recommending it to any of our readers who desire particulars of the trade in the United States or Havana.—Tobacco, London, England.

The Saturday Half Holiday in New York.

The Saturday half holiday is in serious danger of being wiped out. There is a bill to do it in the Senate, and Mr. Rhodes in the assembly introduces another. His measure makes every Saturday in July, August and September a whole holiday

OBITUARY.

CORNELIUS AGNEW.
Cornelius Agnew, 87 years of age, died on Friday morning, Jan. 20, at the residence of his nephew, Dr. S. B. W. McLeod, 247 West Twenty-third street. The deceased was a brother of the late William Agnew, and an uncle of John T. Agnew. He was a retired tobacco broker. He was one of the oldest members of Tammany, and a Sachem. He was a contemporary of the late Peter D. Collins, and was known and respected everywhere in the tobacco trade of this city. As may be inferred from his age and family connections, his identification with the tobacco interests of New York was of long duration, and though not prominent, was always noteworthy and praiseworthy.

THOMAS MASSESE AND JNO. W. LEWIS, JR.
Our Richmond correspondent writes: "The death of Richmond has lost by death two young members, Thomas Masse, a leaf dealer, and Jno. W. Lewis, Jr., who was there was none more deservedly beloved and popular. The latter was a highly esteemed employee of Messrs. Charles Watkins & Co., and so closely identified with the trade that the Board of Managers passed special feeling resolutions on his death."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

Cigars and che-	Dec. 1886.	Dec. 1887.
Cigars.....	\$921,008 75	\$946,573 41
Cheques.....	40,008 03	63,724 42
Total.....	\$961,016 78	\$1,010,297 83
Special Tax:		
Manufs of cigars	898 00	897 25
Snuff.....	39,954 08	43,654 14
Tobacco, manuf. 1,132,297 01		1,421,309 77
Dealers in leaf tobacco, not over 25,000 lbs.	158 99	266 18
Dealers in leaf	758 50	861 50
Retail dealers in leaf	208 34	....
Dealers in manuf.	14,484 72	15,114 61
Manufs of tobacco	29 50	18 00
Pedlers of tobacco	232 65	132 25

Total.....\$2,150,036 57 \$2,498,481 53
The total collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$2,443,608, being an increase of \$4,940,104 over the collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. There was an increase on each of the principal objects of taxation as follows: On spirits, \$2,498,481; on tobacco, \$1,448,615; on fermented liquors, \$996,130; and on oleomargarine, \$61,677.

WHAT MANUFACTURERS ARE DOING.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Jan. 24.
EDITOR TOBACCO LEAF.
I note in your issue of the 21st inst., under the heading of "What Manufacturers are Doing," that the per cent. of increase in 1887 over 1886 in the output of plug made by St. Louis manufacturers is 30 per cent. Now, Middletown far exceeds that with only 12 per cent. increase. The following figures will show:—Total tax paid during year 1886, \$826,023.32, representing 10,355,273 lbs.; amount paid during 1887, \$1,275,765.88, representing 15,947,073 lbs. Excess 1887 over 1886, 5,621,794 lbs., making an increase of 54 per cent. These figures are authentic, coming direct from the collector. If there is any other given point in the country that can beat the above, let them proclaim it.
I am also apprised of the fact that the P. J. Sorg Co. now ranks as the third institution in the manufacture and output of plug tobacco in the United States, which is phenomenal, and only the ninth year of the company's existence.

About the Cigarmakers, Strikes, Machines, etc.

STRIKES ORDERED.
BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 21.—The voting closed this afternoon on the application of 443 New York cigarmakers to strike, and President Strasser said to-night that only two of the 260 unions objected. This number is additional to the 600 who recently received permission. The application of 700 more New Yorkers to strike will be acted on next Tuesday. Mr. Strasser says he has no doubt about the success of the strike. He ridiculed the machine to make cigars, and said, "I saw the same thing twenty years ago. The cigars made with the machine were sold for \$8 a thousand, while the tax on them was \$6. The cigars were no good."

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

A number of union cigarmakers met Sunday, Jan. 22, at 85 Avenue D to start an agitation in favor of the abolition of the internal revenue tax on cigars. Joseph Vinea, who called the meeting to order, said that fully eight tenths of the cigarmakers regretted the action that the cigarmakers' convention at Binghamton had taken. The delegates at Binghamton expressed themselves as opposed to the abolition of the internal revenue tax on cigars. As matters stood now the cigarmaking industry was in the hands of monopolists. The tax was discharged from one factory he cannot find work in any other, and must wait until the manufacturer calls him back, or he finds himself compelled to work as a scab in a tenement house. If the tax on cigars were abolished the number of workmen in factories would be reduced 20 per cent., as the remainder would be able to start in business for themselves. The meeting was organized by electing Isidor Posner president, A. Simon vice-president, Harry Abrams and S. Jacobson secretaries. It was decided to call a mass meeting at Everett Hall at the end of this week, or early next, in order to petition Congress to remove the tax.
President Strasser has a chance to explain the Binghamton resolutions.

STRIKERS' WORK THIS WEEK.

The Cigarmakers' International Union caused a strike in two factories last Monday. As publicly reported, the Strike Committee first called at the factory of Kerbs & Spiess, at Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth street, where they had an interview with Mr. Kerbs and Mr. Haas, whom they asked to restore the old rates of wages. The employers replied that they would not, inasmuch as they had to compete with outside manufacturers, and had been doing a losing business during last year. They had only made 20,000,000 cigars against 37,000,000 the preceding year, and the workman must take his share. The committee then informed the employers that the shop would have to be struck, and they proceeded to call out the hands. They went out to the number of 400, all of them members of the International Union. As they were going out they were told that they need not ask for any more jobs, as the firm was going to teach girls how to make cigars on machines.
The committee then visited the factory of Jacoby & Bookman, which has both a regular factory and a tenement house shop, and also a cheap floor. The members of the firm refused to restore old rates of wages, and the employees, numbering 200, were called out. The union succeeded in calling out more cigarmakers from the factory of Ottenberg Brothers on Monday. Two policemen sent two of the pickets, and Capt. Clinchy arrested Barney Davis, secretary of the Strike Committee, and took the prisoners to the Yorkville Police Court. There Justice Murray reprimanded them, and told them that if they annoyed the Messrs. Ottenberg again he would have to hold them. The prisoners declared that they had done nothing to Ottenberg, and that their right to picket a factory on strike had already been recognized by the courts. Justice Murray again reprimanded them and then dismissed the case. The strikers intend to picket the factory as close as ever and to make another test case in the courts.
The workmen at Kimball & Crouse's factory have returned to their places at former rates.
The cigarmaking machines.
The manufacturers are firmly resolved to employ machines for making some of their

cigars, rather than submit to further dictation from their employees, and will immediately do so if the strikes continue.

Mr. Strasser, as above quoted, ridicules the idea of making cigars by machinery, but in referring to the cigar machine of twenty years ago he seems to shut his eyes to the fact that there are now five or six very satisfactory cigarmaking machines in operation.

Here is a list of successful machines that are believed to be capable of making manufacturers entirely independent of journeyman cigarmakers:
"Progress Bunching Machine," for scraps; "Boehm Bunching Machine," for long fillers; "Stripping Machine Company," for stripping and long filler machine; "Williams' Suction Machine," for rolling; "Schmaltz Machine," for rolling; "Hammerstein's Machine," for rolling.
From this it will be seen that from the stripping of the leaf to the making of the perfect cigar, excellent machinery has been devised. Many manufacturers, dealers and consumers are of the opinion that good machine-made cigars are better than the average hand-made cigars.

MOVEMENT FOR THE USE OF MACHINES.

On Sunday last a meeting of several large cigar manufacturers was held at the house of Mr. Foster, of Foster, Hilson & Co., and \$500,000 was subscribed by Foster, Hilson & Co., Levy Brothers, McCoy & Co., Wertheim & Schiffer, Kerbs & Spiess and Sutor & Newmark to further the interests of a cigarmaking machine and use it in their factories. It is said that the machine they have in view can turn out 1,000 cigars at a cost of \$1, while the cost of having them made by hand varied from \$4 to \$10. A syndicate of twelve large manufacturers is formed for the use of this particular machine.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

SENATE, Monday, Jan. 23.—Mr. Frye, of Maine, in his high protective tariff speech, said: "The only way to reduce the revenue through the tariff was to put everything possible on the free list or to put on a prohibitory tariff. His suggestion for getting rid of the surplus was the repeal of all internal revenue taxes. If that would cut off more than could be spared, then the tax on tobacco and spirits used in the arts and manufactures might be repealed. He then put on the free list every foreign production that did not compete with a similar successful production here. That would include sugar, and the Senator wanted to see that on the free list, with a provision that it should not apply in the case of any country discriminating against the United States with a bounty to American sugar makers. If the repeal of the sugar tax cut off too much revenue, then he would cut the tax down one-half. Mr. Frye closed his speech with the assertion that the method of the President and Secretary of the Treasury would destroy the tariff, and consequently bring untold evils upon the country. His speech was the first made in the Senate at this session which drew applause from the galleries, and for the first time since he has been the presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls failed to rebuke the persons who applauded.
Mr. Ways and Messrs. Committee are working upon the tariff bill in a systematic way. They have divided the schedules among them, and, having made the proposed changes individually, discuss them in gatherings of the entire majority. It is probable that the bill will not, as at one time proposed, entirely abolish the tobacco tax, but that, upon the suggestion of some of the tobacco men, the tax will be reduced.
The House Judiciary Committee, Tuesday, unanimously approved and will report to the House favorably a substitute for Mr. Henderson's bill to amend the internal revenue laws. In its present shape the bill abolishes all military penalties for infractions of the revenue laws, and confers on the courts discretion in the imposition of punishment within the limit fixed by statute.
There was a large caucus of members of Congress from Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia Wednesday morning in the room of the Ways and Means Committee. The gentlemen who attended it discussed with great freedom and animation the reports of several of their number to the effect that they had made efforts to induce Agricultural Commissioner Colman to dismiss Statistician Dodge of the Agricultural Bureau, but without success. There were complaints from Mr. Hatch of Missouri that he had done his utmost to have Mr. Dodge dropped, but he obtained the impression that Dodge was protected by powerful influence, not Democratic, and that he had come to be considered indispensable. If that was the case he favored dropping out of the Appropriation bill the item for the salary of the Statistical Bureau until the Democrats could educate a man to take this indispensable person's place. There was a disposition to constrain Mr. Colman to dispense with other "holdover" employees in the same way—by failure to appropriate for their salaries. The tobacco States men are particularly opposed to Mr. Dodge for the reason that he attended to the tobacco crop reports magnified the tobacco yield and knocked down the price. A committee of five members was appointed to wait upon Mr. Colman and request him once more to dismiss Mr. Dodge, without taking the trouble to give reasons for his dismissal. If he again refuses to let him go the committee will take the matter before the President and ask him to appoint some one in Dodge's place.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

The Quaker City has proved very attractive the past week to a number of leaf dealers of New York; so much so that the genial broker, Mr. H. G. Vetterlein, has been kept on the street very steadily, and if smiling countenances are any indications of success, seller and broker have had excellent luck. The tobacco trade of Philadelphia seems to be picking themselves up on public record as in favor of a total abrogation of the tobacco tax. What they want is an open field and fair play.
Mr. Julius S. Carr, of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company of North Carolina, could be seen on the streets this week in his usual cheerful mood. He reports trade O. K., but claims prices must advance ere long.
Teller Bros. received a shipment of 68 bales of their special brand of Havana tobacco, via steamer City of Washington, direct from Cuba.
If you want to be warmed up and pleased this cold weather, look in at L. Bremer's Sons and notice how regularly goods move in and out of store. No wonder, every article is there.
Gumpert Bros., fine cigar manufacturers, are delighted with the change of location to Chestnut street, below Eighth.
Apprentices now reign supreme, for Philadelphia chawers masticate "Happy Thought," while smokers regale themselves with the brand of "Happy Man" cigars.
Gallantly do the firm of G. Burghard & Co., 238 North Third street, push forward their leaf interest.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The Tobacco Board of Trade, at their annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Wm. A. Boyd, president; Jos. B. Stafford, vice-president; Wm. H. Myers, treasurer; R. Stewart, secretary; Geo. Wagner, L. H. Neudecker, Charles Becker, Ed. Wischmeyer, Geo. F. Kooke, managers.
Messrs. Marburg Bros. have bought the business of H. Wilkens & Co., tobacco manufacturers, of this city, and will continue to put up all their brands. The business will be run in the name of H. Wilkens & Co. at the old stand until Marburg Bros. get into their new large factory, when it will be transferred to the name of Marburg Bros.
Mr. E. Schmeisser, of G. W. Gail & Ax, has been coming to his house for some two weeks, suffering with rheumatism. His many friends will be glad to hear that he is now improving and expects to be at his desk again shortly.

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 27.

Western Leaf.—The reported sales amount to about 500 hogsheads, 300 of which for export. The situation is essentially unchanged. Large lines have not been called for, possibly because the advance reported by us last week, and which is still firmly maintained, acts as a deterrent, and possibly because shippers are awaiting the arrival of vessels that are to take abroad goods already purchased by them. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain the past week has been less active than its immediate predecessors, but it has shown no abatement in the attitude of holders. Steam is up, it is gauged at a safe pressure, and seems likely to remain so, and the only suggestion offered to us by an experienced and trustworthy engineer, is to open the valves gradually between now and spring for further extension, and calmly await the issue.

For the week just ended E. A. Stoppel, tobacco broker, 24 Beaver street, reports as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Week.	Month.
hhd.	hhd.	hhd.
Virginia.....	395	1,496
New Orleans.....	....	....
Baltimore.....	331	....
Western.....	630	2,206
Total.....	1,025	4,033
Exports.....	782	5,684

Quotations.

Light Leaf:	Heavy Leaf:
Lugs..... 4 1/2 @ 7	Lugs..... 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Common..... 6 @ 8	Common..... 6 @ 7 1/2
Medium..... 7 1/2 @ 11	Medium..... 8 @ 9 1/2
Good..... 9 @ 14	Good..... 10 @ 11 1/2
Fine..... 10 1/2 @ 17	Fine..... 11 1/2 @ 13
Selections..... none.	Selections..... 13 @ 16

Virginia Leaf.—Some few sales made in a retail way of smokers and cutters. New cutters are selling very high in the South, owing to the increase of the consumption of cigarettes. There is not more than enough of this style of tobacco raised than will supply the demand. Other grades of Virginia are selling low.

Quotations.

Dark.	Dark.
Com. lugs..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Com. leaf..... 7 @ 8
Good lugs..... 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	Good leaf..... 8 @ 10 1/2
Fine leaf..... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	

Cigar Leaf.—Again we must report a rather dull week, with very few out of town buyers. High figures for suitable wrappers and difficulty in shipping goods on account of severe weather here and in all Eastern and Western States, have retarded business. Many small lots, which foot up a fine aggregate, were sold. One of the leading houses in this market had a busy week, but this was an exception. The great failure of M. & E. Salomon was a feature of the week, and possibly had the effect to cause our leaf dealers, in their anxiety to hear the latest news, to forget to hunt for buyers. Buying in the tobacco sections has partly subsided. In the Connecticut Valley it has come to almost a standstill, and the bulk of the 1887 crop is in farmers' hands. We hear that the severe weather in New York State, Pennsylvania, and especially in Wisconsin, has temporarily stopped buying there.
Messrs. J. S. Gans' Son & Co., brokers, 131 Water Street, report to the TOBACCO LEAF as follows:—This week has been rather a dull one. Total sales, 1,470 cases, of which—
400 cs. 1886 Pennsylvania..... 10 @ 15
230 cs. 1886 Pennsylvania..... 9 @ 14 1/2
200 cs. 1886 Virginia..... 8 @ 10
200 cs. 1886 New England..... 12 @ 16
150 cs. 1886 N. Eng. Hav. Seed..... 10 @ 30
140 cs. 1886 State Havana..... 13 @ 20
150 cs. Sundries..... 7 @ 28
Divided as follows:—
To manufacturers..... 630 cases
To city trade..... 470 " "
To out of town..... 470 "

T. L.

Havana.—Fillers sold to the extent of 600 bales, at 65c to \$1.10. Reports from Havana state that the market there is quiet.
Quotations.—(Wholesale Prices).
Havana Fillers.—Very common 60 to 70
Common..... 75 to 85
Good to med..... 85 to 95
Med. to fine..... 95 to 105
Fine..... 105 to 115
Superior..... 115 to 125
Yara—I and II cuts assorted..... 65 to 70
II cuts..... 75 to 85
Sumatra.—A better business has been done this week, though the market is still void of activity. The sales made approximate 400 bales at \$1.45 to \$1.75.
Plug.—There is no hint of particular interest to report. The past week has only been moderately active. With the jobbers stocks have increased somewhat, and a few jobs lots are now offering. The exports were 38,902 pounds.
Brights.—Quotations.
Navy 45, 55, 65, 75, 85..... 20 to 30
4 1/2 lbs. 10s and Pocket Pieces..... 20 to 30
4-inch light-pressed..... 30 to 50
Gold Bars..... 30 to 50
6 and 12-inch twist..... 25 to 40
Blacks.
10s, 12s, 14 lbs..... 17 to 20 to 25
Navy 45, 55, 65, 75, 85..... 17 to 20 to 25
Navy 10s or Pocket Pieces..... 18 to 25
Negrohead twist..... 23 to 30
Smoking.—Demand about as usual.
Cigars.—Business interrupted but satisfactory, all things considered.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The following receipts were received at the port of New York during the week ending Jan. 27:—
By the Erie Railroad.—Polard, Pettus & Co. 83 hhd.; J. H. Moore & Co. 103 hhd.; M. Pappenhimer & Co. 14; H. Siebert 17; Hirsch & Co. 9 pkgs; order 115 hhd.
By the Hudson River Railroad.—W. B. Dorch 4 hhd.; H. Siebert 1; F. Schult 51 cs leaf; Havermeiers & Vigilius 31 do; S. Ashman 50 hhd; 523 pkgs.
By the Pennsylvania Railroad.—C. Langenbach 19 cs leaf; F. Hoffman 1 do; E. Bach & Son 36; N. Lachembach & Co. 2; Schroeder & Bon 1; A. Cohn & Co. 2; L. Sylvester, Son & Co. 2; E. Spingard & Co. 45; J. Loeb & Co. 19; Pulver, Dickson & Co. 15; M. Hirsch & Son 8; E. G. Friend & Co. 6 do; H. Koening & Co. 3 do; 2 do; F. H. Leggett & Co. 4 cs cigars; P. H. Cook 1 do; C. Burkhalter & Co. 2 cs; E. New 1; A. Worms & Co. 1; Kohn Bros & Co. 1; Martinez & Co. 1; Miller & Co. 2; R. Schriber 2; G. W. McGuigan 1; T. Waller & Co. 1; Schwarz 1; W. H. Fischer 1; J. Lesser 1; W. D. Healey 1; order 25 hhd; 303 pkgs, 4 cs cigars, 1 do leaf; Martin & Broadhurst 10 cs mfd, 100 bales smkg.
By the New York and New Haven Transportation Line.—Foster, Hilson & Co. 2 cs leaf; Havermeiers & Vigilius 9 do; Wm. Eggert & Co. 59; A. Arnes 4; F. Schult 13; J. B. Day & Co. 2; Gans Bros & Rosenthal 17; A. Blumlein & Co. 1; E. Bach & Son 2; S. Joseph & Co. 16; T. H. Hall 3; H. Siebert 1; F. Schult 10 cs leaf.
By the Old Dominion Steamship Line.—Wajzen, Toel & Co. 24 hhd; John Miller 31 do; R. H. Arkenbush 28; G. A. Conrad 3; Pollard, Pettus & Co. 14; Monopole Tobacco Works 3; H. Moore & Co. 1; Kleinberg & Co. 2; H. Smith & Co. 40 hhd; 20 cs, 4 cs smkg; 237 do leaf, 33 pkgs leaf, 3 cs cigarettes; J. D. Kelly, Jr. 49 hhd, 55 cs mfd; F. E. Owen 7 hhd, 1 bx samples; A. Meyer & Co. 10 do, 1 do; P. Wright & Sons 69 hhd; W. Duke, Son & Co.

19 hhd, 20 cs smkg, 12 do cigarettes; Thompson, Moore & Co. 1 cs smkg; 34 do mfd; 356 hhd; 98 cs do; F. H. Leggett & Co. 60 cs smkg, 40 cs mfd; J. H. Mayo 24 cs mfd; Gilbert Lloyd 40 cs mfd; Mailier & Quereau 100 do; Wise & Bendheim 5 cs mfd, 60 do, 142 cs mfd; Martin & Broadhurst 5 cs mfd, 50 hhd; 100 1/2 hhd; 2 cs smkg; Jos. D. Evans & Co. 16 cs mfd, 1/2 hhd; Jas. M. Gardner 10 hhd mfd; R. C. Williams & Co. 25 1/2 hhd; Carhart Bros 50 do; Leopold Miller & Son 118 cs smkg; H. Mayor 50 do; Wagner, Kellam & Co. 16; Robert & Haydon 3; C. Burkhalter & Co. 1; Sharp, Taylor & Perkins 40; J. J. Grogan 30; P. H. Drake & Co. 1; Allen & Ginter 9 do, 11 cs cigarettes; Park & Tilford 4 cs cigarettes; order 17 cs, 190 cs smkg, 4 bales do, 353 cs mfd, 38 cs do, 10 1/2 hhd; 15 1/2 hhd; 220 1/2 hhd; 40 1/2 hhd; 57 cs do, 30 bx pipes, 1 grate pipe stems, 46 cs cigarettes, 14 pkgs leaf.
By the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.—H. P. Johnson 45 cs smkg; Bennett, Sloan & Co. 1 do; E. R. Mead, Jr. & Co.

Coastwise from Key West.—W. E. McDowell & Co. 4 cs cigars; Banghart Bros 1 do; Max Marx & Co. 25; C. M. McLain 1; Rothenberg & Schloss 1; H. May & Bro 1; D. L. Trujillo & Sons 4; M. J. Garvin 2; G. W. Lines 1; Jefferys & Co. 1; E. H. Gato 3; Reed & Alpa 4; Stratton & Watt 3; H. B. Butler & Co. 6; Rodriguez & Co. 38; S. S. Pierce & Co. 1; Best, Russell & Co. 8; Berry, Wisner, Lohman & Co. 3; M. Somborn 1; Estabrook & Eaton 2; Shoff & Leightner 1; Leopold Miller & Son 34; Fleck & Co. 1; Greenhall & Co. 10; S. Seips 2; E. H. Moore 2; E. H. W. 3; E. Cartaya & Co. 4; J. L. Semon & Co. 1; H. R. Kelly & Co. 18; N. B. Manning 4; R. C. Laughery 1; Bushnet Mercantile Co. 1; B. Diaz & Co. 1; Moon & Mosely 1; Bendheim Bros & Co. 8; Esberg, Bachman & Co. 39; M. Bernard 1; P. F. Keenan 1; Shuman, Lachman & Co. 8; D. Osborn & Co. 2; Fred Dant & Co. 1; I. Reinitz 10; P. Polaski & Co. 36; F. H. Leggett & Co. 2; Feder Bros 1; O. Rosenberg 1; M. Barranco & Co. 7; J. W. Watkins 2; Siebenhaar, Meyerfeld & Co. 2; Celestino Palacio & Co. 51 do, 17 bales scraps; J. Ellinger & Co. 42 do, 6 do; G. Alces 20 do, 6 do; Seidenberg & Co. 36 do, 9 do; Baker & Du Bois 18 do, 2 bags do; J. S. Molins 5 bales scraps; G. W. Van Slyke & Co. 3 do; Wertheim & Schiffer 5; C. W. Nichols 3; G. W. Nichols 3; C. A. Rapelye 1 pkgs cigars; P. & J. Frank 1 bale cuttings, 2 cs cigars; J. Pascholi 1 cs cigars.
Coastwise from Tampa.—Sanchez & Hays 18 cs cigars, 5 bales tobacco.

IMPORTS.

The arrivals at the port of New York from foreign ports for the week included the following consignments:—
Amsterdam.—E. Rosenwald & Bro 14 bales Sumatra; S. Auerbach & Co. 165 do; F. Schult 28; order 523; Schroeder & Bon 1 cs do.
Bremen.—F. Schult 30 bales leaf tobacco.
Laghu.—Laghu.—Tobacco.—F. Garcia, Bro & Co. 337 bales; Sartorius & Co. 103 do; F. Schult 104; Vega, Morton & Co. 172; E. Hoffman & Son 77; M. Stachelberg & Co. 23; Schroeder & Bon 8; Cohn & Leopold 37; Stratton & Watt 34; Adams & Co. 74; Auerbach & Co. 37; Carl Upmann 8; Weil & Co. 637; Luzano, Pendas & Co. 20; S. Rossin & Son 88; A. Engelberg & Co. 37; Landman & Bernheimer 143; J. Bernheim & Son 94; F. Miranda & Co. 120; S. Agut & Sons 9; G. Varona 107; J. E. Ward & Co. 238; J. Kuttner 60; order 178; Cadenas & Co. 1; G. Amisack & Co. 4 bbls cuttings; F. Alexandre & Sons 5 bales picadura, 1 cs do. Cigars.—Carl Upmann 6 cs; Stratton & Watt 9; H. R. Kelly & Co. 4; Sanchez & Hays 2; C. Erdt 1; Pury & Nicholas 3; G. Amisack & Co. 1; Defiance Cigar Mfg Co. 2; P. & J. Frank 9; M. Somborn 4; H. Struss 10; M. E. McDowell & Co. 17; C. B. Perkins 3; Esberg, Bachman & Co. 10; W. E. Barnett 2; Wagner & Kellam 1; S. Agut & Sons 7; W. H. H. 1; H. W. 1; J. Michaels & Lindemann 3; Max Marx & Co. 5; G. W. Faber 3; Park & Tilford 56; Acker, Merrall & Condit 48; order 122; Lyon & Co. 1; Hymen Bros 6; Cadenas & Co. 11 bbls cigarettes; Jose A. Del Valle 4; Jose S. Molins 3; G. A. Amisack & Co. 1 cs cigarette paper; F. Alexandre & Sons 8 cs cigarettes, 5 bags picadura.

EXPORTS.

From the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 27, 1888, were as follows:—
Amsterdam.—68 cs, 192 bales.
Antwerp.—27 hhd.
Argentine Republic.—35 pkgs (5,760 lbs) mfd.
British India.—39 pkgs (10,345 lbs) mfd.
British India.—13 pkgs (3,640 lbs) mfd.
British Possessions in Africa.—1 pkg (100 lbs) mfd.
British Honduras.—1 bale, 15 cs (400 lbs) mfd.
British West Indies.—4 hhd, 1 cs, 8 bales, 92 pkgs (12,850 lbs) mfd.
Canada.—231 hhd, 918 cs, 371 bales.
Central America.—38 bales, 9 pkgs (1,295 lbs) mfd.
Cuba.—56 pkgs (8,995 lbs) mfd.
Danish West Indies.—3 hhd.
Dutch India.—32 bales, 9 pkgs (1,648 lbs) mfd.
Ecuador.—1 pkg (80 lbs) mfd.
French West Indies.—13 hhd.
Hamburg.—58 hhd, 40 bales, 12 pkgs (2,035 lbs) mfd.
Havre.—370 hhd.
Hayti.—10 hhd, 4 cs, 14 bales.
London.—55 hhd, 1 bale, 1 pkg (96 lbs) mfd.
Malta.—35 pkgs (4,000 lbs) mfd.
New Zealand.—60 pkgs (10,512 lbs) mfd.
Panama.—17 hhd, 77 cs.
U. S. of Colombia.—275 bales, 88 pkgs (9,206 lbs) mfd.
Venezuela.—40 bales, 69 pkgs (9,340 lbs) mfd.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1888, TO JAN. 27, 1888.

	Hhd.	Cases.	Bales.	Lbs mfd.
Africa.....	13	1	....	750
Amsterdam.....	10	83	202	500
Antwerp.....	38	....	4	320
Australia.....	....	....	....	293,750
Bremen.....	1,046	2,101	635	....
British N. A. Col.....	....	....	....	9,549
Canada.....	....	....	....	326
Central America.....	....	....	....	114
Cuba.....	....	....	....	6,692
Danish West Indies.....	....	....	....	1,700
Ecuador.....	....	....	....	9,342
East Indies.....	....	....	....	....
France.....	1,478	....	....	....
Gibraltar.....	18	1,040	....	15,433
Germany.....	....	....	....	13,545
Hamburg.....	116	334	40	15,059
Italy.....	1,730	....	....	....
Liverpool.....	77	....	....	6,149
London.....	148	226	1	25,862
Malta.....	....	....	....	....
Mexico.....	....	....	....	12,850
New Zealand, etc.....	....	....	....	1,275
Portugal.....	....	....	....	72,549
Sanchez & Hays.....	....	....	....	....
Sandwich Islands.....	....	....	....	....
Spain.....	500	....	....	....
Sweden & Norway.....	10	3	807	85,183
Switzerland.....	....	....	....	117
Various ports.....	76	....	....	113,609
Total.....	5,679	3,909	2,390	624,773

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24.

Messrs. A. J. Clark & Bro., Tobacco Brokers, report to the TOBACCO LEAF:—Receipts are still small, as the weather has been unfavorable for pruning the new crop. The sales for the week ending 14 days were 445 hhd. The market was strong for all

Baltimore Manufacturers on the Tobacco Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. A delegation of tobacco manufacturers, representing the Baltimore tobacco trade, and composed of Messrs. William A. Boyd, B. Baron, Robert Stewart, George E. Wagner and L. H. Knepper, visited Washington to advocate the repeal of the revenue tax on all tobacco before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Neudecker introduced the gentlemen to Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, a member of the committee, and chairman of the sub-committee on Internal Revenue. The committee was not in session, but the gentlemen had a very pleasant informal discussion of the tobacco tax. Mr. Neudecker explained at some length the hardship which the present tax worked upon the farmer, the small manufacturer and the consumer. The abolition of the tax would, by reducing the demand and stimulating the growing of tobacco by the farmer. The moderate manufacturer would be freed from all the present restrictions and serious hindrances of bond, separate manufactory and other outlays, which do not affect the large manufacturer very seriously, owing to the large capital which he commands, but which almost disastrously cripples the small factor whose capital is not unlimited. The consumer would be most benefited. It is the consumer, after all, who pays the tax. Mr. Neudecker showed that while the revenue amounts to thirty millions a year, the rules and regulations of the tobacco tax about another thirty, and the profits about thirty, so that there are really ninety millions paid. Of the consumers of tobacco in its various forms at least ninety per cent. are the poorer classes, so that eighty millions of dollars are paid every year by the men earning \$1 and \$2 a day, the very men who are least able to bear the burden of the Government's protection. To illustrate, Mr. Neudecker stated that a pound of the cheapest tobacco costs forty cents. Without the tax the tobacco would cost fifteen cents. The tax on one pound is eight cents, but the cost of collecting these eight cents finally figures up to seventeen cents, which makes the pound of fifteen-cent tobacco cost forty cents. An ordinary cigar costs now two and a half cents, but is worth only one cent. In other words, it costs the Government three dollars to collect one dollar, and the consumers of tobacco are annually paying ninety millions to the Government for the privilege of smoking.

Mr. Baron said there are paid out now one thousand dollars every day for the paper used as wrappers for the paper cigarette. This is because the Government tax requires that a thousand cigarettes shall not weigh more than three pounds without additional taxation. For this reason manufacturers cannot use the native tobacco leaf for wrappers, but are compelled to employ a paper which is brought from France. The abolition of the tobacco tax would enable cigarette manufacturers to discard the paper wrapper and use a tobacco wrapper, making a far better cigarette than the one now in present rank, noxious nuisance. Instead of sending a thousand dollars a day to France, that money would be distributed among our tobacco farmers. No man would want a paper wrapper, and so the present wholesale, some, malodorous pest would be crowded out of the world. The tobacco leaf, under the present tax, then, apart from the benefit it would confer on the grower, the manufacturer and the consumer, would be to all the rest of the people an act of broad-gauge philanthropy.

Mr. Robert Stewart discussed the question from another and equally interesting standpoint. He pointed out the present tax laws tended to the formation of tobacco trusts. A syndicate of big Louisville tobacco manufacturing firms have this year cornered the entire crop of Burley tobacco leaf in Kentucky. They will sell to smaller manufacturers at their own price, and under contract to the larger manufacturer at only the price that the syndicate will set. This, Mr. Stewart claimed, was the result of a system whereby the wealthy corporation never felt the burden which the Government imposed, but which, on manufacturers of limited capital and resources, was almost totally oppressive. He also showed that the export trade in manufactured tobacco had been completely killed. Vessels coming to American ports cannot afford to wait for the manufactured tobacco until a dealer orders it from the big factories; and dealers, on the other hand, cannot afford to keep stock on hand for such emergencies, because all the export trade is in the hands of the few large manufacturers, and the difficulties and formalities attending the recovery of the rebate on such stamped goods when exported are too numerous and too discouraging to warrant any dealer in seeking an export trade.

Messrs. Boyd and Wagner also brought forward arguments in favor of the repeal of the tax. In answer to a question regarding his bill, Mr. McMillen stated that he would scarcely press the bill he had introduced, inasmuch as his principal purpose in bringing forward had been to start preliminary discussion. The delegation inferred from all Mr. McMillen's conversation that the Tariff bill to be brought out by the committee, the tobacco tax would be abolished, and that the Southern members of the committee would refuse their concurrence to any bill which did not abolish that tax. Congressman Kayner was present during the discussion and other committee members called him away. The delegation was disappointed, as they were shown the usual courtesies by Mr. Rusk. They left this afternoon, but will return several times pending the discussion of tobacco tariff matters.—Baltimore American, Jan. 24.

Yearly Statement of the Baltimore Tobacco Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19, 1888. The market for Maryland was rather dull early in the year, but soon became more active by purchases for exportation, and the French contract, at advancing prices, until June 10, when this contract was awarded. After that date there was a decline of fully 10c per lb on French sorts, which continued to the near end of the year. Other grades were more or less affected by the course of the market, but not to the extent as the French style. Towards the end of the year there was a better demand apparent, at advancing figures for all grades of quality and color, of which the stock in first hands is nearly exhausted. The 1886 crop, amounting to about 35,000 hds, was rather a desirable one, as a whole, showing good color and quality; while the 1887 crop, being in quantity about the same as the 1886 crop, shows a lack of color as well as a deficiency in body. New ground leaves, which were dull at first, were, toward the close of the year, taken at fair prices, particularly the better grades. The market for Ohio opened in January, 1887, with a large stock in first hands, of which only small quantities for export and home consumption were sold during the first five months of the year. Early in June the small planting of the new crop in the West generally, together with the poor stand in consequence of the drought, made buyers more anxious, and liberal sales were made, particularly of fired sorts, though at low prices. The continued advance of Kentucky Burleys soon brought home manufacturers forward, and prices gradually advanced on all air-cured grades and others as could be used as substitutes. The absence of a French or Italian contract prevented stocks from being diminished, and the season closes with a stock of some 9,000 hds in factors' hands, comprising only fired and fired mixed tobaccos. Spangled and yellow descriptions were in moderate demand throughout the season at unchanged prices.

The 1886 crop amounted to some 16,000 hds, while the 1887 crop is estimated at about 4,000 hds, more than half of which is air-cured. The business in Kentucky and Virginia tobaccos is principally done by Western and Southern samples, and the receipts and transactions of such do not appear, except

to a small extent, in our statement of stock, etc.

ANNUAL TOBACCO STATEMENT.	
Jan. 1, 1887—Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared.....	Hds. 25,271
Domestic in 1887.....	Hds. 14,639
Maryland tobacco.....	37,064
Ohio tobacco.....	14,639
Virginia and Kentucky tobacco.....	144
Direct shipment of Maryland and Ohio tobacco.....	Hds. 75,118
To Bremen.....	6,897
Holland.....	13,349
France.....	175
England.....	7,727
Shipment via New York:—	
To Holland.....	3,346
France.....	380
North of Europe.....	493
Shipped coastwise for home consumption.....	898
Baltimore manufacturers.....	3,160
Repackers.....	1,233
Reinspected:—	
Maryland.....	3,098
Ohio.....	876
Shipments Virginia and Kentucky of Baltimore inspection.....	490
Jan. 1, 1888—Stock in warehouse and on shipboard not cleared.....	46,938
	38,180

Annual Report of the Tobacco Trade at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, December 31, 1887.

EDITOR TOBACCO LEAF.—The tobacco trade in our market during the year 1887 was again a very important one. The first place belongs, as is always the case, to the large Sumatra, particularly of which we have given in our report of November 8, to be found in your esteemed paper of November 26. Sumatra produced 138,643 bales, which, excepting 771 bales, all sold at the price of nearly 150 cents round. Of this quantity about 35,000 bales found their way to the United States, the bulk of the crop was for Germany. Although here and there tobaccos came forward more or less flimsy, missing the necessary strength, only to be sold at a lower figure, in general the 1886 crop can be said to have succeeded well. Brown and light-brown equal colors were pretty well represented, also ripe and light handling qualities. The weather burning, in general, was not one of the principal profits. This fault may be attributed to the over-abundant rains.

From received reports it is learned that the 1887 crop will not be as large as its predecessor. In May the quality counterbalanced the smaller quantity. The second place in our market is taken by the Java tobacco. The 1886 crop produced nearly the same quantity of bales as the 1885. About 106,000 bales of it sold at 37 cents round, making a value of about 7,000,000 guilders. Of this quantity 63,000 bales were imported at Amsterdam, and 43,000 bales at Rotterdam. The proportion of leaf suitable for cigar purposes to "crosch" (the latter for the greater part only fit for cuttings), was a little more favorable. For parcels containing suitable tobaccos for wrappers, mostly produced by the district Bezeeki, firm prices have been paid, with strong competition, principally from home merchants. Good, clean, ripe and light handling kinds found a good reception. The bulk of the crop, however, was of middling to poor quality and sold only at low figures.

From the 1887 crop we received, both here and in Rotterdam, nearly 24,000 bales; and already about 14,000 bales, consisting mostly in the Java tobacco, have been sold. The quality was good, and the color and texture were of a fine figure. The bulk of the crop, however, was of middling to poor quality and sold only at low figures.

Judging by what has already come to hand in the market, the 1886 crop cannot be said to have been a success. The expectation cannot be great for further importations. Reports from Bezeeki are more favorable for leaf tobacco. From Borneo we received a lot of 27 bales, mentioned already in our report of November 8. Bajan produced 297 bales of very good quality, nice color and good texture, and sold at a figure of 75 cents. This result may induce the planters to continue in this way, and we trust it is the beginning of a large and profitable cultivation.

We received from the island of Ceylon its first tobacco, being of good quality and texture. It was in a small lot, and had suffered very likely by too dry weather, answered not at all to expectations. In all, 107 bales were in our market, fetching about 50 cents round. From Japan were imported 1,000 bales. The quality in general is very poor and disliked by our manufacturers. For this reason it is feared that the market will not be so active as it was not yet 25 cents, gives certainly too great a loss to induce the planters to continue shipments to our port. In London this kind remains cheap, and likewise a good deal of the old crops are still in first hands. Celebes furnished us 95 bales of light and dingy colors, which fetched about 52 cents. From Manila the direct importations were of very little importance. What is seen of the 1887 crop consists of only 4s and 6s, which are only suitable for binders and fillers. Manila wrappers were not imported directly.

At the American Consulate, business here and in Rotterdam amounted to about 20,000 bales. Except a few parcels of better quality and nice color, the greater part consisted in low grades, only to sell at prices running from 10 to 15 cents.

To give a just statement of the importations and business in Maryland tobacco is impossible, the greater being imported by jobbers very much from their own retail. From time to time small lots from direct importation were brought in the market, and mostly only to sell at a loss, therefore the usual importers have no fancy at all for any more of this kind. Some parcels only could be realized in public sale at low prices. What is imported by our jobbers very likely can be estimated at about 4,000 or 4,500 hogheads. The 1886 crop was well liked by our home manufacturers, having color, leaf and some quality. A large part of the imported tobacco consisted of ordinary kinds. Although prices for the market have been very low in Baltimore during the whole year, it is for the present not so easy to sell them with a profit. According to received reports, a better demand can be expected.

What we have already seen of the new crop, ground leaves do not show the colors necessary for a ready sale.

About unfair sampling, i. e., not corresponding to the American samples, again complaints are made; also the difference in weights was many times noted. These faults are certainly not encouraging to the doing of business in this article here, and should be noted and corrected by the Baltimore trade.

Prices for Mason county being too high for our market, the imports of this kind, also of Kentucky and Virginia, are not worth while mentioning.

Stock in first hands on Dec. 31, 1887:—Sumatra crop, 1886..... 71 bales. Java crop, 1886..... 1,281 " Java crop, 1887..... 5,824 " Manila..... 565 " Turkey..... 1,500 " Maryland..... 401 hds.

Tendering you the compliments of the season, we remain

Respectfully yours,

SCHAEFF & VAN YKEN.

The Union Labels.

A suit that will be found of interest to all connected with the labor organizations, and especially the cigarmakers, was filed yesterday in the Law and Equity Court. It is by E. J. Powers, Louis J. Kieffer and Joseph H. Kieffer, on the one hand, and in behalf of all the other members of the Cigarmakers' Protective Union No. 32, and the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, against the Hetterman Bros. It grows out of the old differences between the latter firm and the local union, and is to test the right of the firm

to use the union labels on the boxes of cigars manufactured by them.—Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 21.

CURING THE 1887 CROP.

My non-wetting curing process for "new" tobacco has now been so thoroughly tested that all who have had a chance to try it are sure to be the greatest success of the age. I can take the 1887 tobacco as soon as it can be got into cases and in three months have it perfectly cured and ready for use for any purpose whatever. You can thus figure what time you can have 1887 leaf ready for sale. By the first of April, I can be ready, better very short time crop ever cured in two years time naturally, and I can guarantee that there will not be a tender leaf caused by the curing process. If you want your tobacco to turn out nice and sound and tough, do not wet it when you are getting it ready for the cases. All must, mould and tenderness is avoided by the curing process. The leaves are fully brought out, and a quality is reached that cannot be done any other way. After the cure is completed by my process the tobacco will keep in any climate just as long as you may wish. I am now in the new warehouses which have a storage capacity of 30 cases, so you can see that all the leaf you wish may be put in and cured. Every person handling new tobacco should send me enough cases of various kinds of leaf to thoroughly test the process. If one leaf merchant can have perfectly cured leaf ready for the manufacturer by the first of March or April, you do not want to be behind. I can guarantee that the tobacco grown will be perfectly cured before warm weather comes to harm it. My process is perfect because I make a perfect climate in which I place the tobacco, and keep it there until it is perfectly cured, and it cannot be cured or processed enough to harm the leaf. I guarantee that the tobacco will keep in any climate just as long as you may wish. I am now in the new warehouses which have a storage capacity of 30 cases, so you can see that all the leaf you wish may be put in and cured. 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AMERICAN EAGLE



FINE CUT.
LEOPOLD MILLER & SON
155 Chambers St.,
NEW YORK CITY,
Distributing Agts. for the East



AMERICAN EAGLE TOBACCO CO.

Manufacturers of the following celebrated Brands of Tobacco :

FINE CUTS, Packed in Pails,
Foil, Tin Boxes or Glass Jars.

SMOKINGS, Packed in Tin Foil, Paper,
Tin Boxes or Glass Jars.

AMERICAN EAGLE.

CAVENDISH SMOKING.

GRANULATED SMOKING.

LONG CUT SMOKING.

Gold Spray
National League
Crown of Delight
Cherry
Clipper
Plum
Oriental
Sun Rise
Dew Drop
Favorite
Invincible
Clever

Double Five,
Brook,
Clock,
Bargain.

Myrtle Navy,
Eagle,
Old Tar,
Universal Favorite,
Fawn,
Canada Mixture,
Lucky Cut Plug,
Bijah's Choice,
Brudder Ned,
Elk.

Stork,
Spray of Gold,
Morning Dew,
Lucky,
Club,
Dime Ram,
Detroit Mixtures,
Navy Clippings
Green Corn.

Home Comfort,
Jumbo,
Bull Frog,
Duke & Dandy,
Factory,
Best Oronoco,
Cable,
Present Use,
Spanish,
Wig Wag,
Chopper,
Old Hickory's Pride.



Smoking Tobacco

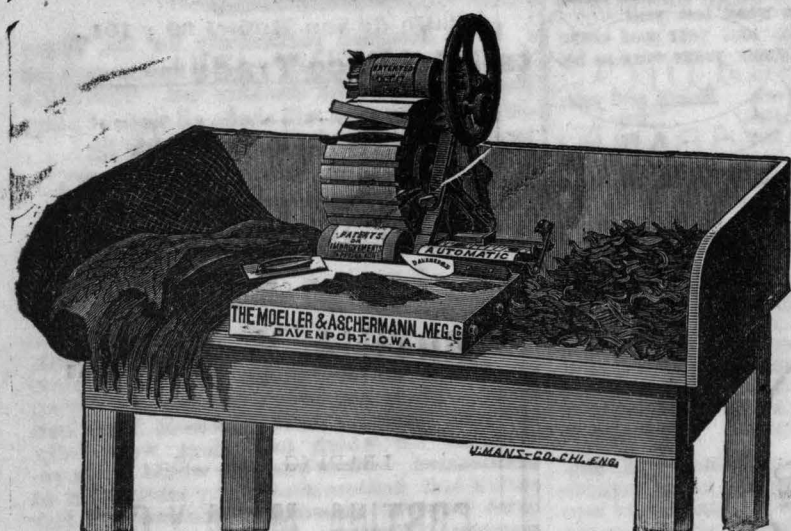
L. H. NEUDECKER,
Baltimore, Md.,
DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR
BALTIMORE AND VICINITY.



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MICHIGAN.

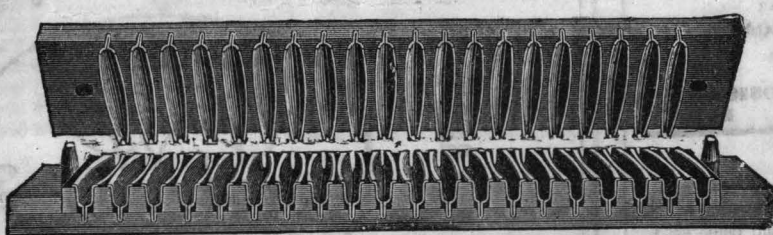
THE MOELLER & ASCHERMANN MFG. CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FLEXIBLE, CREASELESS CIGAR MOLDS AND SHAPERS.



CYLINDRICAL CIGAR SHAPER.

Cigar Makers' Supplies.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



FLEXIBLE, CREASELESS CIGAR MOLD.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

AGENTS—N. SHEDDEN & SON, 228 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia; AUG. BECK & CO., Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.; G. J. HELMERICH'S LEAF TOBACCO CO., St. Louis; WM. H. MEYER, 7 West Front Street, Cincinnati; ED. ASCHERMANN, Milwaukee; ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

DO YOU KNOW IT ALL? THEN DON'T READ THIS.

Would you like to make the best **FIVE CENT CIGAR** in this country and not use a single sprig of **HAVANA**, and yet make a far better cigar than half Havana and half Seed or Havana Seed would make, and save or make that much extra? You can do so if you will use my "casing" for wetting your Fillers. It is grand for Wrappers and Binders as well. **CHEAPER**, as well as better, than any other. This is the result of **TWENTY YEARS'** experience curing and sweating and improving tobacco. I will send you a five gallon trial order, with full directions, for the small sum of \$3.00. Do not say this cannot be done, but give it a fair trial. I guarantee satisfaction. Cannot leave the cigar. Is **NOT** a "box flavor." Address

CHAS. S. PHILIPS, 188 Pearl Street, New York.

The only successful curer and re-sweater of tobacco in the world. If you wish to do your own sweating and curing, send for large illustrated catalogue, free. By my latest process I perfectly cure and bring to fine quality and glossy colors without wetting the leaf, and thus avoid all danger of tender leaf. No matter how green, raw, uncured or fleshy the leaf may be, success guaranteed. The only process in existence that will do this.

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In giving your order, please say that you saw this Advertisement in the "Tobacco Leaf."

The International Tobacco Refrigerating Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.

E. M. CRAWFORD,
President.

DARIUS FERRY,
Vice-President.

M. OPPENHEIMER,
Treas. and Sec'y.



WAREHOUSES

AT

New York,

Lancaster, Pa.,

Edgerton, Wis.

MAIN OFFICE: 138 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

We call the attention of Tobacco growers, packers and manufacturers to the advantages derived from the use of our system of treating Tobacco.

First: The **ABSOLUTE** prevention of decay.
Second: The **UNIFORMITY** of color obtained, and the retention of lustre and life.

Third: The **GREATER** yield of wrappers, compared with tobacco of the same grade cured in the natural way.

We had in the last season over 7,000 cases, bales and hogsheds on storage under our Refrigerating System from different parties, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the superiority of tobacco treated under this system.

Tobacco consigned to **F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.** at the various points will receive proper attention.

HENRY FRIEDMAN,

IMPORTER OF

FINE

SUMATRA

AND PACKER OF

SEED LEAF

TOBACCOS,

152 Front Street, New York.

1189

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOX-MAKERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

By virtue of proprietary rights through registration to the Title

"SHE" for Cigars.

We herewith give due notice to all Cigar-Box Makers and Lithographers that we shall protect our rights.

Box and Label Makers who sell Boxes or Labels under the Brand and Title of

SHE

make themselves **LIABLE** and will be prosecuted as **CO-DEFENDANTS.**

POSITIVELY LAST NOTICE.

FOSTER, HILSON & CO., Manufacturers.

GRAND VUELTA ABAJO CIGAR FACTORY.

Manuel Lopez & Co.,



LEADING BRANDS:
"MANUEL LOPEZ & CO.," "VICTOR HUGO,"
"FLOR DE REMATES," "CELIA."
JULIUS HIRSCH,
 Sole Representative in the United States,
 42 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.

GRAND CIGAR FACTORY OF

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,

Estrella No. 133, Havana, Cuba.

LEADING BRANDS:
"EL ENGEL,"
"Flor de Manuel Rodriguez."

Selgas & Garcia,

Manufacturers of

HABANA CIGARS

Sitios 117 Havana, Cuba.

Leading Brands:—"La Estrella," "Flor de Selgas & Garcia," "La Rosita," "La Flor de Alfredo Selgas," "Para Todos," "La Felicia," "Flor de Inocencio Sanchez," and "Flor de Bianca."

Royal Cigar Factory,

"FIGARO"

DE CAPOTE, MORA & CO.,

Calle del Rayo No. 28, Havana, Cuba.

Leading Brands:
"Flor de Manrico," "Flor de Eduardo Castillo,"
"Union Club," "La Rosina," & "Champion."

FABRICA DE TABACOS.

"MIGNON"

COLMENARES & PRIETO,

Calle de San Rafael No. 115,

HABANA, CUBA.

Grand Hotel Pasaje,

Havana, Cuba.



The LARGEST and only FIRST-CLASS HOTEL on the Island of Cuba; situated in the best part of the city. Enlarged, improved, new sanitary arrangements, new management. Kept under American and European plans. Complete accommodation for strangers.

P. M. CASTRO & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS.

FELIX MURIAS & CO.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

Calle de la Zanja 69, Havana, Cuba.



Cigar Manufactory of

SEBASTIAN AZCANO,

Suarez 68, Habana.

Telefono 1,027.

Leading Brands:
FLOR DE SEBASTIAN AZCANO,
FLOR DEL PARAISO,
EL NIAGARA,
LA IMPOSICION, FANNY.

JUAN A. BANCES,

Sole Proprietor of the well-known and celebrated

BRAND OF

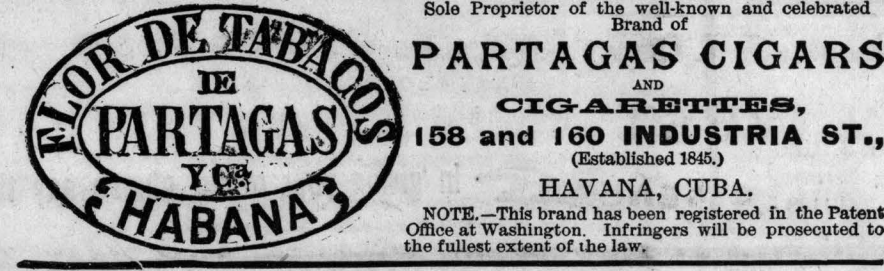
PARTAGAS CIGARS

CIGARETTES,

158 and 160 INDUSTRIA ST.,

HABANA, CUBA.

NOTE.—This brand has been registered in the Patent Office at Washington. Infringers will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.



Grand Cigar Factory,

LA FLOR CUBANA.

R. RENDUELES.

Calle del Rayo No. 63, Habana



LEADING BRANDS:—"La Gratiitud,"
"Remington," "Rosa Cubana," "Flor de
Rosendo Rendueles," "La Sociedad Com-
ercial," "La Rosa," "Flor Indiana,"
"Mi Caridad."

J. DIAZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HABANA CIGARS,

Estrella St. 79,

HABANA.



CIGAR FACTORY of the Most Selected Vegas of VUELTA ABAJO.

Trade Mark Registered.



Trade Mark Registered.

ESTANILLO, JUNCO & CORUJO,
BELASCOAIN 34, HABANA, CUBA.

NOTICE.—Established in 1840 by the reliable manufacturer Antonino Caruncho with the Honor Prize at the Universal Exhibition of Amsterdam, 1883.

J. E. CARTAYA & CO.,

(LIMITED),

Manufacturers of

FINE HAVANA CIGARS

Havana, Matanzas & Key West, Fla.

The celebrated EL RAYO VERDE Cigar.

New York Office: 3 Cedar St.

FABRICA DE TABACOS

"LA GRANADINA"

—AND—

FLOR DE F. CABAL Y CABAL

Leading Brands:—"Flor del Afo, La

Emilia, Flor de Carlota, Abelardo and

Eloisa, Flor de F. G. Granda "Eudora,"

Rosa de San Antonio.

Calle de San Rafael 99 y 101,

HABANA, CUBA.

"ESTELLA"

GRAND CIGAR FACTORY

—OF—

CORTINA Y GOMEZ.

LEADING BRANDS:

CORTINA, MORA Y CA.,

FLOR DE CORTINA,

SHAKESPEARE,

PRIVILEGIO.

Calle de la Estrella No. 134

HABANA.

EXCHANGE MARKET REPORTS.

NEW MILFORD, CONN.

No tobacco grown in New England commands better prices or is more readily disposed of in the New York market than that which is packed in the Housatonic valley. But many crops grown outside of the district in the Connecticut valley are fully as good as the best grown there. That this is a fact is well known to the trade, but the reputation gained by the Housatonic valley leaf places it first upon the list of purchases. This year fully three-fourths of the tobacco purchased in Suffolk, Conn., and that section has been shipped to the valley to be packed and will eventually be thrown upon the New York market as Housatonic leaf. So long as the quality is satisfactory it is all right, but other sections suffer by the arrangements. Dealers will pay more for and purchase more readily leaf which bears the name Housatonic than they will for equally good leaf grown and packed in Massachusetts. A New Milford buyer in New England Homestead.

LANCASTER, PA.

Examiner, Jan. 25.—The local tobacco market was rather dull during the past week, so far as operations in old goods were concerned, the only sales reported being of a few small lots. Skiles & Frey sold 70 cases of all kinds.

A great many buyers are in the field purchasing Havana Seed, and the indications are that all of it that remains in the hands of the farmers will be picked up before they stop. Sales of a few lots of Seed leaf are also reported.

Mr. George Brownstein, of San Francisco, Cal., received tobacco last Friday and Saturday. Just how much he cannot exactly say, but judging from the line of teams at his warehouse door the quantity must have been large. He has secured big lots from our most prominent raisers and paid the usual good California prices for his purchases. His packing being of choice lots will rank as one of the best ever put up in this country.

MIAMI, FLA.

Bulletin, Jan. 30.—The tendency of prices now prevailing in the local market for '87 Spanish and Dutch tobacco is downward, as compared with transactions a month or two ago. The highest price realized since our last issue for new Spanish is 12c. One party who a few weeks ago refused 15c, this week made a tender of his crop at the price named, but the buyer refused to take it at anything near that figure. One firm who a month ago were buying new Dutch at a uniform price of 10c, are now paying 5 to 8c, and another is offering planters a bonus to cancel their contracts. This affords planters an opportunity to sell again and is certainly preferable to some methods employed on delivery.

WARREN, ILL.

Sentinel, Jan. 19.—The new year opens with a very quiet and dull tobacco market. There is no effort being made to purchase the new crop. Buyers seem to have different opinions in regard to the 1887 crop. Some hold that in appearance it looks very much like those of '83 and '84, which are yet impressed on the minds of buyers who bought them at heavy losses to the dealers; however those theories may be true, yet we are of the belief that the growers will receive remunerative prices for last year's crop, and should exercise great care in assorting and handling their tobacco. Remember the old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth well doing." Make all grades good, and throw out all damaged tobacco.

Some little trading has been done the past week or two in old tobacco. About twenty cases have changed hands at an average of five cents. A few scattering crops of the '85 and '86 growth are still in the hands of the farmers.

Last week Joseph Marks shipped from the new station at Stockton a carload of tobacco, consigned to Cincinnati parties, which was the first carload of tobacco shipped from that point.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO MARKET.

Edge of Tobacco Reporter, Jan. 20.—The extreme rigor of the weather and the almost impassable condition of the roads would of itself be sufficient excuse for a light trade in tobacco the past week. Buyers could not have travelled had there been any so disposed. M. H. and Sanford Soverhill are about the only dealers who are now actively buying the new crop. The sales we quote were made to the latter buyer: Isaac Porter, 3a, 11 and 2c, assorted; Wm. M. Porter, 28a, 11 and 2c, assorted; Wm. M. Porter, 7a, late, 7 and 2c, assorted.

Growers are becoming more anxious to dispose of their crops each day, and most of them still hope to be able to sell in the bundle. Buyers could undoubtedly now purchase at fair figures were they disposed to enter the field. Few farmers here commenced the work of sorting. Deliveries of new tobacco have been quite liberal during the week, and the warehouses now sorting have supplies on hand that will keep them busy for some weeks.

Trade in old tobaccos has improved slightly, though the transactions are still moderate. Sanford Soverhill received at this market yesterday 15 cases '86, of Spaf. Allen, at 8c, wrappers and binders, and 37 cases of Isaac Porter, assignee of J. K. P. Porter, at 5 1/2 and 2c. W. W. Child purchased 31 cases of J. Hendricks at 8 and 6c, wrappers and binders, also about 50 cases at Janesville. Hedges & Tallard bought a 30-case lot of export good at Madison this week.

The shipments of the week from this point are 12 cars, 350 cases to New York. Janesville, Jan. 17.—M. H. Soverhill & Son, L. B. Carle, P. C. Greene, Baines & Hedges and H. W. Childs & Son were all numbered among the buyers in the Janesville district during the past week. Most of their attention has been turned to '86. The '87 that was bought was only of the choicer grades, prices ranging from 6 to 10c in the bundle.

There is considerable of the weed in this vicinity, and much of it of fine quality, though some was injured by the early frosts. E. C. Kingman claims to have the best crop of the Northwest on hand. His crop of five acres is stripped, assorted and weighed and turned 1,800 pounds of fine leaf to the acre. Andrew Gunt has six acres, good quality and weight, and many others of smaller amounts are also doing well.

Deerfield, Jan. 15.—From the present outlook for the '87 crop it looks as though the farmers will have to assort it before disposing of it, and the sooner they start the quicker they will have a chance to sell.

The shipments for the past two weeks have aggregated 354 cases to Eastern points.—Herald.

IN MARYLAND.

Havre de Grace Republican.—In North Harford tobacco seems to be about what tomatoes are to the second district. Almost every farmer has a patch, while other farmers depend upon it for a crop, and claim that the returns are larger and about as certain as any other crop. The stripping of the crop is now well advanced in Harford, the condition of the weather having been favorable for the work. Some large yields have been reported. The product of one acre, raised by Mr. Torbert at little expense, sold for \$246, and Mr. Heaps, at Five Forks, has the crop from twelve acres even better than the above.

IN TENNESSEE.

Clarksville Tobacco Leaf, Jan. 20.—Very heavy sales of lugs, about 4,000 hogheads, have been made in New York, partly to Spain and partly to speculators, and this market is at last relieved from the incubus of the old syndicate. Lugs closed for the week 1/2c higher, and the movement having commenced and speculation having taken hold, the advance may be expected to continue. The cheapest tobacco property now in sight is good lots of sound old lugs. "Slugs" says so, and he seems to know, and predicted the recent sale to Spain. Spanish maidens, now dry your tears!

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A word to our southside friends on cultivation. We believe there is more money to you in planting Oronoco the coming year and producing a cutting less. Your market is wide; tobacco has been to strip men. They received your tobacco in large hands, paid but little attention how you classed or handled, and the result has been that, as a rule, tobacco from your section classed low. Were you to commence selling on the open market, priced, then your tobacco would sell upon its merits; you would see that the best money made in tobacco is in the curing and handling. Robertson and Cheatham counties are not better land than yours; the fault lies in the fact you are not good handlers. Blot out by close work the reflection on our south side.

KERR & CO. VS. DAVID CLARK.

In the suit instituted by Hugh Kerr & Co. vs. David Clark, the motion of plaintiff to appoint a receiver of Clark's estate was negatived, unless the grounds relied upon be specified in writing on 30th day of term. This suit involved over \$300,000 in a tobacco business conducted for many years by David Clark, as joint partner in the firm. Whatever the outcome be, there is no man of intelligence in this community who knows David Clark but what have implicit confidence in his rectitude and honor. His long life of industry, his prudence and business capacity, his known integrity, all lead to the inference that he is rightfully possessed of at least \$175,000 of lawfully earned property, and if there is found any remissness in the conduct of his books, it may be attributed to agents trusted by Mr. Clark in transacting his extended affairs.—Henderson News.

Concerning the above the Clarksville Chronicle of Jan. 21 observes:—There are numerous dealers and handlers of tobacco in Clarksville who have known Mr. Clark, the defendant in the above case, for many years, who would gladly bear the News out in regard to his record for the very highest type of honor. As a man, he is kind hearted, even beyond a reasonable limit. The fact is that he has always been so pure in conscience that he never suspected the honor of his fellow man; consequently he failed to observe that his interests were being ruined through the machinations of others until they had him financially garrotted, and then they pushed him to the wall expecting to leave him penniless and dependent upon the world for an existence. David Clark is too generous, too pure, and too well stocked with the golden rule to be made the victim of a heartless conspiracy, and among all that would rejoice to hear of him becoming victoriously free of the fetters now binding him, none would be more sincere than the Clarksville Chronicle, and the Clarksville tobacco trade generally. It is a pity that the world is not made up of such men as David Clark; for if it were there would be no use for courts, houses or anything pertaining thereto.

IN FLORIDA.

Florida Tobacco Plant, Jan. 21.—The outlook for the royal weed in Florida for the current year is promising of all that might have been expected from the experiments, tests, demonstrations and agitations of 1887 past. It is quite safe to predict that at least ten acres will be planted in tobacco in Florida during 1888 where one was last year.

Everywhere there is a demand for seed, and seed of the best quality is being supplied and paid for at the rate of a dollar an ounce, and such prices are not paid for stuff to throw away. Considerable quantities of the best Cuban seed have been imported fresh to this place within the past few weeks, and large quantities of good seed—second year's Cuba—were saved from the crops grown last year in the vicinity. In some portions of the State seed is being still supplied free, by various corporations, and the demand from this State on the Department of Agriculture at Washington is reported to be unequalled by anything ever known there before, and large quantities of seed are coming through that source.

In Gadsden county, and about Quincy, the Florida Tobacco Producing and Trading Company have upwards of two hundred hands at work on their various plantations, and they expect to cultivate a thousand acres this year. Further west a limited quantity will be planted; but between that point and Jacksonville, through the intervening counties of Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Suwannee, Columbia, Hamilton and Baker, it will be largely cultivated, and through all the counties south, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, Marion and on down through Orange, where a new syndicate for producing and manufacturing has just been organized, at Orlando; through Hernando, Polk, Manatee and Lee, the southernmost of the main land of the Florida peninsula, the weed will be grown in greater or less quantity—and, in fact, throughout every portion of the State.

Our estimate for the year—and we like to make our figures low—is that there will be planted and cultivated in the State from 3,000 to 5,000 acres in fine tobaccos. At another very low estimate this would place the crop at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds. Small, but a step forward.

The world wants 30,000,000 pounds of such tobacco to-day, and there is a good opening for somebody to come in and make up the deficit in the field.

Unpleasant for Cigar Importers in Boston.

Mr. J. J. Eaton, of Estabrook & Eaton, Boston, cigar importers, said, in answer to the proposed reduction in the Boston Custom House force:—"I think this will be a very unpleasant thing for the cigar importers. Mr. W. H. H. Rideout, the present clerk and cigar inspector, is a thoroughly competent

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Tenement House Work.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS SUGGESTED BY

THE MAYOR.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the City Insane Asylum, in response to a request for information upon the subject of the causes of insanity among certain artisans from Mayor Hewitt, wrote him recently, speaking in his answer of a statement by him that the trade most largely represented was that of cigarmaking: "I ascribed the fact," he continues, "to the unhealthfulness of the surroundings under which the trade was commonly practiced in New York, a large proportion of the cigarmakers working, cooking and sleeping in the same atmosphere in their tenement house rooms week in and week out, and possibly to some slight extent to the effects of the constant breathing of the dust from the materials used. Five thousand seven hundred and thirty-three patients have passed through the asylum within the 14 years of my superintendency, and I find that the more extended observation shows that the tailors out-number the cigarmakers, but this does not materially affect the question. In order to fully test the matter it would be well to ascertain not only the proportion of cigarmakers becoming insane to the total number of the city's insane, but also their relative proportion to the whole number engaged in that trade."

This letter the Mayor referred to President Bayles of the Board of Health. In his reply Mr. Bayles says: "The question of cigarmaking in tenements is so intimately connected with certain commercial and social problems that the statement is hardly credited as an honest one that there are absolutely no trustworthy facts of any kind, other than assertions, to show why cigarmaking in tenements is more injurious to the health of the workmen than cigarmaking in large shops or the contrary. And yet this is the truth. * * * As regards the statistics of insanity furnished by Dr. Macdonald it is to be noted that the so-called 'contemplative' trades, in which the workmen lead a sedentary life and are engaged in some mechanical operation which leaves their minds free to muse on other subjects while they are at work, have always furnished a large proportion of cases of insanity. This was noticed among shoemakers and tailors a hundred years ago, and with the

immense recent growth of cigar manufacture

the cigarmaker may fairly be classed with those trades, it being far more probable that the monotony of their occupation brings about insanity than the sleeping, cooking and working in the same room, which many an artist or literary worker also does."

"It will be noticed that the average number of cases yearly among cigarmakers has increased since 1883, i. e., since tenement work was abandoned, but the percentage of such cases on the total number of discharges and deaths has decreased during the same time, the number of cases being absolutely greater but relatively smaller. But the same can be said of most of the other trades. Thus bakers, bricklayers, cooks, masons and plumbers alone show a decrease in the average annual number of cases, while all excepting barbers, carpenters, painters, plasterers and shoemakers show a decreased percentage on the total discharges and deaths. * * * I feel justified in saying that all the information now before the board leads us to believe that there is nothing in the business of cigarmaking which renders it especially objectionable in tenement houses. Personally I am inclined to the opinion that if any trade should be excluded from the tenement houses it is that of tailoring, owing to the greater liability of textile fabrics to carry contagion than exists in the case of any other articles of manufacture."

The 1887 East Hartford Tobacco Crop.

The South Windsor correspondent of the East Hartford, Conn., Gazette writes that for some time the tobacco growers have predicted that the '87 crop would weigh very little, per acre, as compared with other years, but they were not prepared to find the weight as light as it really is. "Probably the crop will not average over 75 cent. of last year's weights, on some land. One large farm that yielded 2,200 per acre last year, has only 1,600 this year. Another grower who usually counts on 1,800 or 1,900 has averaged 1,100 this year, having delivered his crop. It is estimated that the parties who have sold for 15 cents this year will not do as well, that is, they will not get as much money as they realized last year for 12 cents. Another grower who had 7,000 plants says he will not exceed 1,300 pounds. A curious fact is that Havana Seed is weighing more than Seed leaf. One grower who has weighed his out says a measured acre of Havana weighed 2,100, while his Seed weighed a trifle less than 1,600. Other growers report their Havana as outweighing the Seed. Taking into consideration the price obtained for Seed, also that it is sold in the bundle, thereby saving the shrinkage, and the fact that it exceeds the old leaf in weight, there can be no room for doubt that it is the most profitable, this year at least."

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We hope that this closer contact with our customers, by bringing us a more intimate knowledge of their requirements, will be found very satisfactory. In regard to the manufacture, which we have pursued for more than thirty years, our constant aim will be to produce an article of **uniform purity and excellence**, the high quality of which can be relied on under all circumstances, and which will continue to be sold under the annexed customary Trade Mark.

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THE CELEBRATED FINE-CUT:

VIRGIN LEAF and NAVY

CHEWING TOBACCO,
And all kinds of Smoking Tobacco.

Also Manufacturers of the well-known Brands of Bright Plug Chewing:
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Commercial Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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PLANET, FANCY DARK NAVIES;
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Due reputation of these goods is world-wide, and the increasing sales of them is proof of their merits.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Our Trade-Mark **B-L** is Embossed on Every Plug.

BRANCH OFFICE:—No. 14 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.



Brooks' Patent Cross Hole Lead Seals

WITH RUSSIA HEMP CORE.
The SAFEST and BEST CORDING SEAL, and CORD for
sealing cases containing Cigars and Tobacco, etc., is offered to
the public. Our Cross Hole Wire Lead Seals are in use by most
of the Trunk Lines, prominent Railroad Freight Lines and Ex-
press Companies throughout the country.
When cases are sealed with these seals, railroads carry them
as first-class freight, instead of double first-class as is done when
unsealed.
Prices—Cross Hole Cording Seals, \$7.50 per 1,000; Common
Cording Lead Seals, \$4 to \$6 per 1,000; Common Wire Lead
Seals, \$3 to \$5 per 1,000; Cord, 30 cents per lb. Sealing Process
engraved dies, \$4 each. Samples furnished upon application.

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MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS,

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Corner Broadway,
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—AND—
Vienna, Austria.

Send for Catalogue and Price List, as I
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180 Pearl Street, New York.



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Clear Havana Cigars,
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MAX MARX, 14 Warren St., N. Y.,
SOLE AGENT.

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Successor to PRICE & JOHNSON,
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SCHLOSSER & CO.,
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F. F. Adams & Co.,
Manufacturers of the following Celebrated Brands of
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Chewing: Tally Ho? Aromatic.
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CIGARS,
293 to 299 West Water Street,
Second Ward Bank Building,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. G. FLINT, Jr.,
Manufacturer of
FINE CUT CHEWING
—AND—
Smoking Tobacco,
F. R. HIBBARD,
MANAGER. Milwaukee, Wis.

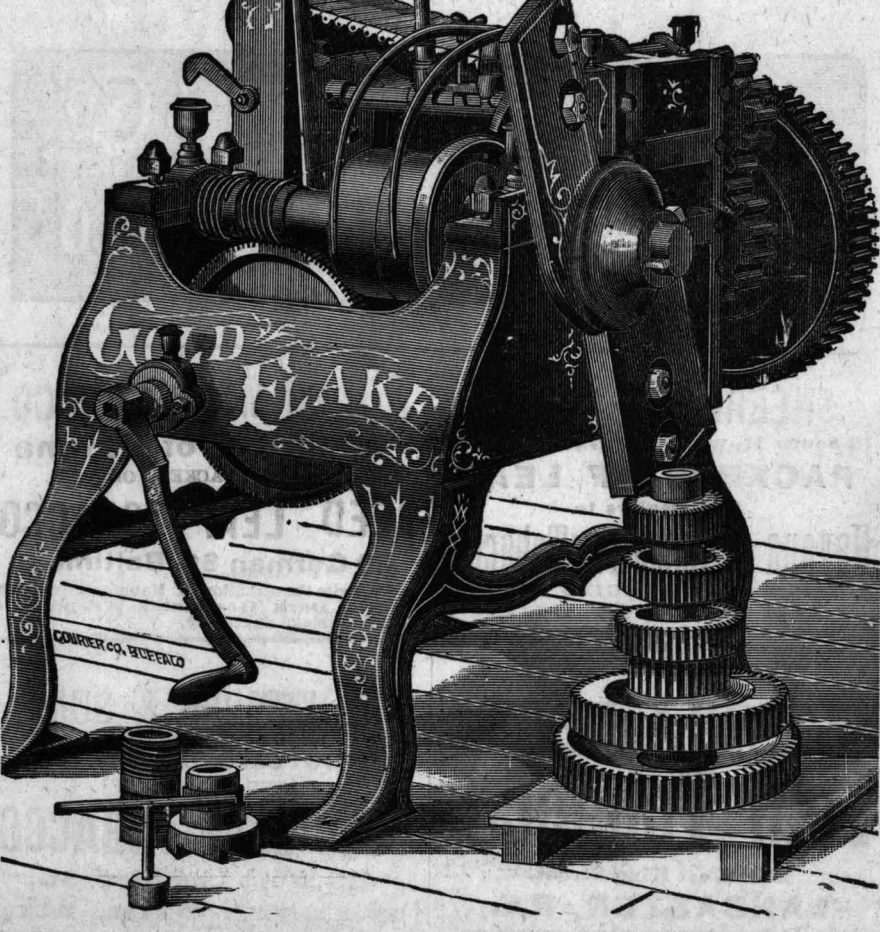
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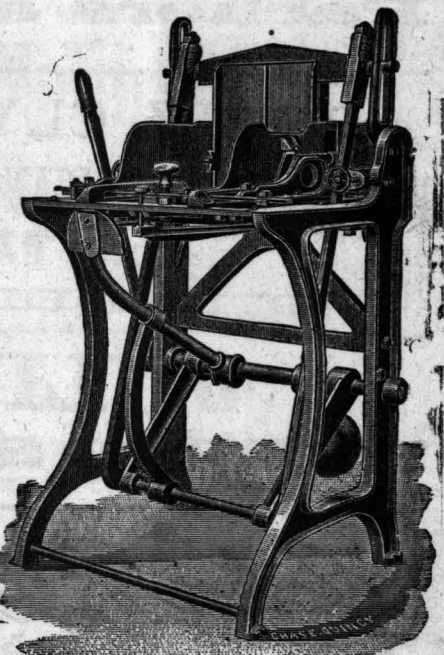
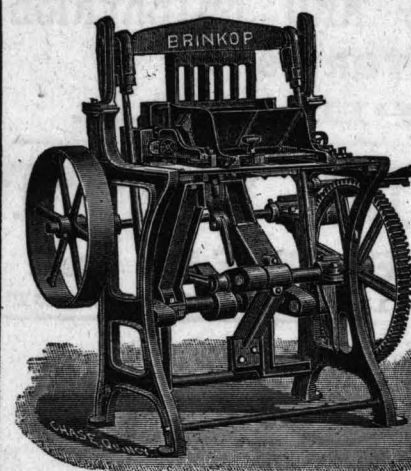
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Will make plugs of all sizes, from 1 to 4 inches wide and from 4 to 12 inches long, better and cheaper than any other machine in the market, and is now in use in over one hundred of the largest factories in the United States. Correspondence solicited. Address

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HYDRAULIC PUMPS,

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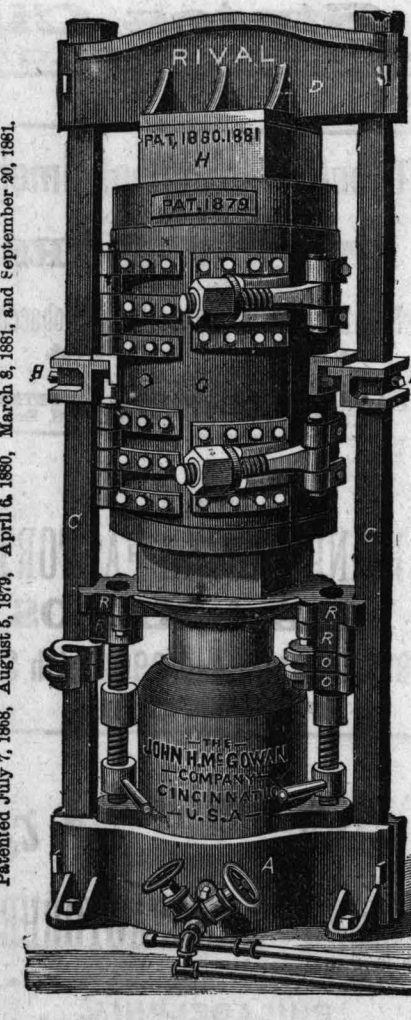
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Luxury Fine Cut in Foil.
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Tobacco Agency,
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GENERAL AGENT FOR
WILSON & McALLAY'S
PLUG TOBACCOS.

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AND DEALERS IN
Spanish and Domestic Leaf Tobacco,
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And Packers of
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H. ELLIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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BECKER BROS.
IMPORTERS OF
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AND DEALERS IN
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which we make a specialty.

M. KEMPER & SONS,
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AND PACKERS OF
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BALTIMORE, MD.

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Successors to Jno. B. Clunet & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.,
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NAVY TOBACCO,
And Agents for Prominent Virginia
Manufacturers of
Twist & Plug Tobaccos.

F. W. DOHRMANN & SON,
LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS
S. W. Cox Vine & Front Streets,
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Large Stock of all the Leading Label Houses Constantly on Hand.
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Tin Tags,
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In Plain or Fancy Design, of Plain, Gilt or Colored
Tin at Lowest Prices. Sample Tags and full
information furnished on application.
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Chicago, Ill.

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BUYER AND SELLER OF
Tobacco Cuttings and Scraps,
And Wholesale Dealer in
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43 S. Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. & W. JENKINSON,
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LONG THREAD
Smoking Tobacco
AND
No. 115 Mould Stogies,
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POPLAR and WHITEWOOD, PLANED and UNPLANED,
IMITATION CEDAR FOR CIGAR BOXES,
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Imitation Cedar manufactured by our PATENT process is the only PERFECT imitation of
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Tin at Lowest Prices. Sample Tags and full
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J. M. ROBINSON & CO.
223-225 W. 2d & 5-44 Central Av.
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WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.'S VANITY FAIR TOBACCO & CIGARETTES ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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—Dealers in all kinds of—
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Chicago, Ill.

L. PINCOFFS,
BUYER AND SELLER OF
Tobacco Cuttings and Scraps,
And Wholesale Dealer in
LEAF TOBACCO,
43 S. Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Smoking Tobacco
AND
No. 115 Mould Stogies,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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POPLAR and WHITEWOOD, PLANED and UNPLANED,
IMITATION CEDAR FOR CIGAR BOXES,
NEWPORT, KY.
Imitation Cedar manufactured by our PATENT process is the only PERFECT imitation of
Spanish Cedar. Prices and rates of freight given upon application.

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SKILES & FREY,
PACKERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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61 & 63 North Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

PEORIA CIGAR BOX CO.,
Henry Hoklas, Prop.,
PEORIA, ILL.
Manufacturer of all Styles of
Cigar Boxes,
—AND DEALER IN—
Cigar Manufacturers' Supplies.

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Foree Tobacco Company,
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FINE NAVY TOBACCO,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
N. E. Agents:—A. R. MITCHELL & CO., Boston.

F. C. GREENE,
Packer of and Dealer in
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Fine Cigar Leaf a Specialty.
Ample Storage Room.

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DEALERS IN AND PACKERS OF
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Connecticut & Havana
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A. F. RICO & CO.,
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NAVIES A SPECIALTY IN ALL SIZES.

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W. F. ANDROSS,
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Will Buy old or new Leaf for Dealers or Man-
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Twenty years' experience.

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PAUL C. VENABLE,
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G. P. APT,
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All grades Virginia and North Carolina leaf
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Correspondence solicited.

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Leaf Tobacco Brokers,
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Leaf and Strip Tobacco Broker,
HENDERSON, KY.

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Buyers of Leaf Tobacco,
PADUCAH, KY.

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Leaf Tobacco Brokers,
CLARKSVILLE, PADUCAH,
HOPKINSVILLE.

C. J. MORRIS,
Leaf Tobacco Broker,
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HAVANA CIGARS,**
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CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
AGENT FOR THE
IMPROVED UNIVERSAL
Cigar Branding Machine
Agent for the Williams Little Giant Bunching Machine.
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FOR FILLERS. FOR BOXES.
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A Real Good Article. In cases 240 lbs. each.
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