

Now, after this foraging expedition into the turbulent field of politics, we resume the more pleasant narrative of Col Taylor's life as a distiller of fine old Bourbon whiskey, and, as a patron of the ~~times~~ education. Either Editor J. Stoddard Johnston, or Proprietor Samuel M. Major wrote the following editorial in the ~~Baldwin Kenton Freeman~~

EDUCATION

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY-----JANUARY 19, 1871.

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the first session of this institution will begin on the first Monday in February, 1871. The necessity for a school of high grade in Frankfort, especially for girls, has long been felt, and the establishment of the Kentucky High School is the work of many of our best and most prominent citizens, who are, and have been, distinguished alike for their love of learning and public spirit. The high character and business capacity of the gentlemen composing the Board of Managers are a sufficient guarantee that the school will be made what it ought to be—a really first-class institution.

Not only in Kentucky, but in the Southern States, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of boys and girls, young men and young women, have been, and are being, educated from home, because they have no first class school in their immediate vicinity. Henceforward there will be no need of sending our own children to distant localities to be educated, at a cost of from seven hundred to a thousand dollars each, for we shall have a better school at home than we can find elsewhere. It is the purpose and determination of the gentlemen who have our Kentucky High School in charge to make it equal in every particular to the very best in the country; and the intelligent and cultivated of our own State as well as those of the South, may be assured that their children will be as thoroughly taught and as carefully trained there as at any institution in the United States.

James C. Donnelly died at Frankfurt in 1840; lawyer and newspaper man.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**KENTUCKY
HIGH SCHOOL,**
FRANKFORT, KY.

E. M. MURCH, A. M., Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION
will begin on

Monday, February 6th, 1871.

TUITION.
For Boys, \$100 per Session of 10 mos.
For Girls, \$75 per Session of 10 mos.
Payable half yearly in advance.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
JOHN WALCUTT, H. I. TODD,
GRANT GREEN, THOMAS RODMAN,
J. G. DUDLEY, D. W. LINDSEY,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

It is the intention of the Board of Managers, and
incorporators of this School, among whom are many
of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin
county, to make it equal to all respects to any in the
country. Teachers of the highest order of talents
and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the
several departments. Superior accommodations
will be provided for pupils from a distance.
All applications for admission must be made to
the Treasurer.
Further information may be obtained by address-
ing the Secretary, or any one of the Board of Man-
agers.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., President.
GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.
S. P. BROWDER, Secretary.

j m d&wtf

Just how long this school continued and with what
success I am not advised. I find no mention of it in the
various historical accounts of Frankfort and Franklin County
of ~~the~~ Principal Murch ~~can~~ I find no documentary
mention.

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Advertisement in the Daily Kentucky Yeoman
for ~~Friday~~, 19 January, 1871, of which S.I.M. Major
was publisher, and J. Stoddard Johnston, editor:

O. F. C.
Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,
For Use of the Family and the Druggist.
ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL
known and appreciated in this community) es-
pecially commend it for the above uses.
jan9-tf E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

One of his competitors was the:

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,
Frankfort, Ky.
LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - -Proprietor
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP-
PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,
from two years old down, which he offers for
sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.
aug15-tf

005X2

156 ~~(34)~~ Chapter
Henry T. Stanton, the Frankfort poet, author of "The Money-
less Man and Other Poems" (Baltimore, 1871, ---really appeared 20
December, 1870); "Jacob Brown and Other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1875),
was asked by Col. Taylor in the summer of 1872 to come down to the
O.F.C. distillery and write an article about the plant for the
New York Tribune. with what success as will appear:

Insurance Bureau of Kentucky

Reproduce Stanton's two letters to Taylor *h*
and the article *d*.

facsimile

"The Moneyless Man"
but a Reply MS.

005X22

FOOTNOTE

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for a Hamilton letter p

GENERAL GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.—The Kentucky Yeoman publishes letters from the best insurance men in the United States, highly complimenting the work of Gen. Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Insurance for the State of Kentucky, on "Notes on Life Insurance." We have heard this work highly spoken of by men in the insurance business. Gen. Smith is one of the few men in Kentucky who could properly fill the position he occupies: he is a thoroughly educated actuary, and Col. D. Howard Smith, the Auditor, did the State essential service by the appointment of Gen. Smith.—*Daily Kentuckian*

reprinted in the Yeoman for 19 Jan 1871

005X20

Festivals
for 167
~~11/16/17~~

Article from New York World, September 14, 1872, headed "Old Kentucky." In this article intended to give an account of the manufacture of pure Bourbon whiskey, in which it describes the "Taylor Distillery" of Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, and after describing to some extent other distilleries, says of the Taylor Distillery and of the "Taylor Whiskey" — everything in the neighborhood is rough and uninviting and it is perhaps about the last place to which an unsophisticated whiskey dealer would go to find the true article, and yet, I verily believe, this is the only place in Kentucky where the purest and best whiskey can be found." The high reputation thus given E. H. Taylor, Jr., in putting him at the head of the **fine** whiskey manufacturers of the world, something over thirty years ago, was necessarily scattered over the United States and Europe, wherever that famous newspaper circulated.

The court will note that from this article can be taken the words of which defendant has constructed his piratical brand.

It undertakes to describe **Fine** whiskey, the finest in the world; the article is headed "Old Kentucky," and this finest whiskey is known as "Taylor."

Thus we have "Fine Old Kentucky Taylor."

The Souvenir Program of the Fall Celebration, Louisville, 1889, on pages 51 and 52, advertising "Old Taylor" in the article on Kentucky Whiskey to the effect that "Old Taylor" is the only "Taylor" whiskey distilled.

Franklin -
Dunson's (trifling)

but I have been unable to find the Anti-Slavery Article or Articles.

005X20

Chapter Adolphus Taylor's Kentucky

Col. Taylor early in life understood the value of publicity, printer's ink being his favorite method of advertising, and he never did forget the press.

~~The Finest Distillery in the World~~

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Adter Satnton's failure to get his article into the pages of the New York Tribune his O.F.C. distillery was sufficiently well recognixed throughout the United States to be the subject of special correspondence to the New York World. Among the large number of Kentucky distillers, at that time manufacturing a high grade Bourbon whiskey, Taylor was selected from the number as representing the highest type of Kentucky distiller of pure, sour mash Bourbon whiskey, and in an article of a special correspondent of the World sent out in

14 September, 1872, to write up the two most prominent of Kentucky industries---^{blooded} ~~pure~~ horses and Bourbon whiskey--- Taylor's distillery was selected to represent ~~the latter~~ whiskey as its most prominent type and representative. The Chicago Inter-Ocean also thought his work in these early days of enough importance to devote much space to it. The ~~latter's~~ article

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~~Letter to Mr. Rolling Stone~~

The World
New York

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Editorial Rooms

July 30, 1925

Mr John Wilson Townsend
Graceland Farm
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Mr Townsend:

I am ~~amxxx~~ more than sorry that I am unable to take the moss off your Rolling Stone. We have no records of any kind that would enable us to trace authorship back of Mr. Palitzer's time; and our oldest inhabitant only dates from 1875---a mere printer.

Very truly,

Don C. Seitz

The Filson Historical Society

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(64---B)

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A letter from ~~Gen. John Echols~~ may be reproduced here:

General

Mr.
(Freemiller)

A Virginia gentleman
of the old school,
long known for many
years in the South as
an able lawyer, ~~disgraced~~
a soldier under "Stonewall"
Jackson, leg islator, Collier
P. Huntington's "right hand",
being a railroad executive of
national importance, may be
reproduced here:

225X22

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Mr. Chapter - Blend
A California ~~Blender~~
of Author Whiskey Maker

This letter from J.D. Thompson, of San Francisco, who was born in Virginia and living for some years in Louisville, must have afforded Col Taylor infinite amusement. Thompson appears to be the first American rectifier, or blender, or adulterator, or poisoner of whiskey, and in that particular connection the father of that vast hord that descended upon the ~~American~~ people of this country some twenty years or more ago in opposition to the passage of the Pure Food Law. Thompson was also a good business man: he offered to exchange a write up of Col. Taylor's distillery ~~xxx~~ in a book about whsikey which he claimed to be compiling for a barrel of whiskey!

"I propose," he wrote, "ascertaining the names of a few of the best distillers distilleries of Kentucky and Virginia (my native State) and propose to them as I do to you now, to give them a favorable advertisement in my book with the wood cuts of their distillery, for a present of one barrel of No 1 whiskey." But please hear him in detail. ~~xxxx~~ (This is going to be good!)

005X20

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78 Clapton = "Old Fashioned" etc

The following communication to the old Kentucky Gazette

was the first of more than hundred Col Taylor was to write from time to time to the press of the State and Nation concerning the making fine Kentucky Bourbon:

~~[Signature]~~
[Abram H.]

HAND-MADE SOUR-MASH WHISKEY in 1874.

Kentucky Gazette.

A vague impression appears to be prevalent in certain circles that there is no such article produced now as hand-made whiskey. A newspaper controversy has arisen recently in Kentucky in regard to the matter. Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., who, among others, manufactures the (to quote his own words) "strictly hand-made, sour-mash, pure copper whiskey," has, in consequence addressed the following letter to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette:

FRANKFORT, June 27th, 1874.

Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington:

Dear Sir: In your issue of 24th instant, under caption "Whiskey Laws," you do an injustice to your reputation as a painstaking and investigating editor in the positions therein assumed. You assert, after complimenting "old-fashioned, hand-made whiskey distilled at low temperature," for its known excellence, that "Government taxes being so regulated as to require the most whiskey possible from the corn, the production of this old-fashioned, copper-distilled, pure whiskey has entirely ceased." You assert further that "the U. S. excise law, so far as relates to the manufacture of liquors, may be denominated an invitation to adulteration and sophistication, and is a monument of stupidity."

In reply, I beg to say that you are in error both as to the production of "old-fashioned copper" whiskey having ceased, and as to Government interfering with the distiller, also as to its requiring a minimum production of twelve quarts to the bushel of grain.

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The revenue law requires the verified plan of every distillery to be made in triplicate, one copy to be posted at the distillery, one to be filed with the Collector of the district, and one with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Next door to your office is the office of the Collector of this the 7th District of Kentucky.

If you will trouble yourself to wait on Collector Bowman, he will show you the process observed by each distiller, the working plans, and the product in gallons required of each according to the plan selected by himself, not dictated by the revenue law, as your article would imply.

You will further find, on examination of my plan, that I mash daily, in small tubs by hand, one bushel of grain to the tub; that I use no yeast whatever--the exciting property in my process being the spent-wash of a previous distillation, thus preventing the impregnation of the product with yeasty particles very detrimental to quality, and, as is the case in the finest Holland gins (in the manufacture of which no yeast is used), greatly improving flavor.

My fermenting tubs are set at a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit, and a gravity of 10°, and run at 4°, showing an attenuation of 6 points, by which the fetid oil of the husks is not evolved. The product of this moderate attenuation is much less than on other plans, but the deficiency is more than compensated for by the improvement gained in quality.

The resulting beer is now transferred to copper kettles, over open wood-fire (see plans), and by a gentle and well-regulated heat is boiled, and the vapor condensed and run as singlings.

These singlings are transferred to other copper vessels, and boiled again over open wood-fire. After the lighter vapors are condensed, the noxious oils in the more aqueous vapors are intercepted by arrangement of cap of still (which see); and this product is a strictly hand-made, sour-mash, pure copper whiskey--perfect in the grain used, perfect in cleanliness, and in quality greatly superior to any whiskey ever made by Crow (to whom you refer) in his palmest days.

Crow was an intelligent distiller, but never had the facilities at hand to make a perfect whiskey. The excellent distiller who worked many years with Crow, and who succeeded him, and ran the same distillery many years for the late Oscar Pepper, is now in my employ, and readily concedes the superiority of my whiskey to any whiskey of earlier manufacture.

Asking that you will make the proper correction, and apologizing for the length of this communication, I am,

Yours truly,

EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr.

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[Wm. F. Mitchell]

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190 19 on Glen's Creek in Woodford County.
In 1874 Col. Taylor rebuilt and operated the old Oscar Pepper distillery, ~~near Frankfort~~, in conjunction with his former ward and old Oscar's son, James E. Pepper, who was ~~then~~^{at} just twenty-one years old. Of course he continued with his own O.F.C. distillery. He taught Pepper the whiskey ~~but~~ business ~~at~~ from the cornfield to the high-ball ^{table}; and he taught him well as witness Pepper's great success.

A few years later Pepper moved to Lexington and organized the firm of James E. Pepper and Company, (the "Company" being William S. Barnes), doing business near that city, at a distillery on the old Frankfort pike. ~~Pepper~~ Pepper was a great feeder of steers. I remember as a ~~small~~ little lad seeing the fine red fellows, snow encrusted on their sleek hides, ~~around and~~ milling around the ~~stirps~~ the feed troughs, ^{(smoke pouring out of the chimneys of} with the distillery running full time ~~in~~ in the background. ~~Looking across the Blue grass fields, separating my grandfather's home from the distillery, in front of my grandfather's home on the Versailles road the sight~~

of these steers afforded me infinite interest, unclocked delight. ~~Pepper piped his water from a spring the spring on the farm owned by my grandfather before I was born, the Westbrook Stud, which he later sold to David Cahill, and moved nearer the town of Lexington, where I was born, and where I, across the fields of snow and ice, first saw those steers. I shall not soon forget them, and the quickening sight they were to my boyish imagination. I thought there were at least a thousand of them, as the men would drive them out first one one ~~the~~ feed lot to the other; but I know now there were at least two hundred!~~ Ah! the old days; and their memories!

Face pressed against the window pane, eagerly intent upon the sight
(I, footnote) below
the picture
freely
seemed

Footnote: Wilson spring: In Mida's Criterion (Chicago, for 17 March, 1890) in a display advertisement of the "Old Pepper Whiskey," appeared this statement:

"All the water used is from the celebrated Wilson Spring on our own premises. ~~XX. XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~"own premises, "Colonel, but just across the fence from~~
~~"our premises!"~~ This is the largest natural spring of pure limestone water in Central Kentucky. "Not "on our own premises," Colonel! Just over the fence from "our own premises."

Pepper

"Uncle Davy" Cahill, born in County ~~Limerick~~ Limerick, Ireland, in 1844, coming to America in 1860.

red fellows, snow-enrusted on their backs, pouring out of the chimneys of
around the ~~stump~~ the feed troughs, ~~with~~ the distillery running full
time ~~and~~ in the background ~~the~~ Looking across the Blue grass fields,
separating my grandfather's home from the distillery,
~~in front of my grandfather's home on the Versailles road the sight~~
of these steers afforded me infinite interest, unclocked delight.
Face pressed against the window pane, eagerly intent upon
Pepper piped his water from ~~a spring~~ the spring on the farm owned *the garden*
by my grandfather before I was born, the Westbrook Stud, which he *(I, footnote) below*
later sold to David Cahill, and moved *to a new house he erected* nearer the town of Lexington, *freely*
where I was born, and where I, across the fields of snow and ice, *scene*
~~I~~ first saw those steers. I shall not soon forget them, and the
quickening sight they were to my boyish imagination. I thought there
were at least a thousand of them, as the men would drive them out
first ~~one~~ one ~~lot~~ feed-lot to the other; but I know now there were
at least two hundred! ~~and~~ Ah! the old days; and their memories!

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~~own premises, Colonel, but just across the fence from~~
~~"our premises."~~ This is the largest natural spring of
pure limestone water in Central Kentucky. "Not "on
our own premises," Colonel! Just over the fence from
"our own premises."

Pepper

"Uncle Davy" Cahill, born in County ~~xxxx~~ Limerick, Ireland, in 1844,
coming to America in 1869 and settling for a time in Connecticut
before coming out to Kentucky, purchased the Westbrook Stud in 1886.
In talking with him this Sunday morning of 19 July, 1925, I was
struck with his fine Irish sense, and reminded that, at the age of
81 years, he is the oldest actual trainer of the trotting horse in
the world. He goes daily to the track of the Kentucky Trotting
Horse Breeders' Association, ~~climbs~~ *for his living* climbs into his sulky and
jogs around the big oval. He owned one good horse: Charley Herr,
2:07-1-4, for which he once accepted the offer of John D. Creighton,
of Omaha, Nebraska, of \$27,500, but ~~as~~ ~~each man waited for the other to make the first move looking~~
~~time~~ each man waited for the other to make the first move looking
toward the delivery of the stallion, a move covering less than an
mile, the ~~sale~~ sale was never consummated. "Of course
I was not going to run after him, "Uncle Davy, declared this morn-
ing. "He said I did n't sell him; I said I did; and the matter ended
right there. I never did refuse \$40,000 for Charley Herr, or ~~any~~ *any* like
~~sum~~ sum. Some people know more about a man's business than
he does himself." Creighton, ~~a multi-millionaire~~ *at Omaha* a multi-millionaire, ~~and~~ *I should*
cattle and horseman, died several years ago. *at Omaha* *his vision of the near-sale*

22X8000

These memories of the ~~by~~ Pepper steers ~~are of a date~~ ⁱⁿ the winter of 1890, about the time the famous story of ~~Pepper~~ ^{Pepper} and the ~~London~~ English hotel clerk was being printed, in every daily, weekly, and monthly journal in the country. It was first cabled from London to the New York Sun, ~~appearing in the issue of~~ ^{appearing in the issue of} on the front page in the issue of 30 September, 1890, and is so good that we cannot permit

it to be lost:

Col. James Pepper, of Pepper whisky fame, who has been on a wedding tour in Europe, sailed with his wife on the Servia September 20 for New York, followed by the blessings of many American visitors to London who have stopped at the Hotel Metropole. The employes of this establishment have never been noted for courtesy to American guests, and this has been the case during the present season particularly, as the great influx of transatlantic travellers has made the hotels feel independent. It was reserved for Col. Pepper, however, to introduce discipline. The Colonel and his wife came home from the theatre one night this week, and Mrs. Pepper at once got into an elevator while her husband stepped up to the desk for his key. The night clerk, a particularly haughty and pompous person, was talking to an Englishman close to a keyboard, but, though Col. Pepper asked him three or four times for the key, the clerk paid not the slightest attention until he had finished his conversation. Pepper took this calmly enough, but when he got into the elevator the Englishman who had been talking to the clerk said: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I think you really ought to know why that clerk was so inattentive. He said to me when you first asked for your key, 'he's only an American; let him wait.'"

The Colonel's Kentucky blood suddenly rose to the boiling point. He sprang from the elevator and whipped a huge pistol from his pocket.

"Come out from behind that desk," he shouted to the clerk. "Come quick; come a-runnin'."

The clerk came, and he came running likewise, perspiring with terror. His face was ashen, and though he was trying to speak his lips moved like the jaws of an expiring trout, and no sound came from them. Fifty people in the great corridors rushed up to see what was the matter.

"Get down on your knees," cried Pepper in an awful voice, relapsing into the Kentucky vernacular. "Get down on your knees or I'll shoot your ears off."

The terrified clerk hesitated but a fraction of a second, and came down to his knees on the marble floor.

"Now," cried the Kentuckian, "you apologize to every American that has ever stayed here for your damned impudence to the people that keep your hotel going. Repeat after me what I say: 'I apologize to all the Americans in London.' Say it quick."

"I apologize to all the Americans in London," stammered the clerk.

"For all my previous incivility," continued the Colonel sternly.

"For all my previous incivility," faltered the victim.

"And I hereby solemnly promise to treat all Americans with respect and consideration hereafter. Quick, say it."

The menial obeyed, and Pepper then allowed him to rise and retire behind his desk, the humblest and most crestfallen clerk in any hotel anywhere. Then the Colonel showed his pistol to the assembled multitude.

It is one I picked up in a curiosity shop in Paris for a friend who has a collection of ancient firearms," he said, "and it has not been loaded for a hundred years. The lock is rusted out."

Up to date the Metropole clerk has treated all Americans with respect.

Wm

Chapman

as

~~Boyd~~ ~~Boyd~~ ~~Boyd~~

Bombard



The Filson Historical Society

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~~84~~

Taylor continued to manufacture whiskey at the O.F.C. and Carlisle distilleries near Frankfort, with his offices in that place, until 1879, when George T. Stagg ~~and E.H. Taylor, Jr.~~ became part ~~of~~ owners with him, they formed the corporation of E.H. Taylor, Jr., Company.

In August, 1881, they gave official notice of some important changes in ~~the~~ their charter and articles of incorporation on the front page of The Frankfort Daily Dispatch:

Incorporation Notice.

Notice is hereby given of the following changes in the charter and articles of incorporation of E. H. Taylor Jr., Company, of Frankfort, Ky.

1st—That the capital stock of E. H. Taylor Jr., company, has, by a resolution of its stock holders, been this day increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

2d—That said additional stock has been fully paid for by the parties to whom it has been issued.

3d—That the private property of the stock holders of said company is exempt from liability for the corporate debts.

4th—That the highest amount of indebtedness which said company may incur shall not exceed \$166,666 66.

GEO. T. STAGG.
EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Jr.
GUST. J. BAEPLER.

Aug. 9, 1881, Franklin county, Kentucky.

aug13-

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Then

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1 Advertisement in The Frankfort Daily Dispatch for Friday, 21 September, 1881:

[Handwritten scribble]

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
O. F. C. & CARLISLE WHISKIES.



FRANKFORT, KY., April 5, 1880.

Our "O. F. C." Whiskey has for ten years been the recognized standard of excellence. It is in every detail a Per-

—OUR—

CARLISLE WHISKEY

we manufacture with a view to similar excellence, and believe a little time will place it on the same high plane with our "O. F. C."

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. CO.

The E.H.Taylor, Jr. Company continued in business manufacturing the O.F.C. and Carlisle whiskies until the last day of December, 1886, when Col. Taylor withdrew from the firm, and, on the next day, 1 January, 1887, announced officially the formation of the partnership of the E.H.Taylor, Jr., and Sons. This new firm purchased from the old one the distillery on near Millville, Glen's Creek in Woodford County, Kentucky, which had been established in 1819, and ~~known as~~ the "J. Swigert Taylor's Hand Made Sour Mash Distillery." They continued to manufacture whiskey under the partnership name until 30 April, 1894, "when," according to Mr Duncan's brief, already mentioned,

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the present corporation was formed of the same members who composed the partnership, and said last named corporation has since continued to manufacture whiskey at the same distillery. The trade marks and brands of the partnership and corporation have been continuously to the present time "Taylor" and "Old Taylor." During the whole period the office of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the companies and partnerships with which he was connected has been in Frankfort.

From 1879, as long as E. H. Taylor, Jr., was connected with E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co., his name and reputation as a distiller and the fame and reputation of his whiskey was the most prominent feature of that corporation, and was so advertised throughout the United States.

In 1882, Stagg, Hume & Co., who were sales agents of E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co., and handled exclusively this whiskey and advertised it by circular to every whiskey dealer in the United States, and in their circular said: "All our brands of whiskey will be made on our order under the personal superintendence of our Mr. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., which is a guarantee that they are the best of that class."

And again in 1885, in advertising their whiskey made at their Carlisle Distillery, erected in 1880, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co., in advertising its whiskey by circulars, sent to every whiskey dealer in the United States, said that their Carlisle Distillery was erected under the immediate superintendence of "Our Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr.," and that Mr. Taylor's long experience in distilling and his intelligent acquaintance theoretically and practically with the arcana of fermentation and distillation, together with his known pride in excelling in the quality of the product are a guarantee of that quality."

During his period the whiskey of E. H. Taylor, Jr. Co. was known as "Taylor," "Old Taylor," "Taylor O. F. C.," "O. F. C. Taylor," "Taylor Carlisle" and "Carlisle Taylor," and was called by those names and known to the trade throughout the United States. These names were used in ordering the whiskey of the corporation.

In August, 1880, the corporation began to use, in connection with its trade marks "O. F. C." and "Carlisle," the autograph script signature that would impress itself upon the minds of dealers and consumers and serve as an easy, effective method of designating the genuine whiskey, and was intended

Handwritten notes:
Taylor & Co.
Old Taylor
Taylor O. F. C.
O. F. C. Taylor
Taylor Carlisle
Carlisle Taylor
Stagg, Hume & Co.
E. H. Taylor, Jr.
Edmund H. Taylor, Jr.

Handwritten signature:
E. H. Taylor, Jr.

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to indicate the personal connection of E.H.Taylor, Jr., with the manufacture of the whiskey.

"After E.H.Taylor, Jr., had severed his connection with E.H.Taylor Jr., Co., and on January 1st, 1887, started the partnership of E.H.Taylor, Jr., and Sons, that partnership designated their ~~at~~ Glen's Creek distillery, in Woodford County, as the "Old Taylor Distillery," and from that date adopted as its trade-mark "Old Taylor" and also ".E.H.Taylor, JR., & Sons," "Kentucky" and "Taylor" when applied together to whiskey."

The Filson Historical Society

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Wm Clayton - J. M. Atherton

We ^{we} about far enough along now to measure the mind of our hero.

And this can ~~not~~ be done, and quickly, by saying that he he had

best brains in the whiskey business of any man in Kentucky, per-
 haps in the nation; ~~and that his only competitor as far as brains were~~
 concerned, was John M. Atherton, the
 widely-known Louisville distiller. He and Atherton did not al-

ways agree on matters pertaining to the conduct of their business.
~~they engaged in one or two lively little law suits,~~
~~but they remained friends to the end of Col Taylor's life.~~

~~An early letter from Atherton to Taylor should be interest at
 this point:~~

(they engaged in one or two lively little law suits, but
 that was the chief indoor ^{Sport} ~~pastime~~ of the old ^{time} Kentucky distiller---
 suing his competitor and accusing him of stealing his name, his
 trademark, ^{or his wife's} ~~or even his business;~~ they must have a lot of fun out
 of it for they certainly did enough of it. ^{Little} ~~Their lawyers~~ No won-
 der their lawyers were always fat and prosperous) but when Taylor
 died no man mourned his death more sincerely than John M. Atherton.

I Foot-
 Note

An early letter from Atherton to Taylor should be of in-
 terest at this point:

T. Foot Note - J. M. is letter to J. W. J.

205 X 22

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~~75~~

After ^{ling} ~~shewed~~ Pepper on to Lexington
~~Col. Taylor did not permit his Mayoralty duties to prevent him from~~
~~running the O.F.C. distillery and~~ ^{the} ~~other~~ ^{Contraband} ~~two~~ distilleries: the Carlisle, named in honor of his
life-long friend, John G. Carlisle, and the J.S. Taylor, named ~~after~~ ^{for}
his son, J. Swigert Taylor, of course. The firm name was now E.H. Taylor
Jr., Co., which was used until ^{late in} ~~1894~~ 1886 ~~was in 1894~~ when
he organized E.H. Taylor Jr. & Sons ~~Company~~ incorporated. In March,
1886, the first of the famous Taylor circulars appeared in Mida's Criterion.
He sold the O.F.C. and the Carlisle distilleries to George T.
Stagg and Company, of Frankfort. ~~The Old Taylor plant~~
on ~~Gleins Creek, in Woodford county,~~ below Millville, became what was
generally pronounced to be the finest distillery in the world.

~~Reproduce here the circulars from E. William Mida's~~
~~Criterion, of his summary of them,~~
~~running from 1886 to 1890.~~

~~Follow this with Boniort's Taylor Journal.~~

~~Then the copy the book containing letters from~~
~~1890 onwards.~~

On 10 August, 1885, a destructive fire occurred in ~~Frankfort~~ ^{destroying}
on the corner of Main and St. Clair streets, ~~burning~~
"the elegant offices of Col. E.H. Taylor, Jr.", on the

~~here destroy is in a fire at~~
Corner of Main & St. Clair streets,
~~here destroy is in a fire at~~

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202 New Clutch =
Bantoni But Easy ist

In July, 1885 Col Taylor wrote the first draft of his famous description of the ~~making~~ processes that resulted in the production of Old Taylor whiskey.

Here is the first rough draft which it may be interesting to compare with the final and draft as published in his intelligencer pamphlet of ~~four~~ years later, and which follows this first writing:

the following
young



The Filson Historical Society

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July 5th, 1885

Gentlemen:

I have always heard of O.F.C., Crow, McBrayer, Bond, and Oscar Pepper as the best whiskiers produced in Kentucky, and have known of them commanding the highest price from the trade.

I find all those whiskies manufactured within a few miles of Frankfort, the farthest being probably eight or ten miles. The O.F.C., Crow, and Pepper being on the right bank of the Kentucky river, and the others on the left.

Looking further into the details of the matter and the why of superior excellence attaching to the special few brands, I have investigated their manner of manufacture. I find them all what is known ~~xxx~~ locally as hand made sour mash whiskies.

The meal used being mashed or so cooked in small tubs, not by hot seawater, but by the sour spent beer of the last ~~distillation~~ distillate. A bushel, more or less, of corn meal is thoroughly mashed with the sour spent beer at a temperature. The mashing or stirring of the ~~meal~~ meal with the beer at the O.F.C., Crown, and Pepper distilleries is done by hand. The laborers mixing the beer and meal with sticks adapted to the purpose. At the Bond and McBrayer houses the mixing is done by steam power. The mixture is required to remain 24 hours or more on the floor before it is lowered into the fermenting vessels. It is the covering or mashing with the sour beer that gives the appellation "sour mash," and this process with the length of time it remains, so mixed is recognized as to as the peculiar flavor and bouquet attaching to the hand made sour mash whiskey. In sweet mash whiskies the meal is cooked with water.

Another point of difference I observed in the manufacture of these whiskies was that the three former boiled their whiskies in copper vessels---the McBrayer and Bond beer being boiled in wood.

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The or finish-process in all these distillers is in cooper over fire, except in the McBrayer. Since January, 1883, the latter has finished his whiskey in a column, over and attached to a cooper boiler with flues. The buckings from former dabling are allowed to gill this boiler to a proper level when a fire is placed underneath and the steam from this boiler, ascending the column separates the spirit from the singlings.

This manner of separation is claimed by Mr. the ~~inventor~~, and patented, I believe, to accomplish the originator, and patented, I believe to accomplish quite a saving in fuel.

Looking further than the described methods of manufacture that ~~prevail~~ prevail in ~~these~~ these famed distilleries, I think I have found in a measure more or less in use by others I have sought a season why why approximated like like methods should not elsewhere have produced nearly approximate as regards quality of the finished product. The water used seeming the locally accepted reason reason of excellence. I have gone into the matter of water supply, meeting with the State Geologist Procter, etc, etc. a logical and geological reason was found which was conclusively satisfactory as to the superiority, etc, etc.

The lower is divided into two sections, section one being confined to a most restricted territory on the Kentucky, ridge river, the trend or drift being from the higher point on the said river, etc to the lower point on the said river some 8 or 10 miles below the O.F.C. distillery, the drift of the formation being in favor of those distilleries being in its lower extremities

To those of us acquainted with wine growing districts of the old world it is known that the territory producing a certain grape is most restricted.

What the wines of the Duro are nowhere else approached in excellence of their kind---that Johannis berg is the product of one estate; that the Champagnes are the product of a little province, and the Clarets of another, etc, etc, etc.

Exemplifying this idea it has always been known that the whiskies we have named differed radically in character from those of the Nelson-Jefferson county districts in Ky., which I learn from Professor Procter belong to the upper Silurian and Devonian formations. These again differ radically from those of the Daviess County section which belong to the Carboniferous or Coal Inerms geological formations.

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Frankfort, July 18, 1885

My dear Allen:

I am sure when you have gotten into the facts of the case I am about to submit to you, you will pardon the trouble I am about to impose upon you.

I enclose you a writing made between Mr H. Bery Berry and myself April the 23d, 1885.

I wish to state to you as succinctly as I can as I can the antecedent facts which led to this writing.

Just prior to ~~my~~ execution I was greatly pressed, and more greatly annoyed, by debts it was my duty to pay and by want of ability. The most pressing ones being that of J.W. Galt & Co., and Mrs Hersmeaurt and largest in amount.

Major Bradley had mentioned to me he could sell a half interest in the stock of the Frankfort Whiskey Process Co. held by me for \$10,000.

I felt the acceptance of such a sum would be a terrible sacrifice if avoidable, and I said to the Major if I could secure a loan of \$6,000 until July 1st, I would prefer to do so, and I would pay 2 per cent per month interest pledging all the stock for same. This ~~led~~ led to a negotiation by Major Bradley with Mr Berry, and this negotiation was continued by the Major to its completion as evidenced by the enclosed document.

The time first mentioned by me on which the money against which the stock was proposed to be hypothecated was J July 1st. Subsequently I asked to have the time fixed for the 15th of July, which Major Bradley had Mr Berry readily assent to, as he assured me.

It was the contract, and it was so intended to have been expressed, that the 15th of July fixed was the day on which I was to have returned Mr. Berry his money. It was a mistake in its wording that the entirely indefinite time of before the 15th found its way into the paper, or or before beyond the contract and the intention.

Major Bradley wrote me from New York July 6th that should I need help in meeting my obligations of the 15th inst. to advise him at Louisville the following Friday.

I advised him duly that I should, but subsequently mentioning to Mr. Stagg that I was about going to New York with a view to negotiating a loan there to lift the stock hypothecated to Mr Berry and the money due the 15th inst., he advised me E.H. Taylor, Jr. Co. would furnish me the \$6,000.

As the writing will show, but its endorsement, I had assigned my rights therein to J.W. Galt & Co. being yet indebted to them, and it not ~~sending them the money~~ ~~paying them~~ ~~\$6,000~~ ~~suiting~~ ~~them~~ ~~to~~ ~~pay~~ ~~the~~ ~~\$6,000~~, they assigned it to E.H. Taylor Jr Co., Galt & Co knowing that I would pay them as soon as I could.

The morning of the 15th, which was the day contracted for, I had the money offered Mr Berry, which he declined to receive on the ground that the obligation recited before the 15th inst.

Subsequently a legal tender of the \$6,000 was made him, on the same day, and also declined.

The writing was put in the shape it appears as a sale, instead of the shape of a mortgage (if it is not in ~~shape~~ the shape of a mortgage) with a view to prevent any plea of excessive interest.

Now why do I trouble you with ~~xxx~~ this?

My long association with you had inspired me with an entire faith in your fairness and integrity.

My same association ~~with~~ should have impressed Mr Berry in the same way.

I have given you the facts. I think if you will advise him he has no legal right to hold my property it will influence him.

I think if you will add the lack of morality involved that suggestion from you will influence him also.

I have so long been a mere beast of burden that the loss of ~~\$5,000,xxx~~ \$30,000 or \$3000,000, by my own fault, would not induce a swiirm, but I would hate to see my friends subjected to loss (my reliance being on this stock to pay them) when by no fault of my own.

Examine this thoroughly and act as your sense of right and justice impels you.

Major Bradley has told me if called on to testify he would be compelled to establish the facts I have detailed to you.

Your friend,

Edm. H. Taylor, Jr.

Mr Allen---

Mr Taylor has correctly stated in this letter the facts of the negotiations with Mr Berry according to my recollection of same. It was a mistake by which the paper was made to read "before the 15th" instead of "on or before the 15th."

W.E.Bradley

Footnote for this letter:

In 1880 "Marshall J. Allen and William E. Bradley, of the W.A.Gaines & Co., Distillery, secured a patent which created a revolution in whiskey making. The new process made an increase of half a gallon of whiskey to the bushel of grain and it also made a remarkable improvement in the quality of the goods." (Cf. Johnson's History of Franklin County, p.198).

These men called their firm the Frankfort Whiskey Process Company, and E.H.Taylor, Jr. was a large stock-holder, as this letter reveals. This letter is concerned with the hypothecating of his stock to secure a loan from his old partner, Mr Hiram Berry, father of George F. Berry, who was for so many years manager of W.A.Gaines and Company.

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Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 13, 1885

~~xxxxxx~~ Geo. T. Stagg Esq

Dear Sir:

The indisposition experienced when you were with me last evening continued during the night, and I do not yet feel equal to dressing.

Months since I had made new business arrangements to begin with Oct. 15th., contingent on our affairs admitting of my properly surrendering my attention thereto.

My best and exclusive thought ~~thought~~ has been meanwhile given to our affairs, and I had hoped and believed that every ~~might~~ might have been discharged by this time.

Upon my resignation of the Vice-Presidency, I had intended my official connection with the concern should have terminated.

When your letter reached me in Chicago tendering me an option to the same place to-day, I explicitly wrote to Mr Fisher I should not accept it, and his ^{proxy} to Mr Smith ~~was~~ given in the face of and reiterated assurances I would not accept.

The ^{position} of Mr Gregory, whose ^{threats} have secured in ~~Mr~~ Fisher's revocation of his ~~policy~~ ~~policy~~ proxy,

leave me no course other than to ask the election, that I would not have accepted but for the threats.

It is a remarkable hallucination he entertains that, by his permission or others I would occupy a subordinate position.

In my judgment that 1st of December will easily see any ~~xxx~~indebtedness of the firm liquidated in full.

Until this accomplished, sooner or later, I am entirely willing to accept the V. Presidency, and to consecrate my

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time and limited abilities to the firm interest entirely. 289

Accomplished, I am pleased to retire and ready to make any (the most liberal), arrangements that may best suit all parties.

Under proper conditions conditions, I am also ready to continue my relations, but ~~under~~ under none whatever would I be a party to such as have ^{obtained} ~~attained~~ the part several years, and especially of more recent dates.

Very truly,

Edmund H. Taylor Jr

I send Mr. Smith my proxy.

The Filson Historical Society

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MADE IN U.S.A.

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I March, 1891, he was sufficiently recovered to make the long trip to Florida/ where he remained ^{several} two months and well nigh completely recovered his health. When he returned to Frankfort he resigned the Mayoralty and, moving out to his recently completed home, "Thistleton."

Chapter
"describe Thistleton"

Col. Taylor purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land ~~for~~ about one mile from Frankfort on the Louisville pike from Robert C. Church, of Frankfort and erected ~~thereon~~ his residence on the most natural site on the property. This house he immediately ~~named~~ named "Thistleton."

Church

Mr ~~Church~~ had purchased this ~~or~~ land from A.C. Keenon, for many years public binder for the ~~of~~ the Commonwealth, who had married Miss Clark, a daughter of Matthew or Joseph Clark, one of the pioneers of Franklin County, who ~~was the~~ had owned the property before Kentucky had been admitted into the Union. There was an old house on the property at one time, known as the old Keenon place, but it had burned some time before Col. Taylor purchased the property.

Charles J. Clark, of Louisville, who was born on one part of the place, was Col. Taylor's architect for Thistleton. He was Keenon's brother-in-law. His plans called for a frame house of fifteen rooms with five batrooms, modern plumbing, city water, concrete basement, and one of the loveliest stairways in the State. The rooms were large ^{with} and high-ceilings, and the place easily lent itself to the accessories that its master added as the years slipped away. These included a fine stone fence, wrought-iron gates, paved terraces, shade ~~shad~~ trees, shrubbery, an ornamental lake in the rear of the

Thistleton---2

residence "with its \$10,000 concrete dam."

When Thistleton was sold thirty-three or three thirty-four years later it was found that, to the original one hundred fifteen acres, Col. Taylor had added ^{seventy} seven hundred ~~eighty-five~~ or 885 *in all* acres. When the property was sold a few weeks after his death it was divided into eleven tracts and ~~the same place~~. Thistleton house was sold with 160 acres of old bluegrass. ~~There were 225~~

to George Collins
Leighton, Ky

~~110~~
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THE E. H. TAYLOR, JR. CO.'S CIRCULARS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

The E. H. Taylor, Jr. Co.'s Circulars, Nos. 1 and 2, have produced quite a stir among the wholesale trade, and their estimate of production—or rather over-production—for this season could not fail to leave its mark upon the trade, which was just beginning to regain confidence. While these circulars were evidently prompted from the best of motives, to warn the trade as to the dangers of over-production, the premises on which they are based are in our estimate incorrect, and therefore the deductions therefrom could not be otherwise than incorrect, also.

We are glad, however, that the firm in crystalizing their argument do not assert its absolute correctness, but in their own words characterize it as "simply a fair estimate—at the same time it is only an estimate." As neither they nor ourselves have access to official statistics, we can arrive only at approximate estimates from different standpoints.

The production of the fall of '80 and spring '81

of Kentucky whiskies was about..... 31,869,000 galls.
In fall '81 and spring '82 it was..... 30,390,000 galls.

This over-production was caused mainly by orders for leading and popular brands for the purpose of investments.

By the following list of only a few popular distilleries, whose statements have reached us up to time of writing this, we prove conclusively that while they have made in

Fall, '80,	{ 225,600 bbls. or 10,152,000 galls.,
Spring, '81,		
Fall, '81,	{ 267,800 bbls. or 12,051,000 galls.,
Spring, '82,		

They will not produce this season more than 102,500 bbls. or 4,522,500 galls., showing on only those few brands a diminution of about 7,500,000 gallons, as against the crop of Spring, '82.

	Fall '80. Spring '81.	Fall '81. Spring '82.	Fall '85. Spring '86.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Hermitage and Old Crow.....	21,700	23,000	14,000
Anderson & Nelson Dis'g Co. (3 brands).....	60,700	72,000	17,000
J. M. Atherton Co. (6 brands).....	33,000	47,000	20,000
Mellwood Dist'g Co.....	16,000	25,000	8,000
J. G. Mattingly & Son.....	20,000	30,000	10,000
E. L. Miles and New Hope.....	14,400	11,500	6,500
Hume.....	11,400	10,700	4,000
Marion Co. Dist'g Co.....	10,500	9,000	4,000
Kentucky Club.....	7,600	9,000	4,000
M. V. Monarch.....	10,000	10,500	5,000
T. J. Monarch.....	9,000	8,500	3,500
R. Monarch.....	7,500	9,000	3,000
Belle of Marion.....	4,500	2,600	1,500
Total bbls.....	225,600	267,800	100,500
at 45 galls.....	10,152,000	12,051,000	4,522,500
Total galls.....	10,152,000	12,051,000	4,522,500

When we consider that we have selected **but a handful of distillers**, and that **many of the smaller ones will not run at all**, or from want of orders at a proportionately reduced rate, say not over one-fourth or one-third of that of '80-'81, we can clearly see that the production this year will not be any larger than that of last year, which is conceded to be strictly within the legitimate

requirements of the trade. Circulars based upon nothing more tangible than an individual estimate and issued by so leading a house as E. H. Taylor, Jr. Co., act like bombshells, appearing suddenly in the camp. They spread demoralization, unsettle the little confidence the trade were commencing to regain, and react also on prices of previous ages. We feel convinced that after the close of the season our estimate will prove more nearly correct than those alluded to, and those who, overpowered by a sense of timidity, reckoned upon a surplus production, will have to pay a premium to those that have secured their quota of goods. While we fully concede the correctness of the motives that prompted the issuance of these circulars, we feel that they were based upon estimates without tangible foundation, that their promulgation was unnecessary, and their immediate effect harmful.

Every wholesale liquor dealer in the United States well knows that the above is the reverse of truth; that trade is at present and for the last month has been extremely dull, and that collections are also very slow; that it is impossible that the smaller houses could fail to participate proportionately in any revival; that ninety days ago there was an exceptional splurge, and that the volume is generally not any larger as compared with a year ago and unsatisfactory.

The scribbler has been well stuffed with information purposely misleading him for self-protection. Such papers are not merely useless, but positively misleading and injurious, and the sooner their utter worthlessness is recognized the better for those seeking guidance. When the blind lead the blind both fall into the ditch.

*Now Chapter Circulars
In Circulation*

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*Com Moore Circular
Nov 18-1882*

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Miss Cateran

19 April 1886

THE E. H. TAYLOR, JR., CO'S CIRCULAR NO. 3.

We regret to be compelled to take issue with the position assumed by the above firm as regards over-production of crop '86. Our position, however, being misunderstood, and therefore misstated, a reference to the matter becomes necessary. They hold us committed to a production of 11,000,000 gallons, while we did not state any definite quantity, but merely that the production would be within the legitimate requirements of the trade and would not materially differ from that of the preceding year.

As our estimate was based entirely upon the reports of distillers as to their operations, we were justified in predicting that it would, at the end of the season, prove to be much nearer correct than that of 20,000,000 gallons, as placed by the E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co. We are pleased to observe that the above firm have, in consequence of "the reduction of the intention of distillers" by the trade, already cut down their figures by 2,200,000 gallons. This is already a gratifying concession.

We did not for a moment suspect that in their first and second circulars they included among Kentucky whiskies also continuous spirits, which fact appears only in their last circular. This makes quite a difference with a distinction, for the production of continuous spirits last year amounted to over 2,600,000 gallons, which deducted from their 17,800,000, leaves only a little over 15,000,000.

Now, since we understand our respective positions better, we are already not very far apart, and if they meet us half way by the "impending Ohio river flood," we will arrive at figures of some 13,000,000, which will most likely approximate to the production of straight Kentucky whiskies. We believe that that output is within the legitimate requirements of the trade, and need give no cause for alarm, and with the steady increase in the use of straight whiskies, the addition of one or even two million gallons to be used three years hence is not enough to throw the trade into the slough of despondency and despair.

While we have taken issue with the estimates of the E. H. Taylor, Jr., Co., we cheerfully accord them full credit for having the courage of their opinions and an honest desire to keep production down to a proper basis, although circulars issued by a house of such standing could not fail to produce a feeling of depression, which is directly reflected upon the market.

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The F...

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CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 14, 1886.

EDITOR OF THE CRITERION:

Another circular from Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. Co., under date of April 5th, has made its appearance, reiterating their previous statements that Kentucky whisky is going to be greatly overproduced again this season. It is not our purpose to attempt to controvert this statement. The reputation of these gentlemen for absolute accuracy and truthfulness in all their utterances is too well established to make it worth while for any one else to dream even of any inaccuracy in whatever they may promulgate. Their rule of action would seem to be that of Davy Crockett "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." They never leap before they look, and no Niagara will ever lure them to destruction as it did Mr. Sam Patch—that other wise philosopher.

But they are anxious for their brethren in the trade. Their wisdom is almost eclipsed by their charity. Their disinterestedness is beyond all praise. They are generous and kindly in sounding a tocsin of alarm, which, if heard and not heeded, must rid their benevolent souls of responsibility for whatever disasters may overtake the trade outside of themselves. They cry "cave" to the other distillers concerning the product of this season, and point to the abyss yawning before them.

But how is it with these prudent prophets themselves—so philanthropic to their brethren in the trade? Have they taken advantage, by their knowledge, to shelter themselves from the impending storm, furlled their sails, or sought anchorage in safe harbor? Did they, like nearly all the distillers of the State, start the season with the purpose to make less than half the product of the tragical season of 1882? After finding so accurately that the crop of this season is going to be too large, have they abated one bushel of the quantity they had been mashing up to their discovery of the direful condition of things depicted and predicted in their circulars? Have they closed up altogether, or reduced the product to a minimum point? They may say, perhaps, that their brands are popular, and that therefore the trade will require all they can make. But may it not be that other brands of regular made Kentucky whisky may compete with "O. F. C., Carlisle," etc., even in like manner as high wines and continuous run goods (according to their statement) will compete with distinctive Kentucky bourbons?

Surely, it may not be considered impertinent to ask the Messrs. Taylor, Jr. Co., if they are protecting themselves against calamities of which they are so swift to warn their neighbors?

"CUI BONO."

We have received a pamphlet issued by the E. H. Taylor, Jr. Co. illustrating their distilleries of "O. F. C.," "Carlisle" and J. Swigart Taylor," containing a minute description of their modes of distillation. The illustrations are so beautifully and artistically executed, and the whole work so masterly arranged that too high encomiums cannot be bestowed upon it. The work is unique in its nature, and far in advance of anything of a similar character, that has ever been placed before the trade by any distilling company.

THE E. H. TAYLOR, JR., CO.'S CIRCULAR, No. 4.

The wholesale trade throughout the United States having received direct from the authors this latest circular, the reproduction of the same in our columns would be superfluous, even did its length permit of its publication in full. This season's output will, within a few weeks, be a matter of record, and each individual in the trade has already formed such fixed ideas as to the matter that further controversy on the subject would have no practical consequences. All the estimates, based as they were upon circumstantial facts and data as were within our reach, were to some extent mere guesses.

We are reliably informed that most of the distillers are shutting down this month, and that therefore the production for May will be smaller than figured by any of us, and that next month there will be scarcely any production.

We reiterate that the trade in general has discriminated in its classification between straight whiskies and continuous goods made in Kentucky, and in our estimates of straight whiskies we have never included continuous goods.

The reports of the distillers, on which we based our estimates, were confined strictly to manufacturers of straight goods, although the circular claims that some of these are "large manufacturers of continuous goods." Out of the whole list there is but one Cincinnati firm which also makes continuous whiskies, but they distinctly state that their report covers straight goods only. We shall thank Messrs. Taylor to name the "large manufacturers of continuous whiskies" on our list of estimates, and also those firms who they assert will make 20 to 25 per cent. more than they report. If so, we, as well as the whole trade, are interested in knowing it.

Continuous goods can no more be regarded as in competition with straight Kentucky bourbons, than alcohol, gin, rum, or even beer. In one sense every drink is a competitor with another kind of drink, but each of them is defined and distinct, and so classified by the trade. Our estimate was confined strictly to straight whiskies.

Analyzing the official figures, we come to the net amount of thirteen and one-third million for the production of straight goods, arriving at these figures by eliminating continuous goods and the natural shrinkage. Our figures are as follows:

KENTUCKY PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS.

	SECOND.	FIFTH.	SIXTH.	SEVENTH	EIGHTH.	TOTAL.
To Mar. 1, '86.						
Bourbon,						
Rye,	695,000	3,827,000	550,000	1,203,000	797,000	7,072,000
Malt,						
Contin'ous			1,608,000			1,608,000
goods,						
March and						
April.						
Bourbon,	670,000	3,500,000	250,000	1,200,000	775,000	6,395,000
Rye,						
Malt,						
Contin'ous			750,000			750,000
goods,						

This gives original gauge of straight whiskies up to May 1,

about 13,467,000 gallons. If to this we add, say 2,500,000 for May and June, which we think a conservative estimate, it will give about 16,000,000, and deducting the natural shrinkage of one-sixth for three years, we have left thirteen and one-third millions as the total net product of straight Kentucky whiskies, certainly not so great an amount as to cause unnecessary apprehensions.

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E. H. TAYLOR Jr. CO'S CIRCULAR No. 6.

The sixth of this series of circulars is ere this, doubtless, in the hands of every dealer in the country. It is in the same strain as its predecessors, which by this time has become, by constant repetition of the same subject, somewhat monotonous.

We claim that very little can be predicated from the gross figures of collectors, which do not discriminate between straight whiskies for aging purposes and those made on an extensive scale for immediate consumption, with a view of displacing domestics. Messrs. Taylor make a serious error in setting down only four per cent. for alcohol, cologne spirits, &c., which amounts to under one million gallons. Up to July 1st, there was withdrawn of the product of 1886, nearly three million gallons, and it is safe to estimate that as much more will be withdrawn before it remains one year on bond. This would leave about 14,000,000 gallons of real straight whiskies in bond as the actual product, original gauge, surely not so large as to justify the sounding of the tocsin of alarm, in regard to necessities which will arise three years hence.

Another important consideration is the fact, liable to be overlooked when gross gallons are under discussion, that the popular and well introduced brands stand on their individual merits, and the price is regulated by their individual demand and supply, with very little regard to the product of other brands.

The parading of big figures as to production, although very effective in creating alarm in the minds of many in the trade, are not only ineffective in proving anything, but actually obscure the true situation, just as the figures of withdrawals are not conclusive as to actual consumption.

In this connection, we again beg to draw Mr. Taylor's attention to the fact that he is laboring under a misapprehension when he sets us down as having prophesied a production of 11,000,000 gallons.

At the commencement of the season we merely stated that from assurances of leading distillers, the respective products would be kept down strictly to the limits of the legitimate established trade, and we believe that such has been the case. We never mentioned 11,000,000 or any other figure. Our Louisville cotemporary also persistently sets us down as prophesying 11,000,000 production, utterly regardless of our denial and challenge to prove its statement. It is welcome to all the capital it can make by the publication of unfounded and refuted statements.

~~11/16~~

THE PROHIBITION SOCIETY

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Aug. 1886

Hicks

[Handwritten signature]

THE HOROSCOPE.

The seventh circular of E. H. Taylor Jr. Co. discusses the status of free whiskies, and arrives at the conclusion that stocks are so small that they predict an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. within six or eight months, and 75 per cent. of many brands exported in bond. They arrive at this conclusion by a summary compiled by them of free goods, showing that in the entire country there are but 6,500,000 gallons. We hope and desire that their prophecy may be fulfilled, but we beg to draw their attention to the fact that the main factor in advancing goods is not the wholesale dealer, but the retailer and stocks held by these are not included in their calculation, and as they cannot be ascertained the premises upon which they base their views as to the immediate future of free stocks are anything but complete.

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Another very important factor is that retailers have for several years past learned to handle whiskies only up to a certain limit of price. The constant heaping upon them of local, municipal and State taxation and impositions have forced them to economize, and the first thought is, of course, directed to buying stocks at lower prices.

[Handwritten signature]

If the smallness of free stocks in the hands of wholesalers should justify the rapid advance indicated, it will still be reckoning without one's host if the retailer does not recognize it, and allows the wholesaler to retain his goods at largely advanced figures, selecting from cheaper grades which are within his fixed limit of price. He will naturally resist the advance as long as he can, until compelled by the absolute exhaustion of his own stock, and the general advance on all grades to meet the exigencies of his trade.

That free stocks are at present smaller than the wholesale trade generally concedes, we are willing to admit, but that the advance will be as marked as predicted we cannot, for the reasons indicated, as fully coincide in.

We are rather inclined to believe that stocks in bond of 1884 and 1885 will, in the course of a few months, show a decided improvement; and we are sanguine enough to expect within six months an advance on some brands of even 25 per cent., but that rate of advance is much more easily attained on a short price than on tax-paid whiskies. The combined free and bonded stocks are at present in a normal condition, and the market from now on will consequently regulate itself for the better, but the advance will be from below upward, affecting first the cheaper grades in bond as well as free, and by a natural leavening process permeating upward, and after the bonded whiskies have attained a very material advance, free stocks above three summers old will gradually share in the general improvement.

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Cincinnati Notes.

The Crystal Springs Distillery Co., at Louisville, have recently made some excellent sales, and they hold some old goods the trade are anxious to secure, but they must pay their value.

Applegate & Son's "Rosebud" and "Beechwood" are so closely consumed each year, you never hear of either brand being sacrificed on any market.

Murphy, Barber & Co. make an excellent hand-made sour-mash, and it has been sold widely for years, and the trade accord it among the best of Nelson county whiskies.

"Spring Hill," without ostentation, worked its way to expert palates all over the land, and won a reputation that can't be taken from its highly appreciated merits.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the circular issued by Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, April 24th. It contains so precise a revelation of the present status of production of Kentucky whiskies, we commend a careful perusal of every point set forth. They know what they are writing about.

There are no more first-class sour-mash whiskies of '81 and '82 exported that will be bought at 75 cents, export gauge. Such low prices are played out, and prices are advancing every week, and the demand increasing.

The Centennial which opens here on July 4, is already an assured success, and will prove to be the most attractive event of the kind ever witnessed in this or any other country. All who fail to visit it will miss the grandest opportunity of their lives.

Very—very—much is expected in good results at the distillers' meeting to be held in Louisville on May 24th, and if some plan is not adopted to continue the regulation of production of Kentucky whiskies in future to an actual consumptive demand it will prove a lack of intelligence and indispensable conservatism.

We had a most agreeable chat on the 27th with Mr. T. B. Ripy, who is one of the best and cleverest of Kentucky distillers. We shall have the pleasure of saying more about him and his whisky in the future.

Mr. Wm. Adams, of C. B. Cook & Co., Cynthiana, Ky., spent two or three days in our market last week. Cook & Co. made no whisky in the '88 crop.

T. J. and J. W. Megibben and E. W. Bramble, of F. S. Ashbrood & Co., of Cynthiana, Ky., were here last week, and they are all readers of the CRITERION; also Geo. G. White, of Paris, Ky., who is also a regular reader of the CRITERION; in fact, I find all the live, intelligent firms all over the country are subscribing to the CRITERION, as soon as they have had an opportunity to examine its true merits.

Mr. M. Schwartz, president of the Parkland distillery of M. Schwartz & Bro., Louisville, was welcomed to our office last week as an old and true friend. He reports good progress with the Parkland product.

Will the buyers of export whiskies all around the country wake up to the fact that those goods are no longer in the rut, even if some of them do come back below proof? The wide-awake, shrewd buyers are no longer "higgling" so closely on proof or expecting to buy at past-to-low prices, but are daily taking what they can get before they go higher.

Fifteen cents was bid on the 27th, for 1,000 shares of "Trust" certificates, but could not be had at that price. The same bid was telegraphed to St. Louis, offering the same price for all to be had in that market at 45. Reply came, not a share can be obtained at that price. Every stock broker here as well as most of the whisky firms are receiving orders from all over the country to "buy us Trust certificates at everything under 50 cents," but even present prices will be of very short duration. I have not a cent interest in them, but it won't be long before they will sell at 75. The world do move—especially the Trust does—and those who wait for the wagon won't get a ride.

Mr. Ed Bradley, Jr., of Paris, Allen & Co., has been in our city for several days, and will probably be here all next month. The trade will hear of some interesting matter after he leaves here, for his firm generally succeeds in protecting their own interests.

Mr. M. Friedberger, Western manager of the Wells & Hope Co., has just returned from an extended but rapid trip both East and West, and it's Friedie's style to accomplish what he goes for.

When I say export whiskies are steadily advancing, I know what I am writing about for daily experience furnishes me the facts.

PAT AND JOE.



P.—The brewers' employes are on for a long strike.
J.—Not at all. They must have their fifteen schooners a day, and pay for them themselves. It will not take long to burst them all at this rate, and when their fleet of schooners gives out, their war will come to a fleet end.

P.—Why are distillers as a rule restless?
J.—Because they have worms, and can't keep still without them.

P.—Why is whisky usually quiet?
J.—Because it is the product of the still.

P.—The Whisky Trust has got a Kidd from Des Moines in their fold, who has come in like a lamb.

J.—When the wandering prodigal son from Chicago returns home, they can kill the fatted Kidd for joy.

P.—I hear that wine can be improved by electricity.
J.—I think that Sunnyside must have adopted that plan, as their rye always gives me a pleasing electric thrill.

P.— "News of battle! News of battle!
Hark, 'tis ringing down the street;
And the archways and the pavements
Bear the clang of hurrying feet."

J.—This would read better:
"Case of bottles! Case of bottles!
See them bringing down the street;
And the lovers of Jim Pepper,
Come double quick on hurrying feet."

The Taylor Circular.

WE take pleasure in reproducing in full the circular of Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, relating to the production of Kentucky whiskies of the crop of 1888, and also giving statistics of export stocks. This circular, like all that issues from the gifted pen of Mr. Taylor, cannot be too highly commended. It demonstrates by incontestable figures that the production of regular Kentucky whiskies for aging purposes, has up to March 31, amounted to about 1,250,000 gallons. If we take the production of March as a basis of calculation for the ensuing three months of April, May and June, it will add 750,000 gallons more, so that the stocks of that age to be figured on will not much vary from 2,000,000 gallons, although Mr. Taylor, evidently in order to make as liberal allowance as possible, figures that it will "fall short of 3,000,000 gallons" all told.

This should certainly have the effect of reassuring the trade everywhere as to the position of the stocks of that vintage, which cannot fail to affect favorably the crops of previous ages.

M. Taylor, in his vein of fine sarcasm, alludes to the plethora of brands made under "daisy" names, instancing one distiller in the sixth district as operating under sixty-four different firm names, every one of which is passing itself off as distillers, and no doubt making a grand display with fine show cards, to emphasize the dignity of its position. The only objection we find is that all these aliases are calculated to deceive consumers, and under the flag of Kentucky's fame, they are palming off continuous goods, deteriorating to that extent the reputation of Kentucky whiskies in general. The distillers of the true product of

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Kentucky should with one voice protest against this infringement on the domain of merit laboriously acquired; and now we leave our readers to follow Mr. Taylor's masterly exhibit.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 24, 1888.

In furtherance of our business interests we have sought information relative to the production of whiskies in the State of Kentucky the current season, and have developed the facts which follow. As they may interest and be of service to the entire trade, we take pleasure in giving publicity to the collation.

The output of each whisky-producing district is given separately by months, beginning with July and ending with March, inclusive; and for purposes of comparison, we give also the production of corresponding months of last season.

TABLE OF PRODUCTION IN SECOND DISTRICT.

1886-7, 9 MONTHS.		1887-8, 9 MONTHS.	
July.....	3,860 gallons.	July.....	3,900 gallons.
August.....	1,694 "	August.....	1,768 "
September.....	1,868 "	September.....	1,464 "
October.....	9,784 "	October.....	4,076 "
November.....	45,511 "	November.....	4,839 "
December.....	92,814 "	December.....	4,640 "
January.....	246,201 "	January.....	22,536 "
February.....	240,213 "	February.....	47,116 "
March.....	278,395 "	March.....	77,136 "
1,020,340		167,475	

TABLE OF PRODUCTION IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

July.....	92,132 gallons.	July.....	29,342 gallons.
August.....	91,670 "	August.....	160 "
September.....	144,942 "	September.....	16,951 "
October.....	173,676 "	October.....	86,915 "
November.....	493,166 "	November.....	115,669 "
December.....	1,110,075 "	December.....	284,578 "
January.....	1,388,789 "	January.....	353,093 "
February.....	1,398,059 "	February.....	437,850 "
March.....	1,672,877 "	March.....	525,621 "
6,565,886		1,848,179 "	

TABLE OF PRODUCTION IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

July.....	314,451 gallons.	July.....	296,923 gallons.
August.....	285,360 "	August.....	307,168 "
September.....	266,034 "	September.....	349,193 "
October.....	310,118 "	October.....	358,570 "
November.....	407,467 "	November.....	368,072 "
December.....	587,448 "	December.....	377,382 "
January.....	549,481 "	January.....	343,092 "
February.....	553,249 "	February.....	328,906 "
March.....	620,032 "	March.....	354,633 "
3,893,640		3,083,939	

TABLE OF PRODUCTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

July.....	5,981 gallons.	July.....	29,593 gal.
August.....	"	August.....	30,934 "
September.....	27,291 "	September.....	27,395 "
October.....	49,442 "	October.....	51,715 "
November.....	57,580 "	November.....	89,490 "
December.....	84,493 "	December.....	122,151 "
January.....	139,026 "	January.....	197,302 "
February.....	256,752 "	February.....	231,675 "
March.....	388,160 "	March.....	247,275 "
1,008,725 "		1,027,530 "	

TABLE OF PRODUCTION IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

July.....	1,132 gallons.	July.....	gallons.
August.....	72 "	August.....	"
September.....	296 "	September.....	"
October.....	1,447 "	October.....	"
November.....	2,085 "	November.....	"
December.....	3,242 "	December.....	"
January.....	117,766 "	January.....	4,509 "
February.....	123,270 "	February.....	10,556 "
March.....	214,081 "	March.....	19,680 "
463,391 "		34,745 "	

Grand total ..12,951,482 " Grand total... 6,161,868 "

It will be seen that the production in the **Second District** (of its usual grade) is, say.....167,475 gal.

In the **Louisville (the Fifth)** we are advised the character of whiskey recognized by the manufacturers of that district as representative Bourbon, or Rye Whisky, will not exceed.....450,000 gal.

(Whatever is over this amount is a hybrid production, not to be classed, neither "fish, flesh or fowl.")

In the **Sixth District**, which binds the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, of a total production of 3,083,939 gallons there has been produced by the regular Bourbon houses only.....86,857 gal.

The remaining 2,997,102 gallons being the product of distilleries, members of the "Highwine Trust." Of this "Highwine Trust" product, there is entered into bond officially, as Bourbon, 318,554 gallons; as Rye, 189,409 gallons; total, 507,963 gallons. The remainder is entered as Whisky; Spirits, Rum, etc. Of the production in the **Seventh District** there is what is recognized as the usual Bourbon product of the district, near.....500,000 gal.

The remainder is almost entirely the product of one distillery that has been in constant operation since July last, inclusive, manufacturing different sorts of spirits, gin, etc., 200,000 gallons of which, in round numbers, have been already unbonded.

The product of the **Eighth District** (like that of the second) is normal and regular, being, say.....34,745 gal.

The official total amount produced in the nine months of the current season, as hereinbefore reported, is... 6,161,868 gal.

There would appear by our figures as a regular Bourbon product.....1,239,077 gal.

As a regular highwine, spirit, gin, etc., product, officially entered.....2,489,289 3,728,366 gal.

Leaving a hybrid production of.....2,433,502 gal.

To illustrate: There are only 24 distilleries known to the Government in the sixth district of Kentucky (opposite Cincinnati), though their business is conducted in 127 different firm names, one distiller alone operating in 64 firm names. Think of 64 brands of Kentucky Bourbon made at one "trust" house, and probably all "hand-made sour mashers," branded "Davies County," "Anderson" and "Nelson" Counties, "Primrose," "Daisy" and such other names as euphony has suggested to the aesthetic principals of the distillery, or its patrons. A "daisy" thought, indeed.

Think, too, of the "Mogul" of the "Trust" received in the open arms of the Kentucky distillers at the Galt House meeting, and in return patting them on their backs in his approval of their "suspension agreement," and then think of his "trust"—making in the Sixth District of Kentucky alone (of Bourbon whiskies he advised the Kentucky distillers against making) up to April 1st, 507,913 gallons.

We propose to give the trade what later information bearing on these subjects we shall hereafter acquire, advancing the opinion now that the regular production of Kentucky Bourbons the current season will fall short of 3,000,000 gallons.

To what extent this "regular" production may be affected by the "irregular" the trade may judge as well, or better than ourselves.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS.

In this connection we also submit information acquired by us from the "Export Storage Company," of Cincinnati (which company we have always found painstaking, conscientious and reliable in their estimates) of Kentucky whiskies remaining abroad April 1st.

Of the distillation of '80, '81 and '82 they estimate a maximum of.....86,098 bbls.

Maximum gallon contents $31\frac{1}{2}$ gals. to the bbl.....2,712,087 gal.

Of Kentucky whiskies returned and now in customs warehouses.....16,700 bbls.

In gallons.....526,050 5,428 bbls.

Of Kentucky whiskies in transit.....171,032

Total at home and abroad, in gals... 3,409,169 108,226 bbls.

The exports of '83's and '84's are not embraced in these figures, as the determined and pronounced scarcity of whiskies of these seasons acceptedly justify their exclusion from any consideration whatever. There are many too few of them for actual trade requirements.

These figures indicate that this element of "exports" so long a nightmare to the general trade, is about eliminated as a factor of influence.

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New Chapter - a New
Series

~~The Filson Historical Society~~

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Taylor's Circular, No. 3.

IN mentioning "Taylor's" circular, the trade will understand that we mean E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons', for there is but one "original" Taylor in our trade.

The space of the CRITERION does not admit of reproducing the circular, which we consider altogether too lengthy for the average business man, and we confine ourselves to summarizing its salient points.

The position taken is that the stocks at present in existence of '85, '86, '87 and '88, show an unavoidable deficiency of 16,000,000 gallons.

The stocks in bond of all the above four vintages are given at 32,000,000 gallons, and the consumption is based upon 12,000,000 gallons per annum. The apprehensions of the trade are being unnecessarily aroused by some trade papers and their "perfunctory" correspondents, they claiming that owing to the possibility of non-agreement of Kentucky distillers to restrict production in 1889, the future of values of previous ages will be greatly injured. These outcries have no justification. They magnify the importance of what has no bearing upon existing stocks of previous ages. Messrs. Taylor assert that the shortage of the former four years can not be affected nor eked out by any stocks made in '89. This position seems to us correct, and the CRITERION has ever taken that view, and, therefore, taken little or no notice of what effect the prospective output of '89 may have upon the present value of '85's, '86's, '87's and '88's.

The position of stocks in sight is established by the demand on existing ages and its corresponding irreplaceable supply, and not by what may be produced in 1889.

Messrs. Taylor further assert their belief rather in the law of the survival of the fittest than in any artificial combinations or resolutions.

To allege that trade at present is dull, for it hangs with breathless anxiety on the action of Kentucky distillers in '89, has the effect only of shaking confidence without justifiable cause. It is easier to fill the minds of the trade with baseless apprehensions than to disabuse when once they have found a lodgement.

Messrs.
16 Aug
'88

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E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' Circular, No. 5.

The above firm has, under date of January 15, issued a circular, which, for its statistical analysis, cannot be too highly commended and appreciated by the trade. The figures, being official, must be accepted as reliable and seem to warrant the conclusions drawn, which are that the stocks in bond in Kentucky, of all ages, have in the past three months been reduced by voluntary withdrawals 3,380,863 gallons, leaving in bond of the three past seasons less than 28,000,000 gallons. Of the '88 supply there yet remains in bond, as accurately as can be ascertained, some 800,000 gallons of non-aging spirits of the different kinds, which would reduce the supply of regular bourbons of that seasons to about 3,500,000 gallons.

If this rate of unbonding for the last three months be maintained it would exhaust the whole bonded stock of these last three years in twenty-four months, leaving none for aging purposes. The absolute shortage in view is so glaringly apparent as to require no comment.

We take pleasure in reproducing the figures, which cannot fail to be educative and of general interest to the trade. The aggregate quantity of each of the seasons, on September 30, in the several districts and the withdrawals since, are :

	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	Total.
In bond Sept. 30, '88, in all districts . . .	13,087,449	13,135,740	4,999,140	31,222,329 galls.
Unbonded, from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1888:				
Second District	147,982	91,812	70,895	310,689 "
Fifth District	1,276,544	477,028	135,955	1,889,527 "
Sixth District	126,880	137,484	314,441	578,805 "
Seventh District	246,661	60,844	70,082	377,587 "
Eighth District	203,462	11,198	9,595	224,255 "
Total	2,001,529	778,366	600,968	3,380,863 galls.
In bond Dec. 31, '88.	11,085,920	12,357,374	4,398,172	27,841,466 "

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81 Jan 1889

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E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons' Latest Circular.

We have been favored with the advance sheets of the latest circular of Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, which is about to be distributed broadcast to the trade. The circular was accompanied by an advice cautioning us as to the accuracy of the figures given for withdrawals of the '88 crop, as they were apprehensive of a clerical error in those of the 5th District for January and February, '88. All the other statistical figures are vouched for as correct. At the time of our going to press the correct figures have not been obtained, and we have concluded to give the important circular publicity, with the above caution. Outside of this item the circular contains matters of the highest importance. The exact withdrawals of the '88s will be furnished in our next.

The most interesting part of the circular is that referring to the present output of straight whiskies for aging purposes, which will remove any unnecessary apprehensions which may have originated from the alarmists in the press and otherwise. We can not too highly commend the latest emanation from the able pen of Messrs. Taylor, and we feel confident that it will prove highly effective in the restoration of confidence in values. The future looks extremely encouraging. Messrs. Taylor have rendered substantial service to the trade, which should be duly appreciated, as we have no doubt it will.

The following is the text of the circular:

FRANKFORT, KY., March 26, 1889.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

Our respects of the 15th of January ult. showed the stocks of whiskies and all other kinds of spirits in bond, by districts, in the State of Kentucky on the 31st day of December ultimo.

The figures then given were those furnished us by the collating officers of each district. On preparing our present circular it became apparent to us that the very heavy withdrawals from the crop of '88 were inconsistent with the limited amount of that crop reported as remaining in bond in the circular referred to.

Correspondence with each collection district elicited the grave error in the 5th of 1,272,378 gallons, and in the 7th of 415,628 gallons—1,638,006 gallons in the '88 stock. The stocks of '86 and '87 were both correctly given.

With the errors mentioned corrected the bonded stocks,

	1885-'86	1886-'87	1887-'88	Total Gals.
Dec. 31, '88,) would read {	11,085,920	12,357,374	6,086,178	29,529,472
Unbon'd in) Jan. & Feb. {	2d Dis. 166,849 5th " 988,140 6th " 102,826 7th " 562,100 8th " 259,801	41,332 428,148 68,525 74,520 4,573	16,172 1,057,456 110,682 13,571 2,052	224,353 2,473,744 282,033 650,191 266,426
Total.....	2,079,716	617,098	1,199,933	3,896,747
Leaving in) Bond, Feb. { 28, '89 }	9,006,204	11,740,276	4,886,245	25,632,725

We have delayed this circular that we might re-submit the figures above compiled to the careful revision of the officials of each district, and we have their confirmation of their precise accuracy.

Our circular of the 15th of January showed the withdrawals of the past three months of October, November and December to have been 3,380,363 gallons, or in round numbers 1,127,000 gallons monthly during a period when the withdrawals in question were voluntary, and during a period of unusual business quietude.

In early February the manufacture of November '85 that had not been previously tax-paid was due from bond, but the remnant was so small as to hardly be deserving of our consideration in this connection.

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Virtually there have been no compulsory unbondings until the first of the present month, which unbondings do not appear, of course, in the figures presented herewith. In the past two months of January and February there have been withdrawn 3,896,747 gallons, or an average of 1,948,373 gallons monthly, being a very large monthly increase over the large withdrawals of the three previous months.

The withdrawals of '86s alone in the two months being more than 2,000,000 gallons, and leaving only some 9,000,000 gallons of that season in bond on the first day of the present month.

The monthly withdrawals of '86s, from the first of March current to the time the last of said crop is due from bond by limitation, say in the early fall, will no longer be an approximate measure of the consumption of that crop as have been the withdrawals to the present time; but of this we are certain, that the consumption of '86s is now larger than at any previous time, and that a million of gallons, by original gauge, monthly of that crop will more likely be within than in excess of the consumptive figure.

We quote in this connection from our last circular:

"As consumption with each succeeding month is necessarily running more and more on '86s, it looks as though that crop would potentially be absorbed by the time the '87 crop is reached."

We further quote from the same circular:

"We desire to reiterate our confidence in the value of '86s, '87s and '88s, and to repeat that whatever the out-put of the current distilling

season (which out-put it is yet too early to forecast intelligently), it can exercise no influence on the prices of existing stocks, bonded or free."

The two months elapsed since the above were written only serve to emphasize the correctness of both positions.

The existing situation now justifies the prediction that before a barrel of the crop of '87 is unbonded by cause of the limitation of the bonded period, there will not only be a pronounced scarcity of '86s, but that the crop of '87 will be reduced below seven and a half million gallons, and the crop of '88 below three million gallons, leaving less than ten and a half million gallons of bonded stocks by original gauge for the two seasons of '87 and '88.

This forecast, if correct, and its correctness or the reverse will soon be established, means an early currency of values for '87s and '88s, from 20 to 50 per cent. in advance of the values current to-day.

The freeing of the nine million original gauge gallons of '86s remaining in bond the 28th of February (now less than 8,000,000 gallons) should not create a ripple of disturbance, but we should have, on the contrary, a progressive advance in the prices of good whiskies of that crop.

PRODUCTION THE PRESENT SEASON.

We submit the figures of production in Kentucky for the present season, by districts, as also the production of '86, both to February 28th, inclusive, that the trade may institute their own comparison.

PRODUCED FROM JULY 1, '88, TO FEB. 28, '89.					
2nd Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.	7th Dist.	8th Dist.	Total.
1,008,098	6,022,053	1,868,162	1,372,997	477,113	10,748,423
PRODUCED FROM JULY 1, '85, TO FEB. 28, '86.					
2nd Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.	7th Dist.	8th Dist.	Total
695,194	3,979,689	2,408,195	1,333,629	762,362	9,179,069
Excess in '88-'89.....					1,569,354

It will be seen there is an increase in production in the

2nd District of 312,904 gallons.

5th District of 2,042,364 "

7th District of 39,368 " —2,394,636 gallons.

And a decrease in the

6th District of 540,033 "

8th District of 285,249 " 825,282 "

Showing a total increased production
over '86 to Feb. 28, of..... 1,569,354 "

These figures, it should be borne in mind, comprise the production of spirits of every kind—whisky, rum, gin, alcohol, etc.

The 5th, or Louisville District, especially, has made large quantities of spirits other than bourbon whisky, and the increased production in that district alone more than represents the total increase in the entire State.

The output of bourbon whiskies proper has been less to the date named in 1889 than to the corresponding date in 1886, and we are confident there will be yet less of that character of goods made the remainder of the present season than were made in either '86 or '87 during the same period.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS.

P. S.—We consider any '86s that may be exported as diminishing by that much this season's offerings on the home market and as removed from future competition with present stocks of that season.

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15 Mar '88

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WILLIAM MIDA

A One-Year Bonded Period.

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, on the 29th ult., addressed a communication to Congressman Breckenridge in which they advocate the shortening of the bonded period in the following terms:

"Our present ills arise from bonded extension, and an indefinite extension means their perpetuation. The only safety for a like dealer and distiller lies in a reduction of the present bonded period, not in its extension, and we shall have no staple nor profitable trade until the present period of three years is reduced to one year in bond. We repeat, it is a shortening, not an extending of the credit that is wanted. In consideration of a reduction of the period for the payment of tax from three years to one year, and the additional expense devolved in the carrying of free goods above that of carrying goods in bond, and the earlier realization by the government of the tax, it would seem equitable as between Congress and the manufacturer to reduce the tax to 50 cents on the gallon.

"We believe that Congressional action reducing the period and the tax would insure to the great benefit of both distiller and dealer, that such action would meet the views of both."

Wm. E. Filsen
to a Congressman

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The Filson Historical Society

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' Circular No. 7.

The above firm has issued, under date of April 24, their Circular No. 7, giving a very exhaustive and lucid statement of the status of the production and stock on hand of Kentucky whiskies in bond. The statistics being compiled from official sources must be accepted as authoritative. The deductions are so obvious that no further elucidation is requisite. The trade cannot fail to recognize the efforts made by the above firm toward their enlightenment, and must assist in the restoration of the market.

The salient points of the Circular, which we can not too highly commend for perusal, are as follows:

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 23, 1889.

The 30th of March ultimo we presented you the official figures showing the stocks of whiskies and all other kinds of spirits in bond by districts in the State of Kentucky for the three seasons of '86, '87 and '88, and the production to February 28th, inclusive, of the present season.

	'85-'86.	'86-'87.	'87-'88.	Total.
Unbon'd in Mch., 2d dis.	109,880	29,176	7,930	146,986 gal
" " 5th dis.	569,026	205,332	70,614	844,972 "
" " 6th dis.	116,153	30,098	40,457	186,708 "
" " 7th dis.	250,862	67,163	3,600	321,625 "
" " 8th dis.	179,966	5,727	1,197	186,890 "
	1,225,887	337,496	123,798	1,687,181 gal
There remained in Bond				
Feb. 28.....	9,172,027	11,728,313	4,678,250	25,578,590 gal
Unbonded in March....	1,225,887	337,496	123,798	1,687,181 "

Leaving in bond Mch. 31: 7,946,140 11,390,817 4,554,452 23,891,409 gal

We further quote from our last circular: "The existing situation now justifies the prediction that before a barrel of the crop of '87 is unbonded by cause of the limitation of the bonded period, there will not only be a pronounced scarcity of '86s, but that the crop of '87 will be reduced below seven and a half million gallons, and the crop of '88 below three million gallons, leaving less than ten and a half million gallons of bonded stocks by original gauge for the two seasons of '87 and '88."

The withdrawals of '87s and '88s during March have been such as to fully warrant the position then assumed, and it looks to us as though a certain and pronounced scarcity, with considerably enhanced prices, was just a little in front of us.

20 April
1889

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PRODUCTION THE PRESENT SEASON.

Our last respects (March 30th) gave the production of the present season, by districts, to the 28th of February, inclusive, and for the corresponding time in '86, showing a total production to that date of the

'88-'89 crop.....	Gallons.
'85-'86 crop.....	10,748,423
	9,179,069

Excess in '88-'89..... 1,569,354

To which we now add the productions for March:

2d District.....	391,772	340,865	increase, 50,907	
5th District.....	2,020,356	1,717,467	increase, 302,889	
6th District.....	510,677	488,421	increase, 22,256	
7th District.....	638,575	618,127	increase, 20,448	396,500
8th District.....	297,241	417,077	decrease, 119,836	119,836
	3,858,621	3,581,957		276,664

Showing a total production of the respective seasons to March 31st, each,

'88-'89 crop.....	Gallons.
'85-'86 crop.....	14,607,044
	12,761,026

And an excess in '88-'89 of..... 1,846,018

It is now plain the crop of 1889, though a large one, will not reach the portentous proportions that have been predicted for it, and that but for the large MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS, ALCOHOL and the VARIOUS NONDESCRIPT WHISKIES OF VERY LOW GRADE IN THE LOUISVILLE DISTRICT, THE FIGURES OF THE CROP OF '86 WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN REACHED.

We are sure that '86s will prove a good investment to all holders, and that they should bring higher prices than those now current.

CRITERION.

We are surer that most '87s and '88s are now selling at figures so low that a few months hence we shall wonder we had not all seen it, and that we should not have taken advantage of it.

From these figures, which are given us as official, it will be seen that the total production for the present season of 1889 to March 31st exceeds the production of 1886, with which we compare it, by 1,846,018 gallons, the increase in March of this season over the season of 1886 being 276,664 gallons, a much smaller increase than we had anticipated.

IT IS AGAIN IN THE 5TH, OR LOUISVILLE DISTRICT, THAT WE FIND THIS INCREASE, THE AGGREGATE OF THE OTHER DISTRICTS SHOWING A DECREASED PRODUCTION.

Prohibition a Public Misfortune

For our

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E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons' Circular, No. 8.

The above circular under date of May 25th has just been distributed, and is so replete with facts and data on the situation of straight Kentucky whiskies as to form a most complete and exhaustive resume, invaluable to those interested. It needs no encomium, for the figures speak for themselves and express in a mute way their encomiums on the compilers. The salient features are as follows:

We present the figures of all bonded stocks to the 30th of April, ultimo, one month later, and also of the added production of April of the present season as compared with April, '86.

In addition we present the total exports from July 1st '88, the beginning of the present season, to April 30th inclusive, the same date to which the bonded stocks of '86, '87 and '88, and the production of '89, as compared with that of '86, are made up.

BONDED STOCKS APRIL 30TH.

	'85-'86.	'86-'87.	'87-'88.	Total.
There remained in bond March 31.....	7,946,140	11,390,817	4,554,452	23,891,409 gal.
Unbond'd in Ap'l, 2d Dis.	117,589	15,383	9,680	142,652 "
" " 5th "	551,396	200,953	57,965	810,314 "
" " 6th "	85,902	38,272	27,990	152,164 "
" " 7th "	284,526	28,046	9,068	321,640 "
" " 8th "	248,731	3,910	1,048	253,689 "
Total.....	1,288,144	286,564	105,751	1,680,459 gal.

	'85-'86.	'86-'87.	'87-'88	Total.
In bond March 31.....	7,946,140	11,390,817	4,554,452	23,891,409 gal.
Unbonded in April....	1,288,144	286,564	105,751	1,680,459 gal.

Leav'g in bond Ap'l 30, 6,657,996 11,104,253 4,448,701 22,210,950 gal.

PRODUCTION THE PRESENT SEASON, AS COMPARED WITH '86.

Our last circular showed the total production to March 31, of the seasons of '86 and '89, respectively.

	Gals.
1888-9 crop.....	14,607,044
1885-6 crop.....	12,761,026

Excess in '88-9..... 1,846,018

To which we add the production for April:

Second dis..	399,808	323,274 (increase	76,534)
Fifth dis.	2,069,342	1,675,713 (increase	393,629)
Sixth dis.	610,364	522,115 (increase	88,249)
Seventh dis.	792,348	606,877 (increase	185,471
Eighth dis..	305,004	383,482 (decrease	78,478)
Total.	4,177,366	3,511,461	

Showing a total production of the respective seasons to April 30, each:

	1888-9 crop.	1885-6 crop.
Total.....	14,607,044	12,761,026
Total for April.....	4,177,366	3,511,461
Grand total.....	18,784,410	16,272,487

	Gals.
Total 1888-9 crop.....	18,784,410
Total 1885-6 crop.....	16,272,487

Excess in 1888-9..... 2,511,923

The increase in the present month over May, '86, promises to be even larger than the April increase of this season over April, '86.

EXPORTATIONS FROM JULY 1, '88, TO APRIL 30, '89, INCLUSIVE:

Second district.....	77,550 gals.
Fifth district.....	312,731 "
Sixth district.....	86,498 "
Seventh district.....	386,159 "
Eighth district....	239,584 "

Total..... 1,102,522 gals.

This combined information supplies the trade with every accessible detail necessary to a full understanding of the situation.

The limited amount of exports since July 1, as shown above, affords us unqualified surprise.

With experience, the care of whiskies abroad has greatly improved, and the discriminatingly low cost of carriage there, as against the cost at home, had led us to suppose that many more persons holding stocks for age would have availed of exportation as a relief, the capital required in carrying being less than one-half.

The carrying of the goods at home in preference, after the payment of a tax to the government of an amount in all cases equal, and in nearly all in excess of the market value of the whisky itself, would suggest the general recognition as a fact that '86s are by no means in redundant supply.

Cincinnati Notes.
On the 26th we received from E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons their Circular No. 8, and after careful perusal we find it contains the usual carefully prepared statistical information as to Kentucky whiskies. The intelligent and invulnerable statements of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, through their monthly Circulars, as educators of our trade, should secure for them a cordial appreciation from every member of our trade.

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The Filson Historical Society

production in the season to ensue than would be afforded by 'organization' of any sort, under any name."

In a postscript Messrs. Taylor give these interesting statistics as to the

CROP OF '86.

Total official production in 1886 was, by districts, as follows:

2d District.....	1,783,703	gals
5th "	9,389,464	"
6th "	4,328,463	"
7th "	2,996,585	"
8th "	2,050,119	"
Grand total,		20,548,334 gals

There has been unbonded by districts as follows:

2d District.....	400,243	gals
5th "	1,727,802	"
6th "	3,133,281	"
7th "	758,212	"
8th "	211,681	"
		6,231,219 gals

Leaving on hand, original gauge.....14,317,115 "
Shrinkage, say 8½ %..... 1,216,954 "

Leaving actual gallons in bond, April 30th
last not to exceed a total of.....13,100,161 gals

The circular closes with the following:

"We repeat, these figures are a genuine surprise to us, and we think the least optimistic view to be taken of the whole situation as regards stocks is that it is an essentially healthy one."

Kentucky Distillers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 28, 1888.

Editor of Criterion:

Your correspondent went to Louisville last week to attend, to my mind, the most important gathering of the distillers of Kentucky ever before assembled in that State. True, last year they accomplished by suspension of production in 1888 for so large a percentage of distilling capacity as to very largely restore confidence in future values, and their action proved the powerful factor of early last fall giving a splendid impetus to trade, which lasted till the first of April. Since then there has been a general holding back on the part of buyers of home whiskies on account of the uncertainty of the action to be taken as to the amount that would be produced in 1889, or whether from the grand experience of their action last year the distillers this year would come together and agree upon some basis that would as near as possible regulate and limit the product of 1889 to a basis of profit to distiller and dealer, for, without such a combination of intelligence and capital, the fruit of their last year's culture would soon decay. No enterprise for thousands of years scarcely worthy of mention has claimed the attention and moved the great business soul of the world, except such as have been organized by combined intelligence and combined capital. Individual efforts often prove total failures for the want of brains and capital, and I am proud to begin to see and feel that Kentucky distillers are fast waking up to the all important fact that "in union there is strength."

It was by far the largest convention of distillers ever assembled in Kentucky. A vigorous and harmonious action pervaded each day's work, and showed that each man had come there to aid in formulating some agreement that would guarantee every man in the trade all over the land who handles Kentucky whiskies a reasonable profit in the future. Necessarily where so many individual interests are involved, it is impossible in forming so vast and important a co-operative interest, that some hardships should not fall to the lot of some individual; but the spirit and principle of concession must prevail, if the greatest good to the greatest num-

ber prevails, and such spirit almost unanimously developed in each day's proceedings. I shall not take up your valuable space in giving details, for what the trade wants to know is, what did that convention really accomplish that can be relied upon by the whole trade? On the 24th the convention was called to order by Mr. Herman Beckurts, trustee of last year's organization, and Mr. R. N. Wathen was made chairman, Mr. Th. Gilmore, of Louisville, secretary, J. M. Heath, your representative, and Mr. Geo. Washburn, assistant secretaries. The roll-call of those present and by proxy represented within 4,000 bushels of the daily capacity of every distiller in the State. This was a marvelous showing. Letters from several who were necessarily absent were read, unqualifiedly endorsing any and every action perfected by the convention, and such confidence enthused every liberal and thinking man present. A committee was appointed of sixteen, two from each district, to report on the limit of production for 1889. Nine million gallons is practically the limit, but 2,000,000 gallons, if necessary, may be made for the purpose of allotment in such quantities as may be found necessary to even up or cover such cases as equity may demand for concessions made by some in order to carry out the whole agreement. Your correspondent predicts that with or without an agreement there will not be made in 1889 10,000,000 gallons of whisky for ageing purposes, and distillers are already offering to contract for '89 whiskies on that basis, or annul their contracts, if over 10,000,000 gallons are made. Mr. John B. Thompson read the report of the committee, and gave in detail the motions of said committee in unanimously agreeing to their report. Mr. J. M. Atherton followed in a most lucid, clear-cut presentation of every detail that should govern every member of the trade in accepting the report. T. H. Sherley, Julius Barkhouse, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and many others from the country districts gave their views, and the report was adopted without a dissenting vote. Appropriate committees were appointed to perfect the detailed work of the convention.

The Allotment Committee have already organized and commenced the largest and most difficult work of the whole program, but it is composed of intelligent and vigorous workers, and as rapid progress will be made as is possible to mete out justice to all concerned. A board of ten trustees was appointed, whose duty will be to rigidly enforce all details as perfected by the Allotment Committee, and when they shall have perfected their work, and turned over all papers to such trustees. Until eighty-five per cent. of the present registered capacity of the State has been signed, the agreement is not binding on any signer, and such papers will not be turned over to the trustees by the Allotment Committee till the signatures have been secured to cover said eighty-five per cent. Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., offered a very important resolution asking for a committee to visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and have him rule that all whiskies made in Kentucky or other States known as "New Process," should be so branded, or any other brand under that process as is sold to or known in the trade, in order that the trade may know the exact and distinguishing features existing between such whiskies and whiskies for ageing purposes. The committee for this purpose consists of E. H. Taylor, Jr., T. J. Megibben, and T. H. Sherley. Mr. J. M. Atherton offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, opposing the repeal of the tax upon fruit brandies, also opposing the attempt to allow any distiller mashing twenty five bushels or less without a Government storekeeper, as both propositions would open wide the doors to all kinds of fraud and injustice to other distillers who are paying such an enormous revenue to the Government. All Congressmen from Kentucky, and other States, are earnestly appealed to, to vote against the repeal of the present law in both cases. An immense amount of good work has been set in motion by the late convention, and its various committees will perfect its details as rapidly as so vast and complicated a work can be perfected, and with the highest degree of confidence I say to the trade at large, I believe you now have a fixed basis for your future transactions that will insure you a fair and reasonable profit, and that you need no longer defer your purchases as to the action of the Kentucky distillers. At the close of the convention a splendid banquet was set at the Gault House by the Louisville distillers, in honor of their guests. The tables were arranged in the form of an anchor, and profusely decorated with flowers most enchanting. The menu was all that could be desired by any epicure, and fully represented both the taste and hospitality of Louisville distillers. That they may, in 1890, have another as large and intelligent a meeting to continue limitation of product is the hope of

Experience.

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The Michigan Decision.

THE anxiously awaited decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan upon the Local Option Law, as no doubt our readers are aware, has been rendered, and we are glad to observe that the decision was unanimous against the constitutionality of the Act. So many adverse decisions have of late been rendered, influenced as they apparently were by public clamor, that this inspires us with the hope that the judiciary is reasserting its own independence. This action of the Michigan judges cannot be over-estimated, as it will inspire the judiciary in other States to follow in the footsteps of self-respect whenever a question involving constitutionality of liquor laws should be under advisement.

That our position is invincible when the spirit of the Constitution is taken as a basis for principle, cannot be gainsaid even by the most rabid prohibitionist. Being legally in the right we need not fear any passing snap judgment, for we can rely upon the solid foundation underlying the spirit of our Constitution, which is the true spirit of the great majority of the American people, the Constitution being but the crystallization of the American idea of right.

The effect upon the trade everywhere was most encouraging, and the local dealers feel like shaking hands with their confreres of other States over their emancipation. We hope and expect, from now on, to see other States, one by one, shaking off the yoke temporarily fastened upon their necks.

This decision in Michigan, coming as it does close upon the heels of Gov. Hill's veto in New York, leads us to the sanguine hope of soon seeing Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States throwing off their heavy yokes, and even Iowa shows the tide of public opinion to be rising against tyrannical and fanatical enactments.

We give below the particulars as announced by telegram:

The Michigan Supreme Court, on the 18th inst. handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the local option law passed by the last Legislature. The court, consisting of five judges, was unanimous in the declaration. The test case decided upon was one brought from Jackson County. Charles Hauck, a saloonkeeper, was arrested and convicted of keeping his place open on the day of the local option election in that county. The court finds half a dozen defects in the act, the fatal one being that the law is defective in its title, being entitled an act to "regulate," when in reality it is intended to prohibit. Justice Champlin wrote the opinion, and in it he says: "Act 4, section 20, of the constitution of this State, provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title." After stating fully the accepted interpretation of this provision the Court proceeds to an examination of the statute: "It is apparent that the object is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors and intoxicating beverages. There is no attempt by the Legislature to disguise this object. It is clearly to prohibit the sale and manufacture. But there is certainly nothing in the act to indicate that the object of the law was to give the opinion to the electors of any county to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors. 'To regulate' means that the business may be engaged in or carried on, subject to established rules or methods. Prohibition abolishes the business entirely. The two terms are incongruous. The Court is clearly of the opinion, for the reasons stated, that the object of the local option act is not expressed in its title and hence is unconstitutional and void." Other serious defects are pointed out by the Court. The law as it stands will lead to vexatious litigation, and involve the administration of a criminal law in uncertainty.

The *American Israelite* says: The Hebrew—and Jesus was one—could never think that his wine, which gladdens the heart of man, could be injurious to man, physically or morally, or displeasing to God, upon whose altar it was poured out to worship Him. It was not the drunken Noah that was cursed, it was the vulgar son who abused his unconscious father. Aside of the case of Lot and his daughters in the primitive ages, Scriptures record no misdeed of which inebriety was the cause. It was not, it appears. It is the church of to-day, which has made a sin of what goes into the mouth.

CINCINNATI DEPARTMENT.

By Our Cincinnati Correspondent.

The sale of finished spirits from the 14th to the 20th inclusive 11,932; barrels a falling off from last report of 11,175 barrels, commencing on the 14th on a basis of \$1.12, running five days; on the 19th \$1.13, running eight days. This is a most excellent showing considering the two changes of prices in the short interval and the approaching hot and dull season. The members of the Trust have no cause to grumble, for everything is practically smoothed in their branch of trade. There has been in the last few days a slight fluctuation in corn, but the chances are it will go much higher before January.

Receipts of whisky at this point for the fortnight, 6,404 barrels; shipments, 14,397 barrels; excess of shipments, 7,993 barrels. Compounds are selling well.

Fine Whiskies. The fortnight has proved a quiet period in the distribution of fine whiskies as compared with the early part of the season, and men will generally reply trade is very quiet, yet in the fortnight a good many sales have been made in round lots to different parts of the country both of home and exported whiskies, and the latter continue to come back steadily for consumptive demand, and at higher prices; in fact, desirable lots are hard to obtain. Prices on home whiskies remain very firm with the exception of a few small lots of early '85's on account of a few parties not wishing to tax-pay them, but such cases are few indeed, and good brands of '85 are very desirable property. The late action of the Kentucky distillers also fixes an additional value on '86's and '87's. The future outlook for our trade is certainly very hopeful if every distiller rigidly practices conservatism as to future production, and if such a course does not prevail there will be no money to anybody.

Beneficial Trusts.

CINCINNATI, May 28th, 1888.

To the Editor of Criterion:

COMBINED intelligence and combined capital are the two great factors or levers that to-day move every enterprise and profitable industry in the civilized world, and for thousands of years "trusts" under a multifarious form of names have existed, and will continue to exist so long as there are men to engage in business investments where competition is sharply developed in any channel of enterprise. Co-operative associations have existed for thousands of years. In more modern days corporations of all kinds have existed everywhere that business has developed—and a still later name, syndicates, have become familiar to the business men of the world—but the latest name that seems to attract the venomous criticism of those who have failed through ignorance or the want of time to properly investigate the inside and outside working of a trust—by name as to its merits or demerits—simply raise a howl against the word "trust," with scarcely an argument, if any at all, to justify their condemnation in general. Capital is ever timid, and its possessor shrinks from investment till he can be fully assured there is a profit in his risk. Confidence is the great key that unlocks every bank vault in the world and induces its trusted officers to distribute its millions to the borrower. Confidence is the magic lever that opens the doors of every factory, every foundry, every commercial store in the world, and induces proprietors to "trust" out their products or merchandise to the buyer.

Steamship companies, whether plying their vessels upon the broad and tumbling ocean or on the more placid lakes and rivers, are but another form of "trust," and why do we fail to raise a universal howl against all these named organizations; for each one of them is formed under the principle of combined intelligence and combined capital to meet the indispensable wants of the public that individual capital at least could not supply to meet such far-reaching demands. Confidence again here presents itself in such investments that promise a reasonable profit on the investment, and what did man ever work for, or wish their capital, except for a profit. The great consideration to capitalists as to their investments in any of the above named organizations that can elicit their attention is first—is the organization formed on a safe judicial basis; are it trustees or officers men of shrewd business capacity, and do they possess integrity in that high degree to guarantee there will be no betrayal of the confidence confided to them to secure satisfactory results? If such trusts are

See over

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons Circular No. 9.

The above firm, under date of June 29th, issued their customary circular, and the statistical showings as to Kentucky whiskies in bond are so clearly stated, that to the most casual students they speak volumes for themselves.

Messrs. Taylor draw special attention to the continued withdrawals of '87s, many months in advance of their being due, from bond in the face of the large forced withdrawals of '86s because of the expiration of the bonded period. They say : "It seems now almost certain there will be more than five million gallon less '87s in bond, at the beginning of their period of forced unbounding, than there were of '86s at the like period, and that the total crop of '88 remaining in bond will not at that time exceed three million gallons—the combined crops of the two seasons of '87 and '88 promising then to be two million gallons less than was the single crop of the season of '86 at the corresponding date," and close their circular with the following statement: "Indeed, viewed from our standpoint, the prevailing prices for good whiskies of earlier seasons than '86 are even absurdly below their intrinsic value."

We cannot too highly commend their circular to the attention of the trade. The statistics are as follows :

BONDED STOCKS MAY 31ST.

	'85-'86 Gal.	'86-'87 Gal.	'87-'88 Gal.	Total. Gal.
There remained in bond April 30.....	6,657,996	11,104,253	4,448,701	22,210,950
Unbon'd in May, 2d Dis.	135,227	16,921	9,000	161,148
" " 5th "	701,982	210,392	77,604	989,978
" " 6th "	123,184	42,247	21,729	187,160
" " 7th "	299,861	31,845	8,066	339,772
" " 8th "	256,493	10,278	266,771
Total.....	1,516,747	311,683	116,399	1,944,829
In bond April 30.....	6,657,996	11,104,253	4,448,701	22,210,950
Unbonded in May.....	1,516,747	311,683	116,399	1,944,829
Leaving in bond May 31..	5,141,249	10,792,570	4,332,302	20,266,121

PRODUCTION THE PRESENT SEASON, AS COMPARED WITH '86.

Our last circular gave the total production to April 30th, of the seasons of '86 and '89, respectively, viz.:

	Gal.
1888-9 crop.....	18,784,410
1885-6 crop.....	16,272,487
Excess in 1888-9.....	2,511,923

To which we add the production for May:

	'88-'89. Gal.	'85-'86. Gal.	Excess. Gal.
Second district.....	390,000	323,193	66,807
Fifth district.....	1,911,574	1,572,960	338,614
Sixth district.....	625,664	500,333	125,331
Seventh district.....	654,887	451,197	203,690
Eighth district.....	322,985	319,852	3,133
Total.....	3,905,110	3,167,535	737,575
Gallons to April 30.....	18,784,410	16,272,487	2,511,923
Gallons for May.....	3,905,110	3,167,535	737,575
Total to May 31.....	22,689,520	19,440,022	3,249,498

EXPORTATIONS DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

	Gal.
Exported from July 1, 1888, to April 30th, 1889, inclusive, as per circular May 25.....	1,102,522
Exported during May, 2d district.....	40,000
" " 5th "	145,893
" " 6th "	55,097
" " 7th "	36,431
" " 8th "	91,587
Total.....	1,471,530

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Letter Writers.

A French savant truly says that the letter shows the man. Every business firm fully realizes the importance and effectiveness of a business letter framed in a concise, clear-cut manner. The impress left upon the recipient of such a letter is deeper than that produced by even the living voice. Both the penmanship and the style of the letter become so identified and illustrative of the firm that we look upon a well-written letter as upon a welcome friend. While the representatives upon the road keep themselves before the eyes and attention of the trade, the man in the counting-house, who is known merely by his handwriting and his style, wields an influence that the traveling man hardly ever appreciates at its proper value. Of all the mass of correspondence which reaches our office, we give the pre-eminent position as a model letter writer to Mr. Flersheim, of A. Guckenhimer & Bro. Both the handwriting and style are unsurpassed. For scholarly elegance of diction and rounded periods, commend us to Mr. G. H. Cochran, of Cochran-Fulton Co. Mr. Harris, of James Levy & Bro., is an extremely fluent writer, very pithy, and with the characteristic penmanship of a rapid writer. While his composition is unsurpassed in its smooth gracefulness, one must get used to his peculiar chirography, which is excusable in one who has so voluminous a correspondence to attend to. The correspondence of Mr. Hussey, of the Sunny Side Distilling Co., of Straus, Pritz & Co., and A. Senior & Sons, are also models of exactness of expression, wielding at the same time a very smooth, legible business penmanship, and we classify them as among A No. 1. The letters of Mr. J. M. Atherton are remarkable for their choice language. The letters of Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., possess two individual characteristics. The sentences are short and epigrammatic, and in most cases refreshingly original in the choice of adjectives. The penmanship is so original as to be inimitable. There is a dash and verve to it which is hardly ever met with in writers of English. Mr. Batman, of T. H. Sherley & Co., wields a business-like pen, which impresses one as both substantial and reliable.

We have selected but a few notable examples of our correspondents, each of whom may well be proud of his individual originality. Neither space nor time permit us to dilate further on this interesting theme, but we may resume it at an early date. Letter-writing is a fine art which well repays study and attention.

Mr. Davis

August

17.89

~~17.89~~

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Mr. Davis

Letter Writers;

Continued

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Son's Circular No. 10.

The above firm have issued their circular No. 10, giving an exhibit of stocks of whiskies in bond, by districts, for '86-7-8-9. The figures submitted are official, hence can be relied upon as absolutely correct, and at this particular juncture, the crop of '89 being closed, a comparison with that of '86 can not but prove highly instructive to the trade. It should not be lost sight of that these figures show the production of all kinds and grades of goods made in Kentucky, and that continuous and so-called quick-aging whiskies have been more largely produced in the season of '89 than in any preceding year. Hence the difference in the amount of gallons of output between '86 and '89 by no means shows the amount of goods made for aging purposes. We cannot refrain from complimenting Messrs. Taylor on their accurate exhibits of the situation and their intelligent presentation of the figures, and commend the circular to the careful study of every dealer, broker or investor.

The inevitable shortage is clearly revealed, and prices must therefore continue in firmness, and a further advance may be confidently expected. The statistics read as follows:

BONDED STOCKS JUNE 30TH, 1889.

	'85-'86 Gal.	'86-'87 Gal.	'87-'88 Gal.	Total. Gal.
There remained in bond May 31	5,141,249	10,792,570	4,332,302	20,266,121
Unbond'd in June, 2d Dis.	125,000	15,000	9,500	149,500
" " 5th "	692,421	196,420	65,151	953,992
" " 6th "	114,631	24,488	70,974	210,093
" " 7th "	273,991	29,081	13,842	316,914
" " 8th "	206,455	8,019	646	215,120
Total.....	1,412,498	273,008	160,113	1,845,619
In bond May 31.....	5,141,249	10,792,570	4,332,302	20,266,121
Unbonded in June.....	1,412,498	273,008	160,113	1,845,619
Leaving in bond June 30.	3,728,751	10,519,562	4,172,189	18,420,502

PRODUCTION THE PRESENT SEASON, AS COMPARED WITH '86.

We gave in our last circular the total production to May 31st, of the seasons of '89 and '86, respectively, viz.:

	Gal.
1888-9 crop.....	22,689,520
1885-6 crop.....	19,440,022

Excess in 1888-9..... 3,249,498

To which we now add the production for June:

	'88-'89. Gal.	'85-'86. Gal.	Excess. Gal.
Second district.....	200,000	100,516	99,484
Fifth district.....	1,162,088	444,312	717,776
Sixth district.....	528,726	409,399	119,327
Seventh district...	337,143	121,553	215,590
Eighth district.....	184,996	141,052	43,944
Total.....	2,412,953	1,216,832	1,196,121
Gallons to May 31.....	22,689,520	19,400,022	3,249,498
Gallons for June.....	2,412,953	1,216,832	1,196,121
Total to June 30	25,102,473	20,656,854	4,445,619

EXPORTATIONS DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

	Gal.
Exported from July 1, 1888, to May 31st, 1889, inclusive, as per circular June 29.....	1,471,530
Exported during June, 2d district.....	25,000
" " 5th "	43,664
" " 6th "	19,977
" " 7th "	31,581
" " 8th "	55,146
Total.....	1,646,898

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18 Sept 1889

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E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons Circular, No. 11.

The above firm have issued their latest customary circular under the date of August 31, in which they give their statistical figures of bonded stocks of Kentucky whiskies of the crops '87, '88 and '89's to July 31 inclusive. The most striking facts as to the stocks in bond are the rapid withdrawals of '87's and '88's in the dullest period of consumption, which are computed to be over half a million gallons during the month of July, notwithstanding that none of the '87's in the ordinary course needs to be tax-paid for five months to come. A still more curious feature is that of the crop of '89 terminating with June, and showing in round figures a production of 25,000,000 gallons; 3,300,000 gallons have been already unbonded, thus leaving in bond only 21,700,000 gallons. The figures indicating the rapid withdrawal of '89's bear out our assertion made in a previous issue that of continuous and new process whiskies a larger quantity was made in '89 than in any previous year, and that in the gross total of 21,700,000 gallons remaining in bond the quantity of straight aging whiskies is no larger than the output of the year 1886. In view of the fact that '87's are rapidly advancing and have to bridge over the '88's, of which but little was made, the '89's will, to a considerable extent, have to supplement the '88's, and the crop not being excessive we can expect a rapid advance on '89's, when but half of the '87's have been tax-paid. The statistics are as follows:

BONDED STOCKS JULY 31ST, 1889.

	1887	1888	1889	Total.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
There remained in bond June 30.....	10,519,562	4,172,189	22,064,441	36,756,192
Unbond'd in July, 2d Dis.	50,308	25,208	15,446	90,962
" " 5th "	142,162	44,205	29,204	215,571
" " 6th "	65,289	54,473	134,451	254,213
" " 7th "	28,815	99,149	100,081	228,045
" " 8th "	10,517	1,596	5,785	17,898
Total.....	297,091	224,631	284,967	806,689
In bond June 30.....	10,519,562	4,172,189	22,064,441	36,756,192
Unbonded in July 2d....	297,091	224,631	284,967	806,689
Leaving in bond July 31..	10,222,471	3,947,558	21,779,474	35,949,503

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, are rendering a service to the trade in the publication of this valuable series of compilations which cannot be too highly appreciated and commended.

Circumstances Notes

We are in receipt of the admirable Circular No. 11, Aug. 31st, of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, and after a careful reading of the same we can only add that their monthly issues should prove them valuable educators of the trade, and each one receiving a copy of the same would do well to carefully study the statistics furnished.

The following...

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Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' Circular No. 12.

is- The above firm has issued their customary circular under
 ax date of September 30, and sounds a tocsin of alarm as to the
 as predicted magnitude of the coming crop of '90. The circular
 or suggests the advisability on the part of the trade of abstain-
 s- ing from entering into contracts for any whiskies, thereby
 it discouraging distillers and placing upon the shoulders of the
 n latter the burden of carrying the entire output. The circular
 n goes on further to intimate that the production of rye will be
 e also larger than that of any former year. While conceding
 e that the aggregate production of Kentucky whiskies for '90
 . will, in all probability, be larger than that of '89, we feel
 v convinced that the responsible conservative distillers whose
 l brands are well known, and for which there is a constant
 y demand, will not jeopardize their own as well as their
 s patrons' best interests by overproducing their valuable
 l brands. On the contrary, the very fear of an overproduc-
 1 tion will lead them to be extremely cautious in this direction,
 1 in order that they may be able to effectively control and
 protect their own output. It is obvious, therefore, that the
 apprehensions expressed in the circular only apply to brands
 for which there is but a limited trade established, or to those
 produced by distillers who cannot extend sufficient protection
 to their products. The responsible distillers will no doubt
 watch their interests more zealously next year than ever
 before, and there appears to be no reason, therefore, to
 warrant dealers in hesitating in entering into contracts with
 them for the future supply of their legitimate wants.

It would be sufficient to meet the emergency if the sugges-
 tion emanating from Messrs James E. Pepper & Co., and
 which appeared in a recent issue of the CRITERION, was
 adopted, viz.: *to exact of every distiller before entering into
 any contract a guarantee of the extent of his intended output.*
 This would effectively and absolutely secure dealers in those
 brands which they carry permanently in stock and in which
 their principal investments are made. The statistical exhibit
 is as follows:

BONDED STOCKS AUGUST 31ST, 1889.

	1887 Gal.	1888 Gal.	1889 Gal.	Total. Gal.
There remained in bond July 31.....	10,222,471	3,947,558	21,779,474	35,949,503
Unbond'd in Aug., 2d Dis.	65,804	27,776	75,852	169,432
" " 5th "	89,341	40,251	44,679	174,271
" " 6th "	18,876	11,280	141,145	171,301
" " 7th "	37,901	7,593	10,630	56,124
" " 8th "	12,759	1,311	410	14,480
Total.....	224,681	88,211	272,716	585,608
In bond July 31.....	10,222,471	3,947,558	21,779,474	35,949,503
Unbonded in Aug. 2d....	65,804	27,776	75,852	169,432
Leaving in bond Aug. 31..	9,997,790	3,859,347	21,506,758	35,363,895

Alcohol and Vitality.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons' Circular No. 13.

The above firm has issued their usual circular, under date October 30. The statistical exhibit of bonded stocks on September 30, 1889, was as follows:

BONDED STOCKS SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

	1887 Gal.	1888 Gal.	1889 Gal.	Total. Gal.
There remained in bond August 31.....	9,997,790	3,859,347	21,506,758	35,363,895
Unbon'd in Sept., 2d Dis.	40,310	15,836	31,804	87,950
" " 5th "	224,650	109,252	76,093	409,995
" " 6th "	44,395	23,514	24,654	92,563
" " 7th "	66,466	1,922	3,522	71,910
" " 8th "	36,709	544	7,272	44,525
Total.....	412,530	151,068	143,345	706,943
In bond August 31.....	9,997,790	3,859,347	21,506,758	35,363,895
Unbonded in Sept.....	412,530	151,068	143,345	706,943
Leaving in bond Sept. 30..	9,585,260	3,708,279	21,363,413	34,656,952

We regret that we cannot give the whole of the circular just issued, for the views of the firm are always received with considerable interest. In essence, it draws attention to the extremely small stocks of '87s and '88s, and predicts "*a further advance within the next seven months of fully 20 to 50 per cent. over the values of to-day on all sound, well stored, well coopered whiskies of careful makers, whose wantages are guaranteed, and where the prices are not now artificially advanced.*" Continuing in argument, Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons claim that the stock in bond on June 30, 1890, will be but 5,000,000 gallons in the aggregate of older goods, and of the seasons of '89 and '90, a minimum of 50,000,000 gallons. They advise the trade, therefore, not to buy a single gallon of whisky to be made the forthcoming season. Our position in the matter is as follows: The voluntary withdrawals for the month of August were 700,000 gallons, and there are fully five months yet before any whiskies need to be tax-paid. August not being one of the active months of business, we feel safe in figuring that during the five months yet to elapse from the period named, the voluntary withdrawals of '87s will fully aggregate 3,000,000 gallons, thus leaving on January 30 next but 6,500,000 gallons original gauge of that age, or about 5,500,000 regauged to be taken care of, with only a couple of millions of '88. It is obvious, therefore, that the withdrawals of '89s, the stock of which represents at this date 21,000,000 gallons of all kinds and grades, will be drawn upon in a larger ratio than ever known before, in order to eke out the deficiency of '87s and '88s. This will reduce the '89s to less than a normal supply, and will make that crop unquestionably a valuable one. On July 1, 1890, we will find hardly any stock of '88 left, and of '89 itself perhaps not more than 15,000,000 gallons to carry the trade through the two succeeding years. Whilst we admit that the coming output will no doubt be larger than that of '89, we claim that nearly all well-established brands will be produced within only conservative limits, and that the surplus will consist mainly of inferior brands. We see, therefore, no reason for alarm, and believe that contracts for reputable brands within the actual and legitimate requirements of the trade are entirely justifiable, and will give no occasion for regret. To be on the safe side, however, we would suggest that such contracts be made only with firms guaranteeing the extent of their output.

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The Taylor Circular.

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, in their last circular of 30th ult., suggest that whiskies made in Kentucky be classified so as to designate by what process they are manufactured; and to show to what extent misrepresentation is carried on, we will quote their own words:

One-half of the vilest product of the State finds its way to market as a "hand-made, sour mash, copper whisky." The manufacturers of the cheapest and poorest of the commonest sweet-mash houses so brand their whisky, misleading the consumer and being guilty of the grossest fraud. In many instances the dealers induce the dishonest distiller to apply this fraudulent brand.

The present regulations require goods to be branded "Rye," "Bourbon" or "Copper Distilled," and the addition of the mode of manufacture would merely amplify what the present law requires.

Since the CRITERION has on former occasions advocated the distinguishment of spirit or quick-aging whiskies, which to a large extent substitute domestics, heretofore made chiefly in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, from "Kentuckies" made for aging purposes, and which are what is commonly known as straight

goods, we are naturally in line with the more radical position of the Messrs. Taylor. We scarcely believe, however, that the Government, whose sole interest is merely that so much revenue be collected, can be induced to go to the trouble of designating officially between different modes of manufacture, particularly since, even at this late day, the mode of making what is known as sour mash is not clearly defined among distillers themselves. The English law requires that even the retailer must clearly designate, not only the kind of liquor, but even the proof of what he sells over the bar. American institutions are not yet crystalized to the extent they are in Old World nations.

As Messrs. Taylor promise to go more in detail into this matter in their next circular, we shall await their action with interest.

Messrs. Taylor take occasion to express a well-merited compliment to the able and honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and also the Deputy Commissioner, who at present grace the office at Washington. We can heartily endorse all they say on this subject, as can also the entire trade who have come in contact with them.

The utterances of Mr. Taylor on the present status of Kentucky whiskies are as Cassandra-like as ever. Although his predictions as to values of the crops of '86, '87, '88, '89 and '90 have signally failed of fulfilment, we believe that eventually he will hit it if he persist in his present pessimism, for it's a long lane that has no turn. If '91s and '92s should be excessive Mr. Taylor will be in a position to draw a long breath and exclaim: Didn't I tell you so!

distiller note
8/10/89

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RECENT CIRCULARS.

From E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

CIRCULAR NO. 19.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May, 1 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

By delaying this circular a short period we hoped to be able to give its readers the figures of production in what are known as Eastern Ryes to March 31, inclusive, as well as our Kentucky production to the same date, but the tabulation at Washington was incomplete, and the departmental force having it in charge says that it will not be until June 30 that the information can be obtained. It will then be *post mortem*, and of little value to us or anyone else. The work of obtaining the returns up to the period for which we asked them, should not have required more than half a day. Meanwhile, the East goes on "sawing wood and saying nothing." It is certain its product far exceeds that of any previous season. Subjoined we give the statistics, by districts, of the bonded stocks of '87s, '88s, and '89s, viz:

CIRCULAR.

MAY 10, 1890.

BONDED STOCKS OF '87s, '88s, AND '89s IN GALLONS.

	'87s.	'88s.	'89s.	Total.
In bond Feb. 28, 1890.....	6,631,207	3,271,517	19,969,714	29,872,438
Unbonded in March—				
2nd District.....	42,151	5,296	29,802	77,249
5th ".....	267,343	65,606	251,943	584,892
6th ".....	133,788	43,314	50,537	227,639
7th ".....	94,027	72,290	13,787	180,104
8th ".....	218,231	291	4,703	223,225
Total.....	755,540	186,797	350,772	1,293,109

Leaving in bond
March 31, 1890.. 5,875,667 3,084,720 19,618,942 28,579,329

The unbondings of these seasons for March show a continuance of the active movement noted in our last, though not to the same extent as in February.

We also subjoin the production, by districts, for the present season to March 31, inclusive:

PRODUCTION '89-'90 IN GALLONS.

As shown in last circular to Feb. 28, 1890, inclusive....	17,219,474
Production for March—	
2nd District.....	524,721
5th ".....	1,994,537
6th ".....	646,440
7th ".....	844,952
8th ".....	758,440
Total.....	4,769,090

Total production from July 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, inclusive..... 21,988,564

In addition we have secured and herewith submit the withdrawals of the current crop to the same date, which will show to the trade the precise number of gallons of this season's large production remaining in bond at that time:

AS TO BONDED STOCKS OF '90 CROP IN GALLONS

Production to March 31, inclusive, as above shown....	21,988,564
Unbonded from July 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890—	
2nd District.....	106,001
5th ".....	1,003,640
6th ".....	1,033,864
7th ".....	78,586
8th ".....	63,998
Total.....	2,286,089

Total remaining in bond on March 31, 1890..... 19,702,475

These large withdrawals of brand-new goods surprise us as they will doubtless surprise the entire trade.

In assuming the expense and labor of preparing these monthly circulars, it has not been our purpose to figure as either prophets or philanthropists, neither has it been for the mere glory of volunteering information to those who have not been at the pains of obtaining it for themselves, but it has been for the substantial interest of the entire whisky trade, with which we are closely allied, and in whose success or failure we must share.

We have simply offered to our associates in manufacture and trade the unanswerable argument of facts and figures, and the natural deductions that must come from an understanding of the business situation.

The charge made by some of our friends of the press and their "Star-route" contributors, that we have made predictions which have not been verified, cannot be sustained by the language of any circular emanating from our office.

We have made no suggestions of future results that were not justified by facts existing at the time, and we have the satisfaction of knowing they have not been without effect in influencing the action of prudent dealers, manufacturers, and banks, and we now have every assurance that our own exertions, and the latent common sense of some of the more prudent operators in each of these branches of business has reduced the over-production of the current season as much as six or seven million gallons.

This estimate is fortified by expressions from our most conservative correspondents; one of them, an altogether careful dealer, and one of the very shrewdest buyers in the entire trade, writes us that, after careful investigation, he is sure our efforts have diminished the over-production of this season a "minimum of 5,000,000 gallons."

In our February circular, which seems to be an objective point of criticism, we used the following language: "Should manufacturers for the remainder of the present season sustain the same ratio to that of the concluding months of '86, we should have over 41,000,000 gallons as the result of the '90 crop," and this extreme.

May 10 - '90
Bonfanti

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we are now confident, would have been reached but for the prudential influences that we employed to prevent.

Some of the best and largest buyers, and many of the more conservative banks, being warned in time, have practically "stood from under;" the one refusing to buy and the other refusing to lend.

We cannot in this limited paper find room to respond to every criticism or comment made upon our circulars in some of the trade journals of the country, however courteous they may be, or however desirous we may feel to give them attention, as our monthly utterances are more in the nature of statistical facts than in speculative opinion, and the avenues of controversy are too many and too wide for us to enter.

To the few who are inclined to discourtesy and ill-humor, because their schemes are not favored by our figures, we could have nothing to say under any circumstances, because no good purpose could be subserved by giving them notice.

In BONFORT'S, for April 10, the Louisville editor devotes some space to comment upon several of the points presented by us, and to criticism of what he assumes to have been our position in the past. Ignoring the impersonality of our publications, and treating us both as publishers and individual manufacturers, he drops into the chronological error of saying that our senior "urged in convention the necessity for the agreement of '88," and that "the firm ran a house near Frankfort and reaped a golden harvest from the resultant premium upon a limited production of that season."

We have never brought our individual affairs or interests into public notice through any of our circulars, and now deprecate the necessity of making them a matter of public controversy; but, to prevent any unjust estimate or any misunderstanding of ourselves, we will say that neither the senior nor any member of our firm was in the convention referred to, and in no other form did either of us urge the necessity for such a convention. On the contrary, we are modestly confident that our warnings of '86, in a large measure, kept the trade from buying the '86 and '87 product and left the burden of carrying on the distiller, which forced him to cry "hold, enough," and coerced the distillers' convention and agreement of '88.

If we reaped a "golden harvest" from '88s it was not from the over-production of a single gallon by us. We did not go beyond our legitimate product.

We sold our '88s to the regular trade, deriving no advantage whatever from the non-manufacture of others, and with but one exception, and that an entirely immaterial one, no speculator holds a single barrel of that season's product.

The article referred to is a little impetuous for this careful and reliable journal, as it might have seen from our letter in the same issue, responsive to an inquiry concerning a proposal that Kentucky distillers should shut down in June and not start up again until February.

As prescribing physicians we took our own medicine in '88, as we have taken it in each succeeding year, and we have been greatly benefited thereby.

As we have heretofore stated, the entire output of the "Old Taylor" distillery does not

for us to feel resentment, having nothing to resent.

We apologize to the trade and the readers generally of our circular for having devoted so much of this issue to personal affairs, but they will understand that being invited to do so by a trade journal so respectable and of such wide influence we had no alternative.

It is true that for several years some peripatetic persons, through ignorance, recklessness, or malice, have been circulating reports that our distilling capacity has been largely increased while we have been advising other manufacturers not to increase their own. We have given these misrepresentations heretofore no attention, and we would not refer to them now, but that our Brobdignagian brother of BONFORT'S has seen fit to indicate that these reports have reached his sanctum, and he has assumed them to be facts.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

P.S.—As the Louisville editor of BONFORT, in the edition to which we refer, has asked us to show the facts of our production from the records of the Collector's office, we publish herewith the certificate of the Collector of our District, as to the production at both the "Old Taylor" and "Newmarket" distilleries up to last evening.

We would add that on every barrel we have paid "The National Protective Association" our assessment.

If any other distillers in Kentucky can show a better record, compared with capacity, we extend them the hand of congratulation and lift our best new tile in acknowledgment.

We only regret that the editor should have insisted that we should substantiate our manufacture by official certificate.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 7TH DISTRICT, KENTUCKY, }
LEXINGTON, May 1, 1890.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Frankfort, Ky.

GENTLEMEN: As requested in yours of the 30th ultimo, you are informed that the records of this office show that the product of your "Old Taylor" Distillery, No. 53, in Woodford County, Kentucky, for fall 1889 and spring 1890, to April 30, inclusive, has been 3451 barrels of hand-made sour mash, pure copper whisky and that the product of The Newmarket Company at their distillery, No. 17, at Mt. Sterling Kentucky, for the season of 1890 to April 30th ultimo, has been 976 barrels of hand made sour mash whisky.

THOS. McDOWELL, Collector.

By E. R. BLAINE, Chief Deputy.

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E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Frankfort, Ky., have issued their Circular No. 19, a document whose imposing characteristics lead our esteemed contemporary, the *Spirit Journal*, to describe its impressions in the following lucid but possibly facetious terms:

Cincinnati has been favored by a special issue of the "Taylor Circular," No. 19, booming the trade-mark "Old Taylor" in pure and glittering gold. It came betimes like a drum-major in gorgeous trappings, in advance of the main array of red, white and black, to announce "the approach of the circular band, carrying a wealth of melody obedient to a wave of the magic wand equipped with a steel point and an easy flowing fluid."

The matter of the circular makes it evident that Mr. Taylor has become alive to the fact that in his previous calculations he had grossly over-estimated the probable production of the current season, to an extent of not less, by his own admission, than six or seven million gallons, and he is now shaping his pronouncements with the view of letting himself down as easily as possible from the dangerous and lofty eminence of a prophet whose predictions are receiving a ruthless discredit from the development of cold and unfeeling facts. In their circular Mr. Taylor "modestly," as the *Spirit Journal* quaintly puts it, claims that by his "own exertions," by which he aroused the latent common sense of the more prudent operators, he "has reduced the overproduction of the current season by as much as six or seven million gallons." We have yet to learn that the production of one distiller has been reduced, or increased, or affected in any way whatever, by the pronouncement of any other distiller, no matter how eminent; and we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to believe that Mr. Taylor has in this instance been drawing on his imagination for facts which might seem to serve the purpose of reconciling his former egregious miscalculations with the sober conditions which the state of the trade presents.

for this careful and reliable journal, and in the same issue, responsive to an inquiry concerning a proposal that Kentucky distillers should shut down in June and not start up again until February. As prescribing physicians we took our own medicine in '88, as we have taken it in each succeeding year, and we have been greatly benefited thereby. As we have heretofore stated, the entire output of the "Old Taylor" distillery does not exceed, in any year, the present product of the State for a single day, and we may add that the "Newmarket" does not exceed the production of half a day. Our brother editor is also mistaken in supposing that we feel any sort of resentment at the criticisms of our competitors or the press upon what he terms "their (our) efforts to dictate a line of policy for the entire distilling interest of Kentucky." We have never for a moment presumed to indulge in any sort of dictation, and it would, therefore, be impossible

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New Chapter 246

~~The Journal of Ed Taylor as Kept~~

~~by Bonfort's Wine and~~

Bonfort's Taylor Journal

From May, 1890, to February, 1898, Bonfort's Wine and Liquor the leading whiskey trade journal, with extensive circulation in this Circular and the published the following notices of Col. Taylor and this county and in Europe ~~his famous~~ whiskey, "Old Taylor," which we have woven together rather roughly into one piece of tapestry:

BON MOTS from Bonfort's:

From May, 1890, to February, 1899, ~~Bonfort's~~ Wine of New York, Liquor Circular, the leading trade journal, with an extensive circulation in this county and abroad, published from time to time the following notices of Col. Taylor and his famous whiskey, "Old Taylor," which we have woven together rather roughly into a single piece of tapestry, a *véritable* *bon* *journal* of

bon mots:

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1890

Chapter

May 25,
1890

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We hear with much regret that Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is in very poor health. Like all intellectual men of intensely nervous temperament, Mr. Taylor undertakes more work than his constitution can stand. He should resign

the office of Mayor of Frankfort, buy him a stock farm, let the boys run his distilleries, and surrender himself to the beauties of Nature. Whenever he felt like writing, the CIRCULAR would gladly accept his contributions.

And in the same issue:

We are glad to learn of the recovery of Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., whose recent indisposition has prevented him from paying us a long promised visit, and hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing him here.

June 10, 1890
R. Monarch run to 5th of June.
Glenmore run to 5th of June.
E. H. Taylor & Sons will not run in June. They own two houses.
Commonwealth Dist. Co. will run in June.
The Tea Kettle house will run in June.
Old Oscar Pepper house will run in June.
Jas. Walsh & Co. closed their Paris house May 7th.
Fible & Crabb closed June 1st.
G. G. White & Co. closed May 10th.
W. S. Hume & Co. closed June 1st.
Mueller, Wathen & Kobert closed in May.
W. Q. Emison & Co. closed in May.

We beg to acknowledge, from Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, the receipt of their pam-

phlet to the trade of September, 1887, and in which is printed at length the correspondence between the above firm and T. H. Sherley relative to their signing the agreement of 1888. From this correspondence it would seem that the Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons were very explicit, when adding their signature to the agreement, that they were signing for their distillery No. 17 only, and not for their distillery No. 53. This being the case it would seem that the Messrs. Taylor have been wrongfully accused by their brother distillers and by the writer with signing a compact and then ignoring it. We acknowledge our error, and regret it.

THE Islands of Lake Erie promise to be more crowded with summer visitors this season

June 25, 1890
The KENTUCKY & CUMBERLAND R. R. was recently organized at Frankfort. The Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was elected vice-president, and we do hope he will not forget to send us a pass.

Mr. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., writes us that he regrets, in the interests of the trade, the Iowa "original package" decision, and feels almost sure we shall be injured by it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following letter should have appeared in our last issue, but in some way reached us too late.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 2, 1890.

To the Editor,

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

SIR: We fear we cannot make a reply to yours of the 29th ult. that will be of much general interest.

The distilling season of '90, now about closing, finds many distilleries in full operation, and most of them will continue manufacture in June, so long as water and weather will allow.

We believe the premature discussion of putting some limit on the coming crop of '91, which lately appeared in BONFORT, will insure a larger production in June than otherwise would have obtained, because of the apprehension on the part of some distillers that an agreed limitation of the '91 crop may be concluded. For ourselves, we made the last mash of the season with May.

Our '87s, now being unbonded, are fetching prices that illustrate our meaning when we wrote you the 2d of September last, saying: "The wisest course for the individual distiller to pursue is to produce what he has the means at control to make and market at a profit to himself and without prejudice to his neighbors."

No considerable number of barrels of "Old Taylor" '87, as you probably know, could be bought below \$1.40 in bond. We have an order for a car-load lot of sixty barrels we have been unable to fill at \$1.35.

Whatever may be the manufacture to intervene between now and the time of the forced unbonding of the '90 crop, we have no hesitation in committing ourselves in advance to the assertion that "Old Taylor" will come out of

bond commanding more money than will any other brand of Kentucky whiskey whatever.

The "Newmarket" Company will close their distilling operations the 5th inst., with a manufacture of 2000 barrels for the season.

Wishing you the most abundant success, notwithstanding you are occasionally "off color," we remain

Truly yours,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

CYRUS

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June 25
1890

June 25
E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons
in the
last week

005x20

June 10
 1890
 Confirmed

Chicago, after perusal of his famous circulars,
 to say, with remarkable unanimity: "That's
 right. By Jove, Taylor's head is level."
 order
 appeal
 from

seph, Mo.,
 Eastern sea-

CIRCULAR No. 21 of Messrs. E. H. Taylor,
 Jr., & Sons has just been received here. Mr.
 Taylor happily hits off the sentiment of this
 city in his postscript, for it is the fashion of

RECENT CIRCULARS.

From E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

CIRCULAR No. 21.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 30, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

We again submit tables showing the bonded
 stocks of the three seasons of '87, '88 and '89,
 the production of the present season, and the
 withdrawals from said production, all to May
 31st, ultimo, as taken from the tables furnished
 us from the several Kentucky districts:

BONDED STOCKS OF '87s, '88s, AND '89s IN GALLONS.				
	'87s.	'88s.	'89s.	Total.
In bond April 30, 1890.....	5,071,458	2,891,248	19,309,278	27,271,984
Unbonded in May—				
2nd District.....	108,839	2,007	25,757	136,603
5th ".....	368,157	61,606	208,775	638,538
6th ".....	125,346	12,498	134,971	272,815
7th ".....	174,989	61,268	10,288	246,545
8th ".....	225,153	24,099	249,252
Total.....	1,002,484	137,379	403,890	1,543,753
Leaving in bond—				
May 31, 1890.....	4,068,974	2,753,869	18,905,388	25,728,231

PRODUCTION '89-'90 IN GALLONS.	
As shown in our last circular to April 30, 1890, inclusive	27,271,395
Production for May, viz:	
2nd District.....	680,690
5th ".....	2,309,882
6th ".....	771,775
7th ".....	826,264
8th ".....	905,896
	5,494,507

Total production from July 1, '1889, to May 31, 1890,
 inclusive..... 32,765,902

BONDED STOCKS OF '90 CROP IN GALLONS.	
Remaining in bond April 30, 1890.....	24,714,969
Produced during May, as above shown.....	5,494,507
	30,209,476

Unbonded in May—	
2nd District.....	12,919
5th ".....	133,135
6th ".....	39,101
7th ".....	1,505
8th ".....	7,227
	193,887
Total '90s remaining in bond May 31, 1890.....	30,015,589

It will be seen the production for the season
 to May, inclusive, has attained the colossal fig-
 ures of 32,765,902 gallons—the production for
 the past month of May alone being 5,494,507
 gallons.

The production for June, as nearly as we can
 approximate, is likely to swell the grand total
 for the season ending with June to 36,750,000
 gallons.

The official figures will vary little from these.
 In our circular of September 30th, we said:

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"With the largest corn crop in the history of Kentucky—superlatively good in quality and low in commercial value—the certainties of production of the '89-'90 crop warrant placing ourselves on record as predicting figures of manufacture in excess of those of any crop known to the past, except the unusual ones of '81 and '82, which for years paralyzed the entire trade, and from the serious effects of which we are just now emerging.

"The thirty million gallon figures of '81 and '82 are within easy possibilities, and the indications look to these extreme figures being reached. We also predict that the manufacture of rye whiskies, East and West, will exceed by odds that of any season heretofore, without exception."

In the same circular we also quoted from a letter we had written BONFORT bearing on the then threatened over-manufacture the present season:

"It looks to us that the coming crop is a good thing for the dealer to let alone. It will only have been equaled in extent by the enormous crops of '81 and '82. It may possibly exceed either. Every condition favors its doing so.

"Eastern production promises to be proportionately in excess of Kentucky production. Every preparation is being made for it."

"There has been no better time, in our time, to stand from under. Something is sure to drop."

In our October circular we said:

"It is reasonably certain there will be in bond on June 30th next, of the seasons of '89 and '90, a minimum of 50,000,000 gallons."

"On the same date (June 30th) we feel sure there will not be in bond, all told, 5,000,000 (five million) gallons of older goods" (than '89s).

"Is it not palpably apparent that whiskies of all ages, prior to '89, are valuable beyond any present quotations, and that higher values than those now current are certain to obtain?"

In November, when the indications of over-manufacture were more pronounced, we said:

"That the present crop will be much the largest in history, East and West, is, from our standpoint, assured. It succeeds a large crop. The two crops alone ('89 and '90) may safely be estimated as fully adequate to a four years' supply, even should the manufacturer receive no encouragement from the dealer. A little encouragement (and some is now being offered by dealers and banks flusher of money than of judgment) will run the Kentucky crop now being made to 40,000,000 gallons. Whilst these are large figures they are within easy compass."

Our expressed views as to the amount of older whiskies than '89s that would remain in bond on June 30th will be realized with close accuracy, and our prediction as to the VALUE of such whiskies has already been more than fully realized.

In our circular of May 29th, in speaking of the '90 crop, we said it was then demonstrated that it would "attain figures which, at the beginning of the season, would have appeared impossible, and that would have been scouted by those best informed."

At one time in February the crop promised to reach figures in excess of even the mammoth ones now assured. The monstrosity of the outlook alarmed the more conservative elements in interest (if such a word as conservative can be allowed to have any place in the wild results that have been reached), but we do not believe any sane person ever contemplated, at the beginning of the season, a crop of 36,750,000 gallons of Kentucky whiskies.

A valued Louisville friend, of the first order of intelligence, and with an unusual knowledge of whisky history, published as late as March 13th estimates of the crop with this comment: "These estimates are based on the large scale of production for the month of January, 1890, beyond which it is not believed possible production can be increased."

Yet the May production exceeds his estimate by more than 1,000,000 gallons for that single month, and is more than 1,000,000 gallons in excess of the January production, "beyond which it is not believed possible production can be increased."

And yet in the face of a production exceeding the largest expectation—figures that would have been scouted earlier—we find the procession of those who assure the trade that the conditions are healthy, not only unshortened, but with new converts, growing longer, the usually conservative and always able Louisville editor of BONFORT being the latest addition to the train.

He says: "And now it looks—yes, Colonel Taylor, it looks—very much as though the much-damned crop of '90s was going to follow after the '89s, and make a few millions for its admirers, too."

O, TEMPORA! O, MORES!

There seems to us a sort of fatuity is in the air as regards this '90 crop.

We now believe, as we have all along asserted, that the crop of '89 will, before its unbonding is consummated, prove to have been one of excess.

Whilst we may appear singular in the entertainment of this opinion, it is an earnest conviction, and we shall be glad to find ourselves singularly in error.

Our belief is quite as firmly founded that the '90 crop is GROSSLY excessive.

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July 10
1870

We said in our circular of November 30th:
"It seems to us an assured thing that eight-tenths of the present crop will net a certain handsome loss to the present buyer at almost any figure." And we are still fixed in that opinion.

Notwithstanding all indications, production, East and West, continues in this torrid month of June, with the thermometer near 100 degrees Fahrenheit, just as if it were the last chance the cormorant distiller would ever have at the unwary speculative buyers.

There may be "no flies" on the manufacturer, but his manufacture might be correctly advertised "40 per cent. flies," as some of our Louisville friends advertise "40 per cent. small grain."

We condole with the buyer who, at the end of his innocent credulity, may wake up to find that the flies are ON HIM.

Your obedient servants,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS,
Frankfort, Ky.

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The Filson Historical Society

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MESSRS. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS are out with Circular No. 21, and it is the most interesting of the series. The colonel is a brilliant writer, and the present occasion is "meat" for his trenchant pen. The colonel said they would make lots of whisky, and they howled at him for saying they would make lots of whisky, and sure enough they have made lots of whisky. And now the colonel is, in a figurative sense, dancing over the graves of the hopes of those who looked for a moderate crop of '90 whisky. We, too, have been of opinion for the past year that the '90 crop would be above

30,000,000 gallons, and have so stated it from time to time, but we did not expect it to exceed 36,000,000, which at this writing seems probable. Well, it can't be helped. The whisky is made and Uncle Sam will demand 90c. per gallon tax on each gallon in bond three years hence, and on what may evaporate less the Carlisle allowance. But the colonel is saddened because we anticipate some advance in '90s this fall, and evidently fails to discover one sound reason for such an opinion. Well, in the first place, the law of supply and demand has really but small influence on a commodity that is handled under brands. Confidence is the important factor. Confidence advances as worries, responsibilities, burdens,

recede. When the May, '87, inspection is tax-paid, the whisky trade will have an easy road to look ahead to for two years, and we expect to see great confidence result. Confidence leads to speculation. We had lots of it this past spring, and we look for more this fall. The '89s are so much higher than the '90s that we think one must advance or the other decline. The several conditions named and a probable inflated currency leads us to look for an advance. We do not think the advance will be a healthy one, but speculative and fictitious. But then there is little that is really healthy, permanent and fixed in commerce. At times the whole business looks like a big speculation. After a while, should the consumption of Ken-

tuck whisky not materially increase, the prices will decline and somebody will get hurt.

Nor can the pen check a trade when they are disposed to speculate. They laugh all warnings to scorn, and gaze without interest upon the most alarming statistics. The best we can hope to do is to interest the trade, and this Colonel Taylor never fails to do. He would not know how to be dull or to drive a line that failed to sparkle with its natural brightness. Some of the expressions in Circular No. 21 are peculiarly felicitous.

MAJOR L. M. BUFORD, one of the representatives of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, of Frankfort, called upon us the other day. He reports a big demand for the brands produced by this famous house.

July 10
1890

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Society

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We have read with deep interest the circular of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Sons, of August 30th, and extract from it the following :

"There is a buoyancy pervading the markets of the country which continues to surprise us. Nothing seems to check it.

"The withdrawals, as evidenced by the reports we present, are small, except the forced ones in '87s. There is no feature in the production of the past season, when the figures are weighed, to justify any degree of buoyancy as regards that crop. There is no feature in the promise of production for this season that is not more calculated to depress than to inspire.

Sept.
10-1890
Bonté

"The situation to us is one of bewilderment; but the solution is at no great distance. The great production of '90 was stimulated by the small production of '88, and we can only account for the threatened over production of '91 on the same ground, and we fear that wild production will continue, for the same reason, until some catastrophe has dispelled the illusion with regard to the effect of '88 production.

"We asked, a few days since, one of the most intelligent and best informed distillers in the State, who has not always viewed the '90 production as we have seen it, what he thought of the promise for '91 production, and he replied that there was promise of 'a ground-swell.'

"We believe it was the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* who, on a political occasion, said :

SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

BONF

damned—it is an earthquake.' An earthquake threatens certainly, and we expect it.

"One optimist says: 'But the corn crop will prevent excesses.' We think the indications are that the probable price of corn will figure little in the present crop. The crop of corn, with an ordinarily favorable future, will be a good one—not the redundant one of last year, but a good one. In Kentucky it is an unusually good crop. The cry of short crop is as yet premature.

"The smaller crop will have more value, and will, for that reason, be better cared for, and will go further. The *Wichita Eagle* takes in and humorously illustrates our idea when it

00572

PORT'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCUS

says: 'It took five bushels of corn to get into a circus in Kansas last summer. This summer you can get into the main tent, stay to the concert, go to the side show and get a picture of the Circassian beauty all for one bushel.'

"With this attractive purchasing power, no corn will be burned in Kansas.

"We have distillers in Kentucky and elsewhere who will manufacture at any price, and take any chances whatever, and the encouragement extended them by the dealer, the past season, measurably justifies them. They seem to expect lightning to strike somewhere to their advantage. An increase in tax on existing bonded stocks, it seems to us, is the only

CULAR.

304

lightning that can save the present holders, and such increase would prejudice the best interests of the permanent trade. A reduction of the tax to 50 cents would serve permanent interests better than an increase to \$1.25.

"At an early period Kentucky became famous for the excellence of its whisky; it was a seat of limited manufacture, but its product was acknowledged the nonpareil of spirit distillation, and it stood unrivalled and alone.

"Like coffee from Yemen—a province of Arabia, of which Mocha is the seaport—it belonged only to a circumscribed area, and no other district could equal it. Its fame was as well deserved as it was fully established, but

the cupidity of people of the East Indies induced them to send large cargoes of inferior coffee to be shipped from Mocha, to profit by the reputation of that port. The natural consequence was an impairment of the value of real Mocha coffee. So with the Kentucky Bourbon. There is only a small district in which the best Kentucky whisky can be made, and there only by particular and precise method, but the whole State has been embodied in the words 'Kentucky Bourbon,' and to profit from this circumstance many distilleries have been established at points outside of the real Bourbon District by parties not only grossly ignorant of manufacture, but reckless of all but quantity; and cheap and inferior whiskies are going abroad to destroy the well-earned reputation of the better article."

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1890

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Sept 25,
1890

Leader's

Sept
25
1890

The Lexington Leader is of the opinion that Mayor E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, wouldn't make a bad Governor of Kentucky. Those who know the gentleman referred to, and who are familiar with the durable quality of the gentleman's Democracy, will fully agree with the Standard's conclusions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DESPITE the alarmist theories of our Frankfort friends, Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, the upward course of the market pursues the tenor of its way. Notwithstanding the fact that the character of the crop of '90 is assailed by them and described as "simply flagitious," the trade appears to be particularly anxious to secure some of it. It is much like the case of the man who was told that "money is the root of all evil," and who promptly wanted "plenty of the root."

Every man has his own ideas upon the subject, and although Messrs. Taylor's circulars have probably considerable influence, the majority of our dealers form their own opinions and govern themselves accordingly. They too, have, with some apprehension, viewed the large production of '90; but unlike our genial friends they deny that the quantity produced is to be considered as an over-production.

Messrs. Taylor are well-known masters of rhetoric, so that it behooves one to be careful to not speak of the crop of 1890 as excessive which it really was if viewed by itself, but when it is remembered that the crop of '89 was not too large and that the crop of '88 was too small, the crop of '90 in reality is none too large to equalize the aggregate of the three years' manufacture.

THE trade has generally learned ere this, through the daily press, of the affliction that has befallen the Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Mayor of Frankfort, Ky., and head of the house of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons. The disease, paralysis, is an exceedingly difficult one to combat, but the Colonel's doctors seem very confident of pulling him through in good shape and again starting him on the highway of health. We hope so, for outside of any personal regard we may entertain for him, the author of the now famous Taylor circular is about the most picturesque figure in the trade.

GRAM from Madison, Ind., reports a

MUCH sympathy is expressed for Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., whose reported serious illness has greatly alarmed his host of friends here.

Oct 10
1890

Oct 10
1890

005X20

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Mrs. Taylor
Paralysis

Oct 25
1890

Herein lies safety. Herein lies prosperity for the future. Those who have made big repairs, or entered into large contracts for goods to be made, may not like it, but it's a fact all the same that a retreat is the only salvation now for the whisky business of the country. Let Kentucky make another crop of 37,000,000 this season, and Col. Taylor's most direful predictions will become prophetic.

And in this connection it may not be out of

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MESSRS. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS are out with circular No. 24.

Oct 25

MR. J. SWIGERT TAYLOR, accompanied by one of his lawyers, Judge Geo. C. Drane, was here last week, taking depositions of the trade in the matter of the suit for infringement they have brought against the Geo. T. Stagg Co. Mr. Taylor feels positive that Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., will be protected in the courts and given the rights of his own name and his famous signature.

THE old Taylor house was running. It is located over in Woodford County beyond the Old Crow plant, and is a splendid house in all particulars. Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was not well enough to receive callers, but his physicians declare that he is improving at so rapid a gait as to insure a complete recovery.

Nov 10
1890

THE HON. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, with his usual combativeness, and contrary to the predictions of his physicians, has knocked the "Silent Messenger" out in the first round, and, like Richard, is himself again. We rejoice, for the whisky business would be tame but for certain men who give it a vitality.

Dec 10

A FULL account of the burning of the distilleries and the most poetic anticipations may awaken.

Crossing the hills over into Woodford County, we find, within a few miles of each other, three very celebrated distilleries; namely, the Old Crow, the Old Taylor and the Old Oscar Pepper. What a hand this would be to draw to in a game of poker, if indeed any readers of the CIRCULAR ever play that game. But it is entirely unnecessary to praise these whiskies. They speak for themselves.

It is only a run of 33 miles from Frankfort to

Dec 25

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Dec 25
1890

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From E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

FRANKFORT, Ky., October 31, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

We have the pleasure to give the following status of bonded stocks for the three seasons of '88, '89 and '90, as of date September 30, with production of '91 crop for first three months of that season, compared with same period of the '90 season, and the amount of said '91 crop in bond September 30.

BONDED STOCKS OF '88S, '89S, AND '90S IN GALLONS.				
	'88s.	'89s.	'90s.	Total.
In bond Aug. 31, 1890. . .	2,970,302	17,759,592	33,303,295	54,033,189
Unbonded in September—				
2nd District	125	40,836	27,694	68,655
5th "	137,427	187,887	75,740	401,054
6th "	32,333	102,998	118,280	253,611
7th "	38,217	17,764	28,152	84,133
8th "	15,738	37,502	3,675	56,915
Total	223,840	386,987	253,541	864,368

Leaving in bond—

Sept. 30, 1890. 2,746,462 17,372,605 33,049,754 53,168,821

PRODUCTION '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

Our last Circular gave the production for the current season to August 31, inclusive, viz. 1,616,426
To which we add the production for September—

2nd District	21,838
5th "	215,317
6th "	6,959
7th "	14,370
8th "	594
	259,078

Making a total production for first three months of '91 crop 1,875,504
For the same period of the '90 crop there was produced, viz:

In July, '89.....	801,630
In August, '89.....	304,558
In September, '89.....	288,404
	1,394,592

Or an increase in '91 crop of say 480,912

BONDED STOCKS OF '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

There remained in bond August 31, 1890.....	1,496,007
To which we add the production for September, above shown.....	259,078
	\$ 1,755,085

NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

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And subtract the withdrawals for September, viz:

2nd District.....	8,200
5th "	130,147
6th "	31,982
7th "	7,118
8th "	0
	177,447

Leaving in bond on September 30, 1890. 1,577,638

In our last respects we informed our readers of the severe illness of our senior, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who had suffered from a slight attack of paralysis. It gives us pleasure now to say that he has about regained his normal health, and will be able at an early day to resume the discussions of subjects unhappily interrupted by his sickness.

Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

225500

From E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 31, 1890.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

GENTLEMEN: Our respects of October 31 presented the statistical condition of the situation of Kentucky whiskies on September 30, 1890, viz.: The bonded stocks of the seasons of '88, '89 and '90, the production of the current season of '91 as compared with the production of the season of '90 for the same period, and the amount of the said '91 production then remaining in bond.

In the present issue we submit, for the examination of the trade, similar information for the months ending October 31 and November 30, respectively:

BONDED STOCKS OF '88s, '89s, AND '90s IN GALLONS.

	'88s.	'89s.	'90s.	Total.
In bond Sept. 30, 1890...	2,746,462	17,372,605	33,049,754	53,168,821
Unbonded in October—				
2nd District.....	3,829	39,295	29,185	72,309
5th ".....	120,930	120,803	241,480	483,213
6th ".....	23,016	16,931	185,164	225,111
7th ".....	34,261	63,926	19,453	117,640
8th ".....	2,238	62,468	17,436	82,142
Total.....	184,274	303,423	492,718	980,415
Leaving in bond Oct. 31, 1890.....	2,562,188	17,069,182	32,557,036	52,188,406

PRODUCTION '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

To September 30, inclusive, the production for the current season had reached.....	1,875,504
To which we add the production for October—	
2nd District.....	27,917
5th ".....	373,066
6th ".....	120,460
7th ".....	187,907
8th ".....	4,801
Making a total production for first four months of '91 crop.....	714,151
	2,589,655

FORT'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCULAR

For the same period of the '90 crop there was produced, viz:	
In July, '89.....	801,630
In August, '89.....	304,558
In September, '89.....	288,404
In October, '89.....	767,397
	2,161,989

Or an increase in '91 crop for first four months.....	427,666
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BONDED STOCKS OF '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

There remained in bond September 30, 1890.....	1,577,638
To which we add the production for October, above shown.....	714,151
	2,291,789

And subtract the withdrawals for October, viz:	
2nd District.....	9,267
5th ".....	182,166
6th ".....	88,195
7th ".....	18,366
8th ".....	1,858
	249,852
Leaving in bond on October 31, 1890.....	2,041,937

BONDED STOCKS OF '88s, '89s, AND '90s IN GALLONS.

	'88s.	'89s.	'90s.	Total
In bond Oct. 31, 1890...	2,562,188	17,069,182	32,557,036	52,188,406
Unbonded in November—				
2nd District.....	674	42,731	25,744	69,149
5th ".....	82,976	117,204	226,820	427,100
6th ".....	34,439	79,510	110,969	224,918
7th ".....	31,099	62,074	11,088	104,261
8th ".....	26,432	41,733	4,732	72,897
Total.....	175,620	343,352	378,953	897,925
Leaving in bond Nov. 30, 1890.....	2,386,568	16,725,830	32,178,083	51,290,481

LAR.

JANUARY 10, 1891.

From Cook & Bonheimer

PRODUCTION '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

On October 31 the production for the current season had reached.....	2,589,655
To which we add the production for November—	
2nd District.....	104,818
5th ".....	895,947
6th ".....	353,691
7th ".....	423,023
8th ".....	258,297
Making a total production for first five months of '91 crop.....	2,035,776
For the same period of the '90 crop there was produced, viz:	4,625,431
In July, '89.....	801,630
In August, '89.....	304,558
In September, '89.....	288,404
In October, '89.....	767,397
In November, '89.....	2,428,740

Or an increase in '91 crop for first five months.....	4,590,729
	34,702

BONDED STOCKS OF '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

There remained in bond on October 31 of said crop, say	2,041,937
To which we add the production for November, above shown.....	2,035,776
	4,077,713

And subtract the withdrawals for November, viz:	
2nd District.....	9,369
5th ".....	175,807
6th ".....	60,356
7th ".....	17,628
8th ".....	372
	263,532
Leaving in bond November 30, '90-'91 crop.....	3,814,181

The convalescence of our senior, lately advised, has now culminated in complete recovery of his usual health, and, after the lapse of the period prescribed by his physicians for absolute abstention from all business matters, he will be able to address you with his own hand in pursuance of the subject undertaken prior to his illness.

Your obedient servants,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS.

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Jan 10
Jan 1891

ON July 25, 1890, we declared that "The times are big with events, and both will, ere many months, be given either to prosperity or calamity. Dr. Taylor, of Frankfort, predicts 'calamity,' and Dr. Taylor is a careful student and a man of experience.

"But there are other doctors, men of mighty reputation, who declare that every sign points towards the birth of prosperity.

"We believe it is all guess work, although our natural disposition would lean us towards Dr. Taylor.

"True, we advised the purchase of '89s last year and this, and it is also true that we suggested that the '90s would pass into second hands by July 1st and be advanced in price; but we have, we think, on all occasions agreed that speculation had more to do with backing up confidence than consumption."

Jan 10
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AFTER all the slings, snarls and sarcasms cast at the author of the famous circulars, it begins to appear that there may be something more than "self-advertising" or idle guesses in his admonitions, and that the fears he has expressed and the warnings he has given have been grounded upon a logical basis. We learn that Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is fully recovered, and that he intends devoting himself again to his business. We trust that this includes the continuation of the series of his valuable circulars.

Jan 25
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THE message of E. H. Taylor, Jr., Mayor to the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, Ky., disapproving an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in Frankfort, copies of which have been sent to the trade, makes most entertaining reading. Its sarcasm, logic and scholarly style show that the recent illness of its author has had no serious lasting effect upon him.

00523

MESSRS. E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., & SONS, write us under date of the 2d, to the effect that Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is now about well and only lacks outdoor exercise to regain his strength. To get this he is off for Florida.

New Chapter
H. H. Taylor
of Frankfort

A REPRESENTATIVE of the CIRCULAR from this office paid a visit to Frankfort during the past week, but did not find very much to write about. A visit was paid to Col. E. H. Taylor's recently-purchased blue grass stock farm, which is situated upon the summit of one of the little mountains overlooking the Kentucky river and Kentucky's capital. Exactly how much nearer the heavens the Colonel is since resigning the office of Mayor of Frankfort, and retiring to this seclusion, we cannot say, but should judge about 400 feet. On this farm, Mr. Taylor has erected a very handsome residence and a very fine stable. The residence is finished throughout in hard woods polished like glass and furnished with every convenience and elegance that the most cultivated taste could desire.

Feb. 10
191

As the readers of this paper know, the author of the famous circulars has been dangerously ill, and is but slowly regaining his strength. He contemplates in the near future, should he be able to arrange his affairs so he can leave them, taking a trip to California, by sea, starting from New York.

Me h.
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Mr. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., has left for Florida.

McH. 25-1891-

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WE have received a copy of the text of the opinion and judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court in the suit brought by Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons against The George T. Stagg Co. The opinion, written by Judge Warren Montfort, recites fully the history of both firms and covers the points in question in a most lucid manner. The autograph signature of E. H. Taylor, Jr., cuts a most important feature in the case. The judge says of it that it "has a peculiar and striking character; and, from the singularity and oddity of its sweeping curves and lines, makes an attractive and noticeable mark, very valuable as an inimitable trademark." Shakespeare asked, "What's in a name?" Were he alive he would hardly ask, "What's in a signature?" for evidently there is considerable in it. Whilst the case was *sub judice*, comment was, of course, deferred, but it would appear that Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons must have sustained heavy damages; and although a perpetual injunction has been served upon the defendants, enjoining them from using the words "E. H. Taylor, Jr., distiller," it will be difficult to estimate the loss that they have sustained from 1887 up to now. It would appear to be incalculable.

The Court further delivers its opinion "that the name of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the branding of the *fac-simile* of his autograph signature on barrels, added to the trade value of the whisky cannot be doubted."

The Geo. T. Stagg Co. have appealed from the decision, and their petition has been granted.

The same man who year in and year out will hurry in his orders for Old Crow at 65 cents, Hermitage at 60 cents, Old Pepper at 60 cents, Old Taylor at 60 cents, R. Monarch at 45 cents, Coon Hollow at 45 cents, Mattingly & Moore at 40 cents, and other well-advertised, well-distributed and carefully-followed brands, would laugh at any salesman who should offer by sample any one of these really fine sour mash whiskies at 35 cents, without the charmed name upon the barrel head.

among our visitors during the fortnight.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., was visiting among the trade during the early part of the fortnight. His son, and his right bower, J. Swigert, was here on the 4th inst. Both are looking well and are in the best of spirits.

THE HON. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., has received the nomination for the Legislature.

J. S. TAYLOR, of the celebrated E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons Distillery, of Frankfort, Ky., favored our trade with one of his periodical visits.

MAJOR J. M. WOMACK, representing E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, visited Boston during the fortnight in the interest of "Old Taylor," and was very much pleased with his reception by the trade in that city. Major WOMACK expects to return to Frankfort next week.

Colonel Taylor, of Frankfort, brought condemnation upon himself by advising against speculation last year, and by issuing warnings to the trade to "Stand from Under," that declines would shortly occur, and we were laughed to scorn by the rest of the trade press and by the many who had apparently enormous profits in their holdings, because we held the same conservative position.

At this minute we could name one man whose holdings seemed to insure him an aggregate profit of \$20,000 early last fall, but who to-day is working like a beaver to get out without loss. Time and again has the CIRCULAR taken unpopular stands, and for a short period suffered reproach, and time and time again have subsequent events proven its positions to have been sound, and its advice to have been disinterested. Thus by degrees the distillers and dealers are finding out that it is wise to place their trust in a paper that sticks firmly to what it believes to be the truth.

MR. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., writes from Florida that he is quite himself again.

MR. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, called to see us on the 2d on his return from Florida, where he has been for several months. Mr. Taylor, we are happy to state, has recovered entirely his former good health and spirits, and he wisely declares his intention to abstain in the future from the constant arduous mental application responsible for the sickness that came so near costing him his life.

down for the season.

MR. HY. HYAMS, the able Chicago correspondent of this paper, passed through the city during the past week, on his way to visit Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort. Mr. Hyams was accompanied by his wife and child.

25 April 1891

June 10
June 10
June 10

April 25

May 10

May 10-191

MAY 25, 1891.

RECENT CIRCULARS.

From E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 30, 1891.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

OUR respects of March 31 gave the condition of the bonded stocks of Kentucky whiskies on February 28, together with the production of the current season as compared with that of '89-'90 for the same period. We now present tables exhibiting the status in the same shape, but as of date of March 31, 1891.

BONDED STOCKS OF '88s, '89s, AND '90s IN GALLONS.

	'88s.	'89s.	'90s.	Total.
In bond Feb. 28, 1891.....	1,715,807	15,714,814	30,747,405	48,178,026
Unbonded in March—				
2nd District.....	3,521	51,108	44,178	98,807
5th ".....	206,729	232,135	149,914	588,778
6th ".....	25,242	54,928	102,239	182,409
7th ".....	73,714	52,506	43,449	169,669
8th ".....	54,665	42,412	17,614	114,691
Total.....	363,871	433,089	357,394	1,154,354
Leaving in bond Mar.				
31, 1891.....	1,351,936	15,281,725	30,390,011	47,033,672

PRODUCTION '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

Total production of '91 crop to February 28, was.....	17,833,066
To which we add the production for March—	
2nd District.....	532,696
5th ".....	2,319,448
6th ".....	667,424
7th ".....	736,095
8th ".....	927,748
	5,173,411

Making a total production for the season to March 31, inclusive..... 23,006,477

For the same period of the '90 crop the production was—

In July, '89.....	801,630
In August, '89.....	304,558
In September, '89.....	288,404
In October, '89.....	767,397
In November, '89.....	2,428,740
In December, '89.....	3,937,850
In January, '90.....	4,488,555
In February, '90.....	4,229,707
In March, '90.....	4,796,897

22,043,738

Or an increase in '91 crop for first nine months..... 962,739

BONDED STOCKS OF '91 CROP IN GALLONS.

Their remained in bond on February 28, 1891.....	16,393,884
To which we add the production for March, above shown.....	5,173,411
	21,567,295

And subtract the withdrawals for March, viz:

2nd District.....	39,243
5th ".....	94,031
6th ".....	52,078
7th ".....	6,111
8th ".....	2,266

193,729

Leaving in bond of that crop on March 31, 1891..... 21,373,566

The '91 product to March 31 shows nearly 1,000,000 gallons more than the '90 crop did at the like date, the total production of the current season then being 23,006,477 gallons, as against 22,043,738 gallons '90s, and the indications are that the April production will add yet more to the increased volume of the '91 crop, as compared with previous ones.

We think, in connection with the increasing overproduction, it might prove interesting to examine the withdrawals for the past three years, taking for instance—

It is unnecessary to make any comment in regard to this exhibition, as the figures speak for themselves, and quite forcibly, too.

We will take this occasion, however, to refer to the reception accorded our circulars in some quarters in 1889 and 1890, when we used every argument to persuade the dealer to refrain from the purchase of new whisky. We hoped to curtail the threatened overproduction, which we believe (and we say it with due modesty) we did do to a great extent, in both of these seasons. Several of the trade papers, and some of the dealers, took the position that we were "not up with the times;" that we had lost sight of the fact that consumption was increasing along with the increased production, and that there was no overproduction. We think these same people will, after a present review of the situation, acknowledge the error of their judgment and admit that we at least were correct in our positions. Your obedient servants,

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS.

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To the Editor,

CHICAGO, June 4, 1891.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

SIR: The visitor to Kentucky cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that it is not alone the home of fine horses, fine whisky and fine women, but that it is, par excellence, the home of hospitality. Lived there ever so generous and kindly a people? Every one appears to consider it his bounden duty to exert himself to make the visitor's sojourn pleasant, and no matter how busily he may be engaged, the Kentuckian devotes his whole attention to the entertainment of the stranger. They are a great people, these Kentucky whisky men, and the most gruff and churlish cannot fail to be softened by the kindly influences that they bring to bear upon him.

It was the writer's good fortune to meet many of the Louisville kindred upon a recent visit to Kentucky. That prince of good fellows, our own Louisville manager, Tom Gilmore, admirably exemplified Kentucky hospitality. His home was my home, his friends (and how many he has) were mine—everything he had was lavished upon me. Together we called upon the members of the trade. Wherever we went, the same reception greeted us. It was one continual round of Kentuckian hospitality.

A "right smart" little town is Frankfort, composed principally of whisky men, politicians and the Taylor family. The home of the Taylors is situated about a mile from the city, and is a grand place. The house itself, which stands in its own grounds of 175 acres, is built upon the highest portion of the county, and from every point of view the surroundings are glorious. The outlook from each window of the house is splendid, and the grounds themselves form a most delightful park. Here, surrounded by his family, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., receives his friends and dispenses, with a gracious hand, true Kentucky hospitality.

A visit to the "Old Taylor" distillery revealed facts which were sufficient to account for the popularity that the brand has attained. That "Old Taylor" is a typical hand-made sour-mash whisky, with all that this definition implies, and that its method of manufacture is perfect, is indisputable. Every detail is most carefully watched by either the head of the firm or one of his sons, and the most particular attention is given to every feature of the distillery. The supply of pure water is ample. The unrivaled situation of the warehouses and the excellence of the cooperage, which is all specially made from three-year-old stock, accounts for the remarkable qualities of a matured "Old Taylor" whisky. Cleanliness and order are paramount considerations at the distillery. The visitor to the "Old Taylor" distillery can readily understand why the brand has obtained so firm a hold upon popularity.

HY. HYAMS.

June 10
1891

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Wilson Historical Society

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There was unbonded in March, 1889, from the regular bonded stocks of the three seasons of '86, '87 and '88.. 1,687,181
There was unbonded in March, 1890, from the regular bonded stocks of the three seasons of '87, '88 and '89.. 1,293,109
There was unbonded in March, 1891, from the regular bonded stocks of the three seasons of '88, '89 and '90.. 1,154,354

This comparison of the official figures shows a falling off in the withdrawals of March, 1890, from those of March, 1889, of say 300,000 gallons; and in those of March, 1891, from March, 1890, of 150,000 gallons more.

Or an inc
Their remaine
To which we ad
shown.....
And subtract the with
2nd District.....
5th ".....
6th ".....
7th ".....
8th ".....
Leaving in bond of that crop on Ma

The '91 product to March 1,000,000 gallons more than the like date, the total production season then being 23,006,477 gallons 22,043,738 gallons '90s, and the increase volume of the '91 crop, that the April production will add ye

We think, in connection with the increased volume of the '91 crop, compared with previous ones.

overproduction, it might prove interesting to examine the withdrawals for the past three years, taking, for instance, those of the months March, 1889, March, 1890, and March, 1891:

Gallons.

Aug. 16 - 1891

E. H. Taylor, Jr. is a

very interesting man.

Aug 25

E. H. Taylor, Jr. is a

very interesting man.

Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is in the city, calling upon his numerous friends. This being an excellent market for "Old Taylor" Mr. Taylor has combined good business with considerable pleasure.

HON. E. H. TAYLOR, of Frankfort, Ky., was in the city during the fortnight.

Old Taylor, Spring '89, was offered during the fortnight at 70 cents, and orders at once were sent out after the lot, but it failed to materialize. Then two brokers offered to furnish the goods at 72½ cents, and orders were at

once put out for them. Indeed, one of the orders shown us was for all Old Taylor, Spring '89, that could be bought for 72½ cents. The replies to these orders were that the goods quoted were June and not Spring, and that the bottom on Spring was 75 cents.

all used up.

Old Taylor is so scarce that it has gone fairly out of sight in price.

Anderson and N.

THE HON. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, having tired of being re-elected mayor, had himself elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, and is now a prominent member of that body. As this Legislature puts our new constitution into effect, Mr. Taylor finds any amount of important business to occupy his naturally superior abilities.

A Work of Art.

THE distilling interest of Kentucky never had a better advertiser than E. H. Taylor, Jr., and E. H. Taylor, Jr., never issued an advertisement that for beauty of design or of work excelled a little ten-page brochure that they have just sent out to the trade. Each and every page is a work of art, and of an exceedingly high order, and the rich, soft coloring and shading and blending is delightful to the eye and captivating to the every sense. As an advertisement it is a masterpiece that practically insures the impressions it is intended to produce. We offer the Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons our warmest congratulations.

MESSRS. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, it is well known, do everything thoroughly that they undertake, but they have now fairly eclipsed themselves. A little brochure recently issued by them is a veritable gem, being the perfection of the printer's art, adorned with excellent illustrations. The wording is in the well-known style of the firm, and it is therefore superfluous to add anything. In fact, there is nothing to criticise about the book styled "An Intelligencer on the Subject of Old Taylor," for it, like the Old Taylor whisky itself, is beyond criticism.

A letter from Messrs. Hannah & Hogg, the popular Chicago house, is given prominence by the Messrs. Taylor, for in it their whisky is extolled and the patronage of this well-known

ULAR.

MARCH 10, 1892.

house is promised. Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons are as shrewd as advertisers as they are thorough in other matters.

THE DECANter.

O THOU that high thy head dost bear,
With round, smooth neck and single ear,
With well-turned narrow mouth, from whence
Flow streams of noblest eloquence;
'Tis thou that first the bard divine,
Sacred to Phoebus and the nine;
That mirth and soft delight cans't move
Sacred to Venus and to love;
Yet spite of all thy virtues rare,
Thour't not a boon companion fair;
Thour't full of wine, when thirsty I;
And when I'm drunk, then thou art dry

SOUR-MASH WHISKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21, 1892.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:

As a vast deal of the most arrant nonsense has been published as regards the manufacture of "Sour Mash" whisky, and as the dealer and the buyer of him, and the general public have been so persistently imposed upon touching this class of goods, and are daily being more and more imposed upon, we publish herewith a letter written by our senior eighteen years ago, to the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky., showing what a hand-made, sour-mash, pure copper whisky was then.

Following this, we submit official statements, showing that what it was eighteen years ago, it is now, and that the methods pursued eighteen years ago by our senior, are to-day, and every day, pursued by our firm, with the exception that we to-day boil our beer by the agency of steam passed through copper coils placed within the stills, experience having taught us that even with the greatest care and caution, the singlings resulting from the beer boiled over an open fire, as described in the subjoined letter of our senior, referred to, would occasionally be scorched, because of the adherence of the beer to the bottom of the still immediately over said fire.

As previously stated by us in frequent publications, we are confident that there are less than a half dozen *hand-made, sour mash, pure copper* whiskies at this time manufactured in the entire State of Kentucky. Your obedient servants,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS.

*This follows his
1874 letter to the
Ky. Gazette - Ch.
H. at the*

*End of which was
totally alluded this
statement:*

"OLD TAYLOR" DISTILLERY, No. 53, }
7TH DIST. OF KENTUCKY, February 9, 1892. }
Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Frankfort,
Ky.:

As U. S. Storekeepers, in charge of the operations of your "Old Taylor" Distillery, No. 53, we state that the methods employed at said distillery are strictly on the hand-made, sour mash, small still, pure copper principle.

*Ind 25
1892.*

The mash is made by hand in small tubs.
The scald is made with sour spent beer from a previous distillation.

The fermentation is what is known as, and is, a purely natural fermentation (a description of which is embraced in "Series 7, No. 7, United States Internal Revenue.")

No yeast whatever is used.

The beer is boiled in two single-chambered copper stills.

The resulting singlings are boiled in a small, old-fashioned kettle-shaped copper still, over open fire, after which the whisky is conveyed to the receiving room and there barreled.

EUGENE CRAIG, U. S. Storekeeper.

WM. R. OWEN, U. S. Storekeeper.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 7TH DIST. KENTUCKY }
LEXINGTON, February 12, 1892. }

I hereby certify that Eugene Craig and Wm. R. Owen are storekeepers assigned to distillery and warehouses of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, No. 53, in the Seventh District of Kentucky.

THOS. C. McDOWELL, Collector.

EXTRACT OF OFFICIAL REPORT ON GRAIN DISTILLERY NO. 53.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 7TH DIST. KENTUCKY, }
FRANKFORT, February 11, 1892. }

I have the honor to report that I have this day examined Distillery No. 53, operated by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, located near Frankfort, in the 7th District of Kentucky.

This distillery is in excellent condition, is operated under a sour-mash survey, yeasting with harm, from fermenting tubs previously set and fermented exclusively, 96-hour fermenting period, preparing mash with spent beer directly

MARCH 25, 1892.

from the still, in small tubs, allowing mash to stand 24 hours.

The distiller's books and records are all accurate and correctly written up to date.

(Signed),

R. A. HANCOCK, Gen'l Dept. Coll.

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COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, called to see us during the fortnight. The Colonel is looking as bright as the flowers of spring, as smiling as a basket of chips, on your side of the table, and while not as imperishable as a book agent or a tax collector, at least good for many years to come.

The Colonel, by the way, is a member of the present Legislature, and if the Frazer bill of objectionable features now before that body is defeated, the distillers and dealers will, we are sure, have Mr. Taylor to thank for it. It will be very hard for this bill to pass the Legislature while the smiling Colonel, with his Chesterfieldian manners and his long list of friends, stands ready to oppose it.

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ONE of these days—

When Peter Lee Atherton gets fat,
And Fred Adams keeps only seven dogs,
And T. B. Ripy takes life easy,
And Jim Pepper becomes opposed to horse racing,
And T. H. Sherley abhors politics,
And E. J. Curley resigns from his clubs,
And Uncle Jas. Levy marries,
And Trust Certificates are at par,
And Kentucky distillers place a check on production,
And Billy Patterson joins a monastery,
And E. H. Taylor, Jr., wears a slouch hat,
And Geo. G. White gives up billiards,
And Hume Embry refuses to go hunting,
And Nick Ray declines to go fishing,
And Tom Batman stops buying Japanese swords, etc.,

And Ed. Senior looks real happy,
And Col. Robert Tilford reports trade dull,
Why then, indeed, we may confidently expect
a condition of affairs little short of the mil-

CULAR.

JUNE 25, 1893.

E. H. Taylor, Jr.

THE most picturesque character among the distillers of Kentucky is Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort.

Mr. Taylor is an electric battery, and when things fail to go his way he can send out a current from each finger and toe that would light the torch that the Statue of Liberty holds, and woe unto the man at whom these currents are directed.

When things go right, however, the Colonel can sparkle like a brook, be as happy as a lark and as suave as a courtier.

He dresses with great taste, has the manners of a Chesterfield, and the pen of a Macaulay.

Heated Warehouses.

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OUR Boston correspondent asks for information in regard to heated warehouses in this State. The information we give will be from memory, and is probably incomplete:

J. M. Atherton & Co., heated; Moore & Sellinger, heated; Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., heated; J. B. Wathen & Bro. Co., heated; Allen-Bradley Co., heated; Old Times Distilling Co., heated; Rosenfield Bros. & Co., not heated; Marion County Distilling Co., heated; J. G. Mattingly Co., heated; Mellwood Distilling Co., heated; T. B. Ripy, beginning to heat; Geo. T. Stagg Co., arranging to heat; Old Taylor, not heated; Old Crow, heat when desired; Hermitage, heat when desired; Old Oscar Pepper, heated; Cedar Brook, not heated; Waterfill & Frazier, not heated; Bond & Lillard, not heated; Fible & Crabb Distilling Co., —; Tea Kettle, heated; Richwood, heated; Crab Orchard, heated; Sam Clay, Jr., heated; Darling, —; Stoll Vannatta & Co., heated; James E. Pepper Co., —; Wm. Tarr Co., —; Hume, heated; Warwick, not heated; Edgewater, —; Van Hook, heat about six months; C. B. Cook, —; Wiley Searcy, heated; Freiburg & Workum, heated; Chicken Cock, —; E. J. Curley & Co., heated; R. Monarch, not heated; Kentucky

JULY 10, 1893.

Club, not heated; T. J. Monarch, not heated, The M. V. Monarch Co., —; M. P. Mattingly, not heated; C. L. Applegate (frame), not heated; Mueller, Wathen & Kobert, not heated; Bolderick & Callaghan, do and do not; New Hope Distilling Company, do and do not; Barber, Ferriell & Co., not heated; Murphy-Barber Co., not heated; T. W. Samuels, not heated; W. B. Samuels, not heated; S. P. Lancaster, not heated; Mattingly & Moore Distilling Co., not heated; Tom Moore, not heated; Early Times Distilling Co., heated; Greenbrier Distilling Co., not heated; Belle of Nelson Distilling Co., heated; S. O. Hackly, not heated; John G. Roach & Co., heated; Rugby Distilling Co., heated; Zeno, not heated; S. J. Greenbaum, heated.

Nov. 10 1893

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SAID Mr. Geo. W. Swearingen, president of the Union National Bank of this city, to a representative of the CIRCULAR a few days ago: "Our bank some five months ago was carrying about \$700,000 worth of whisky paper; but notwithstanding the extraordinary financial stringency through which we have just passed, all of this paper, excepting about \$75,000, was paid at maturity, and all that was renewed had collateral added to it sufficient to make it gilt-edged. Of this \$700,000 about \$160,000 was commercial paper that had been discounted by one concern. Of this \$160,000, all except about \$20,000 was paid, and the renewals were all collateraled. Another concern had discounted about \$115,000 of the large amount referred to, and all except about \$15,000 was paid at maturity, the renewals being collateraled. About the same time above referred to, we purchased \$30,000 of commercial paper from E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, and every dollar of it was paid at maturity. Unless the experience of this bank is very exceptional, and I have no reason to suppose that it is, then the whisky trade is certainly in a most excellent condition, else it could not in such times as we have been going through have met at maturity such a remarkable percentage of its indebtedness. It should not be forgotten that during this period the demands upon the trade in the way of taxed maturities were perhaps larger than for any other similar time in its history."

We came to the Old Taylor distillery a few miles further on, but as Mr. Taylor was not there we stopped but a minute.

To visit the Old Taylor distillery when E. H. Taylor, Jr., is absent, is like visiting a castle when the king is away.

Therefore we went on, and when eleven miles out from Frankfort we drew up at the Old Oscar Pepper house, which was the first distillery we had found in operation.

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Mr. Graham being present, we were shown through distillery and warehouses, all of which buildings are of stone, and of massive construction. There are few distillers who pay so great attention to the scientific as well as the practical study of fermentation as does Mr. Graham, and we hope before a great while to have a contribution on this subject from his pen. Should he favor us, we predict that he will stir up the dry bones, and start a discussion that will be both entertaining and instructive.

Leaving the Oscar Pepper house we drove on seven miles to Versailles, the county seat of Woodford, where we stopped for dinner, after which we started for the Kentucky river.

For several miles the road passed through a very fertile country, and by many fine estates, but soon we began to descend the rugged hills, and after a mile or two we saw the classic stream again, the shores of which have been made famous in poetry and song.

E. H. Taylor, Jr.

IN reply to a letter that we recently addressed to Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, asking him to contribute an article on "hand-made sour-mash whisky," and to explain why those who make this character of goods insist upon its being superior, we have a reply so out of the ordinary run of letter-writing, so brimful of wit, so brilliant, indeed, and, above all, DECEMBER 25, 1893.

so characteristic that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers, some of whom may feel its keen edge, but all of whom will, we doubt not, enjoy reading it.

I own yours of the 28th inst., and am complimented by your suggestion, but it seems to me you would impose a task next to impossible.

You ask me to explain why the men who manufacture "this class of goods (sour mash) insist upon its being superior to the other kind of whiskies."

Who are the men? You would have been more nearly correct to have written the man. There have not been since '68 over half a dozen men in Kentucky who have manufactured this class of goods. The plural number has to-day almost lapsed into the singular. Men is a multitude. Man is—well, say—a solitude. I suppose *solus*, from which the latter is derivative, will justify this unusual use of solitude. My firm is really and singularly almost *solus* in the manufacture of the class of goods you suggest.

Whilst the sour mash process of manufacture is the only logical process of the highest grade of whisky manufacture, it is a most difficult process to properly control, and one of which the fewest know anything. Whilst sold everywhere, it is almost not made anywhere; 50,000 barrels are sold where less than 500 barrels are made, or even in a greater ratio. The fallacies afloat as to sour mash whiskies are verily multitudinous.

I am, without arrogance, "deeply informed" on this subject, as the historian Motley has said of himself on another subject. I have been twenty-five years a student in the matter, and have long since discarded any mock modesty. "I am without skepticism or doubt, I simply know." There is no conceit in this.

I find one Louisville man advertising his manufacture as a genuine sour mash whisky, yet alleging it is manufactured without the use of the basis or fundamental principle of such manufacture; I find another claiming superiority for his product through advertisement in the public prints because of the non-use not only of an absolutely innocuous material, when not ignorantly used, but of one, the dispensing with which, without the substitution of some less desirable purifier or detergent, would cause an ordinarily decent stomach to revolt.

Now, with these "innocents abroad" and an indifferent and ignorant *clienèle* accepting such balderdash, whom am I asked to explain to through the columns of BONFORT? Who wishes to trouble himself to learn, when a little *explain* would immolate his every theory and extirpate his stock in trade? It is in the interest of the common trade to be gulled—they get cheaper goods by being gulled—and they can gull their customer, and preserve their conscience really not knowing they are guilty of imposition, and many of them not caring, did they know. The men who make the whisky, not knowing the first initial principle of the sour mash process, the salesman, if possible, knowing less, and the buyer, not a student of either maxims, conditions, or the goods in which he trades, knowing least of all, and yet paying for their associated ignorance and blissful all the while; I say, again, whom am I to explain to?

Dec 25, '93 (cont)
Do you remember "Ring a-round a-rosy?" or did you ever stoop to nursery rhymes? Twelve comprised the ring. (There were never over six in the sour mash ring.)

First— "Kitty was caught in a bramble bush,
And tumbles down below;"

Then— "Bertha, both her slippers lost,
Goes down the lane a-crying."

Finally— Gypsy Jane is the only one left, and
"She has gone to bed,
To dream the bright day over;
To dance and sing in a rosy ring,
And hear the bees in the clover."

You may have gotten the same idea from "The Ten Little Indian Boys," or if your literature is of a higher and maturer order, from the "Last Rose of Summer."

But going back to prose and my first position, there are few sour mashers left. First one, caught in the brambles, or their slippers lost; and then another has fallen out—quality being sacrificed to expediency—I am almost "left blooming alone." The ring, originally small, is more and more constricted. The sweet mash

is sold and branded either sweet or sour, seldom sweet; and the divided day's run from the same tub fulfils the requirement for either, *O tempora! O mores!*

Yes, I will try and write the "explain" you ask. I have always been *on it*. I don't know that I can write anything entertaining; I have originated all the literature on this specialty that I know of, and except that I am each day learning something I should long since have exhausted my fountain of supply.

Like "Gypsy Jane," I will now go to bed—and make you glad.

Yours truly,

EDMUND H. TAYLOR, JR.

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., has turned the keen edge of his pen on Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and that gentleman may yet need to defend his recommendation that the tax be increased on whiskies in bond from the assaults of the ex-Mayor of Frankfort.

Wm. D. & Co. of Lexington are strong

It will now be in order for distillers to adopt "Trilby," "Little Billee" and "Ben Bolt" brands for whiskies.

AMONG recent visitors to Chicago were Mr. George Benz, of St. Paul, whose love of Wagnerian opera brought him 500 miles. Mr. J. Swigert Taylor has also been here in the interest of "Old Taylor."

Chicago. has

FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT is a very attractive place, and dealers who come to Kentucky should not fail to visit it. Its location is on the Kentucky river, sixty-seven miles from Louisville and twenty-eight miles from Lexington. Across country thirteen miles is Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson County, and the home of such whiskies as McBrayer's Cedar Brook, T. B. Ripy, Waterfill and Frazier.

THE drive over from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg is celebrated as one of the most beautiful in the State.

Another justly celebrated drive out from Frankfort is over the Versailles pike through glorious old Woodford County. This pike, like the others hereabout, is constructed of stone, and is smooth and well kept. It winds among picturesque hills, through lovely valleys, along silvery streams, by world-renowned distilleries, as witness: Old Crow, Old Taylor and Old Oscar Pepper; by stock farms equally as renowned, and through groves of beech and walnut trees of great age and beauty.

THE scenery about here and on up along Anderson, Woodford, Jessamine and other counties, as viewed from the decks of a Kentucky river steamer, is equal to that along the Hudson river, in the opinion of many travelers. This river carries a large percentage of the whisky shipped from the distilleries of Frank-

lin, Anderson, Woodford and Jessamine, and serves to keep down freight charges on the railroads.

THE hills by which Frankfort is encompassed are very high, and one of the greatest sights offered to visitors here is an occasional view of Mr. W. E. Bradley, of the Allen-Bradley Company, on his bicycle, following George Berry, who is an athlete, up their almost perpendicular sides. Mr. Bradley is short and heavy, and people do not think that George exhibits true friendship in setting the pace he does and in selecting the roads that lead over the highest and steepest hills. It is said that the route these two riders follow can be traced always by a little stream that is fed by the beads of perspiration falling from Mr. Bradley's brow.

FRANKFORT is located on both banks of the Kentucky river, the connecting link being a very handsome suspension bridge. It is possessed of a splendid system of water-works, electric lighting and electric street-cars. These cars run out to the O. F. C. and Carlisle distilleries, and are a great convenience, although they have a lonesome look about them, and it is hardly probable that the stock will sell above par for some time to come.

August 10 1895

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(Cont)

THE Old Taylor distillery, which was sold on the 10th ult. by the assignees of the firm of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, was bought in by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, incorporated, and will continue under the same management as heretofore.

MR. GEORGE H. WATSON, president of the George T. Staggs Company, has gone, with his family, to a resort among the mountains of North Carolina. They will be gone for most of the summer.

ALL of the distilleries of Franklin County are closed, and as the Legislature is not in session business here is dull.

THE second floor of the new building erected by W. A. Gaines & Co., adjoining their handsome Frankfort offices, is being fitted up as offices for the Allen-Bradley Company.

THE following from, the *Courier-Journal* (Henry Watterson), is good, save that the interview with Mr. Stoll first appeared in BONFORT'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCULAR, of Aug. 10, and was then copied by a *Courier-Journal* reporter without credit:

THE DEBOURBONIZATION OF WHISKY.

We desire respectfully to call the attention of our free-silver friends to the fact that the "crime of 1873" is being supplemented by a greater crime of 1895. The debourbonization of Kentucky whisky is no mere theoretical abstraction, but a concrete, living and breathing issue.

It is due to Mr. James Stoll, of Lexington, that this nefarious scheme of greed and wantonness has been unmasked. In conversation with a *Courier-Journal* reporter the other day, relative to the proposition to close down the distilleries of this State for the whisky

AUGUST 25, 1895.

year, June 30, 1895, to July 1, 1896, Mr. Stoll made the following startling statement:

When I was in Cincinnati recently I was asked by several big compounding houses if we would close our distillery for the fiscal year of 1896. I asked why we should take such action, and was answered that the overproduction of Kentucky whisky made such action essential. I said I was not aware of any overproduction in Kentucky, and they seemed so astounded that I suggested that I could locate the trouble if desired. They were interested, so I told them that the trouble was not an overproduction in Kentucky whisky, but an overproduction in spirits. I explained that the consumptive demand for Kentucky whisky was in excess of the output, but that the compounders were making 5,000,000 gallons out of every 1,000,000 gallons distilled in Kentucky, by adding spirits, and that they then pretended that there was an overproduction in Kentucky whisky. I told them to stop buying spirits for a while and I would guarantee a shortage in Kentucky whiskies.

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Mr. Stoll's sagacity mayhap has saved the people, not alone of Kentucky, but also of the whole United States, from one of those misfortunes that only come once or twice in a century, but whose extent it is more easy to imagine than to calculate. For if it be true that the closing down of the distilleries may be affected for a year through the machinations of these big compounding firms, what is there to prevent them from continuing the suspension till the taste for genuine bourbon shall be only a memory, and the palates of the rising generation so vitiated by Cincinnati "blends" as never to regain the ability to distinguish between a julep and a "shooter," between a cocktail and a "snowbird straight?" The tea taster who has turned for a time from imperial Russian tea, steeped skilfully in the samavar, to pots of common Foochow boiled in the backwoods, will soon have forever lost the exquisite sense of flavor. Where would be the market for ten-year-old sour-mash copper-distilled after a couple or so of years' regimen of Peoria spirits? Nothing but the bichloride of gold treatment would remain between one grand universal mania-a-potu or the desolating sweep of prohibition. The saloon would be supplanted by the drug store, and drinks would be mixed by the skilful chemist rather than by the white-aproned gentleman who now presides behind the bar.

Aug. 25
1895
Had there been in Congress one man to give the alarm, according to Mr. Harvey, the crime of 1873 would have never been consummated. Mr. Stoll wasn't there then, but he is here now, and he has not forgotten to speak.

There are yet remaining 83,000,000 gallons of pure essence of the corn made according to the time-honored recipes and free from the contamination of trust spirits. We are not yet prepared to say that this splendid reservoir of mint juleps can best be saved by running the distilleries at full blast; but we are quite sure that the man who takes his liquor straight or prefers to add the sugar and water himself would stand a better chance if so much good whisky were in existence that the Cincinnati compounders could not pour it all into their blending vats.

Down in Owensboro it is yet a fact that bourbon whisky, as smooth as oil and as fragrant as attar of roses, can be had for ten cents a glass—filled while the barkeeper turns his back—and some of it may even get into the drug stores of Elizabethtown and Glasgow. This cannot long be the case if the compounders continue the debourbonization according to the time-honored Cincinnati ratio of 5 to 1. One Glasgower may be satisfied with that plum brandy which he describes as "honey in the mouth, fire in the throat and hell in the stomach;" but the other citizens of Barren County are deserving of consideration.

The nefarious scheme for the debourbonization of Kentucky liquor is right before us and ought to be grappled with at once. It makes no difference whether it is the drug-store ratio of 2 to 1 or the Cincinnati ratio; it is an issue that we have all got to meet. And these remarks apply to Hopkinsville and Bowling Green as well as to Elizabethtown and Glasgow. Shake silver and go in for the protection of the bonny liquor of the Bluegrass and Pennyriple.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, which should have met on the 11th inst., but was deferred on account of the encampment of the G. A. R., took place on the 19th inst. at the Galt House in Louisville. It was also made a general meeting of distillers by invitation on the part of the association. The concerns represented were as follows:

J. B. Wathen & Bro. Co.	M. V. Monarch Co.
Boldrick-Callaghan Co.	W. S. Hume & Co.
Daviess County Dist. Co.	H. E. Pogue Distillery Co.
Glenmore Distillery Co.	Fible & Crabb Dist. Co.
Jno. R. Cochran & Co.	Mellwood Distillery Co.
Nelson County Dist. Co.	Anderson & Nelson Dist. Co.
E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.	J. M. Atherton & Co.
W. B. Saffell.	Early Times Distillery Co.
John G. Roach & Co.	James Levy & Bro.
Mueller, Wathen & Kobert.	Greenbrier Distillery Co.
Bond & Lillard.	Rosenfield Bros. & Co.
W. A. Gaines & Co.	Geo. T. Stag Co.
Crystal Springs Dist. Co.	

Mr. R. N. Wathen, the president, called the meeting to order and delivered an address, explaining the important work that had been accomplished by the association during the past year. He then called for the reading of the treasurer's report, which showed an exceedingly economical administration of affairs and a balance in the treasury. Mr. Wathen then stated the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were named and elected without opposition:

F. W. Adams, president.
Geo. D. Boldrick, vice-president.
Geo. W. Swearingen, treasurer.
Thomas S. Jones, secretary.

The board of managers for the ensuing year, named and elected, were as follows:

F. W. Adams, Geo. W. Swearingen, T. H. Sherley, Peter Lee Atherton, Louisville; Geo. D. Boldrick, Lebanon; Thomas S. Jones, Coon Hollow; Geo. W. Harris, J. W. Freiberg, Cincinnati; R. Monarch, M. V. Monarch, Owensboro; G. H. Cochran, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort; W. S. Hume, Silver Creek; R. H. Edelen, Bardstown; E. W. Bramble, Cynthiana.

Various matters were brought up and discussed, after which the doors were closed to all except distillers, and the matter of limiting production was brought up for discussion. Following we give the agreement recommended by the committee of local distillers, together with the names of those who attached their signatures to it. The fact that it was not signed by a good many others merely indicates that it was necessary for many present to confer with their associates in business before they could become parties to the agreement.

The agreement is as follows:

We, the undersigned distillers of Kentucky, hereby bind ourselves and our successors to the following agreement for limiting the output of whisky in Kentucky for the next three years, provided 90 per cent of the capacity of the State is signed hereto:

First—Each distiller shall have allotted him during each fiscal year of '96, '97 and '98 an amount of capacity equal to 55 per cent of his average production during the fiscals of '90, '91 and '92.

Second—The signers to this agreement shall elect a committee of three, in the hands of which shall be placed 1,000,000 gallons to be distributed by said committee in such a manner as to remove any inequalities.

Third—Where a house did not run in '90, '91 or '92

the committee hereafter to be appointed shall agree with such houses upon some other years, and such agreement may be added just above the signatures of such a house.

J. B. Wathen & Bro. Company, by J. B. Wathen, president.

The Anderson Distillery Company, by F. W. Adams, secretary.

The Nelson Distillery Company, by F. W. Adams, secretary.

Richwood Distillery Company.

John Cochran & Co.

Wathen, Mueller & Co.

Charles Kobert & Co.

Boldrick-Callaghan Company.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., Company.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

Old Times Distillery Company, by Chas. Lemmon, president.

The Associated Distilleries of Kentucky, by Chas. Lemmon, president.

Fible & Crabb Distillery Company, by W. L. Crabb, president.

Eagle Distillery Company.

Daviess County Distillery Company.

Glenmore Distillery Company.

Sour Mash Distillery Company.

John Hanning Distillery Company.

Crystal Springs Distillery Company.

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The Question of Compounding.

THERE is no subject discussed more at the present time than that of compounding a large quantity of spirits and a small quantity of Kentucky whisky together, and selling the combination as Kentucky whisky.

Of course, the practice is an old one, but the distillers of this State never seemed to appreciate it fully until they read an interview recently published in this paper.

Now it is referred to as of far greater importance than are the efforts to restrict production, and it will not surprise us should Congress be asked to consider the question and other existent laws. Distillers argue that the Government should, in the interests of consumers, provide that the statements on a barrel of whisky, whether double or single stamps, be true. "If," say they, "the rectifying houses were placed under Government officers and under Government lock and key, and if the contents of each barrel were burned on it, then the practice of selling forty gallons of spirits, seven gallons of Bourbon whisky and a gallon of prune juice as 'Fine Old Anderson County,' or other Kentucky whisky, would be impossible." Again, they ask, "Would it be fair or in any way defensible to take rye whisky made in Kentucky and brand it Pennsylvania or Maryland rye?"

Said a distiller to the writer, a day or so ago: "If the Government will prohibit the branding of anything as Kentucky whisky which is not Kentucky whisky, we will need to increase capacity in this State to supply the legitimate demand."

MANY are the expressions of satisfaction among our trade upon the decision of the Kentucky State Board of Assessment and Valuation in the matter of the assessment fixed on whisky. Thanks are due and unsparingly expressed for the untiring efforts of the committee having the matter in charge, consisting of Geo. W. Swearingen, of Louisville; R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky., and E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Geo. F. Berry, Frankfort, Ky.

ULAR.

OCTOBER 10, 1895.

Of course the dealers of the country who look upon their compounds as their principal source of profit, will pooh-pooh such talk, and will find fault with the CIRCULAR for agitating the matter, but it looks now as though it will become an issue, and we are here to give the news.

We believe the distillers of Kentucky will fail to come to an agreement in regard to limiting production, but there are several questions on which a sufficient number are agreed, we think, to warrant the prediction that National, and possibly State, legislation will be asked for. Distillers want the contents of every barrel of whisky burned on the barrel. They want the power of compromise taken from the Commissioner so that a dealer caught violating the law may be made to feel the law.

They want the right to taxpay whisky on the proof gallon when under proof, and not on the wine gallon.

They want the alcohol in whisky, beer and wine to be taxed the same.

They want the right to bottle in bond, under Government supervision, and a Government stamp on each bottle.

They also want the name of the distiller put on the Government end of the barrel, and we understand that a demand will be made that the Commissioner order this done in the many cases where only the name of some wholesale liquor dealers now appears.

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History of Distilling.

*The Fine Whiskies of Kentucky, Scotland and
Ireland. The Influence of Climate, Water,
Methods of Manufacture and Maturation
Upon Their Character.*

*The Morning Herald of Lexington, Kentucky, Publishes an Article
on the Distillation of High-Grade Kentucky Whiskies, by
Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., President of E. H. Taylor,
Jr., & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky., Distillers of the
World Famous "Old Taylor" Whiskey.*

COMPLIMENTS OF

E. H. Taylor & Sons
DISTILLERS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
INCORPORATED.

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(From The Morning Herald, Lexington, Ky., May 5, 1901.)

HISTORY OF DISTILLING

In an Article on "The Influence of Climate, Water, Methods of Manufacture and Maturation Upon the Character of Whiskey" Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Recounts in an Interesting Manner the History of Distilling of Whiskies in Kentucky.

Below is printed an able article from the pen of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, President of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, the firm of famous distillers, on "The Influence of Climate, Water, Methods of Manufacture and Maturation Upon the Character of Whiskey."

This article was originally published in "Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular," January 10th, 1896. The circulation of that excellent journal being confined largely to trade classes, the general public never had the opportunity to read the article as it deserved to be read. In view of the able and complete manner in which the subject is treated, and in view of the important bearing the distilling of whiskey has on the commercial life of the state, The Herald decided that a republication of the article in its col-

umns would be interesting and timely and obtained Colonel Taylor's permission for such publication. It recommends to its readers a careful perusal of the entire essay, which recounts in a manner tersely interesting the history of an industry which has made Kentucky famous around the globe:

The article in full follows:

It would take a treatise, rather than an essay to cover with proper and convincing elaboration the conclusions and convictions reached after years of careful study by almost every eminent writer upon whiskey distillation—in its scientific, technical and practical phases—in the limitations of the title foregoing. Many of the ablest writers treating of the manufacture of whiskey have written obscurely because of their want of practical experimental knowledge.

An alcoholic spirit from grain may be produced by the use of any water

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in any climate and diverse methods. But a potable or beverage whiskey of excellence has only been produced in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the United States. Of the former, Scotland and Ireland and of the latter Kentucky in the west and parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland in the east are the chief seats of manufacture. This exclusiveness of production is not that of mere accidental distillery establishment in the localities named, but the practical lessons taught by attempts to produce like whiskies elsewhere in the world in search of proximity of grain or market and cheapness of manufacture. I shall discuss only the processes used in Great Britain which have come under my personal observation and in a collateral and partial way, as they may serve to illustrate in a measure the positions taken in this article. And we may observe here that as to the early manufacture of whiskey in this and the countries named there has been a change of habitat.

Formerly expensive distilleries were built near water at abundant springs, or fresh and flowing streams, in a limestone country, whereas now they are built near railroad and grain centers. The change has been one of deterioration.

In Ireland distillation was commonly practiced as early as the twelfth century and the excellence ascribed to the Scotch product is almost alike due to the Irish. As the Scotch methods of distillation are, however, more nearly akin to our own we own a partiality for the Scotch product.

In Scotland the distillation of whiskey was practiced during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and in the seventeenth century it had ob-

tained reputation in England. The fine output of both countries is in a measure the result of pot-still distillation.

From 1812 to this writing there has not been any improvement in the pot-still considered by itself, and it seems that there cannot be any better still for the purpose it fulfills, namely: the production of low wines or singlings at a spirit strength of 60 per cent. proof and the re-distillation over fire of these low wines, or singlings, to a finished product of 100 per cent. proof. Whiskies carefully run in pot-stills under slow fires to proof constitute an entire whiskey—homogenous—and a product that naturally matures under favorable climatic conditions until it is the best of beverage whiskies. The further away from this proof line the distiller makes his product the greater the inequality of result. This style of finishing after other properly observed conditions produces the type that gave reputation coterminous with the country to high grade hand-made sour mash whiskey. There have been improvements made in the pot-still involving the alleged advantage of "speed in distillation" and the "saving of fuel" thereby cheapening production and constituting according to the phrase of the enthusiast "a new phase of development." But results show them to be simply innovations not only without merit but greatly impairing the quality of the product.

To the ingenious inventor these improvements appear entitled to high consideration and the ordinary distiller is inclined to grasp at the elusive prospects portrayed, for this is the day of the cheap and the mean—the one the corollary of the other—in either of which it is difficult to excel if one desired excellence in that line owing to the overwhelming competition. To the

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distiller, however, who contends for excellence and the maintainance of quality, discarding "cheap John" methods, speed in distillation (as in fermentation) is precisely what he desires to avoid and will avoid, however production may be thereby cheapened; slow distillation and low temperatures in both singling and doubling processes being chief desiderata.

The wooden still used by some American distillers we do not consider of any value. It soon becomes sour and filthy and is a relic of barbarism having its ultra exemplification in the pine still wherein the notorious "pine-top" whiskey of the mountains is made. Neither do we consider the Coffey still of England, nor its congeners on this side; excellent in their class but plainly unadapted to a fine beverage whiskey. The product of the Coffey still, a flavorless spirit run at a strength of 65 or 69 overproof, requires the aid of water and the compounder to prepare it for consumption and is therefore necessarily an inferior distillate. In parts of America the distillates from this class of stills are imposed upon the cheap dealer and by him imposed upon his ignorant customer. They are more nearly silent spirits than whiskey. In England they go to the rectifier and compounder. The resemblance of the better manufactures of Ireland and Scotland to our own exists largely in the still processes alluded to and there ceases.

No language can exaggerate the vital importance and necessity of a proper water in the manufacture of a fine grade of whiskey. A permanent hardness of water is best for quality. A temporary hardness, that which it loses in boiling, is best for quantity. The sense of taste is the surest guide.

Certain foreign and domestic waters for instance, wholly unfit for distilling and free of mineral matter, are insipid and tasteless—distinctly unpalatable—unless artificially carbonated. Organic waters, pregnant with vegetable matter, impurities and decompositions, are highly injurious, while waters having mineral constituents—the salts of lime and magnesia—are especially beneficial. The whiskeys having the greatest reputation in the world wherever introduced have been those produced from water percolating through the strata of birdseye limestone that outcrops from the Kentucky river cliffs, near the capital of the state. The properties concealed in it were stolen in its resting and passage through the mineralized strata. In the valleys near streams and crystal springs gushing from crevices and rents, distilleries have been planted whose product today stands at the head of all high grade whiskeys.

Whether the prime excellence and reputation of the whiskey is solely attributable to the quality of the water and its constituents, or as an able and practical distiller has argued, is due mainly to the character and association of the water and yeast germ, a fruitage of the locality, it is conclusive that the development of the latter and the consequent ferments depend on the water used.

The Highlands of Scotland produce springs and streams quite similar to those in the territory bordering on Glen's Creek in Kentucky. It was on this creek emptying in the Kentucky river about four miles above Frankfort that James Crow "dropped from the clouds" or came from nobody knows where about the year 1845. He was an educated man, a physician, evidently a Scotchman by birth and a

Footnote: John Crow 1835-

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distiller by trade. His intelligence, scientific information and conversational powers soon attracted the friendship of Tom Marshall and the two were often convivially as well as socially united. Crow was reticent as to his past life, so much so his neighbors were unaware he had a family until one day, ten years after his arrival, on looking through the window and seeing his wife and daughter approaching he exclaimed: "By the wars, yonder comes Ketty." She had found him out. Close attention and his former intelligence as a distiller shown by his possession of a hydrometer, saccharometer, thermometer, etc., enabled him to conduct the manufacture of whiskey with greater system and better results than it had before been done there. ✓

He accepted the methods observed, crude as they were, as the distinct and logical methods of manufacture. Essentially correct in principle, as he deemed them, and as they were, he improved them in the advantage secured of more accurate temperatures, gravities and attenuation. These had been irregular and the product was, therefore, also irregular. The instruments he used were in common use abroad, and are now universally used under government requirement.

The generic term Bourbon, as applied to whiskies manufactured from corn has greatly enlarged in signification. Originally applied to the ditillate of a restricted area in Kentucky, known as the county of Bourbon, where certain processes were first practiced in America, it has broadened by application to the product of adjoining counties, where processes varied with various distillers. Later still it has attached to the products of all sections of Ken-

tucky and the output of other states until the same family name covers a brood, having little resemblance, for the most part, to the original.

It was the nature of the original processes that gave to the world a product with the reputation extending beyond the county, the State and the nation—processes that never extended to subtle attenuations in fermentation in chaffering for cheapness. It is an admitted axiom that quality recedes as cheapness advances—*caeteris paribus*—in whiskies of the first class; for yeasts and exciting agents producing quantity, exhaust the elements left unconverted, which otherwise subsequently would produce aromas and flavors that would tempt the gods.

Kentucky has of late been invaded by an army of whiskey financiers, who feel the force of the great reputation she has achieved in her Bourbon product, and willing to risk anything under its shadow, are pouring into the lap of the trade streams of liquid spirit, having as its chief characteristic, a reputation for quantity instead of quality. The ancient Bourbon flavor has departed and the stomach groans under the dominion of the new ruler.

The methods of fermentation and distillation, vary as much as the utensils and appliances. No finely flavored whiskey can be made from unsound defective or badly matured grain, nor from grain mixed with deleterious ingredients. It must be sound and clean before it enters the mills, the grinding should be regular, breaking the grain into angular fragments adapted to starch conversion and avoiding that floury fineness, that forms lumps in mash tubs, the origin of acidity.

In sour mash processes, the scald should be with sour spent beer of a

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previous distillation, and not at an excessive temperature. Extreme high temperatures in scalds are productive of corn oil—an injurious fetid, disagreeable product. I have seen it floating on the tubs in high wine distilleries to the depth of a foot or more.

The scalded meal having been thoroughly stirred by hand in small tubs with mash rakes, vigorously used, should then be suffered to remain on the floor for from 24 to 48 hours, according to atmospheric temperature until it has cooled down, say 100 F. It is during this probationary period that incipient starch development ready for conversion into grape sugar takes place, and flavors enter upon the first stage of elimination. Malt and rye meals are generally added raw (part in some instances scalded with water) and the mash ordinarily one bushel to the tub is broken up and passed through the crushers into the fermenting tub. The malt and rye with addition of a little water, liquify the mash and cause it to flow into the fermenters. The diastase of the malt has already converted the starch, and at a gravity of, say, 11 the tub is set. The temperature more adapted to proper fermentation is 68. The fermentation is spontaneous and unforced and reduces the amount of sugar in the mash to 3, an attenuation of 8 points, and should never reach a higher temperature than 81. A greater attenuation can seldom be accomplished without the use of an active chemical yeast that secures quantity at the loss of quality. An exhaustive fermentation destroys the residuum of sugar that should be left unconverted as a base for development of superior flavors in subsequent maturation. The use of strained spent beer avoids the carrying

of an effete mass of stuff, through subsequent fermentations, besides concentrating the yeast germ in the same space. The resulting beer in this process, is like the first expression of juice from the grape—free from impurities and injurious properties—and contained in vessels, whose chief characteristic should be cleanliness and sweetness. The fetted oil escapes development in the moderate attenuation. In the sweet mash process, the substitution of water for spent beer in mashing necessitates an active yeast for fermenting purposes and consequently, the fermentation not only hastens, but is more exhaustive, producing greater attenuations and loss of flavor and quality.

In the maturation of spirits, rest their final claim to consideration as a beverage whiskey of superior quality and purity. This attribute involves the acquirement of new flavors and the abolishment of heavy essential oils. Time and proper storage alone do the work of maturing whiskies to perfection, and nothing else can. It is nature's province and cannot be unduly hastened. It is during the period of resting in the ricks of the warehouse in the months of privacy and retirement that the strong and fresh and crude taste disappears from the whiskey and the pleasing aromas are developed. The presence of that sufficiency of fusil oil—not too little nor too much—acted on by organic acids, produces those fragrant ethers—as butyric acetate of amyle and valerianate of amyle that the disappearances of the substances from which they came make so palatable the superior Kentucky product. Where the attenuation in fermentation has not been exhausted it may well be questioned whether

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No man who feels an interest in the manufacture of fine whisky should fail to read the article in this issue from the pen of E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, a man who has had to do with more famous brands of whiskies than any other distiller in Kentucky. Mr. Taylor is acknowledged by his competitors to be a distiller of extraordinary ability, and it is a fact that every whisky he ever manufactured became famous within a very short time.

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the subsequent spirit does not undergo a silent fermentation, evidenced by the discoloration seen around the bungs and corks, promotive of further flavoured development, softness and mellowness.

Dryness of atmosphere is essential to increase of proof and improvement in quality. The watery vapors escape, diminishing the bulk and the alcohol increases proportionately in the liquid. A damp and cold atmosphere is detrimental, causing the whiskey to lose in proof, though not so rapidly in quantity, as where the climate or surroundings are dry. A foreign writer of distinction treating of the effects of maturation of flavors says:

"Now in all cases of bonding or of storage, the proof strength of the spirit in the cask becomes gradually less, as well as the bulk. In the remaining bulk gallon there is less proof spirit or spirit of any strength than there originally was, say three or four years before; the difference being at least 5 or 6 per cent in large casks and more in small ones."

The quotation shows the little acquaintance the said writer has with the history of storage and must be understood as applying solely to the character of storage found in the countries beyond the Atlantic. In our own country whenever dryness of location, or warmth of climate or artificial heat form the associate of storage the proof of the spirit rises. Under moderate conditions the increase will be at the rate of 1 to 2 per cent. per annum after the first year. The increase of the first year is retarded by the water secluded in the wood of the cask.

Whiskeys exported to Europe and re-imported to this country show the effects of the dampness of climate on proof and quality.

The charring of the casks, not only serves to give a pleasing color to the whiskey, from the coloring matter deposited in the thin, brown layer beneath the charred surface, but the charcoal purifies the liquid by the precipitation and extraction of injurious ingredients and hastens the combination and development of flavoring ethers.

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Standard Brands.

In the event that the Thorne bill is not declared unconstitutional by the courts, it is evident that dealers will of necessity either become *bona-fide* distillers, handlers of distillers' brands only, or else they will purchase goods with blank commercial ends and place their brands on one end of the barrel only. Each of these methods will be adopted to a considerable extent, no doubt, but we believe that wisdom will favor the distillers' brands.

Nor do we mean in this instance all brands made by distillers, but only those brands that

are made famous by distillers—in other words, standard brands.

It has been stated by many of the most prominent and successful jobbers that standard brands of whisky are the best property a dealer can have in stock, being easily hypothecated, readily sold, and sustaining their values more persistently than any other form of whisky.

Standard brands are the foundation on which the whisky business of Kentucky rests. Without them the distillers of this State could not exist. They are, under normal conditions, worth more than the distilleries in which they are made. Naturally, therefore, the distillers of Kentucky feel a vital interest in all that concerns their welfare, and will do almost anything within reason to insure a profit to the men who handle them. There has been no overproduction in standard brands in Kentucky except in '81 and '82, as the lesson taught the distillers by the mistakes of those years have never been forgotten.

The trouble with standard brands is the printed price-list. Like an X ray it enables the retailer to see through the jobber and name the profit he is trying to make. Do away with printed price-lists and standard brands will regain all of their old popularity.

Dealers are no more in the business for sentiment than are distillers, and so long as the price-list is permitted to expose wholesale prices and destroy profits, just so long will the wholesale dealer push something else in which a profit still exists.

THE THORNE BILL.

THE following bill, commonly designated the Thorne Anti-private Brand bill, passed both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, and was signed by the Governor March 27:

SENATE BILL NO. 174.

An act to protect distillers, warehousemen, purchasers, and holders of warehouse receipts against fraud and duplicity, and to provide a punishment and penalty for a violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That every person (firm, joint stock company or corporation) who produces distilled spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort or wash fit for distillation, or for the production of spirits, or who by any process of evaporation separates alcoholic spirits from grain, molasses or fruits, or any other substance fermented, or who, making or keeping mash, wort or wash, has also in his possession or use a still, is within the meaning of this act a distiller.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any distiller to manage and operate a distillery in this commonwealth under any other than his actual or real name, or under such one distinguishing trade or business name or style as he shall have openly adopted for carrying on the business of his distillery, and no distillery shall be operated under more than one name or style during any one distilling season, beginning the first day of August in each year and ending the thirty-first day of July in the succeeding year, except in case of death, insolvency or actual sale, or *bona-fide* lease of the distillery, and only then after the distillery has ceased operations for a period of at least thirty days.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any distiller in this commonwealth to hold out or represent to the public the products actually distilled by him at his distillery as having been distilled by any other person, firm, joint stock company or corporation.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, joint stock company or corporation, not actually engaged at the time in the business of producing distilled spirits in this commonwealth, to permit his or its individual business or trade name to be used by any distiller as the operator of his distillery, and any one so offending shall be subject to an indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars for each offense, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 5. That any distiller or other person who shall wilfully and knowingly violate or evade or attempt to evade any of the provisions of the foregoing act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to an indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense at the discretion of the jury. Each day that a distillery is operated contrary to the provisions in this act shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

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Sec. 6. That no person, firm or corporation shall issue or sign any warehouse receipt, or substitute for such receipt on whisky stored in a distillery bonded warehouse in this commonwealth, except the distiller, and any person other than the actual owner and operator of a distillery, who shall issue or sign any warehouse receipt, or substitute therefor, in violation of Section 2 of this act, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon indictment and conviction be confined in the penitentiary for a period of time, not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the jury.

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Sec. 7. That any distiller may use and brand upon the commercial head of a package or cask any name or device as his trade-mark selected and owned by him, or the name or trade-mark of any customer of said distiller. But nothing herein shall permit any such brand or name or trade-mark to be put upon the stamp head of such package or cask.

MR. ROBT. W. LEWIS, representing Messrs. John T. Barbee & Co, distillers of "Old Barbee," left during the fortnight for a three months stay in the East. "Bob" is a delightful fellow, who makes friends wherever he goes, and we doubt not he will find a cordial reception and do a lot of business. Furthermore, Bob has behind him a good house and a superb Woodford County sour mash, which like nearly all of the whiskies made in that county has a taste and a bouquet that distinguishes it from the ordinary product of this State. There certainly seems to be some peculiarity about the air and water in the hill country of old Woodford especially favorable to the manufacture of fine sour mash whiskies, for out of those hills come such whiskies as Old Crow, Old Oscar Pepper, Old Taylor, etc.

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The Bottling of Private Brands.

THE fact that the law provides that all goods bottled in bond shall bear the name of the *bona-fide* distiller need not give concern to jobbers who have private brands, as the distiller known to the Government (that is the one who signs the bonds) is, in most cases, a name but little known to the trade. Of course, each concern will simply declare that "he is the fellow we hire to operate our distillery."

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS report that they are two weeks behind with orders for Old Taylor bottled in bond.

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"Stand from Under!"

BACK yonder in the boom days succeeding the '88 agreement, when Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, issued his famous "Stand from Under" circulars, he was not generally thought to be a prophet, but was rather characterized a sensationalist. The Colonel called attention, in language forcible, eloquent and elegant, to the enormous production of whisky in Kentucky in excess of the requirements of trade, and he predicted a downfall of prices—such, indeed, as has occurred. He warned distillers of the folly of overproduction, and he warned dealers to stand from under. The dealers read the circulars with great delight, for the pen of E. H. Taylor, Jr., delights you while it pricks you, but they did not heed what he said. Distillers also read the circulars, and while they enjoyed them they damned the Colonel roundly. Time has shown that Colonel Taylor was a prophet, and the misfortune of the trade is that it did not heed him.

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late to mend, and it is applicable to the whisky business. Now, the trouble in Kentucky is that we have a surplus capacity for manufacturing whisky that, like Poe's Raven, haunts its creators, makes their lives miserable, and cries "Nevermore!" when the question of prosperity is broached.

We have often wondered that Poe didn't take a walking cane and "knock the stuffin'" (as we say in Kentucky) out of the Raven, and we also wonder that distillers don't rid themselves of this surplus capacity. Just how to accomplish it—just how to bring a 40,000-barrel distiller down to 8,000 or 10,000 barrels is a problem, we admit, but it's one of those games that is worth the candle and it ought to be undertaken. Just at present a large number of Kentucky distillers are bent on forming a combination, and until this matter is settled one way or the other they will do nothing toward a limitation. But should they fail in their present enterprise then we very much hope a committee will be appointed to try and secure an agreement to limit production for three years, beginning next January. It will require months of hard work to carry such an agreement through, but it will make millions for distillers and dealers if it should be adopted, and BONFORT'S CIRCULAR holds itself in readiness to lend every assistance in its power. It is unfortunate that this work cannot be undertaken now while business is so dull. If attempted, it should be done shortly, as several months will undoubtedly be required to carry it through.

Never Too Late To Mend.

THERE is an old saying that it is never too

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