THE DRUMMER'S MAP

1896

How Mercantile Firms Keep Track of the Doings of Their Representatives.

From the New York Sun.

In some houses that send out a great many drummers there are in use certain peculiar little maps pasted on the bottom of cabinet drawers and constantly studied by the proprietors and clerks.

These maps are usually of one State at a time and are dotted with pegs or flags of many colors. The flags are tiny bits of colored cloth, with pins to serve as staffs.

The pegs are in reality tacks, with the heads covered with colored cloth. These maps show many things to those who study them. The different colored markers often represent different drummers who are then out on the road.

As each one writes home where he has been and where he is going next, his particular peg is stuck upon the map at the places he names. The furthest peg away shows where that particular man is at any given time. Or, again, the pegs or flags may show much more than that.

They may show what towns have been canvassed, what ones are finished, what ones need a second call in the winter and which ones have not been visited at all.

REGISTERING RECEIPTS.

1896

A Timely Letter From Col. E. H. Taylor Jr. on a now Absorbing Question.

The following is from the current issue of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Review:

The following letter has been sent to the President of a Louisville Trust Company:

"Dear Sir: Pertinent to the trouble in Louisville just now, we take the liberty of sending you with this the warehouse receipt in use by this corporation, which receipt you will see is registered with a trust company similar to your own. Each drawing of whisky from our cisterns, daily or otherwise, is evidenced by a gauger's return, which is recorded on our office register, and is then lodged with the trust company for record and preservation, a like return being lodged with the Collector, as required by law. Thus, the registrar, ourselves and the Collector are in possession of precisely the same official papers and figures. The trust company's registration is out for every barrel certified to them, to the Collector and to ourselves, under the gauger's return, as evidenced by the trust company's certification on the back of each receipt, and it would, of course, be impossible to secure further indorsement of registration from said trust company. The publication on the face of the receipt that no receipt is valid without registration, and the further publication, aside from the receipt, to the whole trade that every receipt is registered, prevents any unregistered receipt being floated.

"When we undertake to taxpay, export or transport in bond any barrel of this whisky, we first lodge with the registrar its registered receipt for cancellation, and the Collector—through whom each package must pass—on the completion of the transaction, informs the trust company, on a slip similar to inclosed form, that we have taxpaid, exported or transported, as the case may be, certain serial numbers of barrels of whisky. The latter then cancel their registration, and check off from the records, with proper entry, the said numbers, as is also done by the Collector and by ourselves. In this way our books, the Collector's record of guage, and the trust company's record are daily in precise accord, and it is impossible that any duplication could be perpetrated.

"Prior to the last two seasons' manufacture, our receipts were registered with the Export Storage Company of Cincinnati, and continue so registered, and our books and theirs were verified with those of the Collector monthly, or oftener, and subject to verification any day. Under that method, any error or fraud must, of necessity, be detected at most within thirty days, and could then only have occurred by tax payments. But the system we now use, if adopted by distillers, would be a perfect daily protection to the lender on receipt collateral, as well as to the distiller's customer, and to the distiller himself, and constitutes the warehouse receipt an absolute and negotiable representative of the packages hypothecated or sold, which packages are distinctly identifiable by their serial numbers.

"We commend this system of registration to your experienced judgment. Its adoption will be, in every case, a sure protection to the receipt holder against possible fraud or accident.

"Yours truly,

"EDMD. H. TAYLOR, JR."

LONG BRANCH.

1881

The Grants and Their Gifts—Notabilities and Their Doings at This Famous Resort.

MR. WALTER IS PLEASED WITH US!

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 19.—September is a lovely month at Long Branch. Such heavenly weather, and such a pure atmosphere, so clear, so cool and invigorating!

Apart from the fact that the President is here, this has been the most successful season ever known at Long Branch.

Mrs. Grant is going to New York this week to superintend the furnishing of her new home in that city. She has eighty-two cases to be unpacked. Some of the boxes have not been opened since Gen. Grant sold his house on I street, in Washington, and moved into the White House. All of the presents they had received up to that time were packed and stored. Since then, their acquisitions have accumulated until Mrs. Grant says that she doesn't know what they will have to buy until everything is unpacked and put in place. A sideboard of onyx, presented by Mexico, is perhaps the rarest and costliest *buffet* in New York or this country. Mexico has been generous to Gen. Grant, for that country presented a magnificent service of silver to him about the time he became President. As the law forbids a President receiving presents from other Governments, Gen. Grant transferred the silver to his wife. At the White House there was all the silver needed, so that this service has been in a bank all these years, and will be used for the first time in the New York palace. Col. and Mrs. Fred. Grant are to live with Gen. and Mrs. Grant. They, with their two children, are now at the cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant have gone to New York to live at the Chaffee mansion. Another grandchild is daily expected by Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant is a month old. They have left the Elberon cottage they occupied during the summer, and are living in a flat in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris and their three children are expected next month, to spend the winter in New York, and may make that city their home and only visit England in the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant gave an elegant lunch on Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Walter, of London.

Mrs. G. W. Childs gave a dinner Wednesday and Commodore and Mrs. Garrison gave a dinner Thursday evening. While here Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Walter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Childs. They left here Saturday morning in a special car to visit Niagara. Mr. Walter says that no Englishman who brings proper letters of introduction to this country returns home with unfavorable impressions. He has been well introduced, and is perfectly enthusiastic about the homes where he has been received and entertained, the climate, the scenery, and the progressive spirit which he observed everywhere he has been. When complaint was made of the many successive cloudy days of this month, Mr. Walter said that one year there was no sunshine for seven months in London. Mr. Walter's home is twenty miles from London; it is a private palace in size and magnificence, as the many Americans who have been hospitably entertained there can testify. Mr. Walter is a member of Parliament, as well as editor of the London Times. This is his third visit to this country, and he says that he intends to come once a year as long as he is able to take the journey.

Mr. Lyon Playfair, another member of the English Parliament, is expected here this week.

There were present at the entertainments I have mentioned, Attorney General and Mrs. MacVeagh, General and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Childs, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Commodore and Mrs. Garrison, Miss Lillie Randall and Mr. and Mrs. Randall.

Judge Stanley Matthews passed a day and night here last week. He is to address the New York Bar Association to-morrow. The Judge and his wife leave their home at Glendale on the 3d of October, and will take up their residence in Washington City. Mrs. Matthews has been putting the old homestead in order for Mr. Mortimer Matthews, who will take to himself a wife in December. The Judge and his wife have fewer regrets in thus giving up the home where they passed not only the first years of their happy married life, but where all their children were born and those they have lost died. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Matthews will reside permanently at this greatly-endeared home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Danforth are with their daughter, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, at her lovely cottage named "Sunny Sands." All of the cottagers will remain here until the 1st of November.

Mr. Drexel and family arrived from Europe Saturday and are expected at their cottage to-day. They will pass October here, not opening their beautiful home in West Philadelphia until November.

Mrs. Childs' new home at Bryn Manor is finished and furnished. Mr. Childs took Mr. Walter there and gave a dinner to him and other distinguished guests. The house and furniture are magnificent. Next week the family will take up their residence there. Mr. Childs will pass each Sunday here with Mr. Drexel, and, as he says, to perform his duties as sexton at St. James' church at Elberon. I met him yesterday on his way to the church, and found that he really did act as usher in seating the congregation. He gave me a seat in his pew, and did the same for others until he himself was crowded out into a camp-stool in the aisle.

FAY.



MRS. DIMMICK.

Ex-President Harrison's Affianced Bride.

DISTILLERS DISSATISFIED.

OBJECTIONS TO MR. EVANS' BILL.

Committee Appointed To Go To Washington and Urge Changes In the Bottling Scheme.

The Executive Board of the Kentucky Distillers' Association met at the Galt House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of discussing and examining the bill recently introduced by Congressman Walter Evans regarding the bottling of whisky in bond. Those present were: President Fred Adams, Secretary Nick Miller, Messrs. R. V. and M. V. Monarch, of Owensbo ; E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort; George D. Baldrick, of Lebanon, and Messrs. Thos. H. Sherley and G. W. Swearingen, of this city.

It was found that the bill was unsatisfactory to the distillers, inasmuch as it permitted the bottler of whisky to enter upon the premises of the distiller without his consent, and to use his warehouses for the purpose of bottling whisky, which act might be a very serious interference with the business of the distiller; also that the bill permitted the bottling of whisky in other warehouses than the distillery bonded-warehouses, and that it did not protect and guarantee the purity of the product by permitting mixing and blending in the process of bottling. The proper changes in the bill being suggested and agreed on by different members of the committee, it was deemed advisable to send a committee to Washington to consult with Congressman Evans and the Internal Revenue Department, and to procure the needed changes in the bill.

The following gentlemen were appointed by President Adams: Thomas H. Sherley, R. F. Bolke, of this city, and J. B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, the attorney for the Distillers' Association. The committee will leave for Washington the first of next week.

urer. The principal place of business is in this city and they have rented one of the storerooms of Mr. L. Tobin, on Ann street, where they will have an office and warehouse and will operate the large distillery at Mt. Sterling formerly owned by Mr. Meagher.

Col. Taylor's Buggy Found.

Col. E. H. Taylor., jr, the stealing of whose buggy and horse and books we mentioned in our last issue, was informed that the buggy and horse were a Tracey & Wilson's stable in Le ington. He sent for and covered everything including books., &c., in the buggy.

stilling Company.

Major L. C. Norman, late State Auditor, has concluded to remain in this city and has entered into a partnership with Mr. John Meagher, of this city, and Mr. S. H. May, of New York, in the manufacture of whisky. The style of the company is the J. H. McBrayer Distilling Company, of which Major Norman is the president, Mr. May vice president and Mr. Meagher secretary and treas-

ST. PAUL'S HANDSOME NEW EDIFICE,

TO BE OPENED WITH EASTER SERVICES.

April 3 1895



Easter Sunday will mark the first service in the magnificent new St. Paul's church at Fourth avenue and Victoria Place. The building has just been completed. Owing to the fact that hundreds of curious people have daily thronged the edifice it was decided to close the place a week ago and it was not reopened to visitors until to-day.

The church is one of the handsomest in this section of the country. It was built at a cost of about $80,000. The exterior is entirely of Bedford stone, while the interior is of dark English oak. It is handsomely carpeted and furnished throughout and is an ornament to the city. The building contains fourteen rooms under one roof. It will be the best lighted church in the city. While it is simply magnificent in the daytime it appears to a greater advantage at night, when the hundreds of incandescent lights are burning and the gleams are caught and reflected by the many-hued glasses. Then, as one of the enthusiastic members puts it, "it looks like a veritable fairy-land."

The church has a number of beautiful memorial windows, the finest of which is one given by the ladies of the parish in memory of the wife of Rev. E. T. Perkins, D. D., rector emeritus.

The new church will not be consecrated Sunday, as is generally supposed. This will be postponed until May, when the Diocesan State Council will meet there. The services Sunday will be of the regular Easter nature. Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, Bishop of the diocese, will preach at the 11 o'clock morning service, at which time confirmation will be administered. The rector, Rev. Reverdy Estill, D. D., will conduct services in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunday morning the grand new pipe-organ will be heard for the first time by the public. A magnificent musical programme has been arranged for the occasion. The instrument was built by the Pilchers, who claim it is a superior organ to the one exhibited by them at the World's Fair and sold to a Pittsburgh church for $10,000. St. Paul's congregation gave their old organ and over $6,000 in cash for the new instrument.

Of the $80,000 expended on the new building all but $22,000 has been paid, and it is hoped to raise this amount Sunday among the members by subscription.

The building of a new place of worship was necessitated by the burning of the original St. Paul's church at Sixth and Walnut streets on January 25, 1894. A coincidence is that the fire which so badly damaged the church occurred on St. Paul's day. After the fire the congregation, one of the largest and wealthiest in Louisville, worshiped in the old Presbyterian church at Fourth and Chestnut streets. The lot on which the original St. Paul's church stood, together with the ruins, were sold to the Scottish Masons, and they in turn sold a portion of the property to the Liederkranz Society, which has built a handsome hall on the site. The Masons have remodeled what was left of the old church, and it is now an attractive structure.

The corner stone of the new church was laid January 25, 1895, just a year after the fire, also on St. Paul's day.

The old church was consecrated October 6, 1839. It was intended by the rector and vestry to have an appropriate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this event on Sunday, October 6, 1889. It happened, however that the Bishop of the diocese and the rector of St. Paul's were both in New York attending the Triennial Episcopal Convention, and that Bishop Dudley, whose presence was deemed essential to the commemorative ceremonies, could not be in Louisville at that date. The celebration, therefore, occurred November 3, of that year. When the church was consecrated Rev. John P. K. Henshaw came overland, before the days of railroads, all the way from Baltimore to preach the sermon. He was the friend and instructor of the first rector, Rev. William Jackson, who remained with the church until 1842. In those days St. Paul's was the largest and handsomest church in Louisville. It was the thirteenth church built in this city.

In his historical sketch of St. Paul's church, published by the Filson Club in 1889, Col. Reuben T. Durrett says of the original St. Paul's church: "During the semi-centennial exercises the interior of the church presented a picture worthy of the artist's skill. In the sea of faces that spread from wall to wall and from chancel to tower, there were five with venerable lineaments distinguished from all others: Miss Mary F. G. Brown, Mrs. Daniel B. Leight, Mrs. Dr. William Donna, and Mr. Richard A. Robinson were there as they had been fifty years ago at the first celebration of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Redick D. Anderson was also there, as he had been at the consecration of the church fifty years before. These well-worn links in the golden chain that united celebrations in the same church separated by half a century were the observed of all observers.

"In the chancel, at the western end of the building, clad in their clerical robes, were twelve Episcopal ministers—an accidental coincidence in number with the twelve promoters of the church who assembled at the Louisville Hotel five and fifty years before. They were Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky; Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, rector of St. Andrews; Rev. C. E. Craik, rector of Christ, and Rev. Roger H. Peters, assistant; Rev. S. E. Barnwell, rector of St. John's; Rev. J. G. Minnigerode, rector of Calvary; Rev. G. C. Betts, rector of Grace; Rev. M. M. Benton, rector of Advent; Rev. G. C. Waller, rector of Zion; Rev. Anselm Buchanan, Dr. E. T. Perkins, rector of St. Paul's and Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant."

At the time the original church was built the population of Louisville was not 20,000. There were not 1,000 Episcopalians here, and yet $50,000 was raised for the purpose of purchasing a lot and building a church. The lot on which the church was erected had never been occupied by a building. The site had been the burying-ground of those mysterious people called the mound-builders. During the excavation for the church many human bones, arrowheads, stone axes, etc., were unearthed. The first owner of the St. Paul's lot was Mr. Samuel Kirby, a pioneer settler of Louisville, who paid $18.33 1-3 for it. One of his descendants is Judge Emmet Field. The trustees of the church paid $7,500 for the lot. The first sale of pews amounted to $11,692.50. The late Mayor Tyler's father paid $227.50 for his pew. Rev. E. T. Perkins was elected rector in March, 1868.

* *

The musical service on Easter Sunday will be as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Romanza Religioso..Oberthur
Organ, Violin and Harp.
Hymn III..Christ the Lord Is Ris'n To-day
Easter Anthem—Christ Our Passover
Gilchrist
Gloria Patri—1, 2 and 3, adapted from Mendelssohn and Gounod .....
Te Deum (Festival in G).....Dudley Buck
Jubilate Deo .....Horatio Parker
Hymn 112....Jesus Christ is Risen To-day
Offertory—Miriam's Song of Triumph
Reinecke
Mrs. Julius Beilstein.
Anthem—Except the Lord Build the House
Gilchrist

EVENING.

Voluntary—Andante Concerto in B Minor
De Beriot
Organ and Violin.
Gloria Patri, 1, 2 and 3.....Wagner
Cantate Domino in C.....Dudley Buck
Deus Misereatur in F.....Gilchrist
Offertory—Quartet .....Tours
Hymn 118—At the Lamb's High Feast We Sing .....
Soprano, Mrs. Julius Beilstein; contralto, Miss Lillian Parsons; tenor, Mr. J. M. Ragsdale; basso, Mr. E. Percy Parsons; violin, Mr. Victor Rudolph; harp, Miss Charlotte Tarrant; organist and director, Mrs. W. H. Dillingham.

HIS ARGUMENT

Speech of John B. Thompson For the Distillers.

PROPERTY RIGHTS DESTROYED

Denies the Power of Congress In the Matter.

PRESENT SYSTEM PERFECT

Washington, April 12.—(Special.)—Mr. John B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee Friday, in behalf of the distillers, after a few general remarks on the financial condition of the country as affecting the trade generally, and the liquor traffic specially, and briefly considering the provisions of the revenue laws incidental thereto, proceeded with his argument in behalf of the distillers as embodied in the substitute offered for the bill pending before the committee as to the bottling of whisky in bond.

He stated in substance that the bill as posed

"invaded and destroyed the property rights of the distiller in his distillery. It invaded and destroyed his rights and interest in his brand, and undertook by simple flat of legislation to transfer to the liquor dealers of the country the right to use the distillery property without his consent, and to take away from him also without his consent the benefits arising from the establishment of his brand, the value of which rests alone upon the purity and character of the product as established and maintained by him. Such legislation was a violation of the Constitution and in which it is declared that no man's property shall be taken except for public uses, and then only in consideration of a just and fair compensation paid therefor. He denied the right or power of Congress to, by legislation, confer upon the owner any legal right to enter upon his property without his consent for any purpose whatever, and contended that these rights could be only acquired by the owner by contract with the distiller, and such contract every distiller will make with the dealer upon reasonable terms, for the purpose of procuring the general introduction of his brand by the dealer into the channels of commerce and trade, only reserving to himself the right to protect in every respect the character and quality of his products as sent out under his trade-marks and brands upon which rests the measure and volume of his trade.

"That the law now gives the owner the right to bottle goods after they are tax paid, and has the act as proposed requires that they shall be tax-paid before they are bottled that the relative condition of the goods to the Government is not changed substantially, except during the process of bottling.

"That the warehouseman, not being the owner of the whisky, should not, from the fact of being the mere bailee, have conferred on him rights and privileges not conferred on every one else, who, for a fair compensation, desire to enter into the business of bottling whisky for the owner. There is no necessary connection between the business of storing whisky and the work of bottling whisky, and inasmuch as the law can not confer upon the owner the right to enter a general bonded warehouse for the reason as stated above, in regard to the distillery bonded warehouse, without the consent of the owner and proprietor of such warehouse, it would be of no practical advantage to the owner to extend this right to the general bonded warehouseman: for in either case he must acquire his rights to bottle by contract with the owner and proprietor of either establishment. And if, therefore, the intention of the act was to confer these rights upon the owner, that it is wholly insufficient for that purpose, and in order to confer these rights substantially upon the owner the bill must be so amended as to authorize him independently either of the distiller or the proprietor of the general bonded warehouse to establish and maintain for his own use and benefit alone a bottling warehouse or an establishment of that kind.

"That for many reasons, if the right is to be taken from the distiller and manufacturer to repack his own goods in his own way, and is to be conferred upon another that it should be made separate and distinct industry in the trade.

"That the underlying principles of the bill are these: That the article bottled is the identical article as produced with a guarantee of purity and quality by a Government stamp, which was not provided for in the proposed bill, but which is properly provided for in the proposed substitute. That the Canadian law which authorizes the bottling of whisky in bond limits this privilege alone to the distiller, but which law is likewise defective, in this, that it does not prevent the adulteration of whisky, nor the mixing and blending of different products before nor during the process of bottling; and notwithstanding this fact, that large quantities are marketed in this country under the assumed guarantee of a Government stamp as to quality and purity. How much more effective would it be, if the law as proposed by the distillers as a substitute for this bill should in fact become a law and thus guarantee the identity as well as the purity and quality of the goods as therein provided. No reciprocity need be asked against Canada. The distiller will be more than able to compete with these spurious and adulterated articles with which they, under the guise and security of a Government stamp certifying as to its purity, are daily flooding the markets of this country.

"That the distiller is under every obligation conceivable from the point of interest to protect the consumer, not only in manufacturing, but in maintaining the quality and character of his goods. Their entire standing in the market rests alone upon their quality and character, and his trade rises and falls in proportion as this is maintained or disregarded. Not so with the owner. The only interest that the owner has is to sell as rapidly as possible, for purposes of gain, and without regard to quality or condition, and the competition of trade too frequently drives him to resort to every character of adulteration that is permitted by the law. His interest being one exclusively of profit by sale, he proceeds upon his road to gain irrespective of the means employed.

"The character of the general bonded warehouse as allowed to exist under the law is simply a hot-bed for adulteration and fraud by the dealer upon the public. It affords all of the opportunities that any dealer would desire for the purpose of adulterating the goods during the process of bottling, and we have no doubt that the Revenue Department of the Government, which is here present in the person of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will bear us out in this statement that it is impossible to prevent designing people from the perpetration of these frauds in the blending and adulteration of these goods if such privileges are extended to the general warehousemen. They are permitted to gather into their general warehouse and under the same roof tax-paid goods and goods not tax-paid, reimported goods, bourbons, rye, alcohol, high wines, cologne spirits, adulterated whiskies, wines, brandies, and, in fact, every character and condition of goods that is known to the trade. Part of the house may be bonded and part of it may be free, and different floors of the same house may be used for different purposes. A bottling room may be in one part, a rectifying room in another part of the same house, and both businesses may proceed together and both are legally authorized to be carried on under the same roof. The enormous gains and profits arising from the adulteration and blending of goods present inducements to defraud which will hardly pass unnoticed by the dishonest and unscrupulous dealer. By a combination with the warehouseman and from the negligence of the Government officers in charge, whose only motive is to protect the Government against fraud upon its revenues and who is wholly indifferent to frauds upon the he will be enabled to accomplish his purpose, producing a state and condition of affairs which should hardly be authorized where the Government is expected to stand sponsor by its stamp for the purity, quality and condition of the goods to be so marked. Even if the officials of the Government are not negligent but are vigilant to prevent the adulteration and rectification of whiskies during this process, yet they would be powerless to do it. It is a part of every man's experience, who, as distillers and warehousemen, have had dealings with the Government, that it furnishes a very insufficient force for carrying into effect the provisions of this act. It would be quite impossible for one or two storekeepers to be present in every part and portion of the same warehouse at the same time, and, therefore, it would be impossible for him to know what is being done in that portion of the warehouse from which he was absent.

"The distillery bonded warehouse, in addition to the strong motive on the part of the distiller to see that his goods as sent out to the public are of the identical purity and quality as originally manufactured, affords no such opportunities to perpetrate these frauds as is found in the general bonded warehouse. They are generally remotely situated as to all other buildings, and as to all other establishments producing any products of like character, and no foreign product of any kind is permitted or allowed to be introduced upon the premises for any purpose. That this law is a new departure, and a change of the whole theory upon which rests the internal revenue system of the Government. It has not as yet recognized any one anywhere as the owner of whisky upon which the Government tax has not been paid. If the Government proceeds to recognize the owner and to confer upon him rights as to whisky still located in distillery bonded warehouses, to the extent that it confers upon him rights and privileges that destroy the control of the distiller, it relieves him from the responsibility therefor. It can not be contended that the owner shall by any legal process take from the distiller the possession of the whisky upon which the Government has a lien for its taxes, and yet leave the distiller bound and liable for the care, custody and control of the commodity of which he has been legally deprived. The system as it now exists, so far as the distiller is concerned, is perfect in its protection to the Government against all frauds upon its revenues, and to enforce collection and payment of the tax. The revenue department of the Government has refused time and again to sanction any law which would relieve the distiller from his liability to the Government for the tax upon whisky and spirits, which are produced by him, which attaches at the time of their production and continues until they are finally paid.

"The history of the distilling business shows that all of the frauds committed, which were of such gigantic proportions under the existence of what is known as the "Whisky Rong," were perpertated in what was then known as class B warehouses, which were of identical character as what is now known under the law as 'general bonded' warehouse."

ATTACHMENT

Issued Against James E. Pepper, the Distiller.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against James E. Pepper, doing business as James E. Pepper & Co., distillers, at Lexington, Ky., for $5,196, in favor of Walter T. Hatch & Sons, for the amount due on a note of Mr. Pepper to the order of Otto A. Kraus, payable at Lexington. The attachment was served on a wholesale liquor dealer here who handles the Pepper whisky.

Arthur M. Hatch, of Walter T. Hatch & Sons, said to-day: "It is true that the Sheriff has received and served such an attachment. I am inclined to believe that the reason the note which was due last Wednesday was not paid was owing to Mr. Pepper's negligence. You know in those Western towns they do not have such strict business methods as we do here. Mr. Kraus who was formerly a partner of Mr. Pepper and who is now in Chicago, telegraphs us that he will be on in a day or so and the note will be all right."

FIGURES

RE[illegible] THE LIABILITIES

Col. Pepper Said to Owe at Least $375,000.

Lexington, Ky., April 15.—(Special.)—Col. James E. Pepper's liabilities, it is stated by authority, will reach $375,000, while his assets, providing the property can be disposed of at a reasonable value, will foot up a half million dollars, in addition to Meadow Thorpe farm, 337 acres, on which there is a purchase lien of $38,000; a distillery mortgaged at $31,000, and the N. W. Harris distillery in Woodford county, mortgaged at $5,000. He has 8,000 barrels of whisky and $30,000 due for storage, and 100 head of thoroughbred horses. Col. W. S. Barnes holds $28,000 of his paper, secured by mortgages, and the First National Bank of Lexington about $100,000.

PEPPER.

The Lexington Distiller Files a Deed of Trust.

Liabilities $400,000, With Assets Unknown.

CAUSED BY AN ATTACHMENT

Lexington, Ky., April 14.—(Special.)—James E. Pepper, distiller, to-day filed a deed of trust conveying to the Safety Trust and Vault Company of Lexington all the property—personal, real or mixed—of James E. Pepper and James E. Pepper & Co. This action was made necessary by a depression in business, and is only temporary. Col. Pepper will continue both his whisky distilling and racing business, and his friends say the trouble, which was brought about by an attachment given Walter T. Hatch & Sons, of New York, on a note for $5,196 to Otto A. Crans, payable at Lexington, will soon be overcome. The agreement is that in consideration of $1 Pepper conveys to the Trust Company all of his property not exempt by law from execution, wheresoever situated, for the purpose of paying and satisfying his indebtedness. The document says:

"But this conveyance is in no way to affect or embarrass a certain contract and the rights therein given and provided for now pending and existing between the party of the first part doing business as James E. Pepper & Co. and Henry Kroger & Co., of the city of New York, bearing date October 19, 1895, and modified and extended on the 23d of March, 1896, for a period of two years from said first date with right to renew at the expiration of said term on the part of said Henry Kroger & Co., said contract being for the sale and delivery of the distillery bottled goods of the said James E. Pepper & Co. upon an average of 250 cases per week for the said period of two years, but said party of the second part is hereby expressly empowered and authorized to carry out said contract in its letter and spirit with H. Kroger & Co. for the benefit of the estate and creditors of said party of the first part, and in accordance with the terms thereof James E. Pepper agrees for such reasonable compensation as may be

hereafter arranged between him and said party of the second part to contract in any renewal thereof to personally supervise the bottling of said whisky therein provided for at the distillery warehouse of James E. Pepper & Co., near Lexington. Said Henry Kroger & Co. shall have the right of extension as given in the modified contract by giving the notice therein requested to either James E. Pepper & Co. or to the party of the second part herein as the assignees of James E. Pepper.

"For the purpose of enabling the party of the second part to fully and properly execute the trust herein full power is hereby given the party of the second part to adjust and pay or compromise any legal and [illegible] against the party of the [illegible] the same by ren[illegible] to sell either at [illegible] any of the [illegible] mixed, of the [illegible] such times and [illegible] be deemed bes[illegible]

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AT CARROLL HALL.

Daughter of His [illegible]aw Tutor.

SQUEEZED

By an Eastern Creditor.

James E. Pepper's Business Completely Tied Up

By a Small Note Given To an Employe.

Enormous Cost of Getting on the Eastern Market—Creditors Fully Protected.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 14. — By a deed lodged in the office of County Clerk Chinn this afternoon, James E. Pepper, doing business as James E. Pepper & Co., distillers and bottlers of the famous James E. Pepper brand of whisky, assigned to the Security, Trust and Safety Vault Company all property, real, personal and mixed, not exempt by law from execution, wheresoever situated, to be held in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying his indebtedness. A profound sensation was created when it became known throughout the city that Mr. Pepper had taken such steps.

Instead of the tide of Mr. Pepper's affairs being seriously checked by the assignment, the contrary appears to be the case, from a statement to THE ENQUIRER to-night by Hon. C. S. Bronston, who, with Colonel John R. Allen, has been retained as Mr. Pepper's counsel. Colonel Bronston said:

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"Five years ago Mr. Pepper's finances were in splendid condition. He opened an office in the East and he placed at the head of it as manager Mr. Ottway Kraus at a salary of $10,000 per year and a commission of 25 cents on every case of his bottled goods sold. In addition to this the expenses of this office, which was simply a distributing station, were $5,000 per month. During these five years James E. Pepper paid in salary and [illegible]mission to Ottway Kraus more than $100,000, while the expenses of his office amounted to about $300,000 more. This and the ill fortune he had with a large stable of horses he raced and the expenses of his stock farm, combined with the stringency of the money market, ate up the profits on his whisky. He could not stand the expense of the Eastern office, and contracted last October with Henry Kroger & Co. to furnish weekly for distribution in the East 250 cases of bottled whisky. At this time he discharged Ottway Kraus, and in the settlement gave him a note for $5,000 of the money due Kraus as commissions. This note was secured by warehouse receipts for 53 barrels of Pepper whisky made in 1882, and worth twice the face value of the note. Kraus was to carry this note until Pepper could conveniently pay it. Instead Krauss sold it to Hatch & Co., of New York, who, when it became due a few days ago, sent it to the Phoenix National Bank for collection. The warehouse receipts were detached.

PEPPER REFUSED TO SETTLE.

Stating that Kraus had agreed to accept a renewal if Pepper did not have the money when the note became due. Pepper offered a renewal; Kraus would not accept. Pepper could not renew it with Hatch & Co., who, instead of making a levy on the 53 barrels of whisky, yesterday, in New York, attached Pepper's money in the hands of Henry Kroger & Co. Knowing that such action would cause an uneasiness of other creditors, Mr. Pepper to-day placed his affairs in the hands of the Security Trust and Safety Vault Company, who immediately wired Hatch & Co. to send the note to Lexington for payment. Mr. Pepper's liabilities independent of his whisky business, are between $90,000 and $120,000. This indebtedness is covered, independent of his whisky business, by the Meadow Thorp Farm of 240 acres, which cost him $80,000. Invested in horses he has fully $100,000, in addition to several thousand dollars in bonds, stocks, &c. These properties will be sold some time during this spring, when his creditors will be paid. His creditors in the whisky business, all of whom are secured by whiskies as collateral, will be paid in 18 months. The Security Trust and Safety Vault Company will

MAKE MR. PEPPER THE MANAGER

Of his whisky business at an ample salary. The contract with Henry Kroger & Co. alone is sufficient to consume every gallon of the whisky held by creditors as collateral."

When asked if he believed Mr. Pepper's assignment would seriously affect the money market in Kentucky, as other business men had stated it would, Mr. Bronston said: "It should not. Of course, for the next 10 days, until the bankers find out the true condition of Mr. Pepper's affairs, money will be a little tight, but when they learn that he is now better able to pay than before it will loosen up again."

Mr. Pepper's creditors are principally the local banks. The remainder of his indebtedness is in the East. Messrs. W. S. Barnes, A. S. Winston and Louis Straus will make an appraisement of Mr. Pepper's property Wednesday or Thursday.

WHISKY CLAIMS.

Two Reports Filed By the Commissioner Yesterday.

New Question of Law In a Suit By E. B. Nugent.

Two reports were filed yesterday by the Commissioner in the case of the Columbia Trust Company, assignee, against the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company, the hearings of April 8 and 10 being covered.

The report of April 8 states that no controversy exists over the respective barrels for which the following hold receipts:

Goodhart, Hartman & Co., 5 barrels; The Weideman Company, 119 barrels; William Edwards & Co., 70 barrels; C. J. Ortman, 5 barrels; Nathan F. Block, 45 barrels; James B. Day, 5 barrels; The Baker Company, 15 barrels; Landman & Co., 30 barrels; J. W. Biles, 5 barrels; Theodore F. Miller, 1 barrel; W. J. Arkell, 1 barrel; Charles Deckel, 50 barrels; H. Kantorwicz Company, 10 barrels; W. H. Lathrop, 55 barrels; J. S. Lane, 100 barrels.

The parties named below hold the only receipts presented at the hearing of April 10, for the whisky covered by them:

J. H. Fitch, 75 barrels; S. N. Well & Co., 228 barrels; Western Bank, 205 barrels; Job Pingree, 10 barrels; Royal Wine Company, 20 barrels; M. Hahn & Co., 85 barrels; Bernheim Bros., 10 barrels; W. S. Norman, 10 barrels; Roedelheim, Schloss & Co., 5 barrels.

A New Question.

In the case of E. B. Nugent against W. B. Moore Judge Field overruled the defendant's demurrer to the plaintiff's reply. The case brings up an entirely new question in this State. In 1882 Mrs. Moore made a "valid contract" with E. B. Nugent by giving her note in payment for certain goods purchased for her family. Under the new law the plaintiff will be entitled to a personal judgment if he can show that the goods were sold on Mrs. Moore's credit. Mr. Rucker represents the plaintiff.

[illegible]uerful one. If any corporation got its affairs in the most dismal tangle, Hobart was the man selected to do the untangling. He was receiver for the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, the presidency of which he subsequently declined, and of the Montclair Railroad Company, the New Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company and the First National Bank of Newark. The Chan-



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cellor of the State expressed his warmest admiration of Mr. Hobart's work in these matters.

He is a great arbitrator. Last December, when the Presidents of thirty railroads selected three men to select three others to settle finally all differences that might arise between the members of the Joint Traffic Association, the greatest aggregation of representative capital on earth, Mr. Hobart was one of the first three selected.

There is surely something remarkable about a man of whom it is said that he always has time to listen cheerfully to all who consult him, and who is connected with and has promoted so many business enterprises as has Mr. Hobart.

It is said that there is no man in New Jersey who can attend to so many interests at once and slight none of them

...achment was served ...uor dealer here who han... ...nisky.

... Hatch, of Walter T. Hatch ...to-day: "It is true that ...received and served such an ... I am inclined to believe t... ...the note which was due ... ...was not paid was owing to ... ...negligence. You know in th... ...n towns they do not have such str... ...methods as we do here. Mr. Kri... ...rmerly a partner of Mr. Pep... ...in Chicago, telegraph...

INVITED BY CONFEDERATES.

President Pleased by Request to Attend Reunion in North Carolina.

Ramsay's Confederate Battery, an organization which distinguished itself at the battle of Gettysburg and other great conflicts of the civil war, has invited President Roosevelt to attend a reunion of the battery which is to be held in North Carolina next May. The invitation was tendered the President yesterday by Representative Klutz, of North Carolina.

The President expressed his pleasure at receiving the invitation, but expressed doubt whether at that time he would be able to be present.

PLEA FOR PURE FOOD BILL.

Delegation Attempts to Enlist Influence of the President.

A committee called on President Roosevelt yesterday to enlist his influence to secure the passage of the pure-food bill pending in Congress. The committee consisted of Horace Ankeney, food commissioner of Ohio; Sebastian Miller, of Pittsburg, representative of the manufacturers in the St. Louis International Food Congress; A. W. Palinger, of Atlanta, president of the National Retail Grocers' Association; R. H. Allen, of Lexington, Ky., secretary of the International Pure Food Congress; J. B. Noble, president of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, and N. O. Hays, representative of the Knights of Labor of America.

The committee cited to the President instances developed by State food commissioners that, they said, showed the urgent need for pure-food legislation. They said truthful labels would lower and not raise the price of foods.

The President informed the committee that he would take the matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture, on whom the committee called during the day. The committee has received from the United States Brewing Association an indorsement of pure-food legislation.

The President did not indicate to the delegation what his attitude in the matter might be.

Senator Heyburn yesterday brought up the pure-food bill at 2 o'clock, moving that it be made the unfinished business. This was agreed to without division. The bill, however, was temporarily displaced for the consideration of appropriation bills.

...vale of which ...cts alone upon the purity and char... of the product as established and maintained by him. Such legislation was a violation of the Constitution and in which it is declared that no man's property shall be taken except for public uses, and then only in consideration of a just and fair compensation paid therefor. He denied the right or power of Congress to, by legislation, confer upon the owner any legal right to enter upon his property without his consent for any purpose whatever, and contended that these rights could be only acquired by the owner by contract with the distiller, and such contract every distiller will make with the dealer upon reasonable terms, for the purpose of procuring the general introduction of his brand by the dealer into the channels of commerce and trade, only reserving to himself the right to protect in every respect the character and quality of his products as sent out under his trade-marks and brands upon which rests the measure and volume of his trade.

"That the law now gives the owner the right to bottle goods after they are tax paid, and has the act as proposed requires that they shall be tax-paid before they are bottled that the relative condition of the goods to the Government is not changed substantially, except during the process of bottling.

"That the warehouseman, not being the owner of the whisky, should not, from the fact of being the mere bailee, have conferred on him rights and privileges not conferred on every one else, who, for a fair compensation, desire to enter into the business of bottling whisky for the owner. There is no necessary connection between the business of storing whisky and the work of bottling whisky, and inasmuch as the law can not confer upon the owner the right to enter a general bonded warehouse for the reason as stated above, in regard to the distillery bonded warehouse, without the consent of the owner and proprietor of such warehouse, it would be of no practical advantage to the owner to extend this right to the general bonded warehouseman; for in either case he must acquire his rights to bottle by contract with the owner and proprietor of either establishment. And if, therefore, the intention of the act was to confer these rights upon the owner, that it is wholly insufficient for that purpose, and in order to confer these rights substantially upon the owner the bill must be so amended as to authorize him independently either of the distiller or the proprietor of the general bonded warehouse to establish and maintain for his own use and benefit alone a bottling warehouse or an establishment of that kind.

"That for many reasons, if the right is to be taken from the distiller and manufacturer to repack his own goods in his own way, and is to be conferred upon another that it should be made separate and distinct industry in the trade.

"That the underlying principles of the bill are these: That the article bottled is the identical article as produced with a guarantee of purity and quality by a Government stamp, which was not provided for in the proposed bill, but which is properly provided for in the proposed substitute. That the Canadian law which authorizes the bottling of whisky in bond limits this privilege alone to the distiller, but which law is likewise defective, in this, that it does not prevent the adulteration of whisky, nor the mixing and blending of different products before nor during the process of bottling; and notwith

...of ...& SHRY, Bar...th the ...rienced clothi...trees for ...ave city; anas may be ...Enquirer.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

The Republican Nominee For Vice President Has a "Bar'l."

HOME LIFE AT CARROLL HALL.

Married the Daughter of His Law Tutor.

TAUGHT SCHOOL THREE MONTHS

(New York Herald.)

Garret Augustus Hobart is one of the men who has received most of the credit for swinging New Jersey into the Republican column. Moreover, he has been a member of the Republican National Committee for twelve years, and if he wished it, might have been its chairman. He has been Speaker of the Assembly and President of the State Senate.

New Jersey at the St. Louis convention was in a position to demand some recognition at the hands of its party. Confident that the party would accede to the demand, the New Jersey delegation put forward Mr. Hobart for the Vice-presidency, and for some days past banners bearing pictures of McKinley and Hobart have been in readiness all that the State and Republican organizations have been ready to shout, sing and burn red fire, as they did last night when the wires carried the news to Paterson.

Paterson was glad for many reasons. Paterson and the State know Mr. Hobart as a man of great ability in every direction in which he has sought success. Paterson in particular knows him as a kindly man, public spirited and honest, whose great success has increased rather than diminished the admirable qualities which won friends and kept them years ago. He is a man of fine artistic tastes and a traveler who has seen much of the world.

Carroll Hall, at Carroll and Ellison streets, the home of the Republican choice for the vice presidency, reflects the tastes of its master. It is an unpretentious three-story frame house which has been enlarged from time to time. The piazzas are wide. There is lawn enough to give the drab house a setting. Big elms shade both house and lawn.

The interior of the house is superb in arrangement and decoration. In the music room alone the paintings which hide the walls make up a notable collection. The library is a model of comfort. It is Mr. Hobart's favorite room. It is there his friends find him.

The front door of the house is always open. There you have one of the secrets of the man's popularity. He is not formal. He has always been accessible. There is no pleasanter home in New Jersey than his.

He is the same to all men—quiet, self-contained, imperturbable, kindly, a man of great reserve force.

He is fifty-two years old now and at that age is in his prime. His wife, who is seven or eight years younger, is a woman of remarkable character. She is at once winning and dignified. She was beautiful as a girl and she is beautiful as a matron. Passing years have dealt kindly with her. To see her is to accord to her a full measure of respectful admiration. They have now only one child, Garret Augustus Hobart, Jr., a manly, sprightly boy of twelve, who has been wearing the McKinley-Hobart button ever since it was issued, and who has persistently refused to doubt that his father—who is his hero—would be nominated at St. Louis.

There was a daughter, Fannie, a beautiful girl of twenty-two. She died last year in Italy while Mr. and Mrs. Hobart were there. That is the one cloud upon their happiness.

To the happiness to this home under the elms, to the honor which his State and party have united in according to him, Garret A. Hobart made his own way from a small beginning, unaided, save by the force that was in him. He is a Jerseyman by birth. He was born in Long Branch in 1844. His ancestors on his father's side were English and on his mother's side Dutch. He was sent to Rutgers College when he was a mere boy, and graduated when he was twenty.

He began at once to shape his own career. For three months he was a school teacher. That did not promise to satisfy his ambition, and he gave it up to begin the study of law in the office of the late Secretary Tuttle, then an eminent member of the Passiac county bar. Mr. Tuttle believed in his pupil and made him a member of his family.

He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in that year he married Miss Jennie Tuttle, the old lawyer's lovely daughter, who was even that early a society favorite because of her beauty, her wit and her keen intellect. The domestic life thus begun proved one of rare felicity. Mrs Hobart, as her husband admits heartily and often, rounded out his life and assisted him in all that he undertook. It was doubly proper, therefore, that she should have been the proudest woman in New Jersey last night.

Mr. Hobart rose rapidly. When he had been but three years at the bar—in 1871—he became City Counsel of Paterson, and the year following he was made counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passiac county. At once he was recognized as a man endowed with a rare knowledge of men and with executive ability beyond his years. He came of Democratic stock, but he was a Republican from the moment he turned toward politics. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to represent the Tihr district of Passaic county in the State Assembly. His canvass was a remarkable one, and the district gave him the largest majority in its history. From that time forward he was recognized as the Republican leader in Passaic county, and he soon ranked with the foremost politicians of the State.

He made his mark at once in the Assembly, and when re-elected in 1873, he was chosen Speaker. His constituents urged him to serve a third term—a thing unprecedented in the county—but he declined, and until 1876 devoted himself to his increasing law practice and the business interests with which he had become identified.

But the demands of his party would not admit of his remaining in private life. His district sent him to the State Senate in 1876 by the phenomenal majority of 1,899, which was more than twice as great as that which it gave to Mr. Hayes for President. In the Senate, as in the Assembly, Mr. Hobart ranked with the leaders from the first. He was elected President in 1881, and the brilliancy with which he ruled the Senate is still talked about. He served as chairman of several of the most important committees during his term as Senator, notably the Judiciary, and the statute book tells of his work.

It was he who framed a measure providing for the summary judicial investigation of the affairs of any county upon the application of twenty-five freeholders. It was a telling blow at corruption. He caused the passage of an act charging the Sinking Fund of the State with the payment of all the interest and part of the principal of the State debt yearly, thus reducing the expenditures by $100,000 a year and causing the removal of the State tax. He is remembered, too, as the author of an act authorizing the arbitration of labor disputes.

The party became more and more exacting in its demands upon him. His was recognized as a safe and guiding hand. He knew men. He knew the needs of the people he represented. From 1880 to 1891 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as such planned several of the most brilliant campaigns in the history of the Republican party in New Jersey.

From the State councils he moved naturally to the national councils of his party. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National Committee and ever since he has been a member of its Executive Committee. In those twelve years he has been intrusted with duties of the most important character.

His first and only failure came in the same year with his selection as a member of the National Committee. He was nominated for United States Senator, but the Legislature was Democratic, and he was defeated by John R. McPherson.

His friends say that he could have had the chairmanship of the National Committee in more than one presidential contest, and that he was urged more than once to accept it. His immense business interests forced him to decline.

Such is his political career up to date. He has in New Jersey a personal following which perhaps no other man can boast. It is due to his openheartness and unquestioned ability.

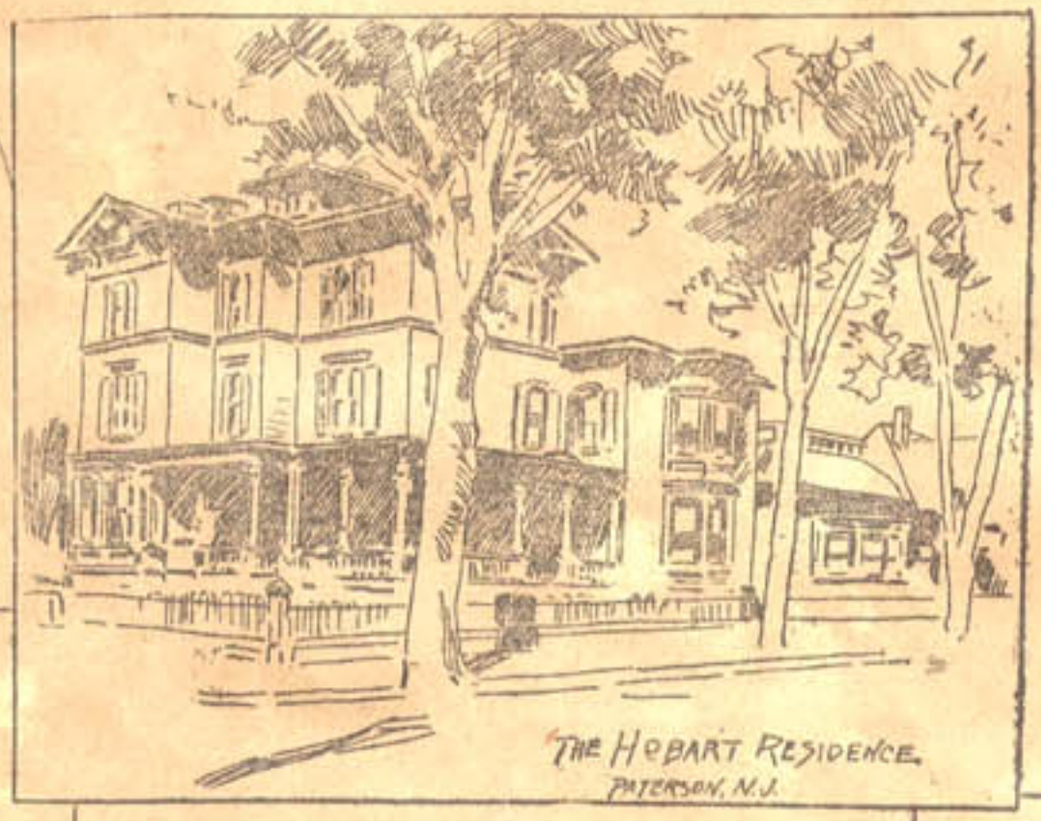
His business career has been a wonderful one. If any corporation got its affairs in the most dismal tangle, Hobart was the man selected to do the untangling. He was receiver for the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, the presidency of which he subsequently declined, and of the Montclair Railroad Company, the New Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company and the First National Bank of Newark. The Chancellor of the State expressed his warmest admiration of Mr. Hobart's work in these matters.

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It is said that there is no man in New Jersey who can attend to so many interests at once and slight none of them.









GARRET A. HOBART'S FAMILY AND HOME.

THEY SOUGHT AND MISSED THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIZE.

Ambition Has Led On Many Great Americans To Bitter Disappointment—Brainy and Patriotic Men Whom Political Fortune Tantalized With Hope of the Presidency—How Clay, Greeley, Calhoun, Blaine and Others Strove For the White House and Failed.

To seek the presidency of the American Republic is a worthy and exalted ambition, for the office is one of the most august and honorable the world has to offer. At the present moment not less than a dozen men may be counted active aspirants for the post. Of these only two will receive nominations that will augur an election, and but one can be chosen. Thus history will repeat itself, for the list of conspicuous men who have striven unsuccessfully to reach the presidency is a long and most suggestive one. Some of the names thereon were borne by men who have been so long forgotten that to the average reader they are not even names, but all, in their time, filled a large place in the public eye, and stood for issues of great pith and moment.

The year 1824 marked the beginning of a new era in our politics, for it witnessed the retirement to private life of James Monroe, last of the revolutionary statesmen, and the first of the exciting and closely contested presidential campaigns which have since formed a regularly recurring feature of our history, and have strewn the political sea with a host of wrecks. The canvass of 1824, ending in the election of the younger Adams, destroyed the presidential aspirations and closed the public career of William H. Crawford, who for more than twenty years had been prominent in national politics, and had been, in turn, Senator, Foreign Minister and twice a member of the Cabinet. He was a man of great ability, but the jealousy of John C. Calhoun seriously handicapped him in the race for executive honors. Before the end of the campaign he was stricken down with an illness which ended his political activity, and, going back to Georgia, he died ten years later while holding a place on the bench of his State.

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A Fatal Blow to Calhoun.

In 1828, and again in 1832, there was little serious opposition to the candidacy of Andrew Jackson, but the campaign of 1836 struck a heavy, and what proved to be a fatal, blow to the presidential ambitions of John C. Calhoun. The great South Carolinian had been twice elected Vice President, at a time when that office was counted a much more exalted one than it is at the present day, and at first had been regarded by Jackson as his natural and logical successor. But the controversy growing out of Calhoun's nullification doctrines forced him to retire from the vice presidency, brought him into open conflict with Jackson and forever destroyed his chances for reaching the presidency. Martin Van Buren supplanted Calhoun in Jackson's regard, and succeeded Jackson in the presidential office. Calhoun remained one of the leaders of the Democracy until his death in 1850, but was never afterward able to gain the nomination of his party. The campaign of 1836 proved equally disastrous to the presidential ambitions of Daniel Webster, Hugh L. White and Willie P. Mangum, who then divided between them the suffrages of the Whigs. White and Mangum, though men of weight and influence in their time, are now almost forgotten, but Webster will ever hold a high place in our history. However, in 1836, Webster received only fourteen electoral votes, and after that year he was never again a presidential candidate. He continued to be an aspirant for the office until near his death, and his name was often presented in nominating conventions, but the prize was always carried off by less gifted men.



HORACE GREELEY.



JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

The great leaders of the Whig party were passed over in 1840 for Harrison, and in 1844 Clay secured the nomination he had so long coveted, only to be defeated at the polls. A strange fatality seemed to attend all of Clay's attempts to secure the presidency. An accident defeated him in 1824, and in 1832 he went down before Jackson's popularity, while in 1836 and 1840 he had to stand aside for "availability candidates." Save for his letters on the Texas question he might have been elected in 1844. These, however, impelled thousands of Whigs in the pivotal State of New York to vote for Birney, the candidate of the Liberty party, and Clay, the popular idol, went down before the darkest of dark horses. His defeat by Polk forever destroyed Clay's chances for the presidency. The Whig party passed him by for Taylor in 1848 and for Scott in 1852. Clay, with brief intermissions, served in the Senate from 1824 until his death, which occurred on June 29, 1852, two years after the death of Calhoun and four months before that of Webster. He lived long enough, however, to see his compromise on the slavery question adopted, as he had previously carried through his compromise on the tariff. And thus ended one of the most picturesque and dramatic careers in the history of American politics.

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Wreck of Cass' Ambition.

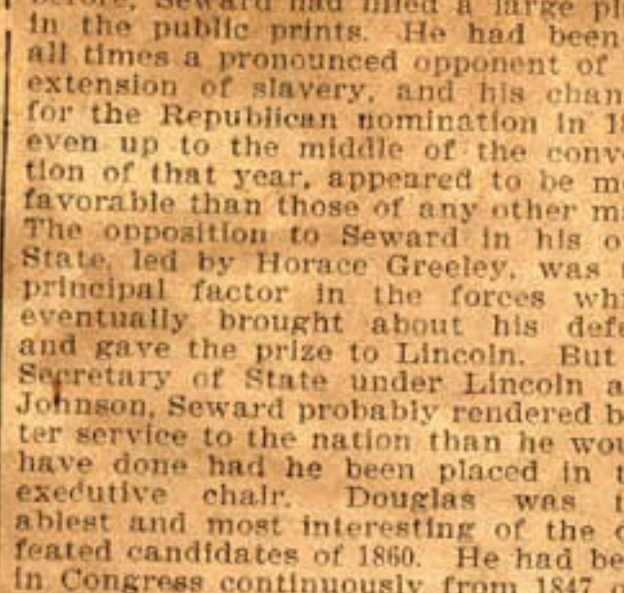
The campaign of 1848 wrecked the ambitions of Lewis Cass and John M. Clayton. Cass, who had an extensive and brilliant experience in high political station, and who had long been an active aspirant for the presidency, was beaten at the polls in that year by Van Buren, who, failing to secure the Democratic nomination, got that of the Free Sollers, and so weakened Cass in New York that that State gave its vote to Taylor and elected him. Clayton had served many years in the Senate, and was counted one of the ablest men in the Whig party. In 1848 he had strong hopes of securing the Whig nomination, but Taylor was elected in his stead, and he was never again an active seeker for the office. Scott, Hale and Marcy were the wrecks stranded on the political beach in 1852. Scott, who would have been elected four years before, was then nominated for defeat,



SALMON P. CHASE.

and Hale led the forlorn hope of the Free Soil party. Marcy, who was a statesman as well as a politician, was a leading aspirant for the Democratic nomination in 1852, but was defeated by Pierce. In 1856 the veteran John McLean was defeated by the brilliant and dashing Fremont in the convention of the newly-created Republican party, and Fremont was in turn defeated by Buchanan at the polls.

Seward and Douglas were the most conspicuous of the unsuccessful aspirants for the presidency in 1860. From his entrance into the Senate ten years before, Seward had filled a large place in the public prints. He had been at all times a pronounced opponent of the extension of slavery, and his chances for the Republican nomination in 1860, even up to the middle of the convention of that year, appeared to be more favorable than those of any other man. The opposition to Seward in his own State, led by Horace Greeley, was the principal factor in the forces which eventually brought about his defeat and gave the prize to Lincoln. But as Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson, Seward probably rendered better service to the nation than he would have done had he been placed in the executive chair. Douglas was the ablest and most interesting of the defeated candidates of 1860. He had been in Congress continuously from 1847 onward, first in the House and later in the Senate. Illinois never produced before



JAMES G. BLAINE.

or since as able and popular a Democrat as the "Little Giant," the brilliant champion of popular sovereignty, and the man who beat Lincoln for the Senate in the memorable campaign of 1858. Douglas' death in 1861, at the early age of forty-eight, closed a career which might have been crowned with the highest honors had it been extended a dozen years or so longer.

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Salmon P. Chase's Sunset.

The list of political wrecks in 1864 and 1868 is not long, nor, if the name of Salmon P. Chase be omitted, is it particularly interesting or striking. Lincoln's nomination was inevitable at the earlier date, and that of Grant a foregone conclusion at the later one. The reputation of McClellan, the Democratic nominee in 1864, was purely a military one, and Seymour, the Democratic standard-bearer in 1868, although a man of ability and experience in public affairs, had held no national office, and was little known outside of his own State. Chase, in 1868, had been four years on the Supreme bench, but had not yet given up the presidential ambition which he had cherished for more than a decade. In the Senate during the years preceding the war he had equaled Seward in his fearless and aggressive opposition to slavery, and as Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln he had won brighter and more enduring laurels in that post than had been gained by any of his predecessors since Hamilton. In 1864 Lincoln made him Chief Justice, and he held that post until his death. Chase, who had been a Democrat in his youth, expected the presidential nomination of that party in 1868, and his failure to receive it closed his political aspirations. He died five years later.

The campaign of 1872 brought a dramatic, even tragic, conclusion to the career of Horace Greeley, one of the most picturesque and interesting characters in our history. In his mental make no man of his generation contained so many weaknesses and absurdities, mingled with lofty aspirations and sturdy common sense. As a journalist he wielded a greater influence than any other man in his calling in his time. His political judgments were generally shrewd and sagacious, but in permitting himself to be run for the presidency as the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, expecting that he would carry the South solid and sweep the North, he committed one of the most amazing and stupendous blunders in political annals. For Greeley, 1872 was especially tragic. That year witnessed his defeat for the presidency, the loss of his wife, serious reverses in business and his own death.

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Three Strong Men.

Tilden, Blaine and Sherman stand out prominently among the strong men who, been conspicuous candidates for the presidency. Tilden's canvass in 1876 was in every way a masterly one, and the Democratic party, between 1856 and 1884, never came so near putting a President in the White House as it did under his leadership. It is probable that four years later Tilden would have been renominated and elected had he not been undone in the house of his friends.



HENRY B. PAYNE.



HENRY CLAY.

Into the career of James G. Blaine the dramatic element entered more strongly than into that of any other American statesman save Clay. Indeed, there is a striking parallel between the records of these two men. Each served in each branch of Congress, each was several times chosen Speaker, each was Secretary of State, each was four times defeated in his endeavors to reach the presidency—Clay once in convention and thrice at the polls, and Blaine thrice in the convention and once at the polls—and each in the most exciting and eventful of his canvasses, when victory seemed to be within his reach, was beaten by the State of New York. Blaine's name was first formally presented in 1876, and it was before three subsequent conventions. At the opening he stood first in the balloting in 1876, second in 1880 and first in 1884, when he got the nomination. Nothing but his repeated declarations that he did not seek and would not accept the nomination prevented his being made the standard-bearer of his party in 1888. His tardy and fruitless canvass for the nomination in 1892 was the last stirring chapter in a career upon which death soon after set its seal. Sherman's efforts to reach the presidency have been as persistent and as futile as those put forth by Blaine. His name has been four times presented to the National Conventions of his party, in each of which he received many votes. In the convention of 1888 he led on every ballot except the eighth and last, on which Harrison carried off the prize. No longer an aspirant for the office, Sherman, while still living, takes his place in history with Webster as a man who, having a broader and better knowledge of public affairs than any of his contemporaries, yet, lacking the magnetism and dexterity as a party leader of his chief rival, was never supported heartily or honestly by his own State, and so was denied the privilege of leading his party in a national canvass.

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Some Fatal Handicaps.

It is interesting to study the unwritten laws which have been framed by the presidential contests for the last seventy years. One of these seems to be that the holding of high Federal office and long continuance in active party leadership are nearly always fatal handicaps to the man who seeks the presidency. It is true that the Federal Senate has often been a stepping stone toward the White House, but only one man chosen Speaker of the House has later been elected President, and almost all of the successful candidates during the period I have mentioned have held no office or were living in retirement when chosen. The elder Harrison had served as Senator, but was holding an unimportant clerkship in a local court when nominated and elected. Clay, the Senator and active party leader, was beaten at the polls by Polk, who had been Speaker, but was then living in retirement at Nashville, and Cass, another Senator and active party leader, was defeated in turn by Taylor, a retired army officer, resting on the laurels he had won in the Mexican war. Four years later Pierce, who was living in such complete retirement that even the people of his own town had lost sight of him, was chosen by the convention and elected by the people, despite the fact that men famed for their ability and their partisan activity were his zealous rivals for the nomination. Buchanan had been four years absent from this country when nominated and elected in 1856, and in 1860 Seward, the founder of parties and framer of issues, though backed by that prince of politicians, Thurlow Weed, was rejected for the comparatively obscure Lincoln, who had held no office for a dozen years. Tilden and Cleveland and Hayes and Garfield are the exceptions that prove the rule, but Blaine had been out of public life for years when nominated in 1884, and Harrison had also been in the retirement of the court-room and the lawyer's library for over a year when he was chosen by his party as its standard-bearer in 1888.

Another of the laws I have referred to make it practically impossible for the resident of a large city to be nominated and elected to the Presidency. The successful candidates, as a rule, have come from the smaller towns and country villages. Jackson was a planter in Tennessee, and Van Buren spent the better part of his life in the little hamlet of Kinderhook, where he was born. The elder Harrison had his home in the frontier settlement of North Bend, and Polk came from Nashville, then little more than a village. Taylor's home was in Baton Rouge. Fillmore came from Buffalo, fifty years ago a small lake port; Pierce from the little city of Concord; Buchanan from the Pennsylvania Dutch town of Lancaster, Lincoln from the prairie village of Springfield; Grant from Galena; Garfield from the farming town of Mentor; Cleveland from Buffalo, a city of the second size, and Harrison from Indianapolis, which is of even less municipal consequence than Buffalo. Tilden, a resident of New York, and Hayes, who lived in Cincinnati, were the two exceptions to this rule, and it will be seen that there is not a little truth in the saying credited to Matt Carpenter that if a man chooses to live in a great city he must cast presidential aspirations to the winds.

A third of these unwritten laws makes it clear that the chances of success in a second contest are also against the man who has once been a candidate for President. Van Buren, one of the shrewdest of men, sought and secured a renomination, only to meet with a crushing defeat at the polls, nor did he meet with better success when for the third time a candidate eight years later. Polk could not summon a corporal's guard to his support in the convention which nominated Cass. Clay, three times in nomination, was defeated each time, while Fillmore twice sought a second term, only to be beaten in both instances. Pierce failed miserably in his attempt to secure a renomination, and Buchanan did not even seek one. The re-election of Lincoln, as well as Grant, was due to exceptional conditions. Hayes was wisely content with a single term, and Grant's splendid prestige as a soldier failed in 1880 to overcome the unwritten law against a third term.



HENRY CLAY.
(Hart's famous Statue in the Courthouse, Louisville.)

Clipped from
The Wine & Spirit Bulletin

Peculiar Business Methods.

On Saturday, January 21st, an article was sent out, presumably by the Associated Press from its Washington, D. C., office, which was published in a large number of papers throughout the United States, which purported to be an interview with Dr. W. H. Wiley, of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, and deductions or suggestions therefrom. Many of the daily papers of the country published the article or portions of it in their Sunday edition. The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, gave it about a column of space Monday. Among the statements made therein was that Dr. W. H. Wiley denied having made the statement that 85 per cent. of the whisky in the United States was adulterated which is really questionable, as Dr. W. H. Wiley's idea of adulteration is well known to apply to any changes made in the original product whether such be beneficial or deleterious.

The article which was generally inspired by some interests antagonistic to the bottled-in-bond industry, made the statement that the average amount of fusel oil contained in bottled-in-bond whisky was 56 per cent. and that Dr. Wiley, or some one else, stated that it should not be higher in properly-aged whisky than 25 per cent.

The uniformity of the publication of these figures of the per centage seen in the different newspapers convinces one that they were sent out by the Associated Press advisedly. The article further states that there was enough fusel oil in a quart of whisky to kill a guinea-pig. Very probably there is. The average dose to kill a guinea-pig is one-twentieth of that which would kill an adult human being. It is probable that enough fusel oil could be extracted from twenty quarts (five gallons) of whisky to kill the average man or woman, if administered in one dose. But this only serves to show further the ridiculousness of the situation.

Everybody in the trade knows, if he knows anything about it whatever, that in new whisky there is about seven-tenths of one per cent. fusel oil and that the process of oxidization of that fusel oil in connection with the charred inside of a whisky barrel reduces the amount in the course of five or six years under proper conditions of storage to about three and one-half tenths of one per cent., and by the oxidization and reduction changes its nature to a certain extent, so that it becomes one of the tonic properties of whisky, and gives it that sense of mellowness and pleasant flavor which only good whisky can acquire.

Fusel oil (amylic alcohol), which is a product of all grain distillation, is an active, irritant poison. It is mostly eliminated from neutral spirits by a leaching process through pulverized charcoal, from which the fusel oil is then recovered and placed upon the market among other poisons, and for use in chemical laboratories. It is worth in the market thirty-five or forty cents a pound.

A glance at the comparative ratio will show still further not only the foolishness, but the maliciousness of the statement made in the press telegrams. As a matter of fact, the amount of fusel oil in a quart of properly-matured five-year-old whisky would be almost infinitesimal, amounting in whole to a very few drops. Such an amount would probably kill a guinea-pig. But as the dose for a human being is twenty times greater than that for the guinea-pig, it will readily be seen that in order to get a fatal amount of fusel oil into the system a man would be obliged to drink twenty quarts of whisky at one dose, while alcoholic strength alone in twenty quarts would come near killing twenty men if taken in one dose or at one time. As a matter of fact, the thing is a "reductio ad absurdam."

It is the essential oils, of which fusel oil is one, which, by coming in contact with a charred inside of a barrel for a period of years in a warm, dry atmosphere, gives to properly-made whisky its bouquet, its flavor and its mellowness.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

KENTUCKY'S ROLL OF FAME.

The attempt of The Herald to have two hundred Kentuckians select the twelve greatest dead Kentuckians and the contest to arouse the interest of the students in Kentucky in the selections, particulars of which are given in other columns in this issue, will suggest many reflections about Kentucky and her dead sons who served her worthily and deserved her remembrance.

The present generation can not realize the relative positions of the leaders of past generations or estimate at their true value the relative merits of those who led in the remote past. From 1775 to 1792 when Kentucky finally became a State there were two distinct groups of leaders—for there were two distinct periods during which leaders of very different qualities were needed—yet they lived and served contemporaneously. The first leaders were of necessity pioneer soldiers and Indian fighters; they had to be skilled woodcraftsmen—cool, courageous, patient, expert in the use of arms, sinewy in physical manhood, capable of immense endurance and tireless in energy and activity; of these noble and wonderful groups of pioneers Boone is a fit representative. But there was needed much greater leaders who understood the possibilities of the future and had a wider horizon; and of these George Rogers Clarke was easily the chief.

But the foundations of civil society had to be laid; the political relations of the new district had to be fixed. Kentucky was so situated as to make this a problem of unusual difficulty. Virginia was very remote; the Indians were savage; north of the Ohio were the Indian and Briton; west of the Mississippi and south of Kentucky was the Spaniard. The mode of transportation to market was by barge; but the Mississippi was controlled by the Spaniard. The group of statesmen who were also soldiers was more notable than the group of pioneers and their work was more important. Those who have read the scholarly address of Judge A. P. Humphrey and the several publications of the Filson Club may have some fair comprehension of the rare and admirable qualities of those men and of the wisdom, prescience and force of their conduct and deeds. Of that group it is perhaps now impossible to rightly adjust their relative merits; McDowell seems to have been chosen as the customary chairman; but who was the real leader—the one who controlled in private councils, it may be now impossible to determine. There were practically no newspapers; no diaries or journals; no unbiased historian; and the official papers and documents of those years have been mainly destroyed. Perhaps the best means of becoming familiar with that era is to read the volumes published by John Mason Brown and Thomas Marshall Green; each descended from distinguished participants in those events and each much influenced by the desire to defend and attack. Perhaps most of those who respond to the letters send by The Herald will content themselves with the selections of Isaac Shelby, who was the most eminent of the revolutionary soldiers who migrated to Kentucky, as the representative of these men. After Kentucky became a State new questions arose, new interests sprung up and other men won conspicuity; but this generation can not realize the importance of those issues or estimate the qualities of the men who settled them. Who of today has any conception of the senatorial contest between Humphrey Marshall and John Breckinridge in 1794; or can understand why at the expiration of the term for which Humphrey Marshall was elected he was hopelessly defeated and John Breckinridge almost unanimously elected; and yet that is one of the most intensely interesting periods of our history; and Humphrey Marshall and John Breckinridge two of the ablest and strongest men ever in Kentucky; and the founders of two of the largest families who have held public place and esteem. Humphrey Marshall married a sister of the chief justice; he was intellectually the equal if not the superior of his brother-in-law; he was an erudite lawyer, an accomplished scholar, a forcible writer, a dangerous debater. He proved himself as debater the equal of Henry Clay and of every antagonist of his day. His sons were conspicuous men; John J. Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall became eminent in their professions; his grandson who bore his name, Gen. Humphrey Marshall, was one of the biggest brained men America has ever produced. We knew him from our early manhood; and we can recall but very few men who were his intellectual equals. Whether he or his famous cousin, Thomas F. Marshall, was the superior remains unsettled. He was not so eloquent, not so witty, not perhaps so potent with a mixed crowd; yet even this is doubtful, for he was so able, so lucid, so forcible that he held his crowds and dominated them.

John Breckinridge came to Kentucky in March, 1793, reaching the home of his brother-in-law, Col. Samuel Meredith—the home which is yet owned by the descendants of Col. Meredith—on April 1st. He had served five years in the House of Burgesses of Virginia—having been elected when he was twenty and declining re-election when he was twenty-five. He was the prosecuting attorney when twenty-six; declined a seat in the Virginia convention called to ratify the Federal constitution; was elected to Congress at thirty-two and declining to take his seat migrated to Kentucky at that age. had been a citizen of Kentucky than two years when he was selected as the candidate against Humphrey Marshall; was attorney general of Kentucky at thirty-six; Speaker of the Kentucky House at thirty-eight and the author of the second constitution of Kentucky; elected United States Senator at forty; declined the tender of the attorney generalship made by Mr. Jefferson when he was forty-four and at forty-five most reluctantly gave up his seat in the Senate to accept the appointment as Attorney General and died at forty-six, the recognized leader of his party west of the Allegheny and the trusted, confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson and the intimate friend of James Madison, Albert Gallitin and James Monroe. From 1794 to his death he was the recognized leader of Kentucky. The famous resolutions of 1798 which he introduced were adopted almost unanimously and the resolutions of 1799, which beyond doubt he wrote, were also adopted with almost unaniminity.

His position in his party and his relation to Mr. Jefferson can perhaps be somewhat estimated when it is recalled that to him Mr. Jefferson sent his autograph amendment to the constitution validating the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; that he declined to either introduce that amendment or to support it; announced his opinion that under the constitution we had the power both to acquire and govern territory; and that he would never consent to admit that such defect existed in our constitution; and to this stand taken by him and to his argument perhaps more than to any other one cause was due the failure to have any amendment offered and the final acquiescence of Mr. Jefferson in the views held by him. Yet who in Kentucky today is familiar with the part played by the statesmen of Kentucky in that stupendous transaction. He, too, was the founder of a family whose members have played some part in Kentucky history and in other States. But how few know anything of Cabell Breckinridge or his brother John Breckinridge the younger, or William L. Breckinridge; and how soon will the fame of their brother, Robert J. Breckinridge, become a hazy tradition.

The history of the Wickliffe family, of the Crittenden family is like unto those above narrated. Charles A. Wickliffe served in both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, as Governor of his State, as member of the constitutional convention; his sons became eminent and his daughters intermarried with senators, cabinet officers and distinguished jurists.

Who in Kentucky could answer the interrogatory, "Who was David Nelson?" Yet Dr. Breckinridge has put on record that he was the most eloquent man he ever heard in America or Europe. How completely has William Logan been forgotten. And Richard H. Menifee has become scarcely more than a name—in spite of his transcendent gifts, his lofty character and the superb memorial oration delivered by Thomas F. Marshall; an address not surpassed if indeed equaled by Blaine's eulogy on Garfield. And Menifee is a type of Kentuckians whose fame rests on tradition and whose true worth and greatness can not be fairly weighed; Barry, Jo Hamilton Daviess, John Allen, George Nicholas and others whose names our readers can recall.

There is another class of able men whose names gradually fade away; lawyers who have been jury lawyers; who have not filled official positions or written for publication; or if they filled official positions it was for a brief and unimportant period; such lawyers as William Caperton, Robert Wickliffe James F. Robinson, Madison C. Johnson, Francis K. Hunt, the two Caldwells, Samuel Hanson, Elijah Hise John B. Houston, the very prince of forensic eloquence—we doubt if Rufus Choate was his equal. To this class perhaps we might add both preachers and doctors; such preachers as David Nelson, Hubbard Kavanaugh, John A Broaddus, E. P. Humphrey, Stuart Robison, Bishop Bascom, and such physicians as B. W. Dudley and his nephew the lovable Ethlebert L. Dudley, James M. Bush, Lewis Rogers, W. S. Chipley and others. Yet among these lawyers, preacners and physicians were men fully equal to any son Kentucky ever had. It has been our good fortune to be thrown with able jurists, distinguished judges; eminent lawyers, and yet our deliberate judgment is that Madison C. Johnson was the greatest lawyer we ever knew. Kentucky has not had the time, the accumulated wealth and the freedom from cares growing out of stormy times to afford inducement for her sons to devote their talents to art; and she has not been as famous for her artists and authors as for her soldiers, statesmen and orators. Yet Jouett and Joel T. Hart have won national fame; and she has produced some excellent prose and poetry.

There are some six or eight Kentuckians who will receive the almost unanimous vote of these selected gentlemen; Clay, Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, George Rogers Clarke, Albert Sidney Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, Ephraim McDowell; but no one can well prophesy who the other five will be.

We have counted the ballots of nine gentlemen, which makes a possible one hundred and eight names; yet the number voted for is forty-three—which is almost twice as many as we expected; but of this forty-three only four were prominent before 1800—Clarke Boone, Shelby and Ephraim McDowell These nine are among the most scholarly of our present Kentuckians, and the paucity of older heroes voted for illustrates the force of our suggestion that the relative greatness of the older leaders is not understood by this generation.

WHO AMONG GREAT DEAD ARE KENTUCKY'S TWELVE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SONS?

The Herald Asks the Question of Two Hundred Distinguished Men; Students Also Have a Part.

On Thursday The Herald announced that it had written to two hundred Kentuckians, asking them to send it a list of the twelve Kentuckians whom they considered the greatest men Kentucky had ever produced or who had made Kentucky their home. The letter was sent to men of all shades of political opinion and religious belief, to men from every section of the State and to fifty Kentuckians who now reside out of the State, such as Gov. T. T. Crittenden, David R. Francis, J. C. C. Black, John G. Carlisle, Roger Q. Mills, Benton McMillan, Shelby M. Calhoun, John M. Harlan, Carter H. Harrison, N. S. Shalor, John R. Proctor and others.

The Herald also announced that it would give two prizes to the student in any college or school in Kentucky who came nearest to selecting the list of the twelve greatest men who were selected by a majority of the two hundred men written to. The only conditions of the contest were that those who took part in it should be bona fide students at a Kentucky school or college and should send their selections to the Contest Editor, care The Morning Herald, before Saturday, March 9. The first prize, $10 in gold or in books, will be given to that student who comes nearest to selecting the twelve men for whom the majority of the men vote; the second prize, $5 in gold or in books, will be given to that student who comes next nearest to the correct list. If any two lists are equally correct the one which is received at The Herald office first will be awarded the prize. The same student may send in as many lists as he or she, for girls are also urged to take part in this contest, may desire.

The announcement of the list selected by a majority of the men written to will be made Sunday, March 10th. The letters received from the students directed to the Contest Editor will not be opened till Monday, March 11, and the winners of the two prizes will be announced Sunday, March 17th. That all students who wish to try for the prizes may understand the limitations governing the selections, the letter written to them is republished. It was as follows:

My Dear Sir:

Will you be good enough to write for publication in The Morning Herald who in your opinion are the twelve greatest Kentuckians? In making the selections consider only those who are dead; count as Kentuckians those who, though born elsewhere, achieved their fame as residents of the State; those who were born in but moved from Kentucky and performed their part of the world's history elsewhere; those who were born and died Kentuckians.

For some time past in the utterances of public speakers and in the columns of the press of the State there have been indications of an awakening interest in those great men whose lives made the title Kentuckian inferior only to that of Christian and Gentleman. This letter has been written to other distinguished Kentuckians, with the hope of arousing an interest in the lives of those selected by those written to that will make the coming generation more familiar with their deeds and their times.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, certainly by March the first, and thanking you for your courtesy, we have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

THE MORNING HERALD.

Over thirty replies have already been received to these letters, and, somewhat strange to say, no two of them agree in the twelve names. The difficulty of selecting the twelve greatest Kentuckians is well illustrated by the following letters, the first from scholarly and cultured Capt. Ed Porter Thompson. Capt. Thompson writes:

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 20, 1901.

Desha Breckinridge, Esq., Lexington, Ky.:

Dear Sir:—It is a hard task you set for the hundred correspondents of The Herald's to whom you allude. If you had said five times twelve of the greatest, I could have the more easily satisfied both my feelings and my judgment.

I inclose a list of those who profoundly impressed themselves upon the period in which they lived; but my selection will appear singular to some when they think of Isaac Shelby, John Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, John Rowan, John Cope, Felix Grundy, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Judge Thomas Todd, John C. Breckinridge, John H. Morgan, James B. Black, D. C. Buell, Robert Crittenden, Tom Corwin, Thos. F. Marshall—the list could be stretched to the "crack of doom."

If The Herald could "awaken an interest in those great men whose lives have made the title of Kentuckian" all you say, it would have done a great work. The young men of brains, with a noble ancestry and great examples behind them, might be induced to see something more in public life than dirty politics (now rampant in the Republic), the apparently sole aim of which is a little money and a big notoriety.

I wish you well, assuredly.

Yours truly,

ED PORTER THOMPSON.

MUST PAY

Tax On Whisky In Louisville Public Warehouse.

THE CITY WINS ITS CASE.

STATE BOARD OF VALUATION ENTERS CERTIFYING ORDER.

WILL BE FOUGHT IN COURTS.

Frankfort, Ky., March 20.—[Special.]—The State Board of Assessment and Valuation to-day sustained the motion of City Attorney Stone in the matter of the Louisville Public Warehouse Company and entered an order certifying the whisky stored in the warehouse company's warehouse for the years 1896 to June, 1900, for Louisville city taxation. The amount to be certified will be ascertained by the board to-day. As stated in the Courier-Journal to-day the motion of the city of Louisville to subject the warehouse company to the taxes claimed was argued before the board yesterday and taken under advisement at that time. The attorneys for the warehouse company will endeavor to enjoin collection of the taxes in the courts.

The Board of Valuation and Assessment is still hanging fire in the matter of the railroad franchise valuations. It is not true, as has been stated, that the valuations made last year would stand in case of failure of the board to agree upon an amount of assessment this year. On the contrary, the railroads would profit to the extent that they would pay nothing on their franchises. One of the members of the board stated to-day, however, that he did not think there was any danger that the deadlock would be carried to that extent.

City Attorney Stone's contention is that the warehouse company should pay city taxes on 40,000 barrels of whisky for each year since 1896. Besides, he claims the company should pay taxes on whisky which was in its warehouse from 1893 to 1896, though the amount for these three years has not been definitely settled on. The whisky is and has been valued at from $7 a barrel up and it can easily be seen what a handsome sum this amount would net the city in taxes. By the decision the warehouse company will be compelled to pay taxes on something like $280,00 worth of whisky for each year since 1896, and on an unknown amount for the thre previous years.

The warehouse company, Col. Stone says, is willing to pay taxes on 22,000 barrels of whisky for one year, this being the amount of liquor stored in its warehouse last September, but the City Attorney wants the taxes paid for the preceding years. He said yesterday that, of course, the whisky, or at least a great portion of it, had long since been withdrawn from the warehouse, and that while the payment of taxes on the part of the company would be a sort of hardship, still the warehouse company should have paid its taxes on the whisky because this was the law. The warehouse company, it might be mentioned, has paid its taxes to the county, but not to the city. This tax was paid on a valuation of $200,000, fixed by the County Assessor.

Col. Stone stated that the city was willing to fix the valuation of the whisky in bond some time ago at $200,000 and to allow the warehouse company to certify to this fact, but this offer was declined. Col. Stone then wrote to the Internal Revenue Bureau, at Washington, for a record of the whisky in this warehouse for the years stated, and found that there were about 40,000 barrels stored there during each of these years.

July 1900

LEST WE FORGET

CHANGES IN WAR REVENUE STAMP TAXES IN EFFECT JULY 1.

ITEMS REPEALED.

Bank checks, 2 cents.

Bond or obligation by guarantee company, one-half of 1 cent on each $1.

Certificates of damage, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit, 2 cents.

Certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents.

Charter party, $3 to $10.

Chewing gum, 4 cents each $1.

Commercial brokers, $20.

Drafts, sight, 2 cents. Drafts and orders for the payment of money otherwise than at sight or demand, and foreign bills of exchange and foreign orders for the payment of money, remain taxable, as provided for by Section 8, Paragraph 5, of the act.

Export bills of lading, 10 cents.

Express receipt, 1 cent. Domestic freight bills of lading remain taxable at 1 cent.

Insurance — Life, 8 cents on each $100; marine, inland, fire, ½ cent on each $1; casualty, fidelity and guaranty, ½ cent on each $1.

Lease, 25 cents to $1.

Manifest for Custom House entry, $1 to $5.

Mortgage or conveyance in trust, 25 cents for each $1,500.

Order for payment of money on sight or on demand.

Perfumery and cosmetics, ½ cent for each 5 cents.

Power of attorney to vote, 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell, 25 cents.

Promissory notes, 2 cents for each $100.

Proprietary medicines, ½ cent for each 5 cents.

Protest, 25 cents.

Telegraph messages, 1 cent.

Telephone messages, 1 cent.

Postoffice money orders, 2 cents per $100.

Warehouse receipts, 25 cents.

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ITEMS MODIFIED.

Beer, $2 per barrel and 7½ per cent discount, changed to $1.60 per barrel, and 7½ per cent discount recalled.

Bills of exchange, foreign, 4 cents for each $100, changed to 2 cents for each $100.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3.

Cigars not weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 18 cents per pound.

Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, and of a wholesale value or price of more than $2 per 1,000, 36 cents per pound.

Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 and of a wholesale value or price of not more than $2 per 1,000, 18 cents per pound.

Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3.60.

Conveyance, 50 cents for each $500, now exempted below $2,500; above $2,500, 25 cents for each $500.

Legacies, law modified so as to exclude from taxation legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character after March 1, 1901.

Orders for payment of money by telegraph, etc., issued by express companies, etc., drawn in but payable out of the United States, 2 cents for each $100.

Passage ticket, $1 to $5, now exempted below $50 in value; for each $50, 50 cents; exceeding $50, in addition thereto, 50 cents.

Sales of products at exchanges, 1 cent for each $100 retained, but sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation exempted from tax.

Tobacco and snuff, 12 cents per pound; now, discount of 20 per cent allowed.

* * * * *

NEW TAXES.

These taxes went into effect April 1, 1901:

Broker, class 2, special tax in addition to all other special taxes, $50.

Bucket shop transaction, 2 cents for each $100.

* * * * *

ITEMS UNCHANGED.

Bankers' capital and surplus, $50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1,000.

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, etc., 5 cents for each $100.

Bond for indemnity or for due execution or performance of duties of any officer or position, 50 cents.

Broker, $50. Brokers' contract, $10.

Certificates of profits, 2 cents for each $100.

Certificates of stock, original issue, 5 cents for each $100.

Certificates of stock, transfers, 2 cents for each $100.

(Amended to include sales at bucket shops.)

Custom house broker, $10.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, $6 to $24, according to sales. Dealers in tobacco, $12, when sales exceed 50,000 pounds.

Drafts, time or bills of exchange, inland, 2 cents for each $100.

Entry of goods at Custom House for consumption, 25 cents to $1.

Entry for withdrawal, 50 cents.

Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading, 1 cent.

Manufacturer of cigars, $6 to $24.

Manufacturers of mixed flour, $12 per annum. Mixed flour, 4 cents per barrel.

Manufacturers of tobacco, $6 to $24.

Pawnbrokers, $20.

Petroleum and sugar refineries, one-fourth per cent gross receipts in excess of $250,000.

Proprietors of bowling alleys or billiard rooms $5 for each alley or table; circuses, $100; other public exhibitions, $10; theaters, museums and concert halls, $100.

Sleeping and parlor car tickets, 1 cent.

Sparkling or other wines, 1 pint, 1 cent; more than 1 pint, 2 cents.

Tea customs duty of 10 cents per pound.

GREEN RIVER

THE WHISKY WITHOUT A HEADACHE.

Stands wrapped in the solitude of its own individuality.

J. W. McCULLOCH

DISTILLER,

Owensboro, Kentucky.

Evenng Post's

Daily Stories. Home

World's Famous Poems.

WILLIAM KNOX—1789-1825.

A young poet of considerable talent, who died at Edinburgh in 1825, aged thirty-six. Author of "The Lonely Hearth," "Songs of Israel," "The Harp of Zion," etc. His father was a respectable yeoman, and he himself succeeding to good farms under the Duke of Buccleuch, became too soon his own master, and plunged into dissipation and ruin. His talent then showed itself in a fine strain of pensive poetry. Knox spent his later years in Edinburgh under his father's roof, and amid all his errors was admirably faithful to his domestic affections, a kind and respectful son and an attached brother. The poem here quoted was much admired by Abraham Lincoln, who often repeated and referred to it.

O, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
As the young and the old, the low and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The father that mother and infant who blest—
Each, all, are away to that dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The head of the king, that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest, that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave—
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread—
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwelling a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

I Wonder if She's Waiting?

Words by Andrew B. Sterling. Music by Harry Von Tilzer.

Copyright, 1899, by T. B. Harms & Co.

English copyright and performing rights secured and reserved.

Words and music of this song will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 40 cents, or this and any two other songs for One Dollar, by WM. W. DELANEY, 117 Park Row, New York. One-cent postage stamps taken same as cash.

Just a year ago I stood beside the river
And the girl I loved was standing by my side:
I had brought her there to tell her I must leave her,
But would soon return and claim her for my bride.
The moon shone clear and bright upon the waters,
As tearfully she promised she'd be true:
It was there beside the rustic bench we parted,
Her last words were, good-by, I'll wait for you.

CHORUS.

I wonder if she's waiting, the girl I left behind,
I wonder if she's watching with weary troubled mind:
The moonlight on the river, the bench beneath the tree,
I wonder if she loves me still and is waiting there for me?

From my breast I take a faded little flower,
'Tis the rose my darling wore when last we met:
And I promised her I'd cherish it forever,
Tho' 'tis withered now and dead, I have it yet.
Perhaps some other love strolls by the river,
With her who promised me she would be true:
And perhaps she did not mean it when she whispered
Those parting words, good-by, I'll wait for you.

LIMITING

Production of Whisky

Will Be Discussed at Kentucky Distiller's Meeting.

President John B. Thompson Talks of Outlook.

Hopes That an Agreement Can Be Reached and Thinks That It May Be a Long One.

Colonel John B. Thompson, President of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, was in Cincinnati yesterday, having come up to attend to some matters of personal business, and while here he incidentally spoke with some of the important distillers of Cincinnati in regard to the coming meeting of independent distillers that has been called for Louisville on next Tuesday.

This meeting, notice of which has already been made in THE ENQUIRER, has been called for the purpose of considering the possibility of the curtailment of the output of Kentucky whiskies for the next year and more. Colonel Thompson is hopeful that good will come of the meeting, and the independent distillers are encouraged in the hope that an agreement will be reached because the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company has agreed to be represented at the meeting.

"This meeting," said Colonel Thompson, yesterday, "I called at the request of some of the members of the Kentucky Distillers' Association with the hope that something might be done to save us from the overproduction that it is feared will be witnessed next year. The production this year has exceeded expectations, and it is feared that unless something is done next year will see another large crop, especially if grain is cheap, the increased prosperous conditions of the country and the fact that there is a famine of earlier ages up to this year leading the distillers to this step.

A HARD PROBLEM.

"Distillers are confronted by two sides of the question—in the first place, they must watch out not to overproduce and thus destroy the value of their product; and in the second place they must not underproduce, and thus by making a small crop even with a large capacity encourage the building of new distilleries to make the too large capacity even larger. Now, it isn't easy to know how to regulate the production or where to put the limit so that when the goods are aged in three or four years and on the market the conditions then existing will be met by the crop produced. It can't be foretold whether a crop will be too large or too small by the time that it is matured. What may be considered now as an overproduction may turn out to be an underproduction, and what may be considered now as an underproduction may be then an overproduction. Here is where the trouble always comes in the case of making an agreement as to curtailing the production.

"It is true that we have had the assurance of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company that it will be represented at the meeting, and this is construed to mean that the company will enter into an equitable agreement with the other distillers of the state. The last time that this was attempted, about two years ago, the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company would not come in on any agreement, and the reason given was a valid one, too. The company held that the independent and outside distillers could not be held to their share of the production, and that the company could not afford to bind itself up to an agreement that it would keep, and that it would not enforce itself on all the independents. It is thought now that everything can be arranged, though we cannot tell until we get together.

TERMS NOT KNOWN.

"Nor can it be said what the terms of the agreement, if any is made, may be. When the matter was last considered it was proposed to divide the production half and half between the independent distillers and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, and I suppose that something of this sort would be about right at this time. Then it was proposed to limit the production for the coming year to 20,000,000, but it cannot be foretold what will be done this year. I think that what will be wanted and what will be sought to bring about will be an agreement that will hold for three to five years, not an iron-bound agreement to make only so much, however, as that would simply encourage the building of new distilleries. But what we would want would be an agreement subject to the judgment of a committee that would regulate the output from the first named and fixed amount, as changed conditions and circumstances would cause to be considered necessary.

"I do not think that the production this year will go over 30,000,000 gallons, though it will go about 4,000,000 gallons over what I had expected. I thought that it would run about 26,000,000.

"One feature that enters into the distilling business in Kentucky now is that there are very few original or native Kentuckians that are in the business any more. I don't know of anybody besides Ed Taylor and myself that are left. All the rest of the owners of Kentucky distilleries are outsiders. You have them here in Cincinnati; they are in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Milwaukee. And then the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company itself is a prominent example of an immense amount of capital from outside invested in Kentucky distilleries."

DAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1901.

WATTERSON'S PROPOSITION TO SENATOR HANNA

Agreement On the Sum of Money to Be Spent In the Next National Campaign.

DEPICTS THE EVILS OF CORRUPTION

Boston, Dec. 11.—The Boston Merchants' Association met at the Vendome last night in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, and was entertained by four men of national reputation who made spirited addresses, chiefly along political lines. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spoke on "Reciprocity;" the Hon. Kogaro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, on "Commercial Relations;" Senator Marcus A. Hanna on "The Ship Subsidy Bill," and Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on "Kentucky and Massachusetts." These were the principal guests, but at the tables were many men of State prominence, including the Hon. P. A. Collins, Mayor-elect of Boston; Congressmen Conry and Naphen, and Marion E. Taylor, president of the Louisville Board of Trade.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Watterson said:

"Although this is an Association of Merchants, and Boston Merchants at that—professedly committed to the principle that 'business is business'—sometimes though wrongfully accused of 'gainefulle pillage'—I am sure that there is no one amongst us who does not feel that the unscrupulous application of money on every hand has been and still is the darkest cloud upon our moral horizon, the lion across our highway, standing just at the fork of the roads, one of which leads up patriotic steeps of fame and glory, the other down into the abysses of Plutocracy, opening his ferocious jaws and licking his bloody lips to swallow up all that is great and noble in the National life.

"The Hercules who strangles that lion shall be called blessed in the land, and this leads me to take note of the presence with us here to-night of a Hercules, who is said to know more about that lion than any other Hercules, living or dead. I mean, of course, the Chairman of the National Committee of one of the two great parties contending for the sovereignty of the people, the distinguished, the eminent Senator, the honored neighbor and friend, who sits near me. Though not a Kentuckian himself, he has a brother who came to Kentucky to bear away upon the wings of love one of our fairest daughters. According to the law of the vicinage down our way the circumstance makes us 'kind o' kin,' as the saying is, and by that token, I have a proposition to submit to him. If he accepts it, I will go bail that my party associates ratify the act.

"He knows and I know how hard it is to raise money even for the legitimate purposes of a National Campaign. Yet many people imagine that more or less it is merely to give the skillet an extra shake or two. Those who have least actual familiarity with money are promest to thinking of millions as millionaires think of pennies. Thousands of good people believe that for everybody except themselves money grows on bushes, and that all elections are knocked down to the highest bidder. The bare fact is lowering both to our political standards and our standards of morality. The mere statement is in a sense degrading. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that money is as essential to political battles as powder and ball to actual battles, and the proposition I have to submit to my friend, the Senator from Ohio, is that he and I come to an agreement about what sum of money the two organizations will require honestly to tide them through to the next Presidential election; that we raise this sum on a joint note and divide the proceeds equally; and that, when the election is over, the party carrying the country shall pay the note! If it be an inducement, I will further agree that the money to be raised shall be of standard weight and value, expressed in gold and silver and paper convertible into either at the will of the holder!"

Mr. Hanna didn't accept.

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A CONSOLIDATION EF
SANCTIONED BY
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MESSRS. E H. TAYLOR, JR., & SO
owners and distillers of the world
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interest to every admirer and user of

TO THE MORNING HERALD:

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—The most important ec
being daily published to the world by Messrs. E. H. Tay
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completed long years ago, but now that the testimony o
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GENUINESS—Capitalization—Commercia.
ABSOLUTE PURITY--Capitalization--Health and C.
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E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS,

(INCORPORATED) DISTILLERS. FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. WADE HAMPTON GEORGE
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY

April 9, 1925

My dear Mrs. Fremont

We are delighted that you can come to us on May the eighth. and we shall be glad to call it a James Sam Allen Day.

We expect to make a contribution - but must warn you in advance that we dont expect to

1901-1902

Time is often compared to a river in which there is never a break in its current and yet new particles constantly press old particles out of the way and are themselves pushed without rest. The days pass without ceasing, the months are but arbitrary aggregates of days—the years but larger aggregates of months. The old year gives way to the new year—not like an ebbing tide to a flowing tide, but as the unbroken oneness of a moving current. For convenience of reckoning—for arbitrary use we divide this unresting current into days and months and years; and we mark events, we measure growth, we simplify history by their use. We speak of the dying year and in a certain narrow sense there is significance and accuracy in this conception; but in the truer and broader sense the old years are the immortal years—the undying days. They glide past our vision towards the all-embracing ocean of eternity; but they live until they are lost within its boundless waves.

No simile is wholly descriptive. In the highest view the years are not moving waters—unstable, gliding, passing away; they are builders, artisans, engravers; they act, construct, erect, engrave. They write immortal deeds on imperishable pages—they engrave eternal annals on undecaying granite. Somewhat like unto Caesar they write the deeds they perform.

This is the last colloquy The Herald will hold with its readers in this first year of the new century. And on such day and amid such surroundings the truest conversation is silent sympathy as each recalls the events which have been his share of the year's gifts unto man; as each recounts his triumphs, his griefs, his losses, his gains. And so The Herald—if it may be allowed the figure—leaves part of its editorial space blank, that each reader may write thereon his or her heart's history—what God and man have done for him during these immortal twelve months. We dare not intrude upon the privacy of this heart writing. Tread softly—for fear of treading on precious graves; speak low, for broken hearts are imploring God for help; be merciful, for error, sin and sorrow have united often during its nights and somber days. And yet the prattle of children, happy and at play; the low murmur of sweet voices, as the old, old but ever new story is being told over again to willing ears and more willing hearts; the swelling notes of joyful triumph as the victors return from the hard-fought fields of civil life; the melodies of happy homes; the chants of saints and the hymns of the charitable come in commingled unison from innumerable sources.

It is a dear old world in which we live—even though evil and pain, and suspicion and scandal, and greed and crime and death live with us in it. Above are the blue heavens in which shine the lusty sun, the silver moon and the friendly stars; around us are the exquisite beauties of that nature which is the ever loving smile of an omnipotent creater; and love and trust and self-denial are ever present.

We love to think of the indescribable good things that are possible. We love to measure all injury and disappointment and loss by the innumerable kindnesses, gains and joys which are ours. Let us ask of the new year to be as generous and loving as has been the old; let us enter upon its unfolding days with courage, with hope, with righteous ambition to do something and do it well; let us be grateful for the love which has been and is ours and for the love we give to others. To the old year we can well say "You have been wondrously bountiful and marvellously fruitful; and we do not mourn your departure only because we believe the new year will be richer in all that constitutes true wealth. With gratitude we say farewell; with courage, hope and confidence we hail him whose dawn we welcome."

Dewey and Miles on Schley.

In the opinion of the undersigned [illegible] passage from Key West to Cienfuegos [illegible] made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore SCHLEY having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

Commodore SCHLEY in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective.

Commodore SCHLEY was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due such commanding officer for [illegible]

attend to some matters of personal business, and while here he incidentally spoke with some of the important distillers of Cincinnati in regard to the coming meeting of independent distillers that has been called for Louisville on next Tuesday.

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A HARD PROBLEM.

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[illegible] Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
[illegible] in search of And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
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tread.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught
of a breath
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CHORUS.

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Perhaps some other love strolls by the river,
With her who promised me she would be true:
And perhaps she did not mean it when she whispered
Those parting words, good-by, I'll wait for you.

GIANT COMBINE

THE MARVEL OF THE FINE WHISKEY TRADE.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL TENDENCY FINDS ONE FEDERATION TOO GREAT TO MERGE FURTHER.

A CONSOLIDATION EFFECTED YEARS AGO AND NOW SANCTIONED BY AN ACT OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

MESSRS. E H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, of Frankfort, Ky., independent of all "Trusts," owners and distillers of the world famous "OLD TAYLOR," the Premier Kentucky Whiskey, are daily publishing throughout the country a combination which is of supreme interest to every admirer and user of a PERFECT WHISKEY.

TO THE MORNING HERALD:

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—The most important combination ever consummated in the fine whisky business of Kentucky is now being daily published to the world by Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, of this city, distillers and owners of "Old Taylor," the premier Kentucky whisky. This combination is made doubly conspicuous by an act of Congress in effect March 3, 1897. The consolidation was completed long years ago, but now that the testimony of the United States Government has been added to pledge its wonderful character, the world at large can no longer remain in ignorance of it. Years of skill, labor and expense have produced a merger which can go no further. The Congressional act permitting Bottling in Bond enabled them to complete the very last detail in affixing the Government's stamp over the cork of each individual bottle of their superb "Old Taylor Whisky." The federation is made up as follows:

GENUINESS—Capitalization—Commercial Equity.
ABSOLUTE PURITY--Capitalization--Health and Comfort.
FULL MEASURE--Capitalization--Fair Dealing.
FULL STENGTH--Capitalization--Fixed Standard.
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E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS,

(INCORPORATED) DISTILLERS. FRANKFORT, KY.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date JAN 8th 1902

GOSSIP

OF THE LEGISLATURE

LOUISVILLE MEMBERS TO MEET AND "HARMONIZE" ON NEW BILLS.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK BILL

The Capitol Building Bill Becoming More Popular with All Members.

BOTH HOUSES DOWN TO WORK.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Louisville delegation will hold a caucus in the near future to "harmonize" upon a number of bills which have been drawn and will be introduced by the Jefferson county men. Among these bills will be one to provide for the striking out of the double liability clause in the cases of all corporations save banks and trust companies. This bill was drawn in pursuance of a visit of the Louisville Commercial Club to Gov. Beckham some weeks ago.

It is probable that one of the Louisville delegation will introduce a bill backed by Louisville business men to provide for an appropriation for the purchase of suitable grounds, the erection of buildings and the maintenance of an Interstate Agricultural, Mechanical and Livestock Fair at Louisville. The institution it is claimed would be self-sustaining, and would be of immense value to the interests of the State. The business men who are talking up this bill point out State and interstate fairs in various cities that have proven successful. They claim that the late Interstate Fair at Louisville, although not a financial success in itself was a valuable exhibition as far as the livestock, mechanical and agricultural interests of the State are concerned, and that if such an institution was backed by the State and maintained annually for a few years it would develop into a self-sustaining, if not a money-making, "show."

A Louisville Orator.

Among the Louisville Representatives the Hon. E. A. Edwards is picked out as an exceptionally bright young man. His speech Monday night nominating Mack Phythian for the office of Assistant Clerk of the House, was the best speech of the evening. As Edwards had come to Frankfort without being heralded as an orator, the speech, brief as it was, made a decided impression upon his audience.

The fact that Phythian was defeated is not a reflection upon Mr. Edwards' speech, for it is well remembered that the greatest political speech ever made, that of Robert G. Ingersoll nominating James G. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States, was a vain effort so far as Blaine was concerned.

A School Book Bill.

There has been very little talk about a school book bill, but there is no doubt but that one of the large publishing-houses expects a bill for State uniformity in the adoption of school books to be put through. The present system of adopting systems of school books is by County Boards. The bill proposed would provide that the State select the system of books to be used by all counties alike. The benefit of this bill, it is claimed, is in the fact that children moving from one county to another would not have to lose the value off any school books that they had purchased.

Several school book men were here a few days ago, but are not in town today.

Down to Work.

The General Assembly got down to work yesterday, and now that the excitement incident to the "pulling off" of the races for Legislative offices is passed there will be a chance for Senators and Legislators to transact some business.

When the Governor's message was read there was a noticeable degree of interest manifested throughout, but especially when the part of the document relating to Kentucky's need of a new Capitol was touched upon. Sentiment in favor of this appropriation is running high, and there seems hardly a chance that the bill will not go through.

Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., is one of the most prominent champions of the Capitol appropriation bill. He is as well qualified to put it through as any man in either House, and would probably be able to surmount great difficulties if they lay in his way, but it looks like there will be no opposition to the measure.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

Date JAN 8th 1902

If Beckham's suggestion that the public buildings ought to be in keeping with "the intelligence and wealth of the state," as shown by its representatives in Frankfort assembled, is to be taken seriously, the plans for a new state capitol need not go very far beyond an empty box car or the warm side of a coke oven.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date JAN 6th 1902

$2,000,000

The Aggregate Amount of Appropriations

TO BE ASKED OF LEGISLATURE

AMOUNT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

WILL BE ABOUT $1,000,000.

State Institutions, St. Louis Exposition and Minor Requests

MAKE UP ANOTHER MILLION.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—If the Legislature should give all that is to be asked at this session it would have to appropriate about $2,000,000, and would be compelled to provide some additional means of increasing the State revenues.

It is learned that the amount to be specified in the Capitol appropriation bill will be $1,000,000. There may be several Capitol appropriation bills, but it is probable that the one being drawn up by Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, will be the one to receive the special consideration of the General Assembly. In other words, all other bills on the subject will probably be merged into the Taylor bill by the committee to which they are referred. Senator Taylor probably will not complete his bill for several days, but it will be one of the early measures introduced. The Governor's recommendations on the subject will have much to do with its specific provisions.

The Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, has asked for an appropriation of about $150,000, and about the same amount is wanted by the Houses of Reform at Lexington. The State College at Lexington wants about $50,000, while the Institute for Deaf Mutes at Danville wants $75,000, to be used as follows: Building for small boys, $25,000; building for little girls, $25,000; steam plant and laundry, $20,000; annual appropriation, $5,000.

The Lakeland Asylum wants an appropriation in order to buy an adjoining farm, from which to secure a water supply for the asylum.

The Eddyville penitentiary wants about $50,000 for improvements.

Those who have at heart the interests of the St. Louis Exposition want about $200,000 for the Kentucky building and exhibits.

* * *

Figures Will Be Scaled.

Besides these large amounts there are always minor appropriation bills aggregating from $200,000 to $300,000. These would run the total amount to about $2,000,000, though it is not likely that any of the requests will be granted in full except that for the new Capitol buildings. The appropriation bills in the last Legislature did not aggregate $1,000,000, and some of them did not get out of the hands of the committees to which they were referred.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.

Date Cincinnati Com'l Tribune. JAN 8 1902

TAXATION REFORMS ARE CALLED FOR BY BECKHAM

He Also Wants Kentucky's Charitable Institutions Improved, and Favors the Erection of a New Capitol at Frankfort— Other Recommendations in His Message.

Special Despatch to Commercial Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7.—Following, in part, is Governor Beckham's message, as read today before the Legislature:

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Executive Department,
Frankfort, January 7, 1902.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You are to be congratulated that the conditions under which you have assembled are so propitious and that all indications give promise of a most successful session of your honorable body. The prospect before you for patriotic and beneficial service to the State is indeed a bright one, and your constituency confidently expect that you will take advantage of the opportunity by accomplishing many needed reforms and doing all in your power to advance the material and moral welfare of Kentucky. Their hope for the present is in you, and there is every reason to believe that you will in a large measure fulfil that hope. No one should indulge in the frequent delusion that legislation is a panacea for all economic ills, and that by it, as by a magician's wand, the choicest gifts of prosperity can be summoned or the evil spirits of adversity be exorcised.

Your success will not be measured by any such extravagant expectations, but, nevertheless, it is not overstating the truth to say that no other General Assembly in this State ever had a more favorable chance than this one has, by a wise and prudent course, to mark a brighter era in the history of the Commonwealth, to show the world that Kentucky is no laggard in the progressive spirit of the age and in the industrial and commercial development of her bountiful resources. The time is auspicious for such attainments. The dark cloud of internal dissensions that hung over us two years ago in the unhappy differences then existing has disappeared and given way to the sunshine of a better and more rational feeling. The unfortunate bitterness of that period caused by extraordinary political conditions is fast disappearing, and our people now fully realize the superior advantages of diverting their time and attention to the industrial progress of the State rather than to the activities of heated political controversies and contests.

Says State Is Safe.

Notwithstanding the many misrepresentations and slanders uttered by outsiders concerning the conditions in the State, and the frequent publication of false and injurious articles in sensational journals whose regard for truth is subordinate to their desire for romance, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the supremacy of law in Kentucky today is such as to give every citizen as perfect a guaranty of protection to life, liberty or property as can be found in any State in the Union. We have suffered much by these false and exaggerated reports, but it is now happily within our power to give absolute assurance to all that a condition of peace and a respect for the law exist from one end of the State to the other.

In the mountains of Kentucky, whose people hav been the objects of much unmerited abuse and have been charged with lawlessness and crime, you will find a most favorable condition of affairs. The public officials there are doing their utmost to enforce the law, and the people, beginning to realize the vast riches locked in their mountains, are offering every opportunity and inducement for the investment of capital and the opening up of this vast unexplored field of natural wealth. There is no reason why it should not be done, and we may confidently look forward to a wonderful advancement in that part of the State in the next few years. I am sure that it is your desire to encourage this spirit everywhere, as far as it is possible to do so by legislation, and while in framing laws to carefully guard the interests of the people as a whole, at the same time to show a spirit of liberality and fairness that will aid in the development of the resources of the State.

With the limitation placed by the constitution upon the length of your session, it is fortunate that the circumstances are such as to enable you to give your entire time to the consideration of matters that affect the substantial and business interests of the Commonwealth. Much good can be done in that line, and it is my purpose to call your attention to some subjects where I believe legislative action may be beneficial.

Fiscal Affairs.

The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer before you will give you a clear insight into the financial condition of the State government. It deserves your earnest consideration, for while it is not such as to create any alarm whatever, it nevertheless requires some remedial action on your part, and, in my opinion, you can by a proper retrenchment of expenses and disposition of the revenues possibly avoid the necessity of an increase in the rate of taxation for the expenses of the government. The rate for State purposes now is 47½ cents on the $100. The General Assembly in its extra session in 1897 passed an act brrowing $500,000, and another raising the rate of taxation to 52½ cents on the $100, the 5 cents increase to last for three years, and then a return to the former rate of 47½ cents. You see, therefore, that for the past two years, since the present administration came into office, we have been running on this considerable reduction in the revenues of 5 cents on the $100, making a difference of $346,547.32 in 1900 and $356,518,90 in 1901, which would have been added to the revenues of the State if the rate of taxation had remained the same (52½ cents) it had been for the preceding three years.

This reduction in the receipts makes it necessary for you to adopt some means to either reduce the expenditures or to provide for raising more revenue. I shall undertake to show you further on several places where you can justly and effectively reduce the demands on th Treasury. Kentucky is not embarrassed by a large debt. The only debts we owe which can ever be paid are shown as follows:

Amount of bonded debt January 1, 1902:

Five hundred certificates of indebtedness dated June 1, 1885, maturing twenty years after date (1905), of $1,000 each, at 4 per cent per annum	$500,000
Five hundred coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1897, of $1,000 each, maturing ten years after date (1907), at 4 per cent per annum	500,000

There are some old bonds of the State outstanding to the amount of $6,394, which are supposed to be lost and will never be presented for payment. They were issued from 1835 to 1846. The total indebtedness of the Commonwealth is, therefore, $1,000,000, represented by the two bond issues above of $500,000 each. There are also obligations against the State, in the form of educational bonds, of which the interest only can be paid, the bonds themselves being perpetual and irredeemable. This interest is paid out of the sinking fund each year, and it is all devoted to educational purposes. These bonds are as follows:

Bonds of Board of Education.

State bonds, issued January 1, 1870	$1,827,000.00
County bonds, issued January 1, 1885	378,946.71
New school bonds, issued March 12, 1892	606,650.15
Total school bonds	$2,312,596.86
Also a bond of the Commonwealth, dated July 1, 1897, for $165,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky and the State Normal School for Colored Persons of Kentucky. Said bond is a perpetual obligation of the Commonwealth, issued under act of May 21, 1897	165,000.00
Total educational bonds	$2,477,596.86

This sum of $2,477,596.86 represents the entire amount of that part of the State's obligations which are irredeemable and under the law can never be paid, except the payment of the interest.

There was a cash balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1902, of $1,146,130.03. The recapitulation for the month of December, 1901, shows the condition of the finances at the close of business on December 31, 1901:

Recapitulation.

Balance to credit of sinking fund at close of business on December 31, 1901	$1,334,109.57
Balance to credit of school fund on same date	44,474.31
Total	$1,378,584.18
Deficit in general expense fund at close of business December 31, 1901.	132,454.15
Deduct deficit from credit, leaves balance in Treasury same date	$1,146,130.03

This shows a deficit in the general expenditure fund of $132,454.15, and at the same time a large surplus to the credit of the sinking fund. The purpose of this latter fund is to discharge the bonded indebtedness of the State, such as can be paid, and the interest accruing thereon. It can be seen, therefore, that the resources of the sinking fund are largely in excess of the demands upon the fund, and it has been necessary to draw on it to supply the deficit in the general expenditure fund. I refer you for more specific details as to the State's finances to the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer.

The Penitentiaries.

The condition of the two State Prisons, the one at Frankfort, and the other at Eddyville, is such as to deserve your cordial approval. For a great many years these institutions were a source of constant trouble, annoyance and expense to the State.

The moral and physical condition of the prisoners show much improvement, and the prison discipline is unusually good.

Charitable Institutions.

One of the most important subjects before you for your consideration is that of the condition and management of the charitable institutions of the State. They deserve your especial attention. The Auditor's report shows that the State expended on charitable purpose the last fiscal year the sum of $729,626.36. The list receiving that sum includes the three asylums for the insane, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Blind Asylum, the Feeble Minded Institute, the Houses of Reform and the allowance paid to pauper idiots and lunatics.

Last spring trouble arose at the Hopkinsville Asylum. I made a patient and careful investigation of it and it resulted in the discovery that the welfare of the institution demanded the removal of the Superintendent. I removed him, believing him to have been the cause of all the trouble, and appointed in his place Dr. W. W. R[illegible]. Subsequent developments have completely justified my action, and under the admirable control of Dr. Ray the institution has been conducted on a high plane and in a manner to reflect credit upon himself and the State.

Improvements for the Institutions at Lexington, Lakeland, Hopkinsville, Danville and Frankfort are recommended.

I recommend to you that you completely change the present system of management of these institutions. I believe that system to be the most awkward, unsatisfactory and expensive one it is possible to devise. I believe that many thousands of dollars of the State's money are uselessly thrown away each year, by reason of a policy of managing these great concerns so obsolete and so grotesque that I doubt if you can find its like in any other State. The idea which seems to pervade the present law is to dissipate as much as possible all responsibility, so that it can not be properly chargeable to any one in particular, and that in the event any blame should arise from mismanagement or mishap it can be shifted about in such a way that no one need be bothered much about it. To have successful management of any concern you must have the responsibility directly located. The greater the number among whom you divide such a responsibility, the less each one feels it, and the less able is he to render satisfactory service.

Under the law governing the three asylums for the insane and the Feeble Minded Institute the Governor appoints for each one a Superintendent, three assistants and a steward (no assistants are appointed for the Feeble Minded Institute). These officials have the immediate control of the institution. The Governor also appoints a Board of Commissioners for each, consisting of nine members, who act as a kind of visiting committee to the institution, and have certain limited authority in its control. Many excellent gentlemen are members of these boards, but the responsibility is not so placed as to get the best results from their services. I have endeavored in another place to show you the benefits resulting from a change in the system of managing the penitentiaries, and I believe that equally as good results can be obtained by similar action towards the charitable institutions.

I wish to suggest for your careful consideration the condition and needs of the Houses of Reform, situated near Lexington.

Education.

In the matter of education in the State there is room for much improvement and advancement. Kentucky is exceedingly generous towards her schools, and although she has not the advantage that many others of our sister States have, by reason of large school funds accruing from the sale of public lands and other sources, she, nevertheless, ranks among the first in the amount she appropriates for the purpose out of her yearly revenues. Much progress is being made in raising the standard of the teachers and improving the methods of instruction.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is conducting the affairs of his office in an able and impartial way, and is doing much to stimulate an interest in educational matters throughout the State.

The question of a uniform system of text books has been much agitated for several years, and I hope you will take some action on the subject. The prices of school books in the State are notoriously high, and it would be a great benefit to the people to pass a law that would result in cheapening them without at the same time making any sacrifice in quality or in the text. I believe such a law should be passed.

The State College at Lexington is rapidly developing into one of the best educational institutions in the South. It should receive every possible aid and encouragement from the State, as its opportunities are open to those young men and women who are not financially able to attend private institutions of the kind. In the report of the President of the Board of Trustees certain needs of the college are set forth, and as far as the revenues of the State will permit you should give them such aid as you deem necessary.

I advise that you visit the State Normal and Industrial School for Colored Persons, near Frankfort, and acquaint yourselves with the creditable work it is doing in the [illegible] and industrial training of [illegible] the State. It is doing m[illegible] the seeds of useful know[illegible] Wherever the disposition [illegible] colored people to improve [illegible]ter their condition it should [illegible]aged. You will find that th[illegible]

Courier Journal
Nov. 18-1904

INDORSE BOTTLING IN BOND.

The National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments is sending out this week to all public health officers in this country and to those of several European countries copies of a resolution adopted at the International Pure Food Congress held in St. Louis last month indorsing the United States bottling in bond act.

The bottling in bond act which the Congress recommended as a model to European Governments provides that the whisky shall be under the supervision of Government officers from the day that the grain enters the bonded distillery until it is sold as whisky. It is the duty of the Government inspector to see that no adulteration takes place, that the whisky is not bottled until it has been ripened in wood for at least four years. When bottled a Government stamp is placed over the cork, on which is told the age of the whisky at the time of bottling, the date of which is given, the proof of the whisky and the location of the distillery and the name of the distiller.

, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1905.

SETTLED AT LAST.

Capitol Site Chosen, Money Appropriated and Legislature Adjourns.

On Tuesday last the Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the location of the new Capitol, by a vote of 24 to 4, which was afterwards changed to 26 to 4 by recording the votes of Senators Burnam and Spence in the affirmative.

The bill, as amended, was then reported to the House of Representatives on Wednesday. After some parliamentary motions the amendment was concurred in by a vote of 68 to 14.

Thus this matter, over which a long battle has been waged, was finally and for all time settled.

The same result could have been attained and the whole matter closed up in ten days had there not been so much politics injected into the fight.

The play for position in the dominant party was the moving cause, each striving to put the other to disadvantage.

While we have had our views on this matter, we have carefully refrained from publicly declaring them, because we believed it the duty of the Legislature to settle the matter for the best interests of the State, regardless of the choice of Frankfort's people.

What we have always desired was the speedy settlement of the question, and the erection of the long needed buildings.

The site selected is a beautiful and commanding one, and will be easily seen from all directions.

The Legislature was in session for 30 days, at an expense of about $1,500 per day.

The final adjournment took place on yesterday.

"Requiescat in pace."

"IRISH PAWNBROKER."

New York Herald
Jan. 28-1905
E.N.J.

12

WHISKEY TRUST OPPOSES MEASURE

"Confidential" Circular Calls for Funds to Fight Pure Food Bill.

"BLOW TO THE TRADE"

National Association Asks for More Money for Expenses in Washington.

DR. WILEY'S ATTACK HURTS

Demand for Whiskey Bottled Under Government Supervision Has Almost Doubled.

LESS DEMAND FOR "IMITATION" WHISKEY

Increase in output of whiskey bottled in bond since Dr. Wiley stated that eighty-five per cent of the whiskey on sale in America was the compound or "imitation" article.

Month.	1903. Gallons.	1904. Gallons.
October	93,394.3	139,317.3
November	92,173.2	136,356.5
December	111,538.0	179,158.8
Totals	299,005.5	454,872.7

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.

Dr. H. W. Wiley's statement, in October last, that eighty-five per cent of the ordinary whiskey of American commerce was compound, or, as he expressed it, "adulterated," has caused a marked change in the whiskey trade of this country. The demand for whiskey bottled in bond has almost doubled. Incidentally there is a spirited controversy on between Dr. Wiley and advocates of the Pure Food bill on the one side and the whiskey rectifiers who make up a large part of the trust on the other.

The bill has been passed by the House, but has run against a stone wall in the Senate. Senators Heyburn and McCumber, who have it in charge, are unable to get it up for discussion or vote. Its friends make the direct charge that the whiskey rectifiers have killed the measure. On the other hand representatives of the wholesale whiskey dealers say that they have not been influential in defeating the measure, but have only proposed amendments so that the bill, if enacted, will not compel them to publish on the labels of the bottles the formulae of their blends.

Issue Confidential Circular.

Friends of the Pure Food bill, in Congress and out, base their assertions that the Whiskey Trust is preventing action on the measure in the Senate largely on what they know of the sentiment of its members and the communications which have passed between them. They have in their possession a "confidential" circular sent to the wholesale wine and spirit trade on February 17 of last year, which, they say, is convincing evidence that the whiskey trade has killed the bill. This circular states:—

"NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Office of the Secretary, Room 9, No. 121 East Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1904.

[Confidential.]

"To the Wholesale Wine and Spirit Trade:—

"We enclose copies of the two most dangerous bills affecting the liquor interest now before Congress; viz., the Hepburn-Dolliver Prohibition bill and the Hepburn Pure Food bill.

"It would be well for you to read these two bills through carefully.

"This association has been waging the only organized fight that has been made against these measures, and their defeat is vital to you.

"If these bills are enacted into law it will be the worst blow to the trade that it has ever received, and it will be due entirely to the indifference and lack of co-operation of a majority of the dealers. *Bear this in mind.*

"It costs money, for legitimate purposes, to carry on a campaign of this kind.

"Our expenses, both at Washington and at the office of the association, as a result of increased work in this respect and in others, have been heavier this year than ever before, and are constantly growing.

"*The associations need more members and more funds in order to succeed.* We enclose a membership application blank. Please sign it and return it to us AT ONCE. Trusting to receive your early reply, I remain,

"DAVID STAUBER, Secretary."

Senators Get Circular.

Another circular similar in tone was sent out by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association May 14 of last year. It was in printed form and not marked confidential. It called on the members to "assist in fighting the Hepburn bill, which will come up at the short session." This circular was mailed to all Senators to-day by the secretary of the Pure Food Congress.

Dr. Wiley said to-day that he could not understand why the rectifiers should oppose the bill or seek to amend it if what they call their "blends" are all right.

"It is asserted by representatives of the whiskey trade that you misstated the facts when you said that eighty-five per cent of American whiskey on sale was a compound or imitation article. Is this true?" was asked.

"It is only a misstatement, because I did not set the percentage high enough," said Dr. Wiley. "From further investigation I am now convinced that of the ordinary whiskey on sale in this country more than ninety-five per cent of it is the compound or rectified or blended article, whatever you wish to call it. I said before, and I say now, that this is not necessarily dangerous. My only contention is that it should be labelled, and the whiskey drinkers should know what they are buying and drinking. That is all the Pure Food bill does in the matter of whiskey.

"Complaint has been made that I used the word adulterated in stating the character of eighty-five per cent of the whiskey of commerce. I used this word and also imitation. Much of the blended whiskey is as harmless as any, and much of it is very bad. My only contention with the rectifiers is that in order to prevent a fraud on the public they should be willing to state on their labels just what they are selling."

TS.

Louis Exposi-
ests
ID.

Militia.

I respectfully direct your attention to the able and exhaustive report of the Adjutant General, supplemented by the report of the Assistant Adjutant General, who was in command of the troops during the State encampment last summer, owing to the illness of the Adjutant General, and also by the report of the State Arsenal Keeper.

This report deserves your most careful consideration, for it will give to you a complete account of the operation of this department and the condition of the State Guard. It contains details in full of the service performed by the militia since the present administration came into office, and it shows what valuable work has been done in the reorganization of the State Guard, which we found at first in almost a totally disorganized and useless condition. It has now been raised to a high standard of efficiency, and is in a condition to render all necessary service in maintaining respect for the law whenever it may be called on. The Adjutant General and his assistant are entitled to much credit for the excellent manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their department. It has been our policy to keep the militia in such a condition as to be ready on a moment's notice to be called into active service, but never to use it except when it became apparent that the civil authorities were unable to enforce the law. The constitution of the State says: "The military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power." We have closely followed that injunction, and in each case where I have called the troops into active service, they have been placed in charge of the local civil authorities, and the results accomplished by them have always been most satisfactory. The Governor of the State has no right to do anything with troops that a Sheriff of a county has not a right to do with his posse, and it is only where the Sheriff is unable to execute the processes of law that the military arm of the government should be used. Th recommendations of the Adjutant General as to improvements in the service should receive your serious attention.

Pauper Idiots.

I respectfully direct your attention to the tables in the Auditor's report showing the expenditures for the support of pauper idiots. It shows that the amount for that purpose has increased from $75,058.44 in 1892 to $128,927.46 in 1901, nearly doubling in amount in ten years. Each year shows a marked increase, and its ratio of increase is far in excess of that of population. I believe that under this law the greatest impositions and frauds are perpetrated upon the Commonwealth. It is right for the State to be generous to those who are deserving of its charity, and no State in the Union goes farther in these matters than does Kentucky. I would not ask you to withhold one cent from a worthy charity, but this is not one that properly belongs to the State; it belongs to the counties, and there it should be placed. A very large per cent of those now on this pension list do not deserve to be there, and those who do could easily be taken care of by the counties in which they reside. County officials as a rule are much more jealous of expending the county's money than they are of the State's, and if the counties had to pay this money directly, instead of indirectly, as they now do, the list would quickly be purged of the undeserving and it would work no hardship upon any one. I recommend, therefore, that this law be repealed; the State relieved of this unjust burden and that each county be required to take care of its pauper idiots as it does of its other poor.

New Capitol Buildings.

It is a fact apparent to all, especially to visitors from other States who come to your capital, that in the matter of Capitol buildings Kentucky is far behind the other States, even those of much less wealth and population. The unsightly and incongruous buildings which are now used as the Capitol are unworthy of the State of Kentucky, as well as inadequate in their accommodations for the public business. The contest over the location of the capital has for many years prevented the erection of a new Capitol building, but as that question has been virtually settled, it seems, for all time, there is no reason for further delay. I believe that there is no doubt now that the capital location is permanently settled in Frankfort. The conflicting claims of rival cities would in the future, as they have in the past, always prevent the removal from here. This is, therefore, the proper time for the General Assembly to make provision for the erection of a new Capitol, not an extravagant one, but one that will be a credit to Kentucky and a source of pride to all her citizens.

The Railroad Commission.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners, although for the past year prevented by legal proceedings in the Federal Courts from the performance of its duties, is, nevertheless, rendering valuable service to the State. By a wise and conservative course in the use of its authority it is doing all it can to adjust with fairness and equity the relations between the people and the great railroad interests of the State. There should be no conflicting questions between them. Every reasonable encouragement should be given to the railroads, while at the same time holding them to a strict accountability to the law.

Municipal Taxation.

The General Assembly of 1896 adopted a resolution submitting to the people the following amendment to the constitution: "The General Assembly may, by general laws, provide for the taxation by municipalities of property other than lands and improvements thereon, based on income, licenses or franchises, which may be either in addition to or in lieu of ad valorem taxes thereon." The amendment was submitted, but there being no general interest in it, and little attention paid to it, it failed to receive the requisite vote. I believe that such an amendment ought to be passed, and that it would give to our cities much needed relief. It is a matter of local self-government to them, and would not in any way affect the question of State and county taxation. The larger cities of the State are anxious for the change, and there is no reason why they should not have it.

Taxation of Nonresident Corporations.

All corporations organized under the laws of this State are required to pay a license or organization tax. Corporations organized under the laws of other States and doing business in this State are not required to pay any such tax, although a number of other States require them to do so. I believe it would be right and just to require all nonresident corporations doing business in this State, except such as now pay a franchise tax under Section 4077, Kentucky Statutes, to pay a license tax to the State in proportion to the amount of business they do in the State, and I recommend that you pass such a law. I am not disposed to recommend any oppressive legislation towards corporations. They should be treated with fairness and with justice. They are necessary institutions in commercial life, and should not be harassed or persecuted, but required to fulfil their just obligations to the law and to the people, bearing an equitable share in the burdens of the government and keeping within the proper bounds of their rights. In such a way we wish to see them prosper and aid in stimulating the enterprise of our citizens and the progress of the State.

Bank Taxes.

Under the old Hewitt law the banks were required to pay a tax of seventy-five cents on the $100 in lieu of all other taxes, county or municipal. The act of 1892 repealed that law and put them on a footing for purposes of taxation with other property, thereby reducing the amount they should pay the State to the regular rate, but requiring them to pay county and municipal taxes.

The Court of Appeals in 1895 held that all banks that had accepted the provisions of the Hewitt law had an inviolable contract with the State and could not be compelled to pay local taxes. In 1897, in another decision, the court overruled that opinion and sustained the law putting them on an equality with other property. A large number of banks had paid the seventy-five cent rate to the State, an excess over the State rate on other property of about thirty cents, and now they were compelled to pay local taxes, too, for the same time.

The Court of Appeals in an opinion about the matter said: "The Legislature has the authority to give the relief sought, and, doubtless, will do so." Having granted the relief to National banks, I think it right that it should be granted to State banks also, and that an equitable settlement be made with them where they have been compelled to pay the excessive rate and at the same time the county and municipal taxes. The General Assembly of 1900 passed a law which relieved the National banks of inequality, but said nothing about the State banks. All should be treated alike.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you of my earnest desire to co-operate with you in every way possible toward making your session eminently successful, and rich with valuable services to the Commonwealth. The constituency, whose servants you are, is the noblest and best on earth; a people who, it may be, are quick to anger, yet are quicker to forgive; whose generous impulses and chivalric hearts stamp them as men and women of the highest type of American citizenship, and whose victories in peace as well as in war adorn the pages of the country's history. Their achievements in the past, glowing with deeds of valor and courage, and their civic virtues, fraught with the promise of even greater attainments in the future, place them beyond the reach of hostile invective and malignant abuse. In the service of a people like these, what higher honor could you seek than upon your return to them to receive the greatest reward that can be given a public official, "Well done, good and faithful servant?" Such a grateful recognition of patriotic devotion to duty is a laurel wreath worthy the ambition of any man.

I sincerely trust that your labors during the next sixty days will meet the hearty indorsement of your constituents and that great good to the Commonwealth may follow as the result of your work.

(Signed.) J. C. W. BECKHAM,
Governor of Kentucky.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
66 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Argus
Frankfort, Ky., ~~Call~~.

Date JAN 9th 1902

SENATOR TAYLOR.

What He Wants.

Senator E. H. Taylor, jr., Frankfort's Representative in the upper branch of the Assembly, has but one aim in view, and that is to work for the coming sixty days for the passage of a bill for the appropriation of money sufficient to build a Capitol building in which not only the people of Frankfort will be proud, but the people of the whole Commonwealth. Senator Taylor is not a new man in State affairs. He has served in both branches of the assembly, and is a man that believes in keeping pace with the times. The people of Frankfort should assist him in every way possible to make his work a success, and every Kentuckian who has pride in the name of the old Commonwealth, her history, her statesmen, and her people, should lend him all the assistance in their power.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
66 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Maysville, Ky. Ledger

Date JAN 10 1902

WHENEVER a Republican paper says there is a deficit in the Democratic State Treasury, some little cross-roads Goebeling hops up and says it isn't so; but The Courier-Journal, now the chiefest among the Goebelites and the Beckhamites, makes this statement—

"Before considering bills looking to the appropriation of money to build a new Capitol, or for the benefit of the institutions of the state, the members of the General Assembly must so arrange matters as to wipe out the big deficit in the General Expenditure Fund of the Treasury. This fund, out of which all money appropriated by the General Assembly must come, *is now something over $1,000,000 short and the deficit is daily growing larger.* An appropriation out of this fund, made by the last General Assembly, of $60,000 for the benefit of the State College at Lexington, has only been paid in part and cannot now be paid *because of the depleted condition of the fund.*"

And a little further along The Courier-Journal calls attention to Auditor COULTER'S pretty financial scheme to wipe out the deficiency, which is to "*increase the tax rate from 47½ cents to 50 cents!*"

Great head, b'gosh!

Even ANDY CRAIG could wipe out a deficit by levying additional taxes on the people.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Date JAN 12 1902

LOCAL OPTION

Bill Sweeping in Character Introduced at Frankfort.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate at Frankfort that is creating a great deal of talk in political circles in Covington and vicinity. It is the time-worn local option bill introduced in a new form, but it will precipitate as lively a fight as it has in past years, when its meaning was more clear than it is now.

The bill, as it now reads, prevents cities with populations of more than 500 from voting on the question of local option. Should it carry in its present form it means that Kentucky will soon become a local option state, as a majority of the counties outside of the cities always vote in favor of local option. If cities of more than 500 population are excluded from voting on the question, it is pretty safe to say that the state will be local option. However, it can be predicted with safety that the bill will never become a law, but nevertheless its introduction has created considerable comment, and the vote will be watched with interest.

It is said that the bill originated at Georgetown, Ky., and was drawn by a professor connected with one of the leading colleges there. One of the Kenton County Representatives was approached with reference to voting for the bill, and he indicated that his vote could be counted against it if it was ever reported by the committee.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date JAN 9th 1902

A Good Beginning.

Decidedly the Legislature has started out right-foot foremost. Implacable politics, which, when not corrupt politics, is michievous politics, has taken wings and flown out of window. Of personal rancor there seems to be none. The prompt organization of the two Houses augurs well for the future in point of spirit and temper.

In President of the Senate Utley and in Mr. Speaker Finn Kentucky hails two names upon the honor roll which are likely to stay there, growing brighter as time passes. The Senator is a man of sterling ability, and, though of ripened powers, yet a young man. The Speaker is one of the shock-heads; like the little giants, Stephens and Douglas of other days, biggest at the top; but just beginning a most promising career. And, "there are others," as the progress of the session will soon disclose.

The birth and development of leading men in public life seems to go by epochs. Thirty-five years ago it was said that the only world-famed Kentuckian was a race horse. Soon thereafter a shoal of eminent Kentuckians swept upon the beach of affairs. The before-the-war statesmen had had their day and passed from the scene of activity. Garrett Davis, though in the Senate, was out of favor. Breckinridge and Preston, though yet alive, were outlawed by Congress and neither sought to lift the ban. The new set was not yet come on. But they were ready, saddled and bridled and at the door. Presently they crossed the threshold; Beck and Proctor Knott and John Young Brown leading in Congress; Stevenson and Carlisle at Franfort; Lindsay and Blackburn and Winchester and the three Macs—McKenzie, McCreery and McHenry—and Beckham, the father of the present Governor—cut down all too soon in a brilliant career — the two Breckinridges, Robert J. and W. C. P., fairly irradiating the firmament of State politics and laying the foundations for future distinction at Washington.

Many of these have quitted the sphere of public activity—some of them have gone from the scenes of this life—so that the way is open for another crop of great Kentuckians. The day of the shock-heads has come. Times change, and men change with them. It is young man's base, not blind man's buff, a game of football where the word is, "Go in and win."

The country is entering upon a new era. Beginning with the century a vista opens to the view appalling in its transcendent responsibilities, its vast opportunities, its mighty relation to the industrial forces and the political evolutions of the world. He who first clutches its meaning, who best elucidates its application, will be the statesman of the future: the Gladstone, the Bismarck of the coming years. Never did a greater problem address itself to young ambition. Never did a problem present itself having bound up in its womb so many complex issues yet to be born, yet to be determined by the wisdom and genius of the leaders of men. There will be wanting the vision of the seer and the wisdom of the builder to work out its conclusions.

Ecce signum. In such matters, it is well to go slow; to proceed with caution; to cross no bridges until we come to them; but never to lose sight of the bed-rocks of Republican Government, of Constitutional freedom, as laid down for us in the chart of American liberty, interpreted for us by the fathers of Democracy.

We are leaving theoretical politics behind us. We are leaving visionery abstractions behind us. We are entering the wide, wide arena of world-politics, retroactive upon all our domestic conditions. The Union cannot be shut up within a Chinese wall, nor can Kentucky be isolated from that which affects the Union. We are upon the very highway of affairs. We are upon the thoroughfare leading from East to West, from North to South. We could not escape our destiny if we would and would not if we could. It is to make Kentucky great and strong a sharer in the National sum totals a leader, and not a follower, in action which inspires every true Kentuckian, and the young men who are coming to the front will have serious duties and noble prizes offered them in the sweepstakes of the coming years. That they will rise to them we make no doubt.

The Legislative Session starts out well. One could only wish there were four United States Senatorships, instead of one. But as there is only one, may the best man get it, the rest consenting with good grace. In such transactions it is fit and true for every man to remember that the world does not come to an end with each election; and that, win or lose, hit or miss, there is always something else, perhaps "something just as good," to live for.

The Governor has sent in an excellent message. His recommendations should embrace the line of procedure. Assuredly our institutions of Charities and Corrections should never cease to concern us and assuredly we have gone long enough without decent habitation for our State Government. The time has come when we can afford to spend a little money in our own honor and conceit. In this connection, let us say, we ought to be handsomely represented at the St. Louis Exposition. Was it not George Rogers Clark who made the Louisiana purchase possible? Build a new Capitol, annex the old tumble-down we call "the Governor's Mansion" to the adjacent Penitentiary, and erect a new one on some available spot, and, sighting the jobs and spotting the rascals—adjourn when the sixty days are up. And, gentlemen, with these few suggestions, supplemental to those of our worthy Governor, the Courier-Journal says to one and all, "we looks toward you!"

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from

Louisville (Ky) Commercial.

Date JAN 12 1902

The State Capitol building is not half as unsafe as the public treasury would be if the present crew of office-stealing Democratic grafters were given a chance to loot the State under cover of building a new one.

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Clipping from

Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.

Date JAN 11 1902

WAS BILL DAY IN KENTUCKY SENATE

S. W. Tobin Introduces a Strange Telephone Measure.

WILL START IMMENSE FIGHT

Another Proposition Provides for Carrying Out of Beckham's Recommendations.

Special Despatch to Commercial Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—This was another bill day in the upper branch of the General Assembly, and upon the adjournment this afternoon a measure to carry out every important recommendation of Governor Beckham, as to needed legislation, had been introduced. The bill to excite most comment, and which will bring a lobby to Frankfort to fight it, was offered by Senator S. W. Tolin, of Boone County. It is entitled "an act for the better regulation of telephone companies," and is somewhat revolutionary in character. It requires that all companies plug or connect together at at least one point in each city and town of the State, so that a person having one company telephone can have connection with houses into which an opposition line runs. It also provides that a pay station shall be located and kept in operation every six miles on the line operated over. A State Senator remarked upon having it read: "The bill is ridiculous. There are places in Kentucky through which telephone wires are strung in which you couldn't find a rabbit in six miles, much less a resident."

Various Other Bills.

Among other measures offered were:

By Senator McNutt, of Louisville—A bill providing that in cities of the first-class, the Mayor, instead of the General Council, appoint the City Attorney at a salary of $5,000, and that instead of one Assistant City Attorney there be two assistants appointed by the Mayor, each to receive $2,500 salary.

By Senator Porter—An act to increase the jurisdiction of quarterly courts to $500.

An act to provide for the filing of itemized accounts, supported by affidavit, against the city before payment in cities of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes. A similar bill as to counties.

By Senator Sublett—An act to change the time of holding court in the Twenty-third Judicial District.

By Senator Taylor, of Franklin—An act permitting distillers to have the first ten days of January, May and September to report withdrawals to the State Auditor, and may omit the serial numbers of the package withdrawn.

By Senator Watkins—To place Sturgis, Union County, in cities of the fifth class.

By Senator Watson—An act to amend the local option law by reducing the maximum fine for violations to $100, so that Magistrates will have jurisdiction to try cases.

By Senator Whitehead—To allow Justices of Peace in counties having fourth-class cities to hold monthly sessions of court.

By Senator W. L. Weller, of Louisville—To abolish the office of Wharfmaster in that city.

Both houses adjourned over until Monday.

The candidates for the two positions as State Prison Commissioners have agreed that the Democratic caucus to decide between them shall be held Monday evening. The candidates are the incumbents, Edward Fennell, of Harrison, and James M. Richardson, of Barren, and Senator W. O. Coleman, of Henry; J. D. Wyatt, of Fleming; Henry George, of Graves, and H. B. Lyon, of Lyon County. It will take but one ballot to determine the contest, the incumbents, Fennell and Richardson, having secured the promise of enough votes to insure their nomination.

The contest for the office of State Librarian will probably be settled at the same caucus. The only candidates are Miss Pauline Helm Hardin and Mrs. Caswell Bennett. Miss Hardin is the present Librarian and will be re-elected by a good majority.

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Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquir

Date JAN 11 1902

NEW BILLS

Introduced in the Senate—Both Bodies Adjourned.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., January 10.—A number of important new bills were presented in the Senate to-day, as follows:

By Senator Tolin, of Boone—To regulate the operation of telephone companies, the principal objects being to require said companies to establish more pay stations and requiring them to connect their lines with those of rival companies. Senator McNutt, of Louisville, offered a bill providing that in cities of the first class the Mayor, instead of the General Council, as at present, shall appoint the City Attorney at a salary of $5,000, and that instead of one Assistant City Attorney elected by the Council there be two assistants appointed by the Mayor, each to receive $2,500 salary.

By Senator Porter—To increase the jurisdiction of quarterly Courts to $500.

By Senator Prewitt—To provide for the filing of itemized accounts, supported by affidavit, against the city before payment in cities of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes.

By Senator Pritchard—A similar bill as to counties.

By Senator Taylor, of Franklin—Permitting distillers to have the first 10 days of January, May and September to report withdrawals to the State Auditor, and may omit the serial numbers of the packages withdrawn.

By Senator Watson—To amend the local option law by reducing the maximum fine for violation to $100, so that Magistrates will have jurisdiction to try cases.

By Senator Whitehead—To allow Justices of the Peace in counties having fourth-class cities to hold monthly sessions of Court.

By Senator W. L. Weller, of Louisville—To abolish at once the office of Wharfmaster of that city.

A resolution was passed inviting white ministers of Frankfort to open the Senate.

Mr. Barton, of Pendleton, offered a resolution in the House requesting Congress to lock and dam Licking River.

Both Senate and House adjourned till Monday at noon.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post

Date JAN 13 1902

INTEREST HIGH IN CAPITOL BILL.

BELIEF GROWING THAT APPROPRIATION WILL BE MADE THIS SESSION.

THE OLD BUILDINGS A DISGRACE.

Jokes on Speaker Finn—Good Bit of Repartee from Col. Gran Philpott.

FRANKFORT NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—The social side of life at the Kentucky Capital has brightened up since the opening of the fifty-fifth biennial session of the Legislature, and there will be dinners, balls and receptions given throughout this and next month.

In the tottering old house that is called the Governor's mansion the young Kentucky Governor and his charming wife will give on next Friday evening the first of a series of receptions to the members of both Houses, their families and friends. The receptions will be quite informal, no invitations being issued.

To the shame of Kentucky be it said that so old and unstable have become the walls and floors of the first home in the State that Gov. and Mrs. Beckham have deemed it necessary to have the building inspected before the receptions, in order to make sure that the lives of the guests and the family of the Governor of Kentucky will not be endangered.

When this becomes known to the members of the General Assembly it should be an added reason why they should vote solidly for an appropriation with which to build a new Capitol and a new executive mansion.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the need of redistricting the State, but this at best is only a political measure. There will be important legislation, no doubt, with regard to the laws governing corporations. This will be a matter above party interest, and will be of great importance. There will no doubt be bills introduced with a view of correcting abuses of the State's fiscal system, which will be of more importance to the people at large than the measures for bettering the corporation laws or the laws governing the conduct of the fiscal system, but the Capital bill is of paramount interest just at present, because there is a good chance for it to be passed, and if it is not passed at this session it will be snowed under for the next ten years.

Within the next ten years the Governor's mansion will collapse, and even if tragedies are escaped, the State that goes down in history as having been too stingy to keep a roof over the head of its Chief Magistrate will be the laughing stock of the Union.

To Be Introduced Tomorrow.

G. Allison Holland, of Henry, will tomorrow introduce the Capitol bill, which is now being drafted by conservative men. The bill will provide an appropriation of $1,000,000, which will be enough to build a creditable Capitol and a suitable mansion. The measure will be handled in a manner that will protect the taxpayers from the evil results of jobbery in the contracting, and the money to be spent for a Capitol will be spent for no other purpose.

While a million looks large to a private citizen, it is not much to a State that is in as good financial condition as is Kentucky, and the taxpayers will not feel the expense. If they should feel it they would not be worthy Kentuckians if they were not willing to make a little effort to remove from the State capital a trio of architectural incongruities that are at once ridiculous in appearance and inadequate in accommodations.

There are in the State 2,147,174 inhabitants. All of these people who are old enough to understand anything about the condition of our State buildings want new ones. If every man, woman and child in the State should "chip in" 50 cents today, there would be more than enough money with which to build a handsome capitol and a Governor's mansion that would eclipse anything that is now dreamed of.

Thus it will be seen that if the appropriation should come directly out of the pockets of the people at once, the cost of a capitol would be no more than it would cost everybody to go to a circus and not stay to the grand concert after the big show.

Every one would surely be willing to miss the elephant once for the sake of a new capitol were this necessary; but the expense will be even lighter than this, for it is not proposed that the money be raised at once. The increase in tax will probably extend over a period of several years and will not be noticed by any one. If the State tax should be raised to what it was a few years ago the capitol could be built in three years, and not one taxpayer in a dozen knows that there was a reduction in the tax rate a short time ago.

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Clipping from Lexington, Ky., Leader; Democrat

Date JAN 21 1902

By the way, if the State of Kentucky will build a new capitol, will the county of Franklin build a new county court house at Frankfort? And as a guarantee of good faith, won't they build it first? Their present bat-roost is disgraceful, asks and says the Owensboro Messenger. Kentucky needs a new capitol almost as bad as the Texan needed a pistol, but it would be a pity to put a million dollars of good money in those Kentucky fever bottoms. Let the present Legislature give the people a chance to vote on a location, and we are very sure that Frankfort would not be in it with Lexington.

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Clipping from
Louisville (Ky) Commercial.

Date JAN 13 1902

ARE KICKING

Democratic Candidates in Jeffersonville and Clark County Are Hot Against Chairman Rader

MAY HAVE TO TAKE THEIR MEDICINE

Meanwhile the Farmers Are Exercised About the the Building of a Gravel Road

Whether or not the tail shall wag the dog is the political problem that is causing no end of bitter feeling between Democratic candidates for county and city offices across the river in Clark county.

Candidates for the county offices object seriously to being used as a lever to hoist aspirants into city offices at the cost and detriment of the former, but it looks like they will have to take their medicine like little men, as T. B. Rader, chairman of the county central committee, wants to succeed himself as mayor of the city, and will need all the aid he can bring to bear, either willingly or unwillingly, to accomplish his ambition. Heretofore Democratic primaries and conventions have been held not later than April, and, without exception, candidates for county offices favor an early settlement of the contests, but those who have requested and urged an observance of the custom have been told by Mayor Rader that the candidates had no voice in the matter, and that the interests of the party alone would be considered in fixing the date for the primaries, which is construed to mean that the re-election of Mayor Rader means the promotion of the party's welfare.

The disaffection has reached such a point that some of the candidates are threatening to appeal to the individual members of the county central committee. It is claimed that an arbitrary refusal of the chairman to call the committee together would justify a meeting called by the secretary, or several members thereof. One of these methods will be adopted, it is said, if the chairman refuses to call the committee. Candidates say they will be satisfied with whatever the committee decides to do.

The Farmers Aroused.

Elections to determine whether or not free gravel roads will be built in Silver Creek, Union and Monroe townships, in Clark county, Ind., will be held in those jurisdictions Tuesday, January 14, when the farmers will determine by their votes whether they will keep peace with the march of progress or remain contented with their condition of isolation from the marts

The organization has over 400 members in this city and is in a flourishing condition.

There are 29 convicts in the reformatory hospital, several of them being victims of diphtheria.

Dr. W. H. Sheets, secretary of the board of health, reports a number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Frank Payne, the well-known railroader, has entered the race for the Democratic nomination for representative.

Rev. J. M. Vawter last night preached the first of a series of sermons at the Christian church on "The Obstacles to Faith."

Commissioners Miller and Townsend will draw a petit and grand jury January 27 for the term of court beginning February 3.

Ellen Scarce neglected to pay a fine of $9.50, imposed for not paying a dog tax of $1, and Magistrate Hause committed her to jail.

James Mayes, the negro who was hanged by a mob at Springfield, Ky., lived in this city until two months ago and his widow is still here.

Rev. C. A. Shook began a series of revival meetings last night at the Advent Christian church. The Rev. S. D. Nokes, of New Albany, is assisting.

Convict Newell C. Rathbun was yesterday subjected to the antitoxine treatment for diphtheria. He is the fourth victim of the disease at the reformatory.

The body of William Myers, the old soldier who died at the Deaconess hospital, was yesterday taken to New Albany and interred in the national cemetery.

Gospel services will be held every night this week at the First Presbyterian church, and at 2:30 p. m. daily there will be Bible readings, chalk talks, etc.

Chief of Police J. J. Grace, of Springfield, Ky., is expected here today to take charge of Mat Froman, the negro who is charged with stealing three hogs at that place.

The body of Tom Price, former coachman at the reformatory, will be buried at Colorado Springs. Attaches of the institution contributed funds to pay the funeral expenses.

The 1,016 township trustees of Indiana will hold their twelfth annual meeting at Indianapolis, January 22 and 23. There are 12 in Clark county, and several of them will attend.

The body of James Jordan, the convict who died of tuberculosis of the bowels, is still at Swarts & Hedgwick's undertaking establishment unclaimed. Relatives live at Indianapolis.

George B. Parks, who at first thought he would stand for the Democratic nomination for city clerk, then for prosecuting attorney, has now decided to enter the lists against Auditor George W. Badger.

Clark lodge of Masons has 16 candidates now on the road to the Blue lodge. The hall, which was recently damaged by fire, is being repaired. When it is completed and the 16 candidates have received the third degree there will be a social and banquet.

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Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

JAN 14 1902

Date

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the State Senator for Franklin, has begun dining his colleagues, and all who chance in his way, what time he is heading the fight for a new Capitol. Once before the Colonel spent something the rise of $40,000 trying to keep the old Capitol from being removed. He is one of the few men in public life who wouldn't, if he could, profit by his official position, and with his hospitable habit, couldn't if he would.

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Clipping from
LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES.

JAN 18 1902

Date

SENATOR TAYLOR'S DINNER.

Special to The Times.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Franklin county's popular member of the State Senate, has issued invitations to half the members of the upper branch of the General Assembly to take dinner with him at 6 o'clock this evening.

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Clipping from
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Clipping from
JAN 15 1902

Date

PRESIDENT

Of the Senate Presides at Joint Sessions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., January 14.—Senator Hickman presented a report of the Committee on Rules, containing the joint rules to govern the two Houses, and the report was unanimously adopted. The only change in the rules from last session is that the President of the Senate will preside during joint sessions, instead of the Speaker of the House.

An invitation from Governor and Mrs. Beckham to a reception Friday evening was read to the Senate. The following new bills were introduced:

By Coleman—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Confederate Home, to be a charitable institution of the state of Kentucky, the home to be built and equipped by private subscription and the state to give $125 a year to each inmate after it is completed.

By Dye—Providing that no person shall be eligible to be appointed on a County Board of Examiners who has been conducting a normal school or teaching in any high school or college.

By Dyer—Providing for the appointment by the County Judge of trustees of graded common schools in districts in which vacancies exist.

By Senator Farris—To amend the local option law by providing that where a whole county votes on the question of selling liquor that vote shall supersede all past votes in any city, town or precinct in said county on the same question.

By Senator Ferguson—To make it unlawful to employ a child less than 14 years old in workshops, mines, mills or factories.

By Mr. Hickman—To amend the law relating to asylums for insane and the feeble minded institute. Provides for the recovery of the price of maintaining inmates of such institutions, where they or their parents have estates subject to debt.

By Mr. Fleming—To amend the charter of cities of the fifth class by providing that said cities may improve their streets on the ten-year bond plan.

By Mr. Huntsman—A joint resolution urging Congress to pass a law prohibiting Revenue Collectors from granting liquor licenses in local option districts.

By Mr. Kenton—To pay certain citizens of Cynthiana for property taken by the Union army during the Civil War.

By Pritchard—Requiring cities of third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes to have published a list of all claims allowed by the City Council.

By Richardson—To increase the pay of penitentiary guards from $60 to $75 per month.

By Sublett—To prevent persons from receiving money for the purpose of buying or procuring intoxicating liquor for another in local option districts.

By Taylor—Granting the right to heirs of E. Hensley to sue State of Kentucky for services rendered to Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners by said Hensley.

By Mr. Kirk—To redistrict the 38 senatorial districts.

By Mr. McNutt—To increase the pay of the

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Clipping from
Madisonville, Ky., Hustler.

JAN 17 1902

Date

If the Legislature of the State wants to immortalize itself, let it pass a whipping post bill, an anti-cigarrette law and make an appropriation of $1,000,000 toward building a new State House and other public buildings. It then might go just a little farther and vote an appropriation for the St. Louis exposition.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date JAN 21 1902

CAPITOL BILL TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED.

MEASURE APPROPRIATING MILLION DOLLARS TO HAVE FIRST READING TOMORROW.

THE FIREMEN'S PENSION BILL.

Mr. Newcomb Introduces a Bill to Prevent the "Docking" of Horses.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The Committee on Capitol, as a result of a meeting at the Capitol Hotel yesterday afternoon, will report in the House unanimously recommending the passage of the Holland bill, providing an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the erection of a new capitol.

Although the bill is recommended as it stands, the unanimous report is not, of course, final. The bill had its first reading this morning. It was referred to the committee again, and will be discussed later.

It is anticipated that the final vote on the measure will be taken in about ten days, and there seems every chance of the bill going through, with no opposition as to its general provisions.

It is not improbable that some points will be raised about minor parts of the measure, but the failure of the capitol bill to pass both houses, be signed by the Governor and become a law, would be a stunning surprise to every one at the State Capitol.

Nobody has yet come forward with a bill for an appropriation for the erection of a Governor's mansion.

When the capitol bill was first talked of, it was supposed that an appropriation for a suitable Governor's mansion would be carried in the bill, but it was considered best not to hamper the capitol bill with any other measures.

A bill to provide for a mansion is expected in the lower House, and it is likely to turn up on any bill day in the future.

Hearings on Claim Bill

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date JAN 13 1902

Press Clip

CAPITOL BILL

Ready For Introduction In House To-morrow.

HOLLAND IS ITS CHAMPION.

SEVEN COMMISSIONERS TO BE NAMED BY GOVERNOR.

TWO AND HALF-CENT LEVY.

For a Period of Six Years If That Much Is Necessary For the Work.

ESTIMATED COST A MILLION.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 12.—[Special.]—The committee of Frankfort citizens that has been engaged for some time in drafting the Capitol Appropriation Bill, which will probably be passed by this General Assembly, has completed its work and the bill to-morrow will be in the hands of Representative G. Allison Holland, of Henry county, who will introduce it on Tuesday and be its special champion in the House. It could not be introduced in the Senate by Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., who is taking such an active interest in it, because the Constitution requires that measures carrying an appropriation shall originate in the House.

The bill provides for a commission of seven members to be appointed by the Governor with the Auditor and Treasurer as ex-officio members. Under the provisions, the Governor will not be a member. He will have the power of removal for cause.

* * *

Special Levy of Two and One-half Cents.

The bill further provides that the money for building the Capitol shall be raised by a special annual State tax of two and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation for six years, provided, however, that said tax shall close when it shall no longer be necessary to accomplish the purpose of this act. The bill provides for an appropriation of $10,000 to be paid at once out of the State Treasury for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to proceed at once with the work. The Board of State House Commissioners is empowered and authorized to adopt such plans and specifications as it may deem best.

No limit is placed on the cost of the new Capitol, except that it shall not exceed the amount of the special tax of two and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars for six years. It is estimated that about $1,000,000 will be the amount needed for the work.

* * *

Copy of the Bill.

The bill is as follows:

An act to create the Board of Statehouse Commissioners, and to provide for the erection of a Capitol and other necessary buildings at the seat of government.

Whereas, The public buildings of the State at the capital are notoriously inadequate to furnish proper offices and places of business to enable the State officials to properly and efficiently discharge the duties of their offices, and the records and valuable papers of the State cannot therein be properly protected and cared for, and those buildings do not com-

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Date JAN 22 1902

IN DANGER

The Capitol Bill Not Reported, as Promised, and Its Future Quite Cloudy

Republicans Caucus on the Subject and Will Not Vote as a Party

(Staff Correspondence.)

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—The capitol bill is in danger. It was not reported today as was promised, because two Republican and two Democratic members were opposed to the measure. The Democrats had a majority of one in the committee, but the minority had prepared a report proposing that the capitol be removed from Frankfort. This sentiment has such strength in the house among the Democrats as well as Republicans that the promoters of the bill feared to risk the committee's report. F. D. Brown, who has charge of theintroduction of the bill says now that it will not be introduced for several days.

The Republicans of the house held a secret caucus tonight to discuss the capitol bill but were unable to reach an agreement and it was decided that the Republicans will not vote as a party on the measure but will vote as they see fit unless an agreement can be reached soon. The Democrats as well, are puzzled. Many of them are opposed to the bill as it stands and it now seems that all party lines will be broken on the measure and that the members will vote as they see fit.

The committee will hold another meeting tomorrow and attempt to get some concerted action. It is possible that the bill may be reported without recommendation, in which event the fight would come when it had been re-referred to the committee.

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Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date JAN 23 1902

Senate Bill Giving Distilleries Time for Withdrawal Repo Passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOU

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—The S met at 11:15 this morning.

The Senate by a unanimous vote p Senator Taylor's bill to give the tilleries ten days' further time in to make withdrawal reports and abo ing use of serial numbers in making ports.

Under the present statute the distil must make their withdrawal reports the first day of January, May and Se tember. As the reports must include a withdrawals made up to the evening December 31 it has been impossible, i most instances, for the whisky men t comply with the law. Several days' clerical work is necessary to make the reports as provided for, and the result has been that they reached the State Board of Assessment and Valuation after January 1.

Penalties are provided for non-compli-

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Clipping from
Journal
Frankfort, Ky., Call
Date
JAN 23 1902

RETURN

TO VIVA VOCE SYSTEM

Senate Passes Farris Bill to Submit Constitutional Amendment to People.

Busy Sessions in Both Houses Yesterday and Considerable Business Disposed Of.

The passage of the Farris bill in the Senate, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to popular vote providing for a return to the old viva voce system of voting, and doing away with the secret ballot in elections, was the most important feature of the session of the upper branch of the Legislature yesterday. There was no discussion of the bill preceding the vote, and the vote on its passage was on strictly party lines, all of the Democrats voting in the affirmative and all of the Republicans in the negative. The vote stood, yeas, 23; nays, 9. Senator Puryear (Dem.) in explaining his vote, said that he did not regard the viva voce system as the limit of human perfection, but he regarded it as far superior to the present law.

Senator Allen's bill to increase the military appropriation from $7,000 to $28,000 was passed by a vote of 28 to 3.

Senator Pritchard's bill, providing that all claims presented to county courts must be itemized and audited before payment, and one or two smaller bills were also passed.

Senator Taylor's bill concerning distillers' reports to the Auditor concerning withdrawals of whiskey in bond was made a special order for 11:30 to-day. It was favorably reported by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, and is approved by the Auditor as well as by the distillers also.

The bill taking the election of a Custodian of Public Buildings out of the hands of the Court of Appeals and placing it with the State Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, was passed by a vote of 21 to 9.

The joint session of the two houses put the finishing touches on the election of Senator McCreary, and if there was any cloud upon his title by reason of indefiniteness in the Kentucky law regarding the time for the election of a Senator, this was removed by the duplicate proceedings of yesterday and to-day.

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Clipping from
Cincinnati Post.
Date
JAN 23 1902

FIRST BILLS APPROVED

BECKHAM'S SIGNATURE MADE THEM LAWS.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 23.—(Spl.) — Governor Beckham this morning signed the first measures sent to him by the Legislature for his approval. Among them was the Weatherford Schley resolution.

Representative J. A. Morrison, in the House, offered a resolution calling on Congress to pension the South Cumberland Battalion in actual service for the Union in 1861-1865.

Speaker Finn has called a joint session of the houses for Jan. 25 next at noon, for the purpose of electing a State Librarian.

The Senate passed Senator Taylor's bill doing away with serial numbers in distillers' reports to the Auditor, and giving distillers 10 days in which to report whisky in bond.

Among new bills was one by Senator Farris prohibiting the sale or use of cigarettes.

Speaker Finn announced the following special committee to consider the McDonald Confederate Home bill: H. P. McDonald, A. C. Tompkins, F. B. Brown, M. F. North, W. C. Clark, J. W. Alexander, W. E. Offutt, W. J. Worthington and D. R. Hubble.

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Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer
Date
JAN 23 1902

Frankfort Is Safe.

The Committee on State Capitol met this afternoon and discussed at length the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the construction of a new Capitol. The committee adjourned without finally agreeing upon a report, but it is apparent that the differences between the members are drawing smaller, and that a unanimous report will soon be made. There is no division of opinion upon the question of the Capital City, and it is upon that rock that the new Capitol Building project has always split hitherto.

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Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer
Date
JAN 25 1902

Capitol Bill in Trouble.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the bill providing for an appropriation for the construction of a new capitol building at Frankfort is in serious difficulties. There has been so much secrecy in the discussion of the bill that the country members, who on their arrival here were generally disposed to [illegible] House question off hand and at once, have drifted away from [illegible] attitude.

The Republicans have secretly caucussed and decided to oppose the measure. They do not propose that the Democrats shall have several million dollars to expend, nor do they wish the present strongly Democratic Legislature to have the credit of consummating the long standing State House difficulty.

The first note of direct Republican opposition was sounded to-day, when Representative Parker introduced a bill providing that the question of removing the seat of Government to Lexington shall be submitted to the vote of the people. Democratic members from the rural districts, too, have hinted that at a meeting of the committee right before last Representative McDonald proposed to remove the Capitol to Louisville, where a new State House, he promised, should be erected without expense to the state.

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Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer
Date
JAN 24 1902

For the Distillers.

The Senate passed the Taylor bill, which is important to every distiller in Kentucky, as it provides that distillers may have until the 10th of January, May and September to report withdrawals to the State Auditor instead of being compelled to make such report on the 1st day of said months, and also does away with the necessity of recording the serial numbers of the barrels in said reports. Senator E. A. Taylor made an argument for the bill, and the Senate voted unanimously to pass it.

Senator Farris's bill to reduce the amount of the fine for violations of the local option law so as to give Magistrates and Police Courts jurisdiction was passed. The bill is aimed especially at "blind tigers."

Senator Hickman's bill to provide a way to collect from lunatics who have property the cost of maintaining them at the asylum passed.

Senator Cantrill's bill to prohibit the use of paris green or other poisonous substances on growing tobacco caused much discussion, but was passed by a vote of 24 to 8. Senator Tolin, of Brown, spoke against the bill because it would cause a decreased acreage, which was opposed by his constituents. Senator Brown, of Bracken, spoke in favor of the bill, as did also Senators Cantrill, Edwards and Carroll.

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JAN 24 1902
Date

[illegible] what persons shall be pensioned, was adopted by a vote of 23 to 9.

Taylor's Bill Passed.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill of Senator Taylor, of Franklin, giving distillers ten days from January 1, May 1 and September 1 to make withdrawal reports to the State Auditor, and permitting them to leave off the serial numbers of packages. It was adopted unanimously.

The Senate next took up the Cantrill bill to prohibit the use of paris green or other poisonous substance on growing tobacco, which provoked much discussion among the Senators. The author of the bill and Senators D. S. Edwards, W. A. Byron and Charles Carroll spoke in favor of the measure. Senators Tolin and Burbach opposed the passage of the bill. It received 24 [illegible] against it.

Among the new bills offered were:

By Mr. Farris—To prevent the sale of cigarettes or cigarette material.

By Mr. Cantrill—An act to abolish party devices on official ballots.

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The first note of direct Republican opposition was sounded to-day, when Representative Parker introduced a bill providing that the question of removing the seat of Government to Lexington shall be submitted to the vote of the people. Democratic members from the rural districts, too, have hinted that at a meeting of the committee right before last Representative McDonald proposed to remove the Capitol to Louisville, where a new State House, he promised, should be erected without expense to the state.

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Date JAN 23 1902

THE CAPITOL APPROPRIATION.

It begins to look like there might be some chance of getting a bill passed at this session appropriating money for the new capitol buildings. The sum asked for in the bill introduced by Senator J. H. Taylor, of Franklin county, is $2,000,000, and the concensus of opinion is that the sum asked for is not too much. There is a very friendly feeling toward the bill from all sources. It is the general opinion, however, that the new buildings ought not to be built on the old capitol grounds, but out on the eternals surrounding the ancient city of Frankfort. The grounds now occupied by the feeble minded institute, which the State already owns, seems to have the preference. It is a lovely sight about half a mile from the heart of the city on an upland overlooking the Kentucky river. It is proposed to raise the $2,000,000 necessary for these buildings by increasing the tax rate 2½ cents on the $100 for six years, or during the construction of the buildings.

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Clipping from Journal Frankfort, Ky., Cell:

Date JAN 24 1902

TAYLOR

BILL PASSES SENATE.

Corrects Hardship on Whiskey Interests Regarding Reports to Auditor.

Cantrill Bill Against Paris Green and Anti-Blind Tiger Bill Also Passed.

The Senate yesterday by a unanimous vote passed Senator Taylor's bill amending the law relating to reports of distillers to the Auditor regarding whiskey in bond and the withdrawals of whiskey in bond December 31 each year. The bill abolishes the requirement of including the serial numbers in the reports, and gives the distillers ten days instead of only one day, as heretofore, in which to put the reports in the hands of the Auditor. Several distillers in various counties were fined heavily at recent terms of the State Fiscal Court for not having the reports in by the time required by law. Senator Taylor showed the Senate that compliance with the law in its present form is impossible, and that it had worked great hardships to the whiskey interests.

The Senate, after some debate, passed the Cantrill bill prohibiting the use of Paris Green or other poison on tobacco or other growing crops. The vote on it was yeas 24, nays 8.

Senator Cantrill was the first speaker. He contended that the use of the poisons to the public health, but that its general use had enabled large producers to raise an increased acreage of the weed, as a result of which the smaller farmers and tenants were injuriously affected from a financial standpoint. The prohibition he thought would result in curtailing the acreage, and would have a corresponding effect on the market price. Senators Byron and Carroll also spoke for it. Senator Burnam said he knew of no injury to any one in his county by reason of using Paris Green, and under the circumstances he opposed the bill. On a yea and nay vote it was passed, as stated above.

Senator Farris' Anti-Blind Tiger bill also went through with a whirl, only four votes being cast in the negative.

It fixes the fine for violation of local option laws at $100 and under for each offense. The object in lowering the amount of the fine is to give jurisdiction to magistrates and police courts in prosecutions for this offense.

The House spent most of its time in the discussion of the Wells bill to abolish third class certificates to common school teachers. Mr. Wells made a game fight for the bill, and made one of the most earnest and eloquent speeches heard during the session, but the measure was finally killed. The Committee on State Prisons reported favorably the resolution to investigate the penitentiaries.

Speaker Finn announced the following special committee to consider the McDonald Confederate Home bill: H. P. McDonald, A. C. Tompkins, F. B. Brown, M. F. North, W. C. Clark, J. W. Alexander, W. E. Offutt, W. J. Worthington and D. R. Hubble.

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Clipping from Democrat Lexington, Ky.: Leader

Date JAN 26 1902

Representative Parker wants to submit to a vote of the people of the state a proposition to remove the capital from Frankfort to Lexington, but what's the matter with taking it to London, Somerset, Williamsburg or Harlan court house? Why not require the Mahommet of government by assassination to go to the mountains, and thus relieve the mountain Republicans of the embarrassment of coming to him? This question from the Louisville Times is very apropos, but we Lexingtonians are not going to ask any hard questions of Mr. Parker as long as he is looking at us. Lexington is eminently the place for the capital, and now that new capitol buildings are likely to be erected, they should not be hid under a hill, nor where they will be so inaccessible. If the people are permitted to vote on the question, Lexington will be the eclipse in the race with Frankfort nowhere.

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Clipping from BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL.

Date JAN 27 1902

The Capitol appropriation bill Frankfort is having fire on the question of location and as to the amount to be appropriated. The bill should, by all means, locate the building site and limit the amount specifically, and to prevent any additional amount being asked the State, that the amount to be expended shall not exceed the amount provided in the bill. The first and foremost question to be decided is to know whether the treasury can respond to the demand made by the bill without embarrassment to the State and detriment to the taxpayers. That Capitol appropriation bill is loaded with danger to the legislators who are looking to the future.

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Clipping from PADUCAH, KY., REGISTER
Date JAN 29 1902

The Register would take the idea of a new capitol with much more grace if the disposition to move the capital from Frankfort was a part of the program. Unless there is a removal there should be no great expenditure for a capitol. The present buildings are good enough for the purposes required of them and are good enough for Frankfort. If there is anything in the sentiment that the state building are no credit to the state there is also reason in the sentiment that it would be hiding talents under a half bushel to expend several millions of dollars in an out-of-way town, in an out of the way section of the state just because our forefathers chose the spot as the capital. A state capital should be an accessible point, a place of comfort and conveniences, a city calculated in itself to awaken pride in the people, and one which at least one out of a hundred of the inhabitants could with greater frequency than once in something like ten years find pleasure in visiting. Frankfort on the Kentucky is not much nearer to many Kentuckians than Frankfort on the Maine, and barring the enforced interest in what the legislature is doing, or rather how it is doing them, is of no more importance. If there is to be a new capitol let it be placed where it will be a credit to place it,—or don't let it be placed at all.

Just why America is the most prosperous nation on the earth is apparent when wealth and indebtedness are considered. Statistics show that the total wealth of the United States is given at $81,753,000,000, while Great Britain is next with $59,030,000,000, France, Germany and Russia being next in order. This is flattering, but better still are the relative sizes of the national debts of these countries. The United States here occupy the place of honor with a debt of only $1,106,000,000, or 1.4 per cent. of the national wealth. Germany's debt is $3,295,000,000, or 8.1 per cent. of the wealth. The United Kingdom owes $3,530,000,000, or 6 per cent. of the assets. France has issued $6,195,000,000 worth of bonds, equal to 12.8 per cent. of its wealth. Russia's debt is $3,555,000,000, or 11.1 per cent. of the wealth. With wealth and comparatively no debt, this nation's prosperity is but in its infancy. Only calamities not dreamed of as possible could turn the channel of things. With a model government, a Christian people, a spirit of thrift and a patriotism which knows no comparison onward and upward tells it all.

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Clipping from Republican Carrollton, Ky
Date JAN 29 1902

A Change in Voting.

One day last week the Farris bill passed the State Senate by a strict party vote. This bill submits to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment to return to the old viva voce system of voting. It is very likely that in its proper turn this bill will also pass the House and will, then, be ready for submission to the people for ratification. Ever since the Goebel campaign this measure has been talked of by the leaders of the Democratic party. They want to get back to the good old days when the poor man, who rented a little piece of ground and the workingman was under the thumb of the land owner and of the employer.

There never was any doubt about Kentucky being Democratic in those old days, when a man's job depended on how he would vote. Every particle of chance was then eleminated from an election sure enough and a good safe majority was always rolled up. But those days of brow beating and bluffing are past, thank fortune. The Democrats now have to resort to other means to carry the elections. There is too much uncertainty, it takes too much trigger working at present to accomplish their purpose, and so they want to get back to the old time way.

Well it will never come. The majority of the people regardless of party do not want the change, it is only a scheme of the trickster. It takes a majority of all the voters in the State to amend the constitution and we cannot believe that a majority of the voters are in favor of setting the clock back to the before the war way of voting for the benefit of some of the leaders of Democracy.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.
Date JAN 29 1902

Maybe the revival of the Capital removal scheme is due to a desire upon the part of the reuben representatives to see Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., separate himself from $40,000 again, in another effort to prevent the removal; as well as to the further consideration that there isn't enough money in the Treasury to make it profitable to steal it with, and depend on stealing an appropriation for new buildings.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal,
Date JAN 29 1902

CAPITOL

Question Will Bring On a Finish Fight.

REPORT ON HOLLAND BILL.

A BARE MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE FAVORS PASSAGE.

THERE MAY BE A TEST VOTE.

Lexington Is Preparing To Make a Pull For Removal of Seat of Government.

SOME DAY THE BILL WILL PASS.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The fight over the new State Capitol Bill is to be brought up at once and fought out to a finish. At a meeting of the House Committee on State Capitol to-day it was decided by a vote of five to four to report the Holland Bill favorably to the House to-morrow. The minority will make an adverse report at the same time. They will merely report that in their opinion the bill should not pass. The committee stands as follows:

For the bill, Messrs. Holland, of Henry; F. B. Brown, of Union; McDonald, of Louisville; Robinson, of Frankfort, and Reynierson, of Marion.

Against the bill, Messrs. Thompson, of Bourbon; Searcy, of Madison; J. P. Adams and Castner, both Republicans.

There may be a test vote when the bill is reported. It depends upon whether the anti-Capitol members feel that they are strong enough. If they are confident of success they will make a fight to prevent the ordering of the bill to its second reading. If not, they will not oppose the advancement of the bill, but will wait until it comes up for final action. The men who are opposed to the bill give varied reasons for their position, but it is well known that their real opposition is because of the location of the Capitol in Frankfort.

* * *

Lexington To Make a Fight.

Friends of Lexington are preparing to make a fight for the removal of the Capitol.

If the bill is defeated the old fight for capital removal will be opened up in earnest, and every effort will be made to have the question submitted to a vote of the people.

The friends of the Capitol Bill say it will pass the House, and that it will have much easier sailing in the Senate. The tax of two and a half cents on the $100 valuation would amount to twenty-five cents a year for six years to each person having $1,000 of assessed property; $2.50 a year on $10,000 and $25 a year on $100,000. It is claimed that this would not be felt by any one, and that it is the easiest and best way to raise the money, since the State cannot increase its bonded indebtedness. The amount to the property assessment now for State purposes is $713,000,000, which would raise about $1,100,000 in the six years.

* * *

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Clipping from Journal

Frankfort, Ky., Cell:

JAN 29 1902

OPINION

By Col. Taylor on Production and Consumption of High Grade Whiskies.

A High Compliment to Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr. By Chicago Paper.

Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, who returns to-day from an important business trip to Chicago, enjoys a most extensive reputation as a distiller, and is perhaps the best known authority on high grade whiskies any where in America.

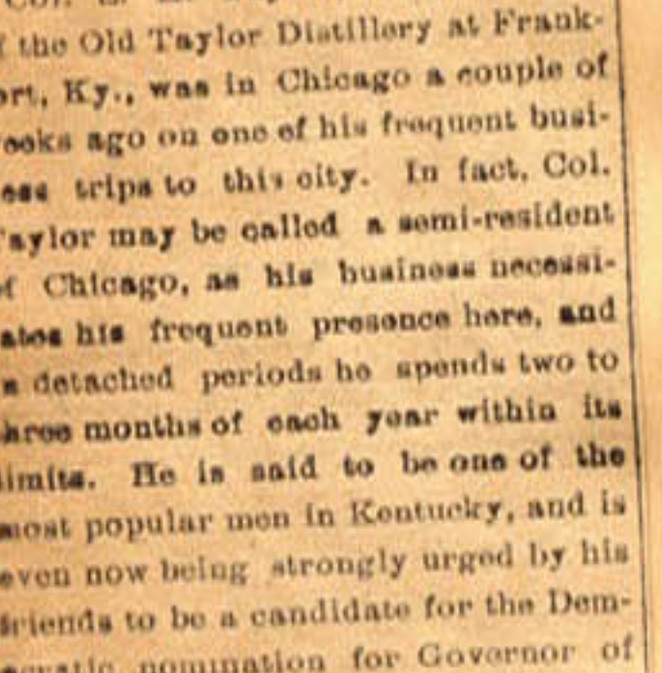
There is perhaps no more famous name in the whiskey world than that of E. H. Taylor, Jr.

He has the distinction of having contributed more than any other man to making Frankfort celebrated as the fine whiskey center of Kentucky.

This has been the result of more than thirty years of mammoth advertising and the strictest adherence to the highest standards.

The following article from the Chicago Chronicle gives some evidence of his reputation abroad:

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., proprietor of the Old Taylor Distillery at Frankfort, Ky., was in Chicago a couple of weeks ago on one of his frequent business trips to this city. In fact, Col. Taylor may be called a semi-resident of Chicago, as his business necessitates his frequent presence here, and in detached periods he spends two to three months of each year within its limits. He is said to be one of the most popular men in Kentucky, and is even now being strongly urged by his friends to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of



the Blue Grass State. In Chicago he has an exceedingly wide range of acquaintances, both business and social, to whom his upright manliness and unfailing courtesy have greatly endeared him.

The "Old Taylor Distillery" of Frankfort has for nearly a quarter of a century been one of the institutions of Kentucky. "No better whiskey is made on earth," is the general verdict of those acquainted with its product. To build up this business and this reputation has been Col. Taylor's life work, and to maintain and deserve this reputation is now his one aim. He is absolutely a master in his business, master of it in its every detail, and gives to it his most minute attention. He uses only the very best selected corn in the manufacture of his whiskey, and it is acknowledged that the corn he uses is better than that used in any mills in the State for the making of bread. This corn is carefully fanned and cleaned twice. No expense is spared, and everything is done to secure perfection that the study and experience of one-quarter of a century could suggest. It is emphatically a connoisseur's whiskey, and is generally used by the high class trade in Chicago, and by those who know it is pronounced the best.

Aside from his standing as a producer of high class whiskey, Colonel Taylor is admitted to have no superior in his judgment concerning production and conditions governing value of whiskey, past, present and future. When here recently he said: "It is undoubtedly true that too much whiskey was made this year (1901), but it is my judgment that the production of Kentucky whiskies for the approaching season of 1902 will not exceed twenty million gallons, in which, if my estimate is correct, this year's overproduction will find an offset, and the market for all ages of Kentucky whiskey, including the 1902's to be made, will be in a healthy condition.

"As to whiskey made prior to 1901 conditions are much stronger and prospects vastly brighter. Any whiskey of quality made prior to 1901 is a purchase, and all good whiskies antedating that year are as good property to buy to-day as there is in the world."

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.

Date FEB 1- 1902

DURBIN AND TAYLOR NOT JEERED

To the Editor of the Commercial Tribune:

In perusing the columns of a Cincinnati morning journal, the writer read an account of Governor Durbin and the Hon. Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky, being jeered at in a parlor car at Hartford City, where they passed through en route for Indianapolis, from Ft. Wayne.

The writer and a friend of his who happened to be in the same coach and are personally acquainted with Governor Durbin and Mr. Taylor, beg to state that such was not the case, there being no demonstration of any kind, as the "Hoosier Yahoos" at the depot were not acquainted with the fact of the party being in that vicinity.

We take this means of acquainting the friends of these two honorable gentlemen, and trust you will publish same and contradict the malicious lie on a much-abused man. Yours,

TWO TRAVELING MEN.

Anderson, Ind., January 30.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Sun
Morganfield, Ky

Date JAN 31 1902

KENTUCKY needs new state buildings, and the people of the old commonwealth desire to see creditable structures erected at the Capital, but when we are deeply in debt is not the time to make the improvements. Taxation is too often made the plaything of fiscal bodies. From the school district to municipality; from the municipality to the county; from the county to the state; from the state to the federal government at Washington, those to whom the interests of the people have been entrusted carelessly and recklessly make appropriations that add to the burdens the people are already bearing. The buildings at Frankfort can be made to serve every purpose a few years longer; if they could not, then the million-dollar appropriation asked for should be made. A state should not refuse to make absolutely essential improvements merely because such would necessitate going in debt, but, as a good business man would do, it should be careful about increasing its indebtedness. If Kentucky is to be represented at the St. Louis Exposition at all, and we believe the people are in favor of an appropriation for that purpose, the appropriation must be made by this legislature. This is something that can not be postponed, but a delay of two years in erecting new public buildings at Frankfort would not seriously affect the state's interests, if, indeed, it affected it at all.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Clipping from BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL

Date FEB 1- 1902

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

Every Department Shows Increase Over Last Year in Number Exhibited

In former years it has been generally accepted as a matter of course among the breeders and live stock men of the country, that the International Live Stock Exposition, would cause to be assembled together a large number of the best Live stock specimens of the country. This year it came rather as a surprise to many people that the International had not deviated from its custom of being bigger and better than ever. Not only was there an increase in number of animals shown, but it was generally conceded that the quality of the exhibits has never been better. An actual barn count of the exhibits reveals the following figures:

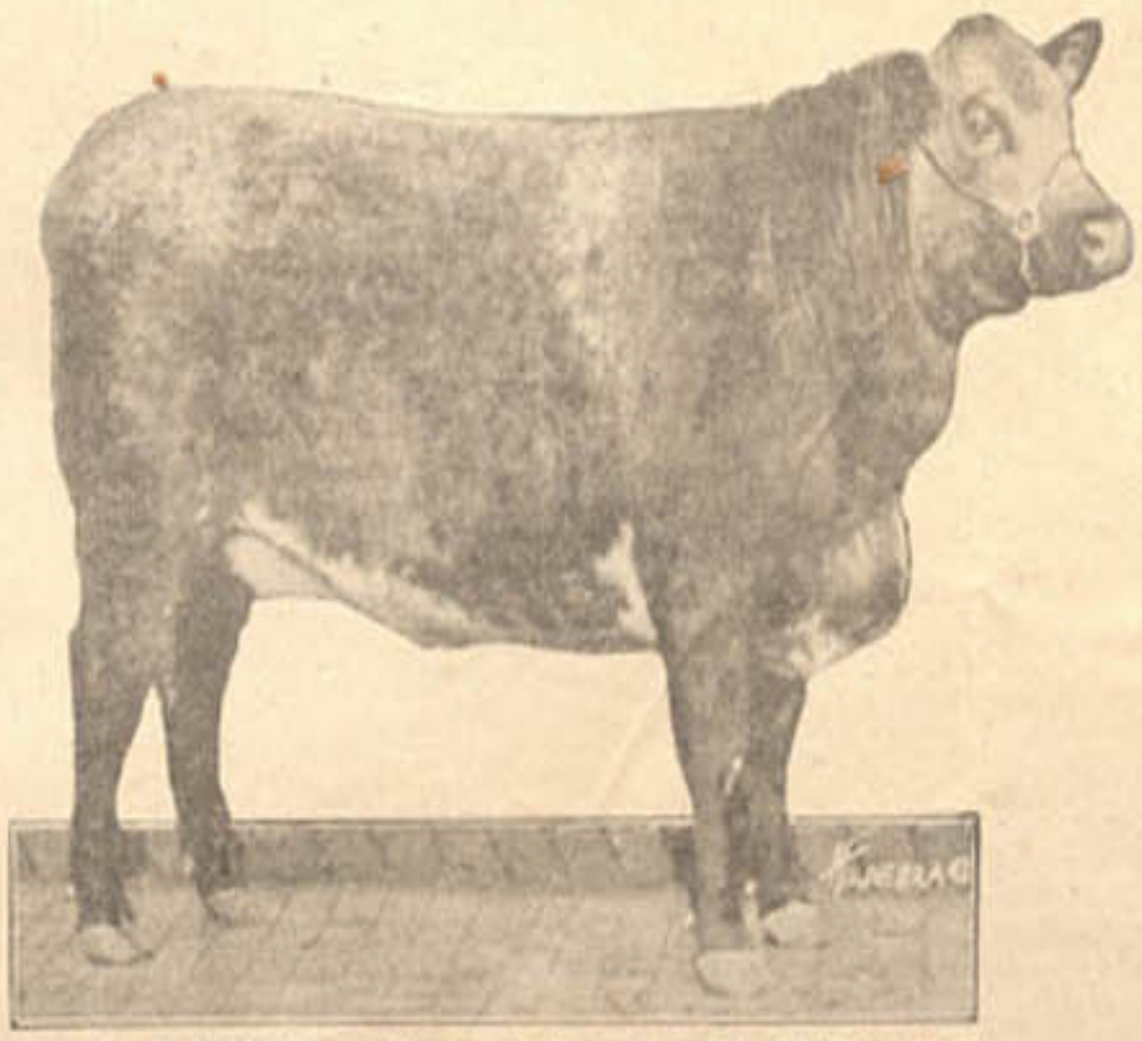
	1920	1921
Cattle	2,137	2,194
Hogs	836	1,260
Horses (light and heavy)	699	706
Sheep	817	1,047

The attendance at the show was apparently as large as ever, the seats in the pavilion being well filled during the hours that judging was in progress. The show undoubtedly filled an important function as a confidence builder. Many a breeder and stockman returned from the show inspired to further effort in the interests of better live stock and with renewed confidence that in the future there will be ample reward for those who are able to bring about improvement in the breeds of live stock.

From the standpoint of quality, the show was fully the equal of any show held in recent years. This was especially true of the beef cattle, carload lots, sheep and swine shows. The horse business has been suffering from the competition offered by tracks and tractors and was not as large as shows held in years before the period of depression set in. Judged from the standpoint of recent years, however, the show of drafters was an unqualified success. It is doubtful if there has ever been more interest displayed in the judging of the horse classes than this year.

The collegiate judging contest opened the week of the big show. The team from Ohio State College was declared the winner after a close contest in which the team from the Ontario Agricultural College of Canada was a close second. Prof. Kays, of the Ohio college, deserves credit for turning out the winning team. The Ohio team placed first in the placing of sheep and horses, Pennsylvania first in hogs, and Missouri first in cattle. The high student of the contest was F. W. Walsh, of the Ontario team. The placing of the teams was as follows: First, Ohio, 4,173; second, Ontario, 4,146; Oklahoma, 4,116; Purdue, 4,009; Kansas, 4,009; Nebraska, 3,973; Pennsylvania, 3,970; Missouri, 3,902; Washington, 3,883; Iowa, 3,879; Wisconsin, 3,862; Minnesota, 3,861; Kentucky, 3,859; Texas, 3,858; Colorado, 3,835; North Dakota, 3,829; Michigan, 3,794; McDonald, 3,741; Manitoba, 3,626; West Virginia, 3,615; and Syracuse, 3,206.

Many complimentary remarks were made concerning the United States Department of Agriculture special live stock exhibit which occupied one of the main halls. This exhibit was made up of eleven booths and three exhibits with live animals. The exhibit was strictly educational and designed to further the interests of the live stock breeder. A booth showing the relative meat consumption per capita for the period before and after the war should help to relieve the situation as it relates to the producer of live stock for market. Before the war the per capita meat consumption was 155 pounds annually. At the present time it is only 142 pounds annually. If every person will eat one pound and one ounce more per month, meat consumption will go back to normal and help provide a market for the present excess corn in the country.



Lula Mayflower, the Grand Champion of the Fat Stock Show.

An exhibit entitled "Pigs vs. Pigs" was well arranged and could leave no doubt in the observer's mind as to the lesson it was intended to convey. Three pens of hogs were included in the exhibit, the first containing pigs infected with round worm. The average gain made by the pigs of this pen was 38.5 pounds. The second pen contained pigs free from round worm and under the same conditions and feeding as the first pen made an average gain of 53.7 pounds. The third pen contained pigs showing the early symptoms of infection. The chart accompanying the pens showed the life cycle of the worm and told how to combat the infection.

A reproduction of an Egyptian drawing made in rock, showing a fat bullock going to market, was an important innovation in methods usually used to emphasize the importance of using pure-bred sires. The Egyptian animal bred by the ancient peoples of centuries ago appeared to be lower set, more blocky, of better beef type than many animals in use as sires in the corn belt today. And this despite the fact that our live stock producers have the advantage of the work of constructive breeders the world over.

A booth showing the advantages to the breeder of putting his herd in the tuberculosis free class created considerable interest. It explained the department plan of founding accredited herds of cattle free from tuberculosis, and explained how this can be accomplished with a minimum of expense thru a system of indemnity for cattle found to be infected.

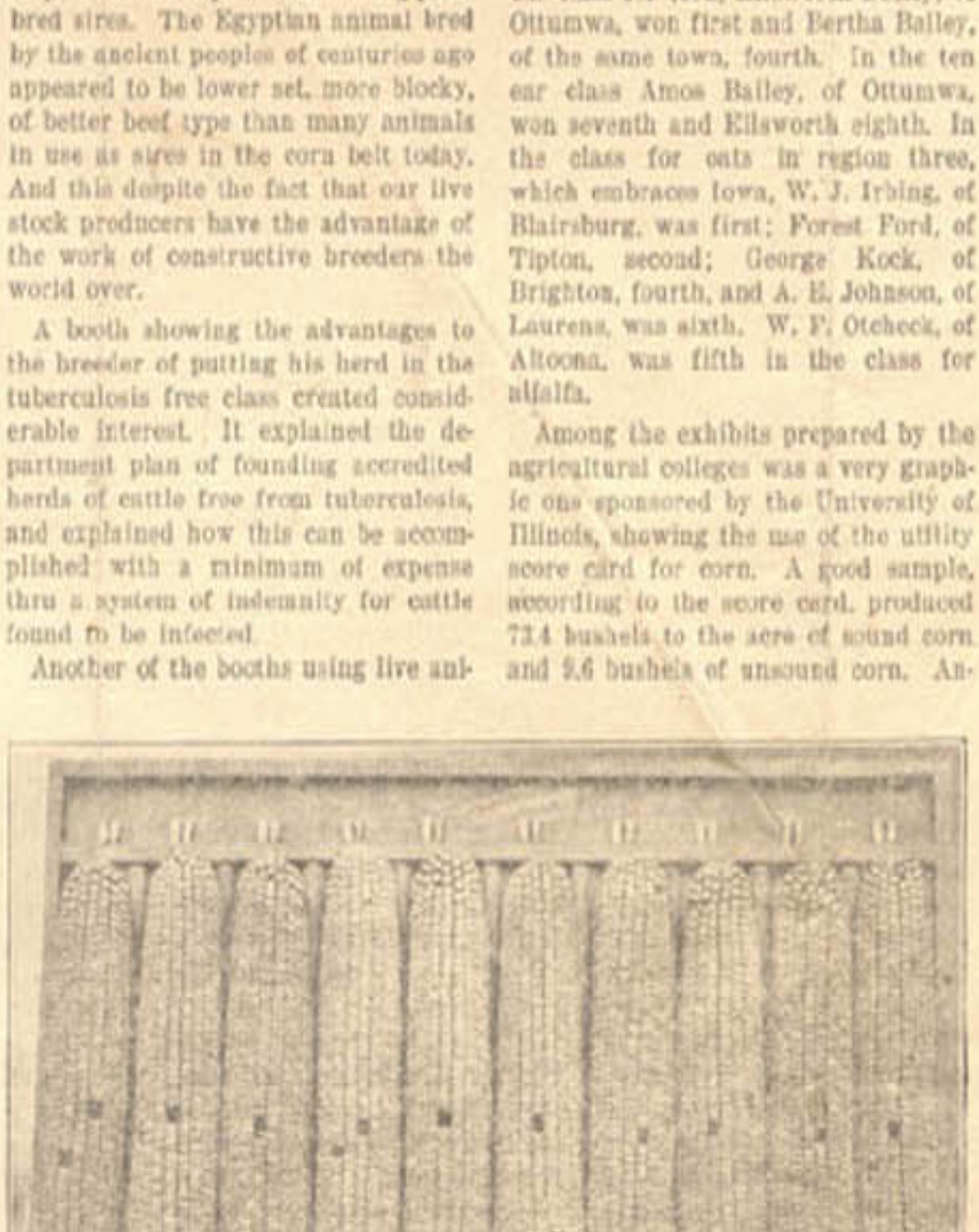
Another of the booths using live animals to bring out the lesson to be taught was that featuring corn belt beef production. Two steers were shown, the first the average feeder steer, and the second the average steer as finished and ready for market. Between the two is shown the actual amount of feed necessary to finish the steer. The booth explains the advisability of shipping grain in the form of beef rather than as grain.

Altho the International Hay and Grain Show is of comparatively recent origin, it has reached a position of real importance in the grain growing industry. Notable specimens of the grain breeders' handiwork were shown. The sweepstakes ten ear sample of corn was shown by J. W. Workman, of Maxwell, Illinois, while the grand champion ear was shown by Ed A. Lux, of Waldron, Indiana.

Iowa grain growers won high positions in the classes and regions in which they competed. In the single ear class for corn, Ellsworth Bailey, of Ottumwa, won first and Bertha Bailey, of the same town, fourth. In the ten ear class Amos Bailey, of Ottumwa, won seventh and Ellsworth eighth. In the class for oats in region three, which embraces Iowa, W. J. Irbing, of Blairsburg, was first; Forest Ford, of Tipton, second; George Kock, of Brighton, fourth, and A. E. Johnson, of Laurens, was sixth. W. F. Otcheck, of Altoona, was fifth in the class for alfalfa.

Among the exhibits prepared by the agricultural colleges was a very graphic one sponsored by the University of Illinois, showing the use of the utility score card for corn. A good sample, according to the score card, produced 73.4 bushels to the acre of sound corn and 9.6 bushels of unsound corn. Another sample graded as poor according to the score card produced 46.2 bushels of marketable corn and 18.9 bushels unsound corn. The good sample was of the long type usually considered unattractive in appearance, while the poor sample was of the more symmetrical type usually considered more acceptable as show corn.

Mention of the International would not be complete without some consideration of the part taken in it by the boys and girls. A delegation of 550 boys and girls from thirty states, representing the winners of the various state contests viewed the show and gave demonstrations of the various activities engaged in by the club workers. A program lasting the entire week was enjoyed, including a monster meeting at which Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace addressed them.



The Sweepstakes Ten Ears of Corn, Shown by J. W. Workman, Maxwell, Ill.

The Fat Cattle Show

A large number of good bullocks of all breeds were shown in the fat cattle classes. This was especially true of the calf classes, which were considered better than the classes for older steers. Larchmont Stamp, the champion Shorthorn steer, was shown by Charles and Walter Denby, of Carlinville, Ill. He was the winner of the senior yearling class. This was a good steer and a real contender for championship honors. The Shorthorn steer herd award was won by the University of Minnesota, with Iowa State College second.

The champion Hereford steer was Woodford Marvel, shown by E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky. The Hereford steer classes were well filled with good beefy animals. The senior calf Dauntler, shown by James Price, of Onalaska, Wis., was an uncommonly good one and later worked up to reserve to the grand champion of the show.

The Aberdeen Angus steer show was largely a college exhibit. Iowa State College, of Ames, Iowa, showed an outstanding steer, Ace of Spades, to first place in the senior yearling class. The University of California showed the grand champion Angus steer, California Standard, winner of the senior calf class. The same institution won the junior calf class.

A number of breeders and colleges showed Red Polled steers. An Iowa breeder, Adolph Arp, of Eldridge, showed the champion steer, the winner of the senior yearling class. But two classes of fat Polled Shorthorns were shown. Willett Downey, of Aledo, Ill., showed the champion Polled Shorthorn steer.

The University of Nebraska showed the grand champion Galloway steer, Pride of All. Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Frantz & Sons also exhibited steers of this breed.

With the advent of the classes for grades and cross-breds, the spectators had their first chance to see the foreign judge, Mr. William Watson, of Balcairn, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, at work. His judgment in placing the ribbons was generally acceptable. A heifer, Lula Mayflower, shown by the University of California, won the senior yearling class, and marched on thru to the grand championship of the show. In the contest between steers of the same age, she defeated the Shorthorn entry, Larchmont Stamp, and tidily vanquished the good Hereford calf, Dauntler, a notable specimen.

Lula Mayflower is the first heifer ever to win the international fat stock show. She is the result of a Shorthorn-Angus cross, her sire being a pure-bred Shorthorn and her dam a pure-bred Angus. Her dam is a descendant of the original Aberdeen Angus cow purchased by the University. She was a daughter of Oakville Quiet Lad, and came from the Congdon & Battles herd.

The grand champion heifer was raised as an ordinary calf and run with the beef herd without a nurse cow. Last September she was taken up and put on a ration of two parts of rolled oats, two parts of rolled barley, and one of bran. Every evening she was given cooked feed, with molasses, and during the last of the feeding period stock beets. The last four weeks a little linseed meal was used. She never had any corn. The fitting period was ninety days.

Al Pfaelzer bid off the grand champion heifer at $1.10 per pound, when she was put on the auction block. Pfaelzer was buying for Siebold Bros., of Cleveland, Ohio. As the heifer weighed over 1,500 pounds, she sold for over $1,650.

FAT SHORTHORNS.

Senior yearlings—First, Chas. & Walter Denby, Carlinville, Ill., on Larchmont Stamp; 2, Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill., on Haylands Fashion; 3, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, on Mystic Calculator; 4, Iowa State College, Ames, on Calnford Chief; 5, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, on Maxhall Emerald.

Junior yearlings—First, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, on Blushing Blend;

(Continued on page 20)

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Date FEB 1 1902

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., January 31.—Frankfort is to make a determined effort to pull the capitol appropriation bill out of the fire. Leading property owners of the city have organized to work systematically for the success of the bill, and if vigorous work can bring back the conditions which existed when the Legislature met, there is believed to be still a hope that the measure may become a law this session.

It is with much difficulty that a proper organization has been made in Frankfort in support of the bill. The simple fact is that Frankfort has been long suffering in this particular. Ever since the war measures to remove the capital from Frankfort have bobbed up at intervals. Many of them have been inspired merely by political exigencies and have been neither expected nor intended to pass. In the present situation there is at least one advantage. The capitol appropriation bill was introduced in good faith and with the simple purpose of procuring the erection of the new Statehouse which is so badly needed.

In the majority and minority committee reports there is no political buncombe. The minority report favoring the submission to popular vote of the question of location of the seat of government threatens Frankfort, it is true, and at the present moment it appears that a majority of the members of the House are in favor of the minority report, but it does not follow that its adoption would mean the loss of the capital to Frankfort. Since the Republicans have inaugurated the movement to take the capital away from Frankfort it is reasonable to suppose that the Democrats will be more strongly impelled to keep the capital where it is.

Louisville, according to Louisville members, does not want the capital. Lexington alone would seriously enter into competition with Frankfort in case the matter were to be settled by popular vote, and in that event it is probable that all of Louisville's influence would be exerted toward retaining Frankfort as the seat of government. However, the effort which Frankfort is now making is to elude altogether the question of location and get an appropriation bill through this session.

In previous dispatches to THE ENQUIRER it has been indicated that the temper of the Legislature, at first distinctly favorable to such a measure, has, as the result of the secret operations of the committee, undergone a change. That still seems to be the fact, and it apears probable that even the most systematic effort is likely to fail of securing the passage of the Holland bill in the House. The Frankfort people, however, are not discouraged, and next week will begin a vigorous campaign in support of the measure.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
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Clipping from Bowling Green, Ky., Times Courier

Date FEB 1 1902

THE Kentucky Legislature should specifically furnish conditions precedent to any appropriation for a State Capitol building. The first should be the establisment of a site clearly and indisputedly fixed. The second should be a statement of fixed amount necessary to construct a building, not extravagant in plan, but sufficient in size to accommodate the purposes for which it is to be used, and so condition the appropriation as to have no second appeal for money to finish it. Unless these conditions are satisfactorily arranged, not a dollar should be appropriated.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from Lexington, Ky., Leader:

Date FEB 2 1902

ENDORSES LEXINGTON

The Jackson Hustler indorses the measure now before the Kentucky Legislature to move the Capital from Frankfort and is a warm advocate of Lexington's claims for the site. The Hustler says:

* * * * *

Representative Ed Parker, of Laurel county, introduced in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature a bill to provide for a constitutional amendment to place the State Capital at Lexington instead of Frankfort, the amendment to be submitted to a vote of the people of the State. The question of the removal of the Capital from Frankfort to some other point comes in the wake of the bill introduced to provide the State with a new Capitol building.

There has for a long time been a vigorous sentiment in the State favoring the removal of the Capital from its present location to a point with superior advantages, and now that the question of a new building is in evidence this sentiment is augmented by additional strength. The proposition to erect a modern Capitol in Frankfort instead of in a more suitable place is clearly the very height of absurdity. We think that Lexington with its modern and costly public buildings, that would be strikingly harmonious with a Capitol such as the State would build, its superior facilities for transportation and numerous other advantages that might be cited, is the natural and logical location for a new Capitol, and, in common with a large element, we favor that city as the seat of government for the reasons named.

To build a handsome and modern Capitol in Frankfort would be like sticking a beautiful diamond in a dirty shirt, and Kentuckians cannot afford to perpetrate such an absurdity in this enlightened and progressive age.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
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Clipping from MIDWAY, KY., CLIPPER

Date FEB 6 1902

The Capitol building bill introduced into the house will doubtless have a hard row to travel before passing. The salary graft attached to it is enough to sink it into merited oblivion. We ought undoubtedly to have a new Capital building, but the bill to accomplish this result should be free from any such robbery as proposed in the one now pending. Under this bill salaries amounting to over $10,000 a year are provided for. With a number of politicians receiving such a fat thing the building would be in course of construction for twenty years.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Clipping from Danville, Ky., Advocate

Date FEB 5 1902

WHAT a pity it is that the irrepressible solons and newspapers who take upon themselves the ever-recurring task of agitating the question of removing the capital from Frankfort cannot be induced to keep mum while the Legislature is in session. At least nine-tenths of the people of the Commonwealth have long since become resigned to the fact that it's going to remain where it is, and what they most desire is a new *Capitol* and not a new *Capital*, and this hoary chestnut of "removal" has long been one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of legislation that would result in giving Frankfort and Kentucky a building commensurate with what they both need and need badly. Frankfort is a good enough place, and no doubt ample room can be found there between the hills on which to erect a building that is likely enough to consume any amount that may be appropriated for the purpose by this present or any other gathering of "reecord"-makers for "economy." And then, besides, think what would become of Frankfort if it wasn't for the drift-wood and the Legislature!

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Hamesville Plaindealer Ky

Date FEB 6 1902

The Legislature should by all means make a suitable appropriation for a Capitol building, but the people should be allowed to name the site. Of course, Frankfort would have the advantage over any other place in an election, for several reasons—historic associations, penitentiary buildings, etc., but many years ago in trying to assist in inaugurating Gov. Hawes, from the tumult, noise and general cutting up and the manifest objection of the Yankees, we were convinced that there was nothing sacred about the place then, and have seen or heard nothing that has changed our opinion, and if the people saw fit to select another locality for the Capital, the penitentiary could remain, and the old Capitol building made an annex to that institution, or from what we have heard about the place, the whole outfit might be walled in, and a one horse wagon would hold all the families that should be allowed to move out and be at liberty.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from Cincinnati Post.

Date FEB 4th 1902

REPUBLICANS TALK OF THE FARRIS BILL

Senator Cox, of Maysville, Says It Will Not Win.

He Claims That the Vote of Taylor in the Senate for the Measure Killed the New Capitol Bill.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 4.—State Senator Wm. H. Cox, of Maysville, a Republican leader, says the Farris bill, knocking out the secret ballot and substituting the viva voce system of elections will not win. "The Democrats are afraid of it," he added.

"Senator Farris told me he didn't care about it, but he introduced the bill on the request of some constituents. The Legislature will adopt the bill, but the people will never ratify the constitutional amendment; they will not be willing to take that backward step.

Says Capitol Bill Is Dead.

"But the Farris bill did one thing; it killed the chances of a new capitol building by order of this General Assembly. When Senator Taylor, of Frankfort, stepped into the chamber and cast the twenty-third vote for the bill, making the necessary three-fifths, he lost 37 Republican votes for his capitol bill. We were for a bill providing for a new capitol building at once. Now I think Representative Worthington, of Greenup County, and myself are the only Republicans out of 39, who will support the capitol bill. I am not stuck on our Australian ballot law as it is, but it is even far superior to the old viva voce system.

Cox Hits at the Senators.

"A voter did not know under that plan when the election clerk was properly recording his suffrage. If Senator Blackburn and Senator-elect McCreary had kept hand off we would have had a good election law in Kentucky. A proper law had been agreed upon. They dropped into Frankfort, and the jig was up for that. They wanted to give the Sheriffs the power in elections, so they could have 85 Sheriffs to control to our 34.

"I favor an election system that gives the political parties the authority to supply the ballots through their precinct workers instead of through the election clerks."

Calls It Backward Step.

Senator Kirk, of Johnson County, Senate Republican leader, declares that he is opposed to the Farris bill. "It is a backward step," he said. "I was on the committee that reported the bill. The first time we met, two of the Democrats on the committee and myself voted against it, and one Democrat for it. A week later we met, but all three of the Democrats were then for it."

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Clipping from Harrodsburg Ky Sayings

Date FEB 6th 1902

He Favors Lexington.

Hon. J. J. C. Bond, our representative, dropped in to see us Saturday and added his name to our list. He favors removing the capital from Frankfort to Lexington and will vote for an appropriation for a new state building. In his opinion, however, Frankfort will remain the seat of government because of the great rivalry between Louisville and Lexington, either of which would rather it stay where it is than for the other to get it. He says that a committe is at work on a law that provides that a tax of $1 be placed on each dog. The revenue thus raised is to be placed in the hands of an official in each county and when proof is produced by any one that his sheep have been killed or injured by dogs, the damage is to be paid out of this fund. It will, he says, be difficult to pass, for many of the members don't know how it will be received by their constituents.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Date FEB 8- 1902

A Subterfuge Suspected.

Frankfort is indignantly positive that the Lexington invitation to the Legislature for Tuesday's jaunt is a subterfuge.

The Capitol appropriation bill comes up for consideration on Wednesday. On that day the legislators will have returned fresh from their Lexington trip. It is feared that they will be less disposed at that time than at any other to consider Frankfort favorably if they are, to tell the whole truth, in a condition to consider anything.

More and more it appears that the same old fight between Lexington and Frankfort is once more to mar a promising situation as concerns a capitol bill, and the next Legislature will be doomed to meet in the present tumble-down structures of state. Should this unpleasant result come to pass it will prove a bitter disappointment to all of Frankfort, and especially to Senator E. H. Taylor, whose efforts to secure the passage of the appropriation bill have been untiring and unselfish.

For the St. Louis Fair.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date FEB 8th 1902

THE NEW CAPITOL AT FRANKFORT.

Editor Evening Post:

Now that we are about to have a new Capitol building, after waiting all these years, permit a citizen interested in the above to give expression to a few thoughts.

First—I do sincerely hope, as the plan matures to give the State a new building which she has so long needed, that there will be no junketing committees, at the expense of us already burdened taxpayers, going to this city and that, asking, like a lot of mendicants, how much will you give, and you, and you, if we give you the capital? That has been done ad nauseum by Legislatures happily past and gone. Would that their memory and words could be blotted out forever and aye. Let the Legislature of this grand old State of Kentucky decide at once to give us a new Capitol building, then fix on the place after mature deliberation, and levy a special tax, go to work and erect a building commensurate with our wants and that will be an honor to the State. To act otherwise will be disgraceful in the extreme.

Second—If Frankfort is chosen, although "you have to swim a river and go through a hole in the ground to get there," she has a beautiful site for the grand building that the State in her majesty and power ought to erect, immediately back of the present old, shackling pretense of a State House. It is on the top of that magnificent old hill, almost a mountain, just north of the present. It down and make it so, then terrace the in down and make it so, then terrace the south and east side of the hill and build a splendid roadway that any carriage can go to the top in a trot. If a fine Capitol building is erected up there, it can be seen miles and miles away, and the scenery from that eminence will be incomparably superior to any site in Kentucky or any other State. That wonderful old cemetery, where so many of our great and distinguished men, Governors, statesmen, warriors, artists and poets lie dreaming the last restful dream of life, and the winding river sparkling in the sunlight, and the unequaled vista south and east, can be seen and enjoyed. All the south front of that site could be terraced and made to bloom like the roses of Sharon.

Third—I do hope the new Capitol building will be disposed of in a dignified and patriotic way as becomes the representatives of a State whose superior does not exist in all the galaxy of our great and grand Commonwealth, and that it will be erected on that mountain top if Frankfort is chosen. What do you and your readers think about it? Let's hear from you and them, Mr. Editor.

ANNANDALE.

Parkland, Ky., Feb. 4, 1902.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL.

Date FEB 10 1902

An intelligent gentlemen who has looked on at the Legislature says there is going to be no charges of extravagance brought against that body during this session. He says the disposition is to be exceedingly careful about wasting the public's money. He seemed very doubtful as to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis receiving more than a small appropriation if indeed it received anything. He does not believe the capital appropriation bill would receive any favor at the hands of the present Legislature.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Frankfort, Ky., Gen'l.
FEB 8- 1902

Date
FEB 8. 1902

SAFE

MAJORITY FOR THE BILL.

Friends of Capital Appropriation Measure Say Its Passage is Assured.

Canvass of Both Houses Shows a Good Majority For It.

Bill Day in House Adds Many New Bills to The Calendar.

A VERY DULL SESSION.

The fight for the Capitol appropriation bill promises to overshadow everything else from now till next Wednesday, when the bill is set down as a special order in the House. Advocates of the bill are now more confident that the bill will pass than they have been since the Legislature convened. They say that while the vote in the House will be close, the majority for the bill is safe. The sessions in both houses yesterday were dull, and almost devoid of interest. New bills were as follows:

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Clipping from
Danville, Ky., Advocate

FEB 10 1902

Date

WONDER if the time will ever come when that antiquated barn known as the State Capitol and that other structure, the Governor's "Mansion," recently aptly designated as "an aggregation of ancient sheds," will give place to something that Kentuckians will not be ashamed to own and which will suffer nothing by comparison with the modern buildings for such purposes erected by more progressive States, no more able in point of wealth and population to possess them than is Kentucky? Here's hoping that the present assembly of solons, when they get through with the introduction of cross-roads and cigarette bills, will take a step in the right direction and give the old Commonwealth something she has so long sadly needed, even if they are overtowered and hid from view by the everlasting hills surrounding Frankfort.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Post.
FEB 13 1902

Date

BRINGS UP A NEW SUBJECT.

Question of Capitol Removal Will Be Discussed by the Board of Trade.

The open meeting of the Board of Trade, to be held next Saturday morning, will discuss several measures of importance now before the Legislature, which were not taken up at the last meeting. The matter of the Capitol removal, which was broached in the Legislature after the meeting was called, was not considered as one of the subjects to be taken up, but will probably be given some attention. There is a great deal of interest in the subject on Main street, and it seems to be the opinion of many that the Board of Trade should give an expression on the question.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date
FEB 14 1902

THE STATE CAPITAL.

As citizens of the State, the people of Louisville desire to see erected at the capital public buildings for which there will be no necessity to make any apologies.

Louisville desires to have the State itself determine the location of the capital. A mere agitation for removal will accomplish no good; it simply delays a great public improvement.

There are very many reasons why, as an original proposition, the capital should be at Louisville.

But it is not an original proposition, and Frankfort has many claims to special consideration at this time. The fight was fought out in the Constitutional Convention, and was then considered closed once for all.

Lexington is a prosperous city, but Lexington has now two great public institutions, asking each year for more money, the University and the Houses of Reform. Frankfort is neglected, and, waiting for the State to act, Frankfort has wasted her opportunities.

The bill which Wednesday passed the House means really an indefinite postponement of the whole matter. If there is to be a removal, we think the State would decide by a large majority for Louisville. But the wisdom of a removal has not been demonstrated, and we do not believe the wisdom of a removal to Lexington can be demonstrated. Louisville does not care to take any part in the agitation. It does not wish to press its claims. Its doors are open, and it would donate Central Park and a million dollars if the State wished to fix the capital here. But it will with entire satisfaction see an appropriation of one or two millions for proper buildings at Frankfort.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.

Date FEB 14 1902

The Capital Situation.

Frankfort recognizes the fact that the retention of the capital in this city now depends solely on the attitude of Louisville. If the metropolis of the state, with its big representation in the Legislature and the ability to bring powerful influences to bear on the body, shall decide to take advantage of the situation which makes it entirely possible for Louisville now to secure the capital, the thing is done. In that event nothing can prevent the Barton bill from passing the Senate without amendment. It was therefore with feelings akin to panic that the Frankfort people heard the House this morning accept an invitation to visit Louisville in a body on February 21 as guests of the Louisville Commercial Club.

This, coupled with the fact that a dispatch in THE ENQUIRER to-day announced that the Louisville Commercial Club had had a special meeting to discuss ways and means to secure the removal of the capital to Louisville, convinced Frankfort people that Louisville was already in the field. However, Mr. Dalton, President of the club, who was present to deliver the invitation to the Legislature, said that the question of capital removal had not been considered when the club had voted to extend the invitation. "I can repeat frankly," said he, "what I have frequently said, Louisville has not been after the capital. As far as I know, Louisville does not want it. We had nothing to do with the framing or the introduction of the Barton bill. But I feel compelled to add this: If the Barton bill passes the Senate Louisville will make an effort in dead earnest to get the capital, and if we do that we will win."

This afternoon a committee of Frankfort citizens waited on Mr. Dalton and urged him to prove Louisville's good faith in the matter by requesting the two Louisville Senators to oppose the passage of the Barton bill. Mr. Dalton subsequently announced that he had heard from both of the Louisville Senators, and that he believed they would vote against the Barton bill.

Chairman Lindsay, of the committee of Frankfort citizens, which was originally organized to secure the passage of the capital appropriation bill, and which is now engaged in the effort to prevent the capital from being removed, said to-day: "We cannot understand what Lexington people mean by supporting the Barton bill. It certainly can be of no benefit to them. It will never result in the removal of the capital to Lexington. If Frankfort has to lose the capital we will make certain that Lexington doesn't get it. If the thing comes to a vote where Frankfort will have no chance to win we'll send the capital to Louisville, sure."

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Covington, Ky., Commonwealth

Date FEB 14 1902

[illegible] two or three years.

Louisville always comes to the aid of Frankfort when it comes to a removal of the State Capital. Barton's bill to submit the question of removal to Louisville or Lexington to the people in 1903, puts a crimp in the one million dollar appropriation to erect new State buildings at Frankfort. As to removal Louisville is against all propositions of that kind unless the Falls City is the place selected.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from
Lexington, Ky:, Leader:
Date Feb. 13-1902

FRANKFORT

HEART-BROKEN

Over the Prospect of Losing the Capital, A Contingency She Had Not Regarded as Even Remotely Possible.

BLAMES IT ON THE REPUBLICANS

[Special to the LEADER.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 13.—Frankfort is heartbroken over the adoption of the Barton amendment to the Parker bill to remove the Capital and absolutely refuses to be consoled. It of course hopes for the defeat of the bill in the Senate, but recognizes that the chances are largely in favor of its passage by the Upper House, when it becomes a law without the signature of the Governor.

Frankfort people pretend to see a Republican scheme in the removal agitation, simply because the bill which opened the floodgates of antagonism to the Capital City was offered and vigorously championed by Representative Ed Parker, a gallant mountain Republican, and because Representative W. T. Stafford, of Johnson county, made an eloquent speech in favor of submitting the question to a vote of the people. They seem to overlook the fact that former Lieutenant Governor W. J. Worthington and Col. David G. Colson, two of the most eminent Republicans in the General Assembly, made two of the most telling speeches in support of Frankfort's claims. It is true that the great majority of Republicans members voted for the Parker-Barton bill, but they were influenced by geographical rather than political considerations.

The bill will require a three-fifths vote in the Senate, 23 out of 38 votes being needed, and receiving these it becomes a law. The situation will then be as follows:

At the November election in 1903 the people will vote on the question of adopting the constitutional amendment contained in the bill. This amendment merely permits the question of Capital location to be submitted at a succeeding election, and if the amendment is adopted in 1903 an election will have to be held in 1905 to determine whether Lexington, Frankfort or Louisville shall be the Capital.

If the Senate passes the Parker-Barton bill it is believed that both Houses will follow it up with the passage of a bill raising by some means or other the necessary funds for the erection of a new State Capitol, but providing that the money shall remain intact until the people at the election in 1905 say whether the new building shall be erected in Frankfort, Lexington o Louisville.

Frankfort realizes that it is face to face with the proposition of having submitted to a vote of the whole people the question of removing the seat of State government to Lexington or Louisville. Until the vote was taken in the House few people here or elsewnere dreamed that there was any probability of the passage of such a measure.

Not only has the House passed the Removal Bill, but inquiry develops the fact that there is a strong undercurrent in the Senate favorable to it.

The fight there will be fierce, as Lexington has some determined champions, and since Louisville was included in the proposition some of the Senators in the vicinity of that city have taken an unexpected interest.

Senator Charles Carroll, of Bullitt county, said last night that he had been opposed to taking up the removal question, but since the House had passed a bill embracing that proposition he was rather inclined now to end this fight that has been drawn out through so many years by letting it go to the people again for final arbitrament.

A despondent Frankforter said last night:

"The plan to remove the capital is a Republican measure, and yet not one of the Democratic officials of the State House square stood by us, with the one exception of the Governor."

Incidentally Governor Beckham, when he met Assistant Adjutant General Haley in the Capitol Hotel last night, jokingly advised that official to assemble the army in light marching order, preparatory to moving to the new seat of government.

Colonel E. H. Taylor, the Franklin county Senator, who has labored untiringly for the appropriation, has now abandoned that line of effort and is arranging to secure a hearing in the Senate of ex-Chief Justice Hazelrigg, who, through his connection with the fight in the Constitutional Convention and the succeeding Legislature, when the capital location was supposed to have been settled once for all, will be able to explain fully the difficulties in the way of capital removal.

Truly Frankfort's high hopes have fallen. Instead of getting a new capitol, the best she can look forward to for the present is to keep the old one, and this can be accomplished only by the arrangement which will leave the painful subject open and the fight unfinished for further Legislatures to take up.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Clipping from
(Ky.) Commercial.
Date
FEB 13 1902 FEB 13

LOUISVILLE

One of the Cities That Would Like to Be Permanently the State Capital

THE MEASURE PASSED BY ONE VOTE

Little Likelihood That Mr. Parker's Bill Will Be Passed by the Senate

(Staff Correspondence.)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—Mr. Parker's bill, amended by Mr. Barton so as to include Lexington, Louisville and Frankfort in a proposed amendment to the constitution seeking to locate for all time the capital of the state at one of these cities, passed the house today by the margin of one vote. The constitution requires a three-fifths vote for amendments. The measure was given 61 voes for it and 36 against it. All of the Republicans save Col. D. G. Colson and W. J. Worthington, voted for the measure. The Holland bill providing for an appropriation for a new capitol at Frankfort was recommitted to the committee on state capitol.

The entire session of the house from 11:30 to 2:35 was given over to the discussion of the capital question. For the first time during the session the wings of the orators were freed and the statesmen soared in their tributes to the "grand old Commonwealth." The galleries were packed with ladies and prominent citizens of the state and even the floor of the house was enlivened by the presence of many ladies. Mr. Colson and Mr. Worthington, Republicans, spoke against the proposed amendment, and urged that the capital remain at Frankfort. Mr. Worthington's claims were on sentimental grounds, while Mr. Colson urged that the state was pledged to retain the capital at Frankfort. Mr. Stafford and Mr. Parker, Republicans, spoke for the amendments. Mr. Drewry, Mr. Wells and Mr. Holland spoke against the amendment, and Mr. Barton and Mr. Wyatt defended. Mr. Wyatt made a hit in his speech, in which he said he was a "farmer, a clod-hopping farmer, and not an agriculturist. "I have pulled a bell cord over an antiquated mule, and am, therefore, prepared to speak for the common people, and oppose an appropriation for a capitol."

The action of the house has created no little feeling, especially among Frankfort people, who did not believe it possible for the opposition to get 60 votes for Parker's amendment, and the only hope of the Frankfort supporters now lies in the senate, to which body the bill go at once. At this time it seems doubtful if the Parker bill will pass the senate, as it will require 22 votes there.

The result of the vote of the house will be that a bill will be prepared providing for the accumulation of a fund for the purpose of building a state capitol, the location to be fixed by a vote of the people. It is thought that such a bill can be passed in the house and may find favor in the senate.

The Fray Begins.

The house was in order at 11:40 and Rev. Arnold offered a devout prayer for the imposition of Divine wisdom in the consideration of th ecapital question.

The usual motion for dispensing with reading of the journal was made by Mr. Letterle and to this Mr. Barton objected and asked for a roll-call. It was claimed by the friends of Mr. Parker's bill to remove the capital that the journal had been shifted in such a way as to put the Holland bill in the special orders ahead of the Parker bill. The Parker men won and the journal was read.

The journal was found all right and house bill 262 (Parker) was taken up. Mr. Barton offered a substitute providing that instead of including Lexington alone, as did the Parker measure, Louisville and Frankfort shall be included in a bill to amend the constitution on a vote of the people. Mr. Parker objected to the substitute on the ground that by including the three cities, it would be impossible to get a majority of the popular vote for any one of the cities. Mr. Barton denied that the object of his substitute was to defeat the Parker bill. He urged that the people should be allowed to determine the location of the capital. He explained that his bill provided that the people should first vote on the question of whether or not they wanted a change and in the event they voted in favor of a change, should then be allowed to determine its location. Mr. Barton opposed the appropriation on which point he said: "When we came to the legislature on January 1 there was a deficit of $100,000. Claims from all parts of the state were held up until after the first of the year and I believe now that the deficit is at least $150,000. Under these conditions, I do not feel like appropriating anything for any purpose."

Former Lieut. Gov. Worthington.

W. T. Worthington, Republican member from Greenup county, defended the claims of Frankfort in a speech filled with sentiment for the commonwealth and especially for Frankfort. He urged that a former legislature had fixed the capital at Frankfort and that this legislature should keep faith with the people of Frankfort. He claimed that Lexington was not a suitable place for a capital for the reason that the insufficient water supply makes the sanitary condition of the city so bad as to render it an unfit place for the state's official home. He objected to Louisville on account of the "evil influences" that would in that city surround the legislature and state government.

W. T. Stafford argued in favor of allowing the people to determine the question of location. He declared that it was not fair in considering so important a measure for the legislature to consider the selfish interests of any city.

"This is a great state question, designed to involve the interests of every citizen of the commonwealth, for as it is decided so must it forever remain decided, and we have no right to take this initiative from the people."

Col. David G. Colson, of Bell county, arose in the rear of the house and said:

"If I had the power to locate a capital of this commonwealth I would not place it in Louisville, though that is a beautiful city. I would not locate it at Lexington, though her people are the most hospitable on earth. I would not locate it at Frankfort, although it is a beautiful and historic spot. I would locate it at the falls of the Cumberland, where the air is purest, where the eagle soars and screams and where the moonshine is clearest. But I cannot decide this question, for it has already been decided by the constitutional convention, and Frankfort chosen as the capital of the state. What we should do now is to spend our time passing good laws. Let us put behind us party strife and unite on this capital question and fix it at Frankfort."

Col. Colson was given an ovation at the close of his speech.

Drewry for Frankfort.

Mr. Drewy, of Louisville, spoke in favor of Frankfort, urging that the decision of the legislature following the constitutional convention had fixed the location and it should not be changed.

Mr. Wyatt, of Marshall county, caught the house by his most unique speech. He opposed the appropriation for a new capitol, but did not raise any objection to Frankfort. In speaking of the city of Frankfort, he said:

"This city possesses natural advantages unsurpassed. It is the only city on God's green earth where a man must lie prone on his back to see the sun or mount in a balloon to see the sun go down."

"I am a farmer," said he, "not an agriculturist, and I have the right to talk for the common people. The top of a ten-rail fence was the highest altitude I had ever reached until I came to the legislature, and even at times now I question whether or not I have gone up. I have pulled a bell cord over a superannuated mule and ought to know what are the feelings of the common people who are opposed to the appropriation."

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville, (Ky) Commercial.

Date FEB 14 1902

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The proposed removal of the Capital from Frankfort to either Louisville or Lexington is a matter in which the people of Kentucky are deeply interested. Frankfort is inaccessible and and unsuitable for the seat of government. There is absolutely no argument in favor of Frankfort except that without the Capitol to give it an excuse for existence it would die. That is a very poor reason for putting the people of the entire State to endless inconvenience.

Louisville would not be materially benefited by the location here of the Capital, except for the fact that most of the business before the Court of Appeals could be transacted more conveniently here. But the people of every section of the State except the tier of counties along the line of the C. & O. railroad, would find Louisville the most convenient point for all the public departments.

Louisville is the metropolis of Kentucky, and its geographical position marks it as the proper location for the Capital. If the matter is determined solely upon considerations of public convenience and expediency, there will be no other place but Louisville seriously considered. And the people of Louisville, who are interested in every section of the State, will do all in their power to afford every facility for the location here of the public offices. The matter is one that should be discussed on a broader plane than that of mere personal prejudice or political preference. If the General Assembly should submit the matter to the people there ought to be no serious conflict of interest, but all sections should unite upon Louisville, and let the State have a creditable and accessible Capital.

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Clipping from
Record
SHELBY, O. REPUBLICAN.
FEB 14 1902

Date

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The oldest man now living is probably unable to recall a session of the Legislature at which a Capital removal bill was not agitated, and yet the question seems as far from final settlement uow as at any time since the organization of the State government, one hundred and ten years ago. During that period enough money has been wasted in fruitless squabbles to erect buildings which would be a credit to any Commonwealth in the land, but as the matter stands the old Capital remains, an eye-sore to Frankfort, a disgrace to the State and an enduring monument to Kentucky's lack of public pride and progressive purpose.

Hopes had been entertained that this Legislature would prove itself superior to its predecessors, and settle the matter in a business like manner, but the present outlook is not favorable. The rival claims of contending cities have so worked upon the members of the Honse that they have concluded to temporize once again, and by referring the question of location to a majority vote, have postponed any final action for an indefinite period.

As a matter of fact, the people of the State, outside of Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, the three cities designated in the substitute passed Wednesday as possible sites for the new Capital, care much less about the location than they do about the building. Whatever their individual predelictions they would be easily reconciled to any one of the three places, or even to some other city centrally situated. The chief consideration with the great majority is the speedy settlement of a question which has entailed heavy expense in money and no little mortification to our State pride, and this the bill just passed by the House, does not promise to effect. Indeed, it is very probable, should the bill in its present form become a law, that it would be defeated at the polls, in which event the whole question would be opened up again, with the partisans of the rival claimants more determined than ever to win for their particular city, or failing in that to postpone the matter still longer. Even under the most favorable circumstances the present bill can not become operative until after the election of 1905, and then further delay would ensue while the necessary appropriation was made and collected.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date FEB 15 1902

FRANKFORT AND THE STATE CAPITOL.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.
—Editor Evening Post: For your magnanimous editorial of this afternoon, headed "State Capitol," I tender you the appreciative thanks of this people.
E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Senator from 20th district.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Clipping from BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL

Date FEB 14 1902

THOSE Solons who insist that the Constitution of Kentucky has settled the capitol question in favor of Frankfort and that it cannot be removed forget that the people are soverign and that the Constitution is the creature of the people, and that its amendment is always in order by conformity to its requirements. It would be a ridiculous thing to say the Constitution was beyond the power of the people to amend.

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Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

Date FEB 17 1902

If, as is claimed, the only reason why the State Capitol should not be moved from Frankfort is that there are so many dead statesmen there, the more convenient points for its location might agree to move the dead, or kill a few now living, but wholly superfluous live statesmen, and thus supply the same or an equally good lot of "sacred memories" to cluster around the current crop of statesmen in their new home.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
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Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
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Clipping from CLOVERPORT, KY. NEWS.

Date FEB 19 1902

The talk of removing the State Capitol from Frankfort has again come before the Legislature, and the matter is being discussed pro and con all over the state. This matter has come up many times heretofore for consideration, but has been passed over without decisive action. Now the State must have a new Capitol building and the opinion seems to be against locating it at Frankfort. Frankfort is a good old town in its way, but it is no more suitable for the seat of government. There are many points against her and they will be made to appear at the proper time. Louisville is the proper place for the new Capitol, beyond controversy, and a five minutes argument will convince any one of the fact. Louisville is the metropolis of Kentucky, and possesses so many advantages for the location of the Capitol over any other point in the State, that her status will not be seriously questioned.

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Clipping from Hartford Herald Ky

Date FEB 19 1902

ONE result of the Kentucky Legislature will probably be a proposition submitted to the voters as to whether our Capitol shall be located at Frankfort, Lexington or Louisville. It's a bad choice, any way you take it. The topography of Frankfort renders it undesirable: Lexington is too far east, and Louisville would no doubt prove very corruptive in its influences. However, THE HERALD is glad to be able to relieve the situation. Bring the Capitol to Hartford! This may sound like a joke, but we want to say, with due emphasis and in all truthfulness, that Hartford is a better town—more desirably located and peacefully surrounded—than the village of London, to which point, it will be remembered, "Governor" Taylor, once upon a time, adjourned our Legislature to meet. On to Hartford!

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Clipping from Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.

Date FEB 19 1902

a few years.

Are Against Removal.

The Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments met this afternoon and agreed to report to the Senate tomorrow the Barton-Parker capital removal bill, with the expression of opinion that it should be defeated. The bill would have been so reported several days ago, but time was asked to give the cities of Louisville and Lexington time to be heard. If the Senate kills the bill tomorrow an appropriation bill to build a capitol here is almost assured.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
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Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Date FEB 19 1902

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45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
CLOVERPORT, KY. NEWS.

Date FEB 19 1902

Talk of the Capitol removal generates some exciting speeches in the House and Senate, Dave Colson wants the Capitol removed to the mountains badly. He burts forth with this panegyric: "If I had the settling of this question I would not locate the Capitol at Louisville nor at Lexington nor at Frankfort, I would take it to the falls of the Cumberland, where the air is pure, where the "moonshine" is claer crystal and where the eagles build their nests." "But," he concludes, "it is not for me to decide this question nor is it for you." Nor is it for any of us to decide, it seems, according to Gov. Worthington, for in his remarks on the subject he said that this question was settled long ago; that Frankfort was in every way suited as the seat of the Commonwealth and that Louisville's corrupt politics would make it unsuitable. But then we are all not Gov. Worthingtons nor is that gallant body assembled in Frankfort to which he hurled these mighty kernels of wisdom,.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal

Date FEB 23 1902

BANQUET TO LEGISLATORS WILL BE A BIENNIAL AFFAIR

Mr. Dallam Says Directors of Commercial Club May Make the Event a Regular Thing.

The Commercial Club's banquet in honor of the members of the General Assembly and State officials is to be a biennial affair. Friday night's successful event is to be repeated during all subsequent sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Clarence Dallam, president of the Commercial Club, is authority for this statement. Mr. Dallam said to a Courier-Journal reporter last night that the matter would not be formally taken up by the board of directors until its next meeting, but that the subject had been discussed by the directors and it had been decided on as eminently the proper thing.

Only about half the guests returned to Frankfort yesterday. Several of these went on the morning train and others at 2 o'clock. They called at the Commercial Club rooms and got identification slips entitling them to transportation to the Capital.

All the visitors expressed themselves as delighted with the hospitality of the Commercial Club and the entertainment in their honor.

Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, said the banquet was one of the most successful he had ever attended. When it is known that Col. Taylor has sat at numerous festal boards in Chicago and New York and elsewhere, this compliment to the club will be more highly appreciated.

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Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.
FEB 28 1902

CAPITOL BUILDING

Again Being Agitated and a Substitute For the Holland Bill Has Been Prepared

The Prison Investigating Committee Will Give Commissioners "Clean Bill of Health"

(Staff Correspondence.)

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 27.—Capitol building has been revived and a bill has been prepared that is thought will meet all the objections to the Holland bill. This bill has not been considered in the committee, but will be taken up as soon as the senate disposes of the removal question. The bill fixes a commission of three at a nominal salary and limits the appropriation to $1,000,000. There is a growing sentiment for such a bill and it is believed it could now pass the legislature.

The Hickman school book bill, that met defeat in the senate committee, will be substituted in the house for the Wells bill, and the Beckham forcee will unite for its passage.

The prison investigation committee met tonight and formulated a report that will be sent in to the senate tomorrow. The Democrats of the committee say in the majority report that the charges made have been proven groundless and that there has been found no cause for complaint in the management of the Frankfort prison. The commissioners are completely exonerated of any misconduct. The report is short.

The Republican members, Senators White and Huntsman, will send in a minority report that will exonerate the commissioners, but will find grievous errors in the management of the prisoners and especially in the moral conduct of the institution.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUR

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Railroad Building, Den

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky

Date FEB 24 19

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Kentucky ought to have a new Capitol, and The Commercial would be glad to see the Legislature appropriate the money to build one, if it had the money. But there is a deficit of a million and a half in the treasury, and from what can be gathered from the confused statements of the usurpers at Frankfort, this deficit seems to be growing at the rate of about a half million a year. The Legislature has already made provision for squandering the additional revenue that is to be raised by higher taxes, and so the deficit will go on growing.

If the Democrats would retrench and reform they might make it possible for Kentucky to come by a new Capitol honestly, but at present the only way to get one is to steal the money or to borrow it on interest-bearing state warrants, for the payment of which there is no provision made. With the Democratic office-stealing party in power the public would expect at least half of the new Capitol appropriation to be stolen, but they expect that, and will not complain, so it be done with something like a decent regard to appearances. But how are we to get money for building and stealage, when the treasury is empty?

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky) Commercial.

FEB 22 1902

Date

THE PLEADINGS

Of the Frankfort Business Men With Board of Trade Were Not in Vain

NEW CAPITOL BUILDINGS INDORSED

Eloquent Appeals of Frankfort Orators Have the Desired Effect

Over 150 Frankfort business men rolled into the city yesterday at 12 o'clock on the L. & N. train. A delegation of board of trade members, headed by Mr. John Brand, met the delegation at the train and escorted them to Exchange hall.

Mr. W. G. Simpson, president of the Frankfort Business Men's club, stated the object of the visit of the Frankfort delegation in response to President Taylor's address of welcome. Mr. Simpson said that the object was the old chestnut—the capitol question, but not the question of removal of the capital, but new capitol buildings. Mr. Simpson said that the Frankfort business men realized that Louisville is the metropolis of the south, and of Kentucky, and they come to ask Louisville's co-operation, not in charity, but in the fellow feeling of one city for another.

Judge Ben Williams, of Frankfort, was then introduced. Judge Williams said that he had been caught in the current of enthusiasm, and had come with the visiting citizens because he felt that Frankfort deserved some consideration at the hands of the great metropolis of Kentucky, and that investments which have been made in Frankfort in consideration of the capital being there should not be disturbed. Continuing the judge said: "We feel that because of coming to Louisville to make our purchases we realize that it is perhaps the best market in the south, and in time Louisville will outstrip Cincinnati. We want your assistance in this matter, and you will soon have in your midst the legislators who have charge of this matter. This omnibus bill now before them, it appears to me, was formed to keep the legislators from appropriating such moneys for new buildings. We feel that a modest amount for this appropriation will satisfy us, and we have the site, part of the completed buildings, and from a standpoint of economy it is, therefore, the best place. We ask your help in this matter."

Col. Scott's Appeal.

Col. James Andrew Scott said: "But for sickness of two of our orators I should not have been here. I am mistaken in my belief if you are not all proud of the little city among the hills, and we, too, have been proud of your great mercantile strides, and I know that you are ashamed of your legislature in refusing to appropriate a sum sufficient to erect buildings worthy of our state. I make it an object when passing through Frankfort to get on the other side of the train rather than show the stranger the humiliating pile that we call the capitol.

"We want you to be with us, gentlemen. We have some claim on the capital. One hundred years ago commissioners were appointed to locate the capital, and five men were selected to do it, and Frankfort gave an inducement to that committee which outweighed all other offers of other cities, and the committee decided that the capital should stay in Frankfort until removed by two-thirds vote of the legislature. But cheap-word politicians want to remove the capital, and I want to say to you that nineteen-twentieths of the people are satisfied to have the capital at Frankfort.

"So, gentlemen, let us make exhibits in New Orleans and St. Louis, but let us make an exhibit at home of new capitol buildings. The question of the removal is forever settled, and that being so, unite with the people of Frankfort in getting us new buildings.

"If there is any stain on Frankfort because of the recent trouble, come and help us remove it. These constant threats of removal have paralyzed our industries. Have your presidents appoint a special committee, meet the legislators who will come here tonight and tell them that you want the capital in Frankfort, and new buildings."

Only Thing to Be Ashamed Of.

Ex-Mayor Dehoney then said: "I do not believe there is a Kentuckian who does not believe Kentucky the greatest state in the United States, and all from Frankfort believe it the greatest city in Kentucky except Louisville. Gentlemen, we want your influence and help, and I assure you that if we can get your help I believe the legislature will pass the act for the appropriation.

"The only thing that I have ever seen in Frankfort to be ashamed of was the capitol buildings. Go tonight, if you please, and mix with the representatives and tell them to help us."

Mr. T. B. Bridgeford, representing the laboring element, also spoke. Mr. Bridgeford emphasized the fact that the more Louisville helped Frankfort by helping keep the capital there the more business Louisville would get from Frankfort.

"We are all interested in this appropriation," said Mr. Bridgeford, "and Mr. Chairman I believe you can help us, and let us build a monument to the brain and muscle for our children and their children."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bridgeford's address Mr. Simpson laid the matter before the citizens of Louisville.

Mr. I. J. Woodson said:

"I unhesitatingly say that the proposition to throw away the property owned by the state at Frankfort lacks sense and economy. Louisville does not need the capital here. The omnibus bill we know was formed by legislators who did not want to go on record as appropriating any money out of the state treasury. Frankfort would be commercially ruined if the capital was removed. The people of Louisville are willing to have the capital at Frankfort, and will join with you in appropriating a sum sufficient for a new building."

Mr. Theo. Ahrens heartily endorsed the views of the previous speaker, and advocated a tax sufficient to erect handsome capitol buildings. Mr. Ahrens advised the visitors at the close of the meeting to scatter and get their personal friends in the city to help in this matter.

Mr. Fred Gernert moved that the sense of this meeting be that the citizens of Louisville endorsed the keeping of the capital at Frankfort, and the movement for an appropriation for new buildings. The motion was carried.

Louisville Commercial
Feb. 20-1902

The Capital removal project seems to have been pretty effectually killed in the Senate by that gallant old fighter, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who never allows himself to be elected to the Legislature except when it is necessary to save Frankfort from being wiped off the map.

Those Who Were Present.

Business men and firms represented in the delegation for Frankfort was as follows: Howard & Noonan, D. C. Crutcher & Co., Averill & Sons, Stagg & Bacon, Saffell & Son, Cromwell Bros., W. J. Scottow, Smith, Wasser & Co., Pat Newman, Sr., W. H. Cavanaugh & Co., U. Kagin, J. E. M. Milling Co., Dr. J. W. Gayle, W. McKee Hardie, R. K. McClure & Son, John Driscoll, Wash & Co., V. Berberich, I. Davis, M. A. Selbert, Enterprise Clothing Co., C. E. Collins, Heeney Bros., R. B. Jilson, J. H. Polsgrove, M. Elwanger, R. Rogers & Sons, Chas. Whitehead, W. B. Bridgeford, Capital Gas & Electric Light Co., Geo. B. Salender, Jr., Kagin Bros., Jno. A. Kleber, M. B. McKinney, Frankfort Elevator Coal Co., Tichenor & Landers, John E. Glenn, Blanton Bros., L. Weisenburg, W. P. Scott & Co., Henry Ringgold, W. M. Franklin, Leo. Oberwarth, W. G. Mandeville, W. H. Posey, W. H. Wagner, Tobin & Co., Thompson Bros., Frankfort Ice Co., Capital Steam laundry, Frankfort Planing mills, Mangan & Darnell, Rupert Grocery Co., Geo. A. Lewis, John B. Dryden, W. C. Faulkner, Jerd Jacobs, John W. R. Williams, Robert Noel, L. Manigan, Standard Printing Co., Ben Marshall, Geo. Stehlin, Geo. L. Payne, Henry Burkhardt, S. Klass, Coleman & McKeever, W. T. Reading, Geo. C. Shaw, Gobber & Lutkemeier, W. S. Farmer, B. C. Milam & Son, M. J. Meagher & Co., Weitzel & O'Donnell, Cessell & Humphries, Kentucky Journal.

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Date FEB 22 1902

SATISFIED.

Frankfort Delegation Goes Home In Glee.

LOUISVILLE IS FRIENDLY.

BUSINESS MEN WANT CAPITAL TO STAY WHERE IT IS.

MEETING AT BOARD OF TRADE.

Resolution Is Also Adopted Favoring a Liberal Appropriation For New State Buildings.

ORATORS DO THEIR PART WELL.

The Frankfort business men got what they came for—a resolution unanimously passed by the business men of Louisville in open meeting to the effect that the capital should remain at Frankfort and that the General Assembly should pass an appropriation adequate for new State buildings.

The delegation from Frankfort arrived in the city on the Louisville and Nashville at 11:55 o'clock yesterday morning, and was met at the First-street station by the following committee of citizens:

The train was crowded with capital representatives, there being 123 on board from Frankfort and twenty-seven from intermediate points.

Different firms and individuals in the party were: Howard & Noonan, D. C. Crutcher & Co., Averill & Sons, Stagg & Bacon, Saffell & Son, Cromwell Bros., W. J. Scottow, Smith, Wasser & Co., Pat Newman, Sr., W. H. Cavanaugh & Co., U. Kagin, J. E. M. Milling Co., Dr. J. W. Gayle, W. McKee Hardie, R. K. McClure & Son., John Driscoll, Wash & Co., V. Berberich, I. Davis, M. A. Selbert, Enterprise Clothing Co., C. E. Col-

lins, Heeney Bros., R. B. Jillson, J. H. Polsgrove, M. Ellwanger, R. Rogers & Sons, Chas. Whitehead, W. B. Bridgeford, Capital Gas and Electric Light Co., Geo. B. Salender, Jr., Kagin Bros., John A. Kleber, M. B. McKinney, Frankfort Elevator Coal Co., Tichenor & Landers, John E. Glenn, Blanton Bros., L. Weisenburg, W. P. Scott & Co., Henry Ringgold, W. M. Franklin, Leo. Oberwarth, W. G. Mandeville, W. H. Posey, W. H. Wagner, Tobin & Co., Thompson Bros., Frankfort Ice Co., Capital Steam Laundry, Frankfort Planing Mills, Mangan & Darnell, Rupert Grocery Co., Geo. A. Lewis, John B. Dryden, W. C. Faulkner, Jerd Jacobs, John W. R. Williams, Robert Noel, L. Manigan, Standard Printing Co., Ben Marshall, Geo. Stehlin, Geo. L. Payne, Henry Burkhardt, S. Klaas, Coleman & McKeever, W. T. Reading, Geo. C. Shaw, Gobber & Lutkemeier, W. S. Farmer, B. C. Miam & Son, M. J. Meagher & Co., Weltzel & O'Donnell, Cassell & Humphries, Kentucky Journal.

The delegation was met at the depot by the following committee of Louisville men:

Thomas F. Smith,	Americus Whedon,
Alex. G. Robinson,	Louis C. Smith,
Wade Sheltman,	Ben H. Dudley,
R. C. Caldwell,	E. H. Bacon,
Charles S. Tabb,	Morris B. Belknap,
Theo. Ahrens, Jr.,	George L. Danforth,
C. M. Phillips,	E. H. Bowen,
Lafon Allen,	Baylor Hickman,
W. N. Cox,	Stewart Duncan,
R. A. Peter,	A. Lee Robinson,
A. O. Brand,	John H. Brand,
H. T. Jefferson,	

Headed by the Louisville committee, the delegation was escorted to Exchange Hall in the Board of Trade, where a large number of other business men of the city had gathered to greet the visitors. After brief handshaking, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Marion E. Taylor, president of the Board of Trade, who acted as chairman throughout the meeting.

Speeches for Frankfort were made by Messrs. W. G. Simpson, B. G. Williams, James Andrew Scott, W. S. Dehoney and W. B. Bridgeford. Replies were from Messrs. R. W. Knott, Theodore Ahrens, Jr., and Fred Gernert.

Mr. Gernert made the motion that put the meeting on record as favoring Frankfort and a liberal appropriation.

Chairman Taylor called the meeting to order at 12:25 o'clock, saying, as he did so: "I wish to welcome you to our city. You have been invited by the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club to make your wants known, and we want to hear them. We are glad to see you on this occasion, as on all former occasions. We want you to feel at home while in our city."

Mr. John H. Cassell, secretary of the Frankfort Business Men's Club, who occupied a seat on the rostrum with Chairman Taylor, arose and said that in the delegation there were several citizens of the Capital who would like to be heard on the subject dear to the hearts of all Frankfort people. He called on the speakers of the party and they responded in turn.

* * *

Mr. Simpson's Speech.

Mr. W. G. Simpson was the first to address the audience. He was introduced by Chairman Taylor and said in part:

"The people of Frankfort may differ politically and religiously and fight at divers times among themselves, but whenever one question is broached they stand as one man upon it—the question of removing the Capital of Kentucky from their city. It is a question that is of more vital importance to them than has come up within the past century, although it is a question that prior to 1892 was discussed periodically—at least every two years.

"We come to Louisville to-day to ask the co-operation of her business men. We are not afraid of the removal of the Capital. If we were convinced that that part of the question had not been finally settled and that Louisville stood any chance of securing the seat of government, we would not come here. But it is settled and has been for eleven years. What we want is your assistance in securing an appropriation out of which may be built a Capitol that will be a credit to the whole State of Kentucky.

"We realize that Louisville is the metropolis of the South and that the trade relations between her and Frankfort are the most pleasant. We feel that we are a part of you and have the right to come here and ask your help in securing buildings that we will not be ashamed of. We want the present Legislature to make an appropriation, and we don't believe our appeal to you will be in vain. We beg of you to give us the hearty co-operation that we believe we deserve. We want you to go before the members of the Legislature at the banquet to be given in their honor to-night and urge this point for us and the Capital will remain at Frankfort until time will be no more, with buildings that will be a credit to the State."

* * *

Praises For Louisville.

Chairman Taylor next introduced Mr. B. G. Williams. "I was caught in the current of enthusiasm," began Mr. Williams, "that was upon our people this morning and came with the crowd because I could not help myself. This deep feeling upon our part is contagious in Frankfort and we are all here knocking at the door of the metropolis and asking its aid on a matter of common public interest. This is not a matter of individual importance, but one that is entitled to the consideration of all Kentuckians.

"First, we want to express our thanks," continued Mr. Williams, "to the business men of Louisville and to the press of Louisville for their display of interest in Frankfort. You have stood nobly by us and deserve our warmest praise. While incidentally our own interests may direct us to Louisville for our purchases, we want to claim no credit for that. Louisville is the best market for all our products and we are glad of it, and if Louisville in the future as in the past few years continues to look to State as well as city it will be but a little time until she will outstrip the Queen City or any other city as a market for Kentucky goods.

"We only ask you to act as your own discretion dictates in this matter and we feel assured that it will be as we wish it.

"This 'Omnibus' bill, introduced in the General Assembly, appeals to no fair-minded man in the State. It will only allow every city in Kentucky to try to get the capital and will only delay the evil day. It was introduced to escape the obligation of appropriating enough money to build a Capitol that will be in keeping with our ability.

"We argue that new buildings may be erected without any material change in taxation. A modest appropriation will satisfy us. We have the locality, we have the site we have one wing of the proposed new Capitol already built, and this is considerable. Every one interested in economy will agree with us that it is economy to keep the capital at Frankfort.

"I thank you for your attention and ask that you accord us the consideration we feel we are entitled to."

* * *

New Capitol First.

Mr. James Andrew Scott, who was next introduced by Chairman Taylor, said in the opening of his speech that the pleasure of addressing a Louisville audience at this time was an unexpected one; that two of the capital's best speakers had been compelled to stay at home because of illness, and that he had been substituted for one of them.

"I am a loyal son of Frankfort," said Mr. Scott, "and am proud to wear this badge. I do not understand the great heart of the people of Kentucky, if I am mistaken in the opinion that they are proud of Frankfort and its good people.

"We all rejoice in the giant strides the metropolis of the State has made. You have a great deal here of which you may be proud. I know you love your city and your State, but you, like all the rest of us, must be ashamed of the Legislatures for the past fifty years that have failed to build a Capitol that would be in line with the march of the State.

"We were all willing to be taxed to send an exhibit to New Orleans and to Chicago, and we will be willing to be taxed to send an exhibit to St. Louis to commemorate the purchase of the great Louisiana territory, but we are standing in our own light when we refuse to give an object lesson of our State pride right at home by erecting State buildings that are not a disgrace. I believe I voice the sentiment of every citizen of Louisville when I say that we never see our present Capitol—that humiliating pile so called—that we do not hang our heads in shame. We should send an exhibit to St. Louis, but let charity begin at home. Let us illustrate the pride we have in our State by building a Capitol that will be commensurate with the wants, needs and march of the State.

"We do not come down here to demand anything, but we believe Frankfort has the right to come and engage your interest, and I will try to state a few facts to command the

"Gentlemen of the Jury."

At this juncture Mr. Scott forgot himself and addressed the audience as "gentlemen of the jury." This caused general laughter, but Mr. Scott turned the point in his favor by saying that he knew of no jury that he would rather submit this question of a Capitol appropriation to than the business men of Louisville. Mr. Scott then traced the history of the Capitol buildings, to show that Frankfort had a prior claim to the buildings. He told of the inducements citizens of Frankfort had offered a hundred years ago to get the capital; how a site of fifty acres, thousands of dollars, lumber, nails, etc., had been given for the purpose; how the lots not needed were sold off and how the money had been placed to the State's credit, and had drawn interest to this day.

Continuing, Mr. Scott said: "Every time we make an appeal for new buildings there are a lot of politicians all over the State who jump up and demand that the capital be removed. They do not seem to care where — in the clouds or under the ground—just so it is moved. I believe that nineteen-twentieths of the people of the State take no interest in this question, and are satisfied with the capital remaining at Frankfort. Every Constitutional Convention, every Legislature, has refused absolutely to remove the seat of government, and I believe the question is forever and finally settled.

* * *

Kentucky Is Behind.

"The time has come when Kentucky is no longer at the forefront as she once was, but is lagging behind those States that have been admitted into the Union since she was. I am certain, however, when the people understand that the question of removal is forever settled, all the State will unite with Frankfort in urging an appropriation for a suitable Capitol building.

"We are sorry of the troubles that have occurred at Frankfort. Let's all unite to wipe off the stain. All the people are affected by the persistent refusal to give us new buildings. This refusal is like a sword hanging over Frankfort. Our people have been afraid to make improvements because they did not know when the sword would drop—when the capital would be removed. We can't progress as long as the sword hangs over our heads. Only settle this question and give us a new Capitol and we will begin to make Frankfort shine in every direction. We will not only have a capital city, but a capital people of which all the State will be proud.

* * *

Makes a Suggestion.

"I wish before this meeting adjourns that it would have the chairman, Mr. Taylor, appoint some man to speak to the toast, 'The City of Frankfort,' at the banquet to be given to the Legislature in Louisville to-night; appoint a committee to come to Frankfort and say to the Legislature that the people of the State are tired of this everlasting wrangle and disgrace. We believe this will put an end to it."

* * *

"Frankfort a Great Place."

Former Mayor W. S. Dehoney, of Frankfort, was next introduced by Chairman Taylor. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

"I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in the United States who does not believe this country is the greatest in the world; that there is not a man, woman or child in Kentucky who does not believe our State is the greatest of all the States; that there is not a man, woman or child in Frankfort who does not believe Frankfort is the best city, with the exception of Louisville, in the State. And we want the capital, and you don't. Frankfort is but a stone's throw from Louisville; we love you, you love us; let's continue so. We want your influence. We know what your influence is, and we believe with it we will get the appropriation that is required.

"We have a great little town; some of the noblest people on the earth. You know them. You know Frankfort ought to have the capital, but the State buildings we have are a disgrace. I never go up the steps of the Capitol without a tremble lest they fail while I am on them. We have the greatest State in the Union; our riches are being developed rapidly, and we should have the best Capitol buildings.

"We are down here as business men to ask you as business men to help us secure an appropriation. We want you to go and mix with the representatives of the people at that banquet to-night and tell them that the people must have better State buildings."

* * *

Speaks For Labor Element.

Mr. W. B. Bridgeford, as the representative of the labor element of Frankfort, was then introduced by Chairman Taylor. He said in part:

"It has been a long time since we came to Louisville to ask your assistance. It has usually been given without the asking, and we may truthfully say that it has been given on this question without the asking, for your press and your delegation in the General Assembly have stood by Frankfort for the capital. We appreciate it now as we never did before, because we need your help as we never did before.

"Louisville is our trading point. There is not a mechanical tool or a piece of material used in Frankfort that doesn't come from Louisville. But the more you help us now the better will be our chance to buy more of you.

"I tell you the Capital is in the proper place. Frankfort is God's own footstool for it. Everybody knows if it had not been put there the Legislature would rarely have a quorum. Once there they can never get away unless they climb a hill or tunnel out.

"Our State is one big family with 119 members, every member with a room in the great building, and while Franklin is only one member and only one room, it is the reception room, and we want to fit it up so we can treat visitors in a hospitable manner. As an old citizen of Frankfort once said, 'Boys, Ise gwine to build a condition to my house and run an injection all around it so I can treat you all in a hostile manner when you come down.'

"Everybody from the street urchin to the man with the silk hat on is interested in the new Capital building. What we build now will be the pride of that urchin in the future. Ought not we to do it now for him? There has been enough squandered on the election of United States Senators at Frankfort during the past twenty years to build the handsomest Capitol in the United States. You have the power to put your shoulder to the wheel and move the Legislature to action. Let us build a monument of the brain and wealth of this generation that future generations will point to with pride. We are willing to take any kind of a building you will give us. We leave the matter in your hands."

* * *

Louisville Citizens Talk.

Chairman Taylor explained that the meeting was not of the Board of Trade nor of the Commercial Club, but of business men as individuals, and therefore action could only be taken by the meeting with that understanding. He said the meeting would be glad to hear from any citizens of Louisville.

Mr. James Andrew Scott said the Frankfort people wanted some pledges and hoped some one would speak for the city.

Chairman Taylor called on Mr. Richard W. Knott, who spoke for several minutes in favor of Frankfort as the seat of State government.

Mr. I. T. Woodson was next introduced by Mr. Taylor, the chairman. He said he did not think it was proper to throw away the property in which the State had already invested its money at Frankfort. He said Louisville did not need the Capital and did not want it. He, too, believed that when the people thoroughly understood that the question of removal was settled they would come forward bravely, as they did in all things, and demand an appropriation. He thought if the Capital were removed it should come to Louisville, but that Louisville was not clamoring for it. He said when a Kentuckian went to another State and walked through the Capitol building and returned to go through ours it was like coming from the palace of Aladdin to a smoke house.

* * *

Mr. Ahrens For Frankfort.

Mr. Theodore Ahrens, Jr., after being introduced by Chairman Taylor, said he agreed with the views expressed by those citizens of Louisville who had addressed the meeting. He didn't think the removal of the Capital would help Louisville; that it meant much to Frankfort to keep it there; that if the question were settled it was the duty of all citizens to be willing to be taxed for suitable buildings. He suggested that every member of the Frankfort delegation spend the afternoon in a canvass of the business section of Louisville, securing converts to the appropriation cause.

Mr. Fred Gernert was next introduced by Chairman Taylor, and said he did not believe there was a man in Kentucky who did not hang his head in shame when the matter of the Kentucky Capitol came up in a crowd where other States were represented. If the Capital were moved to Louisville it would bring with it the penitentiary, and Louisville certainly did not want that. Mr. Gernert moved that it was the sense of the meeting of Louisville business men that the Capital should stay at Frankfort, that this Legislature should make an adequate appropriation for State buildings, and that the Board of Trade and Commercial Club should take the matter up at once and act on the question.

Chairman Taylor put the motion and it carried unanimously, after which Chairman Taylor said a motion to adjourn was in order. One to that effect prevailed at 11:23 o'clock.

After the meeting the Frankfort delegation scattered, each member picking out one more Louisville merchant to discuss the matter with. About half the crowd returned to the Capital last night, while the other half remained over and will go home this afternoon.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
66 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
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Date MAR 5 - 1902

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Kentucky owes it to her reputation to remove the Capital from Frankfort. There is every reason why it should be done and not one good reason against it.

The place is too large for a village and not large enough for a city. It has all the disadvantages of a town and none of the advantages of a city. Its hotel accommodations are limited, and it matters not at which hotel one may stop, he will reproach himself for not having stopped at another. Its places of amusement and recreation are few and far between. There is little—comparatively nothing—to make it a pleasant or agreeable place. Strangers behold it with wonder and do not fail to descant upon it unfavorably. We do not intend to reflect upon its citizens. There are doubtless many deserving persons who live there. We merely speak of the town and its surroundings. Saturday finds nine-tenths of the legislators hurrying away in order to reach some place where pleasure, recreation and fresh air may be had. Louisville and Lexington divide the honors as cities of refuge.

When the river, the tunnels and the hills fade from view an involuntary sigh of relief and an earnest "thank God" are present with each escaping solon. In winter it is the dreariest place on earth. Gas must be lighted daily at 3 p. m. in order that one may be enabled to read or write. The streets are covered with mud and slush, and even the staid old church steeples, with an air of pity, seem to look down upon each passerby. When the summer months come the heat is well nigh intolerable, and thick clouds of dust arise from every passing vehicle or fugitive breath of hot air.

In winter you wish it were summer, in summer you absolutely hone for winter. It has but two objects of interest—the penitentiary and the cemetery. And after a member has been there for a month he feels that he would prefer to have spent the same length of time in one or the other rather than in the town.

Two days of legislation are impaired or lost in each week—Saturday in hurrying away and Monday in slowly and regretfully returning.

At this time there is an earnest and genuine desire among the people to remove the Capital. That they should not be allowed to vote on the question is both unjust and unreasonable. Surely they can be trusted and just as certainly should they be consulted. The expenditures which have been made in patching up old traps and changing and remodeling are more than sufficient to have erected a handsome structure that would have been a credit to the State. As long as the Capital remains there a new building will not and should not be erected, for it is known of all men that "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

The friends of Frankfort claim that the sovereign people have no right or authority to change the seat of government; that Frankfort has a vested right to the Capital and owns the people of the Commonwealth. How superlatively absurd! This is the first instance in which the creature has become the owner of the creator. That the people may choose their own rulers from a justice of the peace to the governor (although the rulers chosen do not always get their places) is admitted; that they may even call a sovereignty convention and alter or amend their constitution is not doubted; but, while they may exercise their great powers, they stand abashed in the presence of this wonderful town, whose consent alone will enable them either to advance or retreat.

Kentucky is now beginning to awake from her long sleep of commercial inactivity. Manufactories are being multiplied; the outputs of forest and mine are increasing with marvelous rapidity; oil fields are being successfully developed in almost every locality; cities notably Louisville, are rapidly increasing in wealth and population. Progress is written upon her banners and is becoming the watchword of the hour.

The car of advancement rolls onward without obstruction until it reaches Frankfort, when a halt is called, and we are told it cannot proceed further. It is too large to go through the tunnel, pass over the bridge or climb the mountain. Not even the people have the power to remove the barriers or propel it forward.

We are far behind in the old State. With its natural resources it should have been among the first of the Union. The improvement now being accomplished is in the face of discouraging circumstances. Slavery and Democracy have been the twin curses of the Commonwealth. The genius of our present constitution, with flaming sword, keeps watch on the borders, and, instead of inviting, essays to drive back the invaders who come with trains and money to develop the State and make it blossom as the rose. The failure to enact proper laws, the passage of others which as so many fetters bind commercial interest and activity, have retarded improvement for many years and now retard it. The Democratic party, like a millstone has hung around the necks of the people. That many of the members of that party are imbued with public spirit and patriotism is not doubted. Why, then, has not the time arrived when party rancor and bitterness should be thrust aside and all join in a common effort to upbuild the State? And why should not the ball be started by removing the Capital to some eligible spot, where the making of an ox cart is not among the lost arts?

The Frankfort Call
Mch. 11-1902

The Entertainment!

At Col. E. H. Taylor's residence, "Thistleton," to-night, will be one of the grandest social affairs which has taken place in this city in many years. A large number of invitations have been issued, not only to people in this city, but to citizens of surrounding cities. The beautiful residence has been handsomely [illegible]rated, and all who attend will not only be royally entertained, but they will see [illegible] the handsomest places ever looked at.

HE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

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isville (Ky.) Courier Journal.
MAR 6 1902
Date

eady.

Building a Capitol.

The bill for the erection of new public buildings at Frankfort proposes to create a Statehouse fund by setting apart annually one cent on each $100 of taxable property. It is further provided that the expenditures for any year shall not exceed the income for that year from the amount collected and appropriated under the provisions of the act.

The Auditor's report, page 339, gives the equalized assessed value of the property of the State subject to taxation as $574,867,964. One cent on the $100 upon that amount would give an annual income for the Statehouse fund of $57,486.79. But, supposing the assesment were increased to $600,000,000, which is not unreasonable, we should have an annual income of $60,000 for Statehouse purposes. To expend a million of dollars at that rate would require sixteen years and eight months, and we should get our new buildings about 1919.

The proposition to erect a Statehouse suitable to the wants and dignity of the State is doubtless indorsed by a majority of the people. The manner in which the money shall be raised is a detail, an important one, to be sure, to be settled after full consideration. As drafted, the bill would hardly permit the work to go on with the expedition that is desirable.

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MAR 12 1902
Date

The Capitol Bill.

The Holland bill, which is better known as the Capitol appropriation bill, will be called up by the House Committee on Rules to-morrow, and to-night the friends of the measure are making preparations for a vigorous fight to pass it. Mr. Allison Holland, the author of the measure, said to-night:

"The Committee on Rules is unanimous in its agreement to let the bill come up to-morrow, and I have reasonable hope that it will pass the House."

The Holland bill provides for a special tax to raise a fund of about $1,250,000 for the construction of a new capitol at Frankfort.

To-night Colonel E. H. Taylor, the Senator from Franklin County, whose untiring labors in behalf of the capitol measure have brought the measure to its present position, is entertaining all the members of the Legislature and their ladies at his beautiful country seat one mile from Frankfort. The menu cards and the unique favors which accompanied them all carried suggestions of the discussion which is to occur in the House to-morrow.

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Date MAR 13 1902

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Kentucky House of Representatives did a very wise thing yesterday when it defeated the bill for a new State Capitol. New State buildings are needed badly; those now at Frankfort are a disgrace to the State, and no one would grudge the money necessary to erect a Capitol that would be a credit to the State, but there is no money in the State Treasury to pay the State's honest debts, much less to make any needed improvements.

The money that should be available for such things is absorbed by hungry officeholders and office seekers. A cool hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to carry on the political prosecutions of Republicans accused on no sort of evidence of complicity in the Goebel killing; another hundred thousand was appropriated to "equip" a State Guard, that is utterly useless for any purpose, new salaries are created, old salaries are increased, legislative expenses are recklessly extravagant, and the prisons and charitable institutions are sinkholes into which the State's revenues are poured without regard to law or decency. And these extravagances have caused a deficit of a million and a half, that bids fair to go on growing in spite of the increased tax rate.

The Legislature very wisely refuses to begin the erection of a new State Capitol. Now if the Democrats will live within their income and give us an honest and economical administration there will be money in the Treasury to do what decency and self-respect demand. But there can be no public improvements while usurpation of office in the interest of corrupt spoilsmen dominates the party in power. The Democratic party must go before the people on the record that it has made, and take full responsibility for the condition of the State's finances.

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MAR 15 1902
Date

NO NEW CAPITOL YET.

Some weeks ago the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature passed a bill providing for submission to the voters of the State of the question of the location of the State Capitol. This bill was killed in the Senate. Another bill was presented in the House providing for an appropriation for building a new Capitol at Frankfort. This measure came to a test vote last Wednesday and was defeated by a vote of 51 to 44. The question of new Capitol buildings is thus referred to the next Legislature two years hence.

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Clipping from
Shelbyville, Ky., Sentinel.
Record
Date MAR 14 1902

A BURNING SHAME.

The present Legislature has kicked the fat in the fire. The members will go home "unhonored and unsung," meriting nothing but censure from a people that wanted and had a right to expect that something would be done looking to the erection of a decent capitol and other public buildings. The antiquated and dilapidated old ramshackle that serves the purpose as a legislative hall, is a shame and a disgrace to the Commonwealth, but not more so than those who call themselves Representatives of the people, yet fail to do their duty to that people.

The bill for an appropriation was defeated in the House Wednesday by a vote of 51 to 44. The failure to pass the bill was due to a fight that was made for a removal of the public buildings to some other city, which was lost, and to the disposition of members representing pauper counties to save the money of the "dear people." It is not fair to the state nor to the people who wanted something that would not be a shame and disgrace and for which those who, in the end, would have to pay for wanted. The legislature will adjourn next Tuesday, and there will at least two years more elapse before anything can be done. In the meantime, if the present buildings do not disintegrate altogether, the successors of the present honorable body will hold forth at the same old stand.

Jesse Louder
Marshfield 1902

Perhaps Senator Taylor will never know just how near he came to waking up both Messrs. Klair and Allen when he tried to slip the State Capitol right out from under them in his distinguished coup of Saturday.

Where were Lexington and Fayette's gallant representatives when Senator Taylor was trying to walk off with the capitol on his back.

It was a mean, underhand trick in the Boers to "lick the stuffin'" out of Methuen even after Gen. Kitchener had reported that "we have taken their last cannon."

It seems that Senator Taylor turned himself loose Friday night in the Hon. J. Embry Allen's own Senate chamber and walked all over him with that Capital removal trick.

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Date MAR 16 1902

SMUGGLED INTO REVENUE BILL

Capitol Appropriation Measure Made Part of It By Adroit Move.

WORK OF SENATOR TAYLOR

Action of Kentucky Senate Greatly Exasperates Lower Branch and Imperils Entire Plan.

Special Despatch to Commercial Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—By a clever move of Senator E. H. Taylor, of the Frankfort district, the capitol appropriation bill was today incorporated and made a part of the House revenue bill, and with but two days of the session remaining the House, which has on two separate occasions refused to provide for a new capitol, must either accept the bill as amended or let the most important work of the session, and which has been heralded as a Democratic measure, go down in defeat. The opponents of the capitol appropriation idea, who are the warmest friends of the revenue bill, are desperate tonight over the situation in which they are placed. They are publicly saying that the bill as a whole shall be defeated, but are privately working to get the Senate to recede from its position as to capitol appropriation. The Senate adopted Senator Taylor's amendment to the revenue bill by a vote of 32 to 2 and the chances are decidedly against any change by it.

Want Senate To Recede.

It has been notoriously apparent here for weeks that the opponents of the schoolbook bill are in control of the Senate to prevent its passage. To these lobbyists the friends of the revenue bill, who oppose Frankfort, have appealed. They want them to control the Senate in this instance and get it to recede. The argument they are using to the anti-schoolbook people is that if the revenue bill is not adopted, the Governor will call an extra session of the Assembly, and will include in the call for it the schoolbook law, and that the only way they can avert an extra session is by passing the revenue bill. The close friends of Governor Beckham, one of whom discussed the matter with him tonight, say there is no possible chance of an extra session even should the Assembly adjourn without adopting another bill of any character.

Senator Taylor's amendment to the revenue bill was a surprise. It was presented to the Senate at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It provides that out of the amount of revenue raised by the bill for the ordinary expenses of the government there shall be set apart annually one cent to the $100 for the purpose of completing the erection of the State Capitol Buildings at Frankfort, the same to continue until $750,000 is raised. The fund so raised is to be paid to and be under the charge and control of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State.

Quickly Disposed Of.

The House revenue bill, with the Taylor and other important amendments, was adopted by the Senate at 2:30 today, by a vote of 21 to 14. The amendment of most interest outside of Kentucky was the striking from the bill the feature proposing a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent, collected every ten years, on the capital of foreign corporations used in the State of Kentucky.

The Senate reconsidered its action of yesterday placing the assessment of National banks, along with State banks, in the hands of the State Board of Valuation, and adopted an amendment to place the assessment of both State and National banks in the hands of the local Assessors. It provoked a lively discussion. Senators Utley and Byron led the fight against it.

Senator Tolin, of Boone, offered an amendment to the first section of the bill that the tax rate fixed in the bill be reduced from fifty cents to forty-seven and one-half cents. The Senate defeated the amendment by a vote of 20 to 15. The Senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator Kirk, striking from the bill the section providing that persons who buy up tax claims on property shall be deemed tax brokers and pay a license of 15 per

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Date MAR 16 1902

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Contrary to expectations the proceedings of the Senate furnished the news of the day to-day. In the House where expectations of a lively debate on the St. Louis appropriation bill attracted a large audience there was "nothing doing."

When the Committee on Rules brought the bill up Mr. Boston, of Pendleton County, who, as a prospective candidate for Congress, has evinced a disposition to oppose every measure carrying an appropriation, objected to the consideration of the bill. Without debate a vote on Barton's motion to deny the bill consideration was carried, 50 to 41. The friends of the bill were not prepared and there is reasonable assurance that when the measure comes up again it will be passed.

Six of the members who voted against bringing it up to-day declare that they will vote for it next week.

The sensation of the day came when Senator E. H. Taylor, who has never abandoned his fight for a capitol appropriation, offered an amendment to the revenue bill that $90,000 per year be appropriated for the erection of a new capitol at Frankfort. Since the House defeated the Barton capitol appropriation bill there has been a disposition on the part of the Senators to show their attitude on the question. Colonel Taylor's amendment therefore was promptly adopted.

It is likely to occasion difficulty in the House, where the revenue bill goes back for concurrence. However, should it pass Colonal Taylor, now the most popular man in Frankfort, will be the hero of his townsmen.

What the Bill Does.

The following brief of the revenue bill as it passed the Senate was especially prepared for The Enquirer by State Auditor Coulter. It gives in a condensed and tabulated form the provisions included in the new sections of the bill:

House Bill No. 428, known as the revenue law, contains the following items of taxation not in the old law.

The assessment of the shares of national and state banks by the County Assessors.

Increase of license tax for selling playing cards to $10.

Increase of license tax for selling pistols to $100.

Increase of license tax for selling bowie knives to $100.

Increase of license tax to pawnbrokers to $500.

License tax to retail cigarettes, $10.

License tax on oil depots, $10.

License tax on each wagon transporting oil, $5.

License tax on resident manufacturers of tobacco, $1 on $1,000 of output for first $100,000 and 50 cents per $1,000 on the remainder.

License tax on resident manufacturers of cigarettes, $2 50 on each $1,000 worth sold in this state.

License tax on foreign manufacturers of tobacco, $1 50 per $1,000 sold in this state.

License tax on foreign manufacturers of cigarettes, $5 per $1,000 sold in this state.

License tax on foreign pork packers, 50 cents on each $100 sales made in this state.

License on all foreign railroads doing an interstate commerce business exercising terminal rights only in this state, $2,500 each.

License tax on resident and foreign rectifiers of compounders or blenders of distilled spirits, a graded tax from $100 to $300 per annum.

License tax on breweries, $200 each per annum.

License tax on resident and foreign agencies in this state, $25 each.

License tax on wholesale wine dealers, $200 per annum.

Increase in the ad valorem tax rate of 2½ cents on each $100 worth of taxable property, which will make the tax rate for state purposes 50 cents on each $100 worth of property.

Recapitulation.

It is estimated that the additional revenues we will have secured by this bill is as follows:

Increase on tax rate	$240,000
Playing cards	1,000
Pistols, knives, &c	4,000
Pawnbrokers	3,000
Retailers of cigarettes	10,000
Oil depots	2,000
Oil wagons	2,000
Resident manufacturers of tobacco	10,000
Foreign manufacturers of tobacco	7,000
Resident manufacturers of cigarettes	2,500
Foreign manufacturers of cigarettes	9,500
Foreign pork packers	12,500
Terminal license	12,500
Foreign and resident rectifiers, compounders and blenders	60,000
Breweries and agencies	15,000
Wholesale wine dealers	2,000
Total	$438,000

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Date MAR 16 1902

...that the ...cents would work a great ...rdship with the farmers.

Taylor's Bombshell.

Senator Taylor then arose in the front of the house and quietly announced an amendment. No one was aware of its nature, and when read it caused no little commotion. The amendment provides that of the 50 cents levied for state purposes one cent on each $100 of the assessed value shall be devoted to a fund for the purpose of erecting new buildings on the site of the old capitol. The amendment provides further that this amount shall be collected to the extent of $750,000.

The senate took to the amendment at once, and it looked for a time as if the vote would be unanimous for it, but when the vote was taken Senators Allen (Dem.) and Huntsman (Rep.) voted against it. There was the wildest excitement in the senate when the vote was announced, and the senators who have always favored the capitol appropriation knew that they had the house up against a strong proposition of either accepting the capitol appropriation or having no revenue bill.

President Utley said to The Commercial after the fight that the action of the senate would necessitate a conference with the house in order to reach terms whereby one or the other may surrender. The senate will never surrender, and it looks as if it were up to the house to pass the capitol amendment or have no revenue bill.

The senate then arose from the committee of the whole and passed the revenue bill by a vote of 21 to 14, one more than required for the bill. Those voting for the bill were: Allen, Burnam, Cantrill, Coleman, Cox, Edwards, Farris, Ferguson, Harrel, Hickman, McNutt, Prewitt, Pritchard, Richardson, Sublett, Taylor, Watkins, Watson, Weller, Whitehead and Utley—21.

Those against it were: Barret, Byron, Carroll, Catron, Dye, Dyer, Fleming, Howard, Huff, Huntsman, Kirk, Puryear, Tolin, White—14.

The senate then adpourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

World's Fair Bill

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THE CAPITAL AND THE REVENUE BIL

The Senate amendments to the revenue bill remove a number of the most obnoxious provisions. The Capitol amendment is a decided improvement.

The passage of the revenue bill would settle finally the Capitol removal question which the people thought they had settled by a constitutional provision more than ten years ago.

The one cent tax is a modest sum, but it may suffice. We trust the House will see the wisdom of acting with the Senate in this matter. It means something to Frankfort, but it means more to the State. Give Kentucky a fit house for it public business.

Then give to the Governor a fit ho in which to live.

When this is done the railroads doubtless provide better facilities for iness at the State capital.

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Date MAR 16 1902

SENATOR TAYLOR SPRINGS SURPRISE AND NEW CAPITOL IS POSSIBLE

Tacks an Amendment To Revenue Bill.

MEASURE PASSES IN SENATE

And Everybody Wonders What the House Will Do.

ONE-CENT TAX ON THE $100

IS PROVIDED TO CONTINUE UNTIL $750,000 IS RAISED—ITS CHANCES.

BLACK EYE FOR FAIR BILL.

from $25 to $50
gents for foreign

ing out that section of the bill providing for a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent., payable every ten years, on that part of the capital stock of a foreign corporation which is used in this State.

Allowing distillers ten days longer in which to make their quarterly reports to the Auditor, and abolishing the requirement that the serial numbers be reported.

Striking out the clause placing a tax of $200 on persons who sell mineral waters.



SENATOR E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Father of the "new Capitol" amendment to Revenue Bill.

Striking out the section placing a tax on persons who buy lands sold for taxes.

Having adopted these amendments in Committee of the Whole, the committee rose and reported to the Senate. The amendments were then adopted as a whole and then the bill was passed by the following vote:

For the Bill—Senators Allen, Burnam, Cantrill, Coleman, Cox, Edwards, Farris, Ferguson, Harrel, Hickman, McNutt, Prewitt, Pritchard, Richardson, Sublett, Taylor, Watkins, Watson, Weller, Whitehead, Utley—total 21.

Against the Bill—Barret, Byron, Carroll, Catron, Dye, Dyer, Fleming, Howard, Huff, Huntsman, Kirk, Puryear, Tolin, White—total 14.

Senator Tolin made a fight for a 47½-cent tax rate, but he was defeated.

Now that the bill has passed the Senate with the Capitol amendment, everybody is asking the question whether the House will concur. When the news of the Senate's action came over to the House to-day there was a scramble to get to the door of the Senate chamber. Some one moved to adjourn and the House adjourned until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon for the express purpose of reading enrolled bills. The Revenue Bill will be reported to the House on Monday and the House will give it immediate consideration. Those who favor a Capitol appropriation are making every effort to get recruits for the Revenue Bill as amended, and it is claimed that five persons who voted against the Capitol Appropriation Bill say now that they will vote for it in the form in which it is now presented. There is a reduction in the appropriation from $1,000,000 to $750,000, making a difference of a quarter of a million dollars. Besides, it does not create a Board of Commissioners, but leaves all those matters for the next Legislature to determine, since there would not be enough money to begin building before two or three years from now. Everyone regards the question of capital removal as settled, and, therefore, it is pointed out that this amendment to the Revenue Bill would be the easiest way to secure a suitable building, so far as burdening the people with taxes is concerned. The failure of the House to concur might mean the defeat of the Revenue Bill. The failure of the House to concur in the other amendments would almost certainly mean the defeat of the bill, since there would not be time to change the enrollment before adjournment on Tuesday.

* * *

Against the St. Louis Bill.

The House to-day, on motion of Mr. Barton and by a vote of 50 to 41, refused to consider the St. Louis Exposition Bill when it was called up by the Committee on Rules. This does not necessarily mean the defeat of the bill, but the action of the House was not encouraging to those who want to see it passed. Since the bill carries an appropriation it must receive fifty-one votes, making nine more that must be secured for it.

In the Senate.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—[Special.]—The Senate spent most of its time considering the Revenue Bill.

The first bill taken up was the House bill appropriating $40,000 for a new cell-house at the Eddyville penitentiary, after which the House bill appropriating $15,000 for an automatic sprinkling apparatus at the Eddyville prison was passed. The House substitute for the Senate bill placing Paduca in the list of second-class cities was adopted.

The nomination of J. M. Jones to be a Commissioner of the Hopkinsville Asylum, vice R. C. Crenshaw, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. Klair's House bill No. 348, giving County Attorneys in counties containing second-class cities the power to select the official newspaper, was read the second time and placed in the orders of the day. The object of the bill is to have the public printing changed from the Lexington Herald to the Lexington Democrat in Fayette county.

...sened a ...
existed at any session ...
ture in years.

IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives Refuse To Take Up St. Louis Exposition Bill—Louisville City Attorney Bill.

Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Drewry this morning offered a resolution of sympathy upon the death of John P. Altgeld. It was adopted.

The House passed Senate bill No. 143, which provides that felony fees shall not be paid until after indictment.

The Committee on Rules next called up Senate bill No. 145, which authorizes counties to vote an additional tax for a seven-months' school term instead of a five-months' term.

The St. Louis Exposition Bill, No. 15, was called up, and a motion was made that it should not now be considered. The motion carried by a vote of 50 to 41, as follows:

For Consideration—Alexander, Averdick, Bell, Bennett, Bond, Booker, Eli H. Brown, Jr., F. B. Brown, Browning, Burk, Castner, Colson, Conrad, Croon, Dahoney, Drewry, Edwards, Elliott, Hanna, Holland, Hubble, Klair, Knox, Letterle, McDonald, Jackson, Morris, Newcomb, Nuckols, Parker, Paynter, Pope, Reed, Reichert, Renick, Rigdon, Searcy, Tomlinson, Tompkins, VanMeter, Weatherford, Young—total 41.

Against Consideration—S. W. Adams, Baird, Barton, Bradley, Brown, Bruner, Burkamp, Chandler, Conway, Clark, Denton, Greene, Hawkins, Hearne, Hereford, Hickey, Jones, Keen, Kennedy, Ladd, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis Mimms, Money, Moore, Moorman, J. P. Morris, Morrison, Muncie, Naylor, Offutt, Peak, Peck, Pogue, Renaker, Rogers, Russell, Shawler, Stafford, Stith, Tabb, Thompson, Thornton, Wade, Wells, Woodson, Worthington, Wright, Wyatt—total 50.

* * *

Hickman Bill Passed.

Mr. Hickman's bill, Senate bill 184, known as the "practical act," applying to the Circuit Courts of the State, was passed. The bill is a very important one and in full is as follows:

An act to regulate proceedings in civil actions in Circuit Courts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That the first Monday in each month shall be rule day in the office of the Clerk of each Circuit Court in this Commonwealth, except when said court is actually in session.

Sec. 2. That all summonses issued in actions, both at law and in equity, brought in said courts shall command the officer to whom it is directed to summon the party or parties to whom it is issued to answer in ten days after the service of the summons, if directed to the county where issued, and in twenty days after the service of the summons, if directed to any other county.

Sec. 3. At the first rule day after the summons has been served, ten days in the county or twenty days in any other county, the defendant so served shall file his answer or other plea he may have, whether of law or of fact. On the next rule day the opposite party shall file his reply and any other plea he may have, whether of law or fact, and so on at each succeeding rule day until the issue shall be fully made up. If any party shall fail to file any plea at the rule day at which the same is due, he may file the same at a subsequent rule day and as soon as practicable, and he shall file therewith his affidavit or other sworn statement as to the cause of his delay, and if the court shall consider his excuse insufficient, it may, at the next regular term, strike such plea from the files. If any demurrer, motion to elect or like pleading is filed the court shall dispose of same as soon as possible and before the case is called for trial or submitted, and the court in such cases shall direct when subsequent pleadings should be filed.

Sec. 4. Actions at law shall stand for trial at the first term of court after summons has been served in the county ten days, and elsewhere in the State twenty days, before the commencement of said term.

Sec. 5. Suits in equity shall stand for trial at the first term of court after the issue shall be completed, or, by the provisions of this act, shall have been completed thirty days before the commencement of the term.

Sec. 6. All warning orders, both at law and in equity, shall warn the party against whom the same is issued to answer in thirty days after the entry of the warning order, and the answer and other plea shall be due at the first rule day after the expiration of said thirty days. As to parties constructively summoned and not answering as herein provided, the action, whether at law or equity, shall stand for trial at the first term of court which commences not less than sixty days after the said warning order is entered.

Sec. 7. Any interlocutory order necessary for the preparation of the action for trial, whether at law or in equity, may be entered by any party at any rule day, but no order shall be entered which deprives a person of the possession of property.

Sec. 8. The clerk shall enter upon the minute book of the court all orders, filing pleas and otherwise, except warning orders, and shall sign same. He shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, enter said orders in full upon the order book of the court, and shall sign same, and all such orders shall constitute a part of the record in the case, for all purposes as fully as if made in open court. The court shall, at the first ensuing term, have power to set aside any such order.

Sec. 9. The clerk shall docket all actions at law for the first day of the term at which, under the provisions of this act, they stand for trial. On said day the court shall call said docket and enter default judgments where no defense is made. In all such actions where defense is made, the parties shall be deemed to have waived a trial by jury unless a jury is demanded upon said call, and the court shall then proceed to set such actions down for trial at some convenient day in the term. Unless otherwise directed by the parties, the clerk shall issue subpoenas for witnesses to the first day of the term, and they shall attend at such days as the case in which they are subpoenaed shall be set for trial or continuance: Provided, however, the court may by rule entered upon its order book, direct clerk to set actions at law for convenient days during the term instead of on the first day of the term, as provided above, and to issue subpoenas to said days, instead of to the first day, as provided above.

Sec. 10. The clerk shall docket all suits in equity for the first term of court which does not commence less than ten days after the same is filed. On the third day of the term the court shall call the equity appearance docket and enter default judgments where no defense is made. Provided: All parties to the action affected thereby have been summoned; those in the county, ten days before the commencement of the term; those out of the county twenty days before the commencement of the term, and those constructively summoned thirty days before the commencement of the term.

Sec. 11. Where the issue has not been completed before the commencement of the term, the answer or next pleading due shall be filed on the first day of the term, in law actions, and on the third day of the term, in equity actions. In law actions, subsequent pleadings shall be filed on or before the day on which the action is set for trial. In equity actions each pleading, subsequent to the answer, shall be filed not less than three days after the filing of the pleading to which it is responsive. The court may, in its discretion, allow a pleading to be filed after it is due under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. This act shall not apply to circuits having continuous sessions.

Sec. 13. All provisions of the Code of Practice in conflict with this act are hereby repealed in so far as in conflict.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

* * *

City Attorney Bill Passed.

Senate bill No. 26, which changes the appointment of the City Attorney of Louisville, was passed. It provides that the City Attorney shall be appointed by the Mayor, at a salary of $5,000 annually, with two assistants.

Senate bill No. 97, appropriating $30,000 for a dormitory for girls at the A. and M. College, was passed, and also Senate bill No. 187, which prohibits the sending of indigent children into this State.

The Senate bill authorizing the Governor to appoint attorneys on commission to collect Kentucky's war claims from the Government, was passed.

The Senate bill providing for the election of the three Railroad Commissioners from the State at large, was defeated by reason of its failure to receive as many as forty votes, though it received a majority of those cast.

The House adjourned until 3:30 p. m. for the purpose of reading enrolled bills.

G. V.

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PADUCAH, KY., REGISTER

Date MAR 18 1902

Some of the papers are applauding Senator Taylor, of Frankfort, for tying an appropriation for the new capitol on to the revenue bill, saying it was a graceful coup, a parliamentary coup, a brilliant coup, etc. The house had voted this proposition down and the senate, through the wisdom (?) of Mr. Taylor, saw the only way to win was to tie on this rider, and it was tied on by a very decisive vote. And this passed it up to the house to defeat the revenue law or accept the senate's case of buldozing—and this the admirers of the move and the work of Mr. Taylor designate a coup. The tactics adopted are, however, not the kind The Register admires; they smack too much of trickery, chicanery and that rule or ruin policy which has governed the republican party and which the democrats have steadily criticised and abused. It all matters little to the state, however, and Senator Taylor may take to his honor this kreat coup to rebuild in an out of the way village a new capitol at a cost of $750,000.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinn
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Courier-Journal

Frankfort, Ky.,

Date MAR 18 1902

DYING

Rush Sets In At The Death-bed of The Legislature.

Hickman School Book Bill Given a Final Set Back.

Lexington Printing Bill And Byron Advertising Law Are Passed.

With the death rattle already in its throat the Legislature yesterday began work on its last day, save one. Everything savored of the finish, and the rush to get up belated bills was something awful—not unlike the charge of a crowd of land squatters after a government reservation.

In the House the Committee on Rules was "it," and a goodly number of measures were passed through. Among them were the Byron advertising bill already passed by the Senate. Several amendments were adopted, and it now goes back to the Senate.

The Senate early in the day took up the report filed by Senator Byron on the School Book bill. Senator Hickman, author of the measure, made a fight to have it set as a special order for 1o'clock and Senator Farris moved to indefinitely postpone it. Both motions were defeated. Those voting against consideration of the bill were Senators Burnam, Byron, Carroll, Cox, Dye, Dyer, Farris, Fleming, Harrel, Howard, Huff, Huntsman, Kirk, McNutt, Pritchard, Taylor, Tolin, Weller, White, Whitehead—20.

Those voting to give the book bill consideration were: Senators Allen, Booles, Cantrill, Catron, Coleman, Edwards, Ferguson, Hickman, Kenton, Porter, Prewitt, Puryear, Richardson, Sublett, Watkins, Watson—16.

This killed school book legislation for the present session at least.

The bill amending second class charters so as to place the official printing in second class cities in towns of that size with the city attorney instead of the mayor came up and Senator Howard demanded to know what reason there was for passing the bill.

Senator Allen answered very frankly, saying that the present mayor of Lexington was elected as a Democrat but persisted in giving the official printing to a Republican newspaper. The bill was passed by a strict party vote.

REVENUE BILL TIED UP.

AND NOW CHAOS REIGNS.

Kentucky Journal
Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 18-1902.

Both Houses Appoint Conference Committees and Half Cent Capital Clause is Recommended.

But Senate by Vote of 19 to 12 Turns Down the Committee's Amendments.

House Will Take the Matter Up Today and Negotiations Looking To Agreement Still On.

WIDE BREACH NOW EXISTS.

The Revenue bill, together with the Capital appropriation amendment or rider, are both suspended in mid air as a result of the disagreement between the two houses yesterday morning, and the refusal of the Conference Committee to adopt the report of the Conference Committee which had been appointed to adopt the legislative differences.

The Conference Committee made a report recommending that the Revenue bill be adopted in lamost the same shape it was sent to the Senate after its passage in the House with the exception of the capital appropriation clause. As to this an agreement was made that the tax for this purpose should be cut down 1 cent on the $100 to one half cent. There was general jubilation in the House and among the politicians in the corridors when it was announced that the committee had reached this agreement, but this was given a rude shock twenty minutes later when the Senate by a vote of 21 to 12 refused to adopt the committee's report.

The Legislature will stand adjourned tonight at 12 o'clock, and while there is yet a chance that the wide breach between the Houses may be amically settled, the situation last night presented a state of case such as has not existed at any session of the Legislature in years.

Senator Carroll last night resigned from the Conference Committee refusing to act longer, and Senator Cantrill was appointed in his place.

The House leaders are outspoken in the opinion that there will be no agreement between the two houses. The House people predict that an extra session will be called, but on this they appear to be guessing.

At the morning session of the House the Revenue bill as reported from the Senate was taken up, and the Senate amendments were rejected in a bunch The action of the lower branch was reported to the Senate and that body by a unanimous vote refused to recede from its amendments. This action led to the appointment of a conference committee on the part of both houses.

The committee appointed was as follews: Senators Taylor, Ferguson, Bryan, Carrol and Allen, Representatives Baird, Brown, Bradley, Holland and Edwards. The committee met in the Court of Appeals room at 2 o'clock and remained in conference till 4 o'clock, when they come out and gave it out that they had so far failed to agree The members of the House, Messrs. Bradley, Baird and Brown and Senator Allen stood out against all of the Senate amendments. The Senators stood for the amendments adopted in that branch in general, but the bank taxaation clause particular. The last meeting of the Conference committee was held in the west room of the State Library at 7 o'clock. It was 8:30 when the argument was finally reached and the articles of agreement signed. Mr. Baird, of the House, called upon Senator Taylor, and the latter with his accustomed urbanity thanked him for that honor. The other members of the committee signed in their turn. The report was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Kentucky:

Your Committee on Conference appointed by the two houses and consisting of five members each from the Senate and House for the purpose of conferring on the difference existing in regard to House bill 428, respectfully beg leave to report as follows: They recommend that the Senate recede from its position in the adoption of amendments No. 2, No. 5, No. 7, No. 8, No. 10, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18. They recommend that the House recede from its position non-concurring in Senate amendments No. 3, No. 4, No. 6, No. 11 and No. 12.

They further recommend that in Senate amendment No. 1 the word

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
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Clipping from Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.

Date MAR 18 1902

WRANGLING OVER SCHOOLBOOK BILL

Kentucky Senate Refuses To Yield an Inch From Its Position.

THREE FRUITLESS MEETINGS

Extra Session of Assembly Confidently Expected, If Measure Meets With Defeat.

Special Despatch to Commercial Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 17.—Each house of the General Assembly held three sessions today, at which the revenue bill occupied most of the time, and the Democratic leaders are tonight no nearer a solution of the problem confronting them than they were at the hour of adjournment last Saturday, when the Senate had loaded the bill down with amendments obnoxious to the party leaders in the lower house. After numerous conferences today, the Senate has refused to recede from its position, that a portion of the additional revenue to be raised shall be set apart for the erection of a new State Capitol at Frankfort; that the County Assessors, instead of the State Board of Valuation and Assessment, shall assess shares of stock in banks, and that the provision assessing foreign capital invested in Kentucky be stricken out.

Both Sides Obstinate.

The House took the first action today, refusing to concur in the Senate amendments. Then the Senate refused to recede and a Conference Committee of five members of each branch was appointed. This joint committee spent the better part of the day wrangling. It finally reported tonight to the respective houses that the Senate should recede from all of its amendments except ½ of 1 cent on the $100 of tax for the formation of a State Capitol fund. The Senate promptly refused to accept the committee's report. The members of the Conference Committee were Representatives Baird, Holland, Bradley, Edwards and Ell Brown and Senators Taylor, Allen, Byron, Carroll and Ferguson. As soon as the Senate refused to accept the committee's report Senator Carroll resigned from the committee and President Utley appointed Campbell Cantrill to succeed him. The Senate asked the House for a further conference and instructed its committee not to give up the fight for local assessment of bank property.

The question of bank assessment, and not that of Capital appropriation, is now the bone of contention. Both sides are willing to let a portion of the revenue go to the capital fund, but if the bill is ever adopted at all at this late hour of the session, Capital appropriation will be sacrificed to the settlement of the bank wrangle. An extra session of the assembly is, the leaders of the House say, one of the things certain to follow defeat of the revenue bill.

House Bills Adopted.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Post

MAR 19 1902

TWO LEGISLATURES—A CONTRAST.

The adjournment of the Legislature presents a contrast with similar scenes two years ago and four years ago, which is full of encouragement to the people of Kentucky.

The worst of mere partisan bills have been tacitly suppressed. Many of the worst measures commercially have failed to secure support sufficient for their enactment. The leaders of the party have been reasonable and considerate. The courtesies of debate have been rarely violated. The presiding officers have shown dignity and generally entire fairness.

The members of the Legislature, as a whole, are to be congratulated upon the work of the body. The Republicans have not followed party lines, but have participated as direct representatives of the people, and acted with a strong sense of their responsibility to the State. To them is due the defeat of a number of bad measures, but alone they could not have secured these defeats.

Throughout the whole session of the Legislature there has seemed to be a desire to hear reason and to respond to it. There have been manifestly a number of measures before the body promoted by the lobby for the benefit of the lobby. Most of these have perished. Very little constructive legislation has been devised. A distinctively party measure like the school book bill has failed. The redistricting measures were found to be impracticable, and the State stands districted as before, when the Democrats had no trouble whatever in securing control of the Legislature, in electing a Senator, with a majority of the Congressmen and judicial officers.

The original revenue bill was a very dangerous measure, drawn not in accordance with the traditional principles of the party, but with modern ideas that the revenue law should be a law for regulating the lives, conduct and income of everybody. In both Houses it was debated and amended. In its final form there was as little that is objectionable as a measure of that kind usually has.

In operation, certain objections will be manifest, but these errors have been rather errors of judgment, or due to recognized necessities.

II.

In the face of such a review, let us turn back to the Legislature of 1898. The Evening Post will not, in its own language, describe that body. It prefers to take the description of it from the pen of Mr. Henry Watterson, who, on the 16th of March, four years ago, published the following obituary on the Goebel Legislature:

"It is not with the extravagance of speech that such a provocation might naturally cause, but calmly, deliberately, with a full knowledge of the Legislature's record and a critical survey thereof, that the Courier-Journal, realizing what it says in all its significance, declares that for violence to the very vitality of Americanism; for abandonment of every principle of Democracy; for contempt of even the semblance of liberty; for the abolition of every individual and social right upon which republicanism is based; for flagrant scorn of even the form of fair play and even the shadow of decency; for absolute and open desertion of public duties and abject and malevolent prostitution to partisan plunder; for arrogant usurpation in the name of spoils, of the sacred functions of representative government and their distortion to oligarchic despotism—for all these things the record of this Legislature is not only unparalleled but unapproached. It is unapproached in all the dreams of Hamilton's day; it is unapproached in all the tendencies of Toryism and Whigism. It is unapproached in all the orgies of carpet-bagism, militarism, returning-boardism, Brownlowism, Reconstructionism, Lodgeism, in the State and national annals of this country. The maddest usurpations of State government in the South, over the rights of the disfranchised whites, the most desperate efforts of the Republicans in Congress to build a party dynasty upon the suffrage of the newly emancipated blacks, the wildest riots of the fanatical freaks of Kansas and South Carolina, never approached the record of this Kentucky Legislature in its plunge from Democracy to despotism."

Even the most bitter partisan cannot so describe any action of the present Legislature. The Evening Post speaks as a newspaper devoted to what it believes to be the principles of Democracy as applied to government. While the Legislature has done some things, notably in connection with the registration law, which we sincerely regret and unqualifiedly condemn; while it has neglected to do certain things—notably providing adequate funds for new State buildings at Frankfort and for a creditable representation of Kentucky at the St. Louis exposition—it has met the expectations on the whole of the people of Kentucky and manifested a spirit that is full of promise for the State's future. We congratulate the new men, the young men of both parties who have been brought into prominence by the session of the Legislature just closed.

COLONEL TAYLOR'S BRILLIANT PARLIAMENTARY COUP.

Colonel Taylor showed himself to be a man of undaunted political courage and of surprising parliamentary resources when he succeeded in the Senate in having placed on the appropriation bill the rider setting apart one cent on the $100 as a fund to be expended in the construction of Capitol buildings at Frankfort. We have no knowledge of what the House will do; it must accept this rider or run the risk of defeating the bill and thereby requiring the call of a special session.

But Col. Taylor has put the House in a more troublesome dilema than the mere risking of a special session. The nearly unanimous vote by which the Senate passed this rider may be taken as notice to the House that if an extra session is held the Senate will do this at that session and present to the House the sharp issue of no appropriations at all or this rider. It must be remembered that the seductive power resident in Frankfort and now being exercised for all it is worth will then be at work. The change of votes in the House required to pass this rider is not very large, and more changes have been known in the legislative history than the one required.

This parliamentary coup is the most brilliant we can recall in Kentucky legislation. By dilatory and obstructive tactics proposed measures have been defeated; but obstructive tactics savor of force and do not require high intelligence; this was a neat, intellectual, skillful coup. We congratulate Colonel Taylor and express our admiration for the skill shown. It is always a pleasure to witness a neat, skillful piece of work, whether on the sergeon's table, at the trial of a case, in business or in politics.

(Ky. Herald) Mch. 21/902

HOW THE CAPITOL AMENDMENT WAS BEATEN.

Evening Post Special Service.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21.—The story of how the Taylor amendment was defeated has never been told truthfully. It happened this way:

When the Senate and the House appointed conference committees to discuss the revenue bill and its Senate amendments after the House refused to concur in them Monday the conference committees returned a report advising that the Senate recede from its amendment to the bill providing that all banks alike should report for assessment to County Assessors and that the House should accept the Taylor amendment cut half in two—that is, allowing one-half of 1 cent of the increase in the State tax rate for the purpose of erecting new Capitol buildings.

This was agreeable to the House leaders. A conference between the Representatives advocating the revenue bill developed an arrangement to accept this report if the Senate accepted it. This would have left unchanged the original provision of the revenue bill providing that the national banks should report as do the State banks to the State Board of Assessment and Valuation for assessment.

The House leaders counted noses and found that they could put the bill through in this shape by a margin of some eight or a dozen votes.

But the national bank people had convinced a majority of the Senators that the bank-taxing clause was inquitous, and it was decided not to accept the report of the conference committees when it was tendered Monday evening.

From the hour that the Senate killed the conference committee report the Capitol appropriation amendment was dead in the House. When the House finally passed the revenue bill it was with the original provision as to State and national banks eliminated by the Senate, but the compromise cost the Taylor amendment.

The national bank lobby was not fighting the Capitol amendment, but by making the bank taxation provision the paramount issue in the fight and persuading the Senate to stand pat upon not allowing this section of the bill as drafted to go through they succeeded in snowing under the amendment designed by Senator E. H. Taylor to result in the erection of a State Capitol.

March 21-1902. From "Louisville Evening Post" Clipped

Cincinnati Enquirer
Mch. 12-1902

The Capitol Bill.

The Holland bill, which is better known as the Capitol appropriation bill, will be called up by the House Committee on Rules to-morrow, and to-night the friends of the measure are making preparations for a vigorous fight to pass it. Mr. Allison Holland, the author of the measure, said to-night:

"The Committee on Rules is unanimous in its agreement to let the bill come up to-morrow, and I have reasonable hope that it will pass the House."

The Holland bill provides for a special tax to raise a fund of about $1,250,000 for the construction of a new capitol at Frankfort.

To-night Colonel E. H. Taylor, the Senator from Franklin County, whose untiring labors in behalf of the capitol measure have brought the measure to its present position, is entertaining all the members of the Legislature and their ladies at his beautiful country seat one mile from Frankfort. The menu cards and the unique favors which accompanied them all carried suggestions of the discussion which is to occur in the House to-morrow.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

OFFICE OF

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Frankfort, Oct. 21st, 1897.

To the Honorable, the Mayor

and the City Council of Frankfort.

Gentlemen:-

You are, hereby, invited by the Board of Trustees of the "State Normal School for Colored Persons", to attend the Dedicatory Exercises of the Building to be held in its Chapel on Saturday the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Very respectfully,

J. W. Dehaven Pickett

Supt. Pub. Instruction.

or Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., in welcoming the delegates and opening the business conference looking to the completion of the State Water Navigation of the Kentucky River.

Words of Welcome

It affords me great pleasure in behalf of the people of the Capital of Kentucky to welcome among us the representatives of the neighboring states and cities who have honored us with their presence upon an occasion fraught with so much of interest to all of us. Although the object of this assemblage is not social but for the consideration of questions affecting the industrial and commercial interests of many states and people, it is the desire of the citizens of Frankfort to extend the social civilities and hospitality to as may not interfere with the business objects in view. Therefore, I beg that without further formality you will each and all of you make yourselves at home and by the evidence you give of such feeling assist us in making our welcome as hearty and your enjoyment of the outing as thorough as possible.

Object of the Meeting. History of the Improvements.

The object of this meeting, as I understand it, is to consider the question of a more energetic prosecution of the State water improvements of the Kentucky river and to take such steps as may lead to the earliest completion of the system. To this end it is appropriate to briefly review the history of the work. About seventy years ago the State of Kentucky provided a system of internal improvements in the construction of turnpikes and the stock water navigation of several of rivers. As to the first it resulted in a system of roads unexcelled in any state and in the partial improvement of the Kentucky and Green rivers. Upon the former, five locks were built when the policy of the State was changed, appropriations were suspended and the locks and dams leased. It had been contemplated to work and dam the Kentucky from its mouth to the 261 where the vast eastern coal field is first penetrated, but the five locks only extended the navigation a short distance. In 1878-80 the system having deteriorated from neglect during the war, and the United States having assumed, meantime, jurisdiction of all navigable streams, Kentucky cited these improvements to the General Government without

other consideration except that the old locks and dams should be put in repair, the system extended and the whole operated free of charge. It was estimated that nine new locks and dams would be required for the completion at a cost of about $2,000,000. More than twenty years have elapsed since the Government was put in possession of the river and yet nothing has been accomplished except the repair of the old locks and dams and the construction of the new ones, the last being practically complete. There remain yet six more to be built covering 100 miles of river, unnavigable except for rafts in high water. And yet under the wasteful system of small appropriations and limited contracts, the expenditure has been equal to the original estimate. In 1894 it was estimated that $1,300,000 would complete the system, and yet in 1900, owing to the increase in cost of labor and material, the estimate was placed at about two and a-half millions. The engineer in charge, Capt. Hodges, states that if appropriation was made for continuous contracts the cost would be greatly reduced, it being said by men of experience that there would be a saving of forty or fifty per cent. if the remaining work were all to be put to contracts at once. This latter system was adopted by the Government in the improvement of the Kanawa and Monongahila rivers with great saving of expense and expeditious improvement of these streams.

Not a Local Matter.

Without entering into details as to the rick resources in minerals, timber and agricultural products which would be opened to use by this improvement, I beg to urge that this meeting take such steps as will tend but to expedite the completion of this important work. Congress should be urged to do justice to the large area of population shut out from these resources by the failure of the Government to carry out its contract in accordance with its spirit as well as its letter. To this end I would impress upon all any disclaimer that we of Kentucky look upon it in the light of a local enterprise. Time was when this was the view, but now we have access to our mineral and timber regions by rail and are not so dependent as formerly. But to the states and population from Cincinnati to the Gulf this source of supply for the products of the mine, the forest and the field is as important as the Monongahila or the Kanawa and the delay in opening

the river to navigation may be said to operate as a tax upon the consumer within this area levied for the benefit of the more favored streams in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Time will not further discussion of a subject which presents such a wide field of inquiry and I therefore limit myself to these remarks with a renewal of my cordial felicitations.

Western Argus
Mch. 13-1902

Reception at "Thistleton."

On Tuesday evening at "Thistleton," the elegant home of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Swigert Taylor and Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., gave the most magnificent reception that has ever been given in Kentucky in years. The home of Col. Taylor, most perfect in its appointments, was most gorgeously decorated in Southern smilax, pink carnations, pink roses, smilax, and potted plants of fern and tulips. The banisters from the front door to the third floor were entirely hidden under a mass of smilax and carnations. In one corner of the hall was a most artistic nook, where punch was served. The parlors and library were a bower of beauty in masses of pink roses, with ropes of smilax entwining the ceiling. On the second floor a delicious lunch of substantials, ices, coffee and chocolate were served.

In the receiving line stood Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Swigert Taylor, Mrs. Klein, Mrs. J. Lampton Price, Mrs. E. Finnell, Mrs. S. E. James, Misses Mary Belle Taylor and Rebecca Johnson; Messrs. Kenner and E. W. Taylor, Edward Finnell and Dr. S. E. James. The ladies in the receiving line were elegantly gowned, Mrs. Swigert Taylor wore a magnificent black gown jetted in black sequins; Mrs. Klein's costume was of black and white silk trimmed in chiffon; Mrs. J. Lampton Price, black chiffon, with jet trimmings; Mrs. S. E. James, black net with white lace; Mrs. E. Finnell, white lace, white taffeta, with pink trimmings; Miss Mary Belle Taylor, an imported gown of pink satin, Miss Rebecca Johnson, black net.

All the Legislators, their wives and sweethearts, State officials, and many guests from a distance, were in attendance, and many were the compliments bestowed on the charming host and hostess.

Saxton's Orchestra furnished the music.

The artistic decorations at the reception of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. was the handiwork of Mrs. E. Power, the wife of the popular florist.

Louisville Times
Feb. 22-1902.

FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS AT COL. E. H. TAYLOR'S RECEPTION.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Five hundred or more guests, including members of the General Assembly, administration officers, Frankfort people and others, attended the reception given last night at "Thistleton," the country home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Swigert Taylor and Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.

The reception was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of Frankfort. The floral decorations from Chicago were elaborate and beautiful.

Supper in several courses was served by Benedict, of Louisville, and music was rendered by Saxton's Orchestra from Lexington.

Louisville Post
Mch. 12-1902

The City of Frankfort.

Before adjourning, and supplementing the regular programme, the sentiment of the "City of Frankfort" was proposed in compliment of the number of distinguished gentlemen present from the capital city, and Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was invited to respond. Col. Taylor was absent from the hall, and in his stead Col. James Andrew Scott was presented. He did full justice to the subject, pleading eloquently for a new Capitol.

After the banquet Hon. Charles P. Weaver, who had been Col. Taylor's table companion, said the Frankfort delegation was deeply appreciative of Louisville's attitude upon the matter of Capital location and new buildings. "I believe," said Mr. Weaver, "that our State should spend $2,000,000 at least to provide such accommodations as the fame and dignity of the Commonwealth require and demand. And," continued Mr. Weaver, "when that expenditure is made Frankfort will blossom as a rose and become the garden spot of Kentucky."

Clipped from Kentucky Journal May 29-1902.

COL. TAYLOR LIKELY TO RUN.

Col. E. H. Taylor, State Senator from this district, who has just returned from a visit to several counties in Western Kentucky is said to have received strong assurances of support in the event of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Supporters of all of the candidates concede that Col. Taylor would be an important factor in the race. Among those who are urging him to enter the fight there is a strong belief that his official announcement as a candidate will be forthcoming in the next few days.

Ky Journal
Mch 29-1902.

COMPLETE.

Gov. Beckham Has Examined All Bills Left on His Table.

Twenty-seven Measures Became Laws Without His Signature,

Taylor Bill Affecting Distillers And The Hensley Resolution Among Them.

Governor Beckham has completed his inspection of the bills left on his desk at the close of the General Assembly session, and will allow 27 of the 131 sent him to become laws today without approval. One of the measures to take their course in the Revenue bill, the most important of the session. Notable among the others are the bills repealing the McCain tobacco law; the asylum and penitentiary appropriation bills; the bill taking from the Attorney General and resting in the Auditor. the employment of assistant counsel for the State, and the Hickman bill regulating practice in the Circuit Courts of the State.

The Governor allows 2 resolutions to become laws without approval, one of them the Tayloy resolution authorizing Mrs. Alexander Hensley, of this city, to sue the Commonwealth to recover money claimed to be due her deceased husband for services as Secretary of the State Sinking Fund Commission.

The bill for payment for street improvements about the Capitol grounds and Senator Taylor's bill regulating to distillers are among those that becomes laws without tne Governor's signature.

Clipped from
"Louisville Times"
May 24-1902

There's nothing the matter with the latest Democratic candidate for Governor—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort. Col. T. is O. K. and O. F. C.

Clipped from Ky. Journal Apl. 17-1902

SPONSOR.

Miss Mary Belle Taylor Will Represent Frankfort Elks At Louisville.

Miss Mary Belle Taylor, daughter of Mr. J. Swigert Taylor, will be the Sponsor for Frankfort Lodge of Elks at the re-union of Elks of the State at Louisville, May 29th and 30th. At the regular meeting of the lodge last night the high compliment was paid Miss Taylor, by electing her unanimously. All of the lodges of the State will be represented by Sponors and the Sponors are entitled to name four maids of honor. Miss Taylor will name the maids of honor later. Miss Taylor's debut in society marked the opening of the social season last fall and she is one of the most charming members of Frankfort's society set. The re-union of Elks at Louisville will bring together a big gathering of members of the order from all parts of the State, and Miss Taylor's unanimous selection to the Sponorship will prove a popular one

Clipped from
"Lexington Herald
May 24-1902

COL. TAYLOR ANNOUNCES FOR GOVERNOR

HE WILL ENTER IMMEDIATELY ON ACTIVE CANVAS—WILL ROB BECKHAM OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

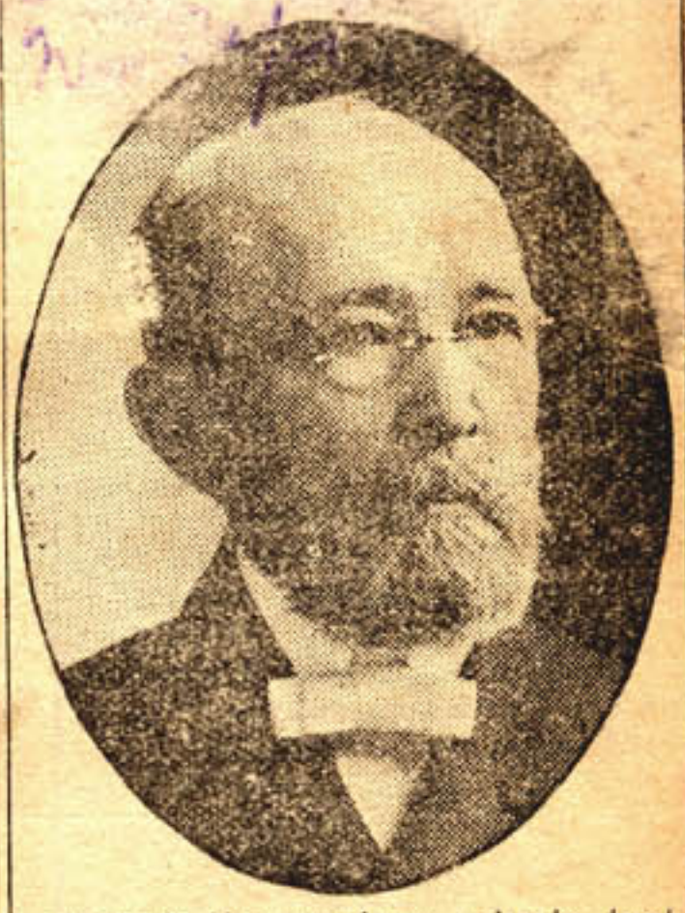
FRANKFORT, Ky., May 23.—(Special.)—Col. E. H. Taylor, whose candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the governorship was anticipated in The Herald's Frankfort dispatches several months ago, formally announced himself this evening, and will enter immediately upon an active canvass of the State.

Col. Taylor is one of the best known and most widely popular men in the State. He is an orthodox Democrat. Frankfort has honored him with several terms of office as Mayor, and he has represented Franklin county in the Legislature, both as a member of the House and as a Senator. Franklin county will, of course, be solidly for Col. Taylor, and General P. Haly's agreement to deliver the capital city county to Governor Beckham will go up in smoke.

Colonel Taylor will be a factor in the race, and it is predicted by his friends here that he will show formidable strength from the start. He was born in Hickman county, and has strength in Western Kentucky.

Clipped from
"The New Capital"
May 22-1902

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.



Here is the nominee, who is just exactly suited to existing civil and political conditions in the Old Commomnwealth of Kentucky. The man and the hour have met! Of two or three of the dozen Democratic candidates for Governor it is said: "He's too old." Of others: "He's too young."

Several years ago some American genius—a philosopher, as well—wrote a poem whose refrain was: "Would that we all could be born old and gradually grow young."

The plain prose of this is, that if a man could wear a solid head in the cradle—carry a forty-year old brain at fifteen, one whose physical manhood grows stronger with the lapse of time—adding the strength of youth to the wisdom and experience of age, we would have a better race than the 20th Century can boast. We know but one man who fully justifies the philosopher's hope—the only one who has realized Desoto's dream—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who was born old and gradually grows young.

As a public servant, capable, faithful, honest, his brilliant record in the General Assembly last winter extorted the praise and commendation even of his opponents—one of the leading newspapers in the State saying of him: "We are bound to admire the tact, the diplomacy, the shrewd common sense of a brainy man like E. H. Taylor, Jr., whether we agree with him or not, and no man in Kentucky for many years has exhibited such genius for leadership."

Col. Taylor was born in Columbus, Hickman county, Ky., though he has lived in Franklin county nearly all his life—"long enough to be a native," as an admirer said of him. For more than a hundred years old Franklin has been the Capital ounty of the State, yet, strange to say, she has never had a Governor. We present one who is neither too young nor too old; one who has never neglected an opportunity to serve his people, though often at the sacrifice of his own personal interests—one who is destined to be the next Governor of Kentucky.

Clipped from
"Cincinnati Enquirer"
May 24-1902

TAYLOR



Seeks To Be Governor.

Convention To Name Candidates For Railroad Commissioner Called For October.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—For the first time since 1875, when Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston was a candidate, Frankfort is to have a candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky. State Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., formally announced his candidacy to-day and says he will make an active fight to win the Democratic nomination next year. Colonel Taylor has recently returned from a visit to Western Kentucky and Louisville, and it is believed the encouragement he received in those sections of the state induced him to become a candidate. He was born in Hickman County, in the extreme Western end of the state, and has many relatives in that section. The other announced candidates or John K. Hendrick, of Livingston County; Robert J. Breckinridge, of Boyle, and James D. Black, of Knox. Governor Beckham has never announced his candidacy, but his many friends have been active in his interest and there seems to be no doubt of him making the race. Editor Henry Watterson, of Louisville, is also regarded as almost a certain candidate. This would make a six-handed fight, with all having a chance to win out.

A quorum of the Democratic Executive Committeemen for the congressional districts embraced in whole or in part in the Second Railroad Commissioner's District met here to-day and called a convention to nominate a candidate for Railroad Commissioner for October in Frankfort. Precinct meetings are to be held on Saturday, September 27, to select delegates to county conventions on Monday, September 29, when delegates to the district conventions will be selected. If there is but one candidate on July 3 the Chairman of the committee is empowered to declare him the nominee, but each county Chairman is further empowered to name delegates to the convention October 1 to ratify the nomination of the Chairman should there be but one candidate. The committee gave as its reason for calling a convention over a year ahead of the election that it deemed it best for the party not to have the district races mixed up with the Governor's race next year. Wilkes Morgan, of the Eighth District; Clem Huggins, of the Fifth, and Ben D. Ringo, of the Fourth District, were the committeemen present in person, while S. B. Dishman, of the Eleventh, sent his proxy. The Sixth and Seventh District committeemen failed to attend or send proxies.

Charles C. McCord is a candidate to succeed himself as Commissioner, and it is possible he will have no opposition, though W. P. Walton, the Lexington editor, is being strongly urged to run.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date MAY 24 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort yesterday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Clipped from
"Courier Journal"
May 24-1902

FOR GOVERNOR.

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

Says He Will Spare No Legitimate Effort To Win the Honor—His Record.

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—[Special.]—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, the well-known distiller, this afternoon informed his friends here that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor before the party convention to be held next year. Col. Taylor returned yesterday from a trip to Western Kentucky, where he went to confer with some friends regarding the matter. Concerning his candidacy he said:

You may announce me as a candidate. I was disinclined to make the race, but so many of my good friends have solicited me to become a candidate that I feel that I cannot disregard their wishes. I intend to spare no legitimate effort to secure the nomination, and from the flattering assurances of support which have come to me without solicitation on my part, I am convinced I will win.

Col. Taylor is not unknown to the politicians and the people of Kentucky generally. He was born at Columbus, Hickman county, and spent his youth in the western part of the State. He has resided for the greater part of his life in Frankfort, where he has been honored politically many times. He served the State Capital as Mayor for several terms, has once been a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and twice a member of the State Senate, of which body he is now a member. He has become widely known in the State because of the efforts he has exerted to secure an appropriation for new and modern State Capitol buildings here and because of his public spirit on all occasions.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Democrat

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD.

Date MAY 24 1902

ANNOUNCES FOR GOVERNOR

Col. E. H. Taylor Jr., Makes Formal Statement of His Candidacy

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—(Special)—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of the E. H. Taylor Distilling company, has formally announced his candidacy for governor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. The announcement was made here this afternoon to a number of Co. Toylar's closets friends. He has just returned from an extensive trip through western Kentucky and says he feels justified in announcing his candidacy.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
May 25-1902

MATTERS OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The news columns of the Journal yesterday in connection with the announcement of the Hon. E. H. Taylor, jr., stated that Frankfort had not had a candidate for Governor since 1875 when Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of this city, made the race and was defeated by the Hon. James B. McCreary. A subscriber writes to us to say that in this we were not quite accurate, which is true if Judge Thos. H. Hines, in 1887, at the time of his candidacy before the convention in which Gen. Buckner was nominated, was a citizen of Franklin county. Judge Hines had just completed a term of eight years service on the appellate bench, representing the district now represented by Judge Guffy, and it is our recollection that he at that time retained his citizenship and ran as a candidate of that county. The popular trend was toward Gen. Buckner, and he was nominated with ease over Capt. Hines, John D. Harris, of Richmond, Col. Albert S. Berry, of Richmond, and possibly one or two others.

Judge Hines continued to live here, and if he was not at that time a legal resident he became one shortly afterwards, for in 1890 he was unanimously chosen to represent this county in the convention which framed the present Constitution and he was a respected and honored citizen of the State Capital at the time of his death. The further observation of our correspondent to the effect that Frankfort had a Republican candidate for Governor prior to this in the person of Judge John M. Harlan, now a Justice of the Supreme Court is wholly erroneous. Judge Harlan had moved to Louisville and was a citizen of that place when he was nominated to lead the forlorn hope of Republicanism against the reorganized democracy following the civil war.

Industrial Normal Institutes- Col. Talyor

Robert Todd.

Todd, a prominebt colored citizen was very much interested in the location of this schoo l at Frankfort, and sought the assistance of Col. Taylor, who with Todd and and friends of Col. Taylor had a meeting with the then Governor and Board of Tustees, and through them and the influence of Col. Taylor this school was located at Frankfort.

R. Tobin notes

Creed Revision Committee's Report

To Presbyterian General Assembly

Declaration of Reformed Faith Submitted At To-Day's Session In New York.

AN IMPORTANT CHURCH DOCUMENT.

New York, May 16.—The second day's sessions of the Presbyterian General Assembly began at 9 o'clock in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian church. The first half hour was taken up with devotional exercises and then the business programme was begun, the new moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, presiding.

The morning session was consumed in the presenting of reports of special committees, among them being that of the special committtion on the revision of the confession of faith.

The report of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Special Committee on Revision of the Confession of Faith covers two divisions, the work assigned to the committee having been so outlined by the assembly. In the first place, the committee says it was to prepare "a brief statement of the reformed faith" to be submitted to this assembly "for such disposition as may be judged to be wise." The other part of the work was the preparation and submission to this assembly of certain revisions of the confessions of faith in certain specified parts of it and concerning certain specified subjects by the method of textual modification or by declaratory statement or of additional statements, undoubtedly with the view to their subsequent adoption by the Presbyteries and by the General Assembly.

Additional statements are recommended concerning the love of God for all men, missions and Holy Spirit in the form of new chapters to be added to the confession. Also certain textual modifications. The committee proposes the following:

Overture No. 3—Shall the following declatory statement be adopted as to Chapter 10, Section 3 of the confession of faith?

Second—With reference to Chapter 10, Section 3 of the confession of faith that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases.

The committee says concerning the brief statement of the reformed faith that it was to be prepared "with the view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for or an alternative of our confession of faith." The committee then presents "for such disposition as may be judged wise" the following as a brief statement of the reformed faith.

ARTICLE I. OF GOD.

We believe in the ever-living God, who is a Spirit, and the Father of our spirits; infinite, eternal and unchangeable in His being and perfections; the Lord Almighty, most just in all His ways, most glorious in holiness, unsearchable in wisdom and plenteous in mercy, full of love and compassion and abundant in goodness and truth. We worship Him, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, three persons in one Godhead, one in substance and equal in power and glory.

ARTICLE II. OF REVELATION.

We believe that God is revealed in nature, in history, and in the heart of man; that He has made gracious and clearer revelations of Himself to men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; and that Jesus Christ, the Word-made flesh, is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person. We gratefully receive the holy scriptures, given by inspiration, to be the faithful record of God's gracious revelations and the sure witness to Christ, as the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and life.

ARTICLE III. OF THE ETERNAL PURPOSE.

We believe that the eternal, wise, holy and loving purpose of God embraces all events, so that while the freedom of man is not taken away, nor is God the author of sin, yet in His providence He makes all things work together in the fulfillment of His sovereign design and the manifestation of His glory; wherefore, humbly acknowledging the mystery of this truth, we trust in His protecting care and set our hearts to do His will:

ARTICLE IV. OF THE CREATION.

We believe that God is the creator, upholder and governor of all things; that He is above all His works and in them all; and that He made man in His own image, meet for fellowship with Him, free and able to choose between good and evil, and forever responsible to his Maker and Lord.

ARTICLE V. OF THE SIN OF MAN.

We believe that our first parents, being tempted, chose evil, and so fell away from God and came under the power of sin, the penalty of which is eternal death; and we confess that, by reason of this disobedience, we and all men are born with a sinful nature, that we have broken God's law, and that no man can be saved but by His grace.

ARTIVLE VI. OF THE GRACE OF GOD.

We believe that God, out of His great love for the world, has given His only begotten Son to be the Savior of sinners, and in the Gospel freely offers His all-sufficient salvation to all men. And we praise Him for the unspeakable grace wherein He has provided a way of eternal life for all mankind.

ARTICLE VII. OF ELECTION.

We believe that God, from the beginning, in His own good pleasure, gave to His Son a people, [illegible] innumerable multitude, chosen in Christ unto holiness, service and salvation; we believe that all who come to years of discretion can receive this salvation only through faith and repentance; and we believe that all who die in infancy, and all others given by the Father to the Son who are beyond the reach of the outward means of grace, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

We believe in and confess the Lord Jesus Christ, the only mediator between God and man, who, being the Eternal Son of God, for us men and for our salvation became trully man, being conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, without sin; unto us He has revealed the Father by His Word and Spirit, making known the perfect will of God; for us He fulfilled all righteousness and satisfied eternal justice, offering Himself a perfect sacrifice upon the cross to take away the sin of the world; for us He rose from the dead and ascended into Heaven, where he ever intercedes for us; in our hearts, joined to Him by faith, He abides forever as the indwelling Christ; over us, and over all for us, He rules; wherefore unto Him we render love, obedience and adoration as our Prophet, Priest and King forever.

ARTICLE IX.—OF FAITH AND REPENTANCE.

We believe that God pardons our sins and accepts us as righteous solely on the ground of the perfect obedience and sacrifice of Christ, received by faith alone; and that this saving faith is always accompanied by repentance, wherein we confess and forsake our sins with full purpose of, and endeavor after, a new obedience to God.

ARTICLE X.—OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life, who moves everywhere upon the hearts of men, to restrain them from evil and to incite them unto good, and whom the Father is ever willing to give unto all who ask Him. We believe that He has spoken by holy men of God in making known His truth to men for their salvation; that, through our Exalted Savior, He was sent forth in power to convict the world of sin, to enlighten men's minds in the knowledge of Christ, and to persuade and enable them to obey the call of the Gospel; and that He abides with the church, dwelling in every believer as the Spirit of truth, of holiness and of comfort.

ARTICLE XI.—OF THE NEW BIRTH AND THE NEW LIFE.

We believe that the Holy Spirit only is the author and source of the new birth; we rejoice in the new life, wherein He is given unto us as the seal of sonship in Christ and keeps loving fellowship with us, helps us in our infirmities, purges us from our faults and ever continues His transforming work in us until we are perfected in the likeness of Christ in the glory of the life to come.

ARTICLE XII. OF THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE TO COME.

We believe that in the life to come the spirits of the just, at death made free from sin, enjoy immediate communion with God and the vision of His glory; and we confidently look for the general resurrection in the last day, when the bodies of those who sleep in Christ shall be fashioned in the likeness of the glorious body of their Lord, with whom they shall live and reign forever.

ARTICLE XIII. OF THE LAW OF GOD.

We believe that the law of God, revealed in the Ten Commandments, and more clearly disclosed in the words of Christ, is forever established in truth and equity, so that no human work shall abide except it be built on this foundation. We believe that God requires of every man to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God; and that only through this harmony with the will of God shall be fulfilled that brotherhood of man wherein the kingdom of God is to be made manifest.

ARTICLE XIV. OF THE CHURCH AND THE SACRAMENTS.

We believe in the Holy Catholic Church, of which Christ is the only Head. We believe that the Church invisible consists of all the redeemed, and that the Church Visible embraces all who profess the true religion, together with their children. We receive to our communion all who confess and obey Christ as their divine Lord and Savior, and we hold fellowship with all believers in Him.

We receive the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, alone divinely established and committed to the Church, together with the Word, as means of grace; made effectual only by the Holy Spirit, and always to be used by Christians with prayer and praise to God.

ARTICLE XV. OF THE LAST JUDGMENT.

We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ will come again in glorious majesty to judge the world and to make a final separation between the righteous and the wicked. The wicked shall receive the eternal award of their sins, and the Lord will manifest the glory of His mercy in the salvation of His people and their entrance upon the full enjoyment of eternal life.

ARTICLE XVI. OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE AND THE FINAL TRIUMPH.

We believe that it is our duty, as servants and friends of Christ, to do good unto all men, to maintain the public and private worship of God, to hallow the Lord's day, to preserve the sanctity of the family, to uphold the just authority of the State, and so to live in all honesty, purity and charity that our lives shall testify of Christ. We joyfully receive the word of Christ, bidding His people go into all the world and make disciples of all nations, and declare unto them that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself, and that He will have all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth. We confidently trust that by His power and grace all His enemies and ours shall be finally overcome, and the kingdoms of this world shall be made the kingdom of our God and of His Christ. In this faith we abide, in this service we labor, and in this hope we pray, Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Collin Minton, chairman; Charles A. Dickey, Herrick Johnson, Samuel J. Niccolls, D. W. Fisher, William McKibbin, George B. Stewart, S. P. Sprecher, Harry Van Dyke, John De Witt, J. Ross Stevenson, D. W. Moffat, S. B. McCormick, John M. Harlan, Daniel R. Noyes, E. W. C. Humphrey, William R. Crabbs, John E. Parsons, Elisha A. Fraser, John W. Foster, Charles T. Thompson.

In signing the report of the Assembly's Committee on Revision, I except as follows: (1) I am opposed to the verbal amendment of the seventh section of Chapter XVI. of the Confession. (2) I think it unwise to erect into a church doctrine our belief that all who die in infancy are saved. (3) I do not think that the second sentence of Article X. of "the brief and untechnical statement" (the article entitled "Of the Holy Spirit") accurately states the "reformed faith."

John De Witt.

Clipped from
"Louisville Times"
May 24-1902.

anthracite mines.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., FOR GOVERNOR

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION BEFORE THE NEXT CONTION.



E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,

Who announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., May 24.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor before the next convention.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

Date MAY 25 1902

"Col. T. is O. K. and O. F. C." says the Times of Frankfort's favorite son, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., and his gubernatorial candidacy. O. K. "stands" for "oll korrect," but what does "O. F. C." stand for? It isn't meant as an offset to Col. Young's war record, is it?

45 Ve

Clipped from
"The Harrodsburg Democrat"
May 30-1902.

Col. E. H. Taylor has announced himself a canddate for governor. In speaking of it the Times observes: "Col. T. is O. K. and O. F. C." We happen to be a little better acquainted with O. F. C. than with Col. T., but if the latter is as good as the former they are both O. K.

Clipped from
"Frankfort Call"
May 24-1902.

HON. E. H. TAYLOR JR.

Has Formally Announced His Candidacy For Governor.

There Is Not a Doubt But What He Will Be a Winner In This Great Derby Race for the Nomination and Election By the People.

After much solicitation from his friends not only at home, but throughout the State, Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., has consented to make the race for the nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party and while we have nothing to say detrimental to any other candidate, here is a tip that he will be the

NEXT GOVERNOR



Of the Grand Old Commonwealth of Kentucky and will win the honor in a walk.

He is too well known throughout Kentucky to need any eulogies made of him by the press of the State. No man is better equipped for the position, and if selected by his party no man of the long line of distinguished men who have filled this important position, was ever qualified to fill the office with more dignity than he will. His home county people are for him almost to a unit, and we are satisfied this will be the sentsment from one end of the State to the other. All hail the new chief!

Clipped from
"The Paducah News-Democrat"
May 25-1902

COL. EDMUND H. TAYLOR.

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, who has announced his candidacy for governor, is a man of remarkable personality. He has been, and is today, one of the great business men of the commonwealth. He has made two or three great fortunes and lost them by the mutations of business chances, but now, though well up in his sixties, is fairly prosperous again. He has long been the foremost citizen of Frankfort. He is foremost in all enterprises for the welfare of his town, and likewise is proud of his state. If he had been governor of Kentucky twenty years ago, by his indefatigable effort and engaging business methods he would have enlisted vast capital for investment in the old commonwealth that has seen spent in states south of us because of more enlightened effort. He is a tremendous worker and a great organizer. He is never daunted in any undertaking. He has had little to do with practical politics, aside from local affairs, but nobody could ever beat him for mayor of Frankfort or a seat in the general assembly, to which he has been repeatedly elected. He is at present a state senator. His heart has for years been wrapped up in the building of a new capitol. He has spent thousands of dollars attempting to accomplish this. He is princely in his hospitality and his lavish entertainments during sessions of the general assembly have for years been the wonder and admiration of visitors to Frankfort.

If Col. Taylor means to engage in earnest in a campaign for the office of governor he will early be found an important factor in the race, and will become more dangerous to his opponents as time passes.

Clipped from
"Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular"
May 25-1902

WE learn, as we go to press, that Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the well-known distiller, has announced himself as a candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky. We wish him all success.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD.

Date MAY 24 1902

COL. TAYLOR ANNOUNCES FOR GOVERNOR

HE WILL ENTER IMMEDIATELY ON ACTIVE CANVAS—WILL ROB BECKHAM OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 23.—(Special.)—Col. E. H. Taylor, whose candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the governorship was anticipated in The Herald's Frankfort dispatches several months ago, formally announced himself this evening, and will enter immediately upon an active canvass of the State.

Col. Taylor is one of the best known and most widely popular men in the State. He is an orthodox Democrat. Frankfort has honored him with several terms of office as Mayor, and he has represented Franklin county in the Legislature, both as a member of the House and as a Senator. Franklin county will, of course, be solidly for Col. Taylor, and General P. Haly's agreement to deliver the capital city county to Governor Beckham will go up in smoke.

Colonel Taylor will be a factor in the race, and it is predicted by his friends here that he will show formidable strength from the start. He was born in Hickman county, and has strength in Western Kentucky.

Clipped from "Lexington Leader" June 1-1902.

COL. TAYLOR

Given a Good Boost by Urey Woodson's Paper.

Col. E. H. Taylor, candidate for Governor, meets with much favor among tne Democratic newspapers and he will have to be reckoned with by other ambitious Democrats. The Paducah News-Democrat, edited by Urey Woodson, and the leading Democratic newspaper of Western Kentucky, contains the following editorial:

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, who has announced his candidacy for Governor, is a man of remarkable personalty. He has been, and is today, one of the great business men of the Commonwealth. He has made two or three great fortunes and lost them by the mutations of business chances, but now, though well up in his sixties, is fairly prosperous again. He has long been the foremost citizen of Frankfort. He is foremost in all enterprises for the welfare of his town and likewise is proud of his State. If he had been Governor of Kentucky twenty years ago, by his indefatigable effort and engaging business methods he would have enlisted vast capital for investment in the old Commonwealth that has been spent in States south of us because of more enlightened effort. He is a tremendous worker and a great organizer. He is never daunted in any undertaking. He has had little to do with practical politics, aside from local affairs, but nobody could every beat him for Mayor of Frankfort or a seat in the General Assembly, to which he has been repeatedly elected. He is at present a State Senator. His heart has for years been wrapped up in the building of a new capitol. He has spent thousands of dollars attempting to accomplish this. He is princely in his hospitality and his lavish entertainments during sessions of the General Assembly have for years been the wonder and admiration of visitors to Frankfort.

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45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from

Louisville (Ky.) Post

Date MAY 24 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

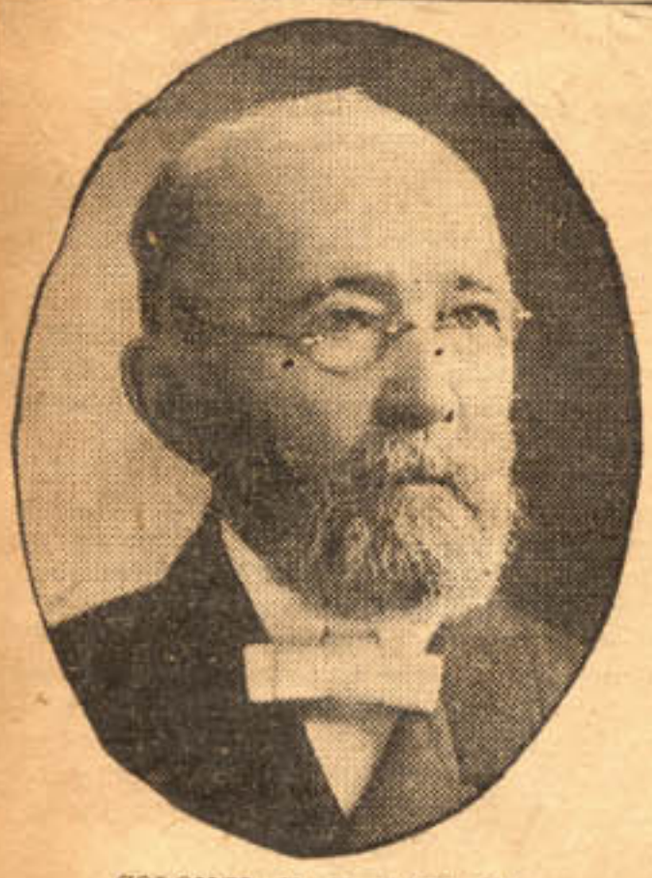
"Clipped from Chicago Chronicle May 25-1902"

FOES LAUD COLONEL TAYLOR

Opposing Party Admires Kentucky Democrats' Choice for Governor.

[Special Telegram.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Franklin county is the man whom democrats of Kentucky expect to elect as governor at the end of the state campaign. He made an excellent record in the legislature last winter, as a result of which one of the opposing party's papers says of him:



COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR.
[Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Kentucky.]

We are bound to admire the tact, the diplomacy, the shrewd common sense of a brainy man like E. H. Taylor, Jr., whether we agree with him or not, and no man in Kentucky for many years has exhibited such genius for leadership.

Clipped from "The Jessamine News" May 30-1902

COL. TAYLOR ANNOUNCES.

He Will Enter the Race For Governor and Begin Immediate Canvas.

Col. E. H. Taylor, whose candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Governship was anticipated, formally announced himself and will enter immediately upon an active canvass of the State.

Col. Taylor is one of the best known and most widely popular men in the State. He is an orthodox Democrat. Frankfort has honored him with several terms of office as Mayor, and he has represented Franklin county in the Legislature, both as a member of the house and as a Senator. Franklin county will, of course, be solidly for Col. Taylor, and General P. Haly's agreement to deliver the capital city and county to Governor Beckham will go up in smoke.

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45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Lexington, Ky:, Leader:

Date MAY 24 1902

TAYLOR ENTERS

Race for the Gubernatorial Nomination-A Six-Handed Fight.

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State Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., formally announced his candidacy and says he will make an active fight to win the Democratic nomination next year. Col. Taylor has recently returned from a visit to Western Kentucky and Louisville, and it is believed the encouragement he received in those sections of the State induced him to become a candidate.

He was born in Hickman county, in the extreme Western end of the State, and has many relatives in that section. The other announced candidates are John K. Hendrick, of Livingston county; Robert J. Breckinridge, of Boyle, and James D. Black, of Knox.

Gov. Beckham has never announced his candidacy, but his many friends have been active in his interest and there seems to be no doubt of his making the race. Editor Henry Watterson, of Louisville, is also regarded as almost a certain candidate. This would make a six-handed fight, with all having a chance to win out.

ESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

...eet, New York,
...Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Mt. Sterling, Ky., Advocate

Date MAY 27 1902

"OLD TAYLOR."

E. H. Taylor, a distiller of Frankfort, is announced a candidate for Govenor subject to the action of the Democratic party. Mr. Taylor may be a bright genial gentleman, a democrat by theory and practice, but if the party would win it must not offer men for standard bearers burdened with "Old Taylor."

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal Frankfort, Ky., Gen'l.

Date MAY 24 1902

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Judge Hines continued to live here, and if he was not at that time a legal resident he became one shortly afterwards, for in 1890 he was unanimously chosen to represent this county in the convention which framed the present Constitution and he was a respected and honored citizen of the State Capital at the time of his death. The further observation of our correspondent to the effect that Frankfort had a Republican candidate for Governor prior to this in the person of Judge John M. Harlan, now a Justice of the Supreme Court is wholly erroneous. Judge Harlan had moved to Louisville and was a citizen of that place when he was nominated to lead the forlorn hope of Republicanism against the reorganized democracy following the civil war.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.

Date MAY 24 1902

TAYLOR

Seeks To Be Governor.

Convention To Name Candidates For Railroad Commissioner Called For October.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., May 23.—For the first time since 1875, when Colonel J. Stoddard Johnston was a candidate, Frankfort is to have a candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky. State Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., formally announced his candidacy to-day and says he will make an active fight to win the Democratic nomination next year. Colonel Taylor has recently returned from a visit to Western Kentucky and Louisville, and it is believed the encouragement he received in those sections of the state induced him to become a candidate. He was born in Hickman County, in the extreme Western end of the state, and has many relatives in that section. The other announced candidates or John K. Hendrick, of Livingston County; Robert J. Breckinridge, of Boyle, and James D. Black, of Knox. Governor Beckham has never announced his candidacy, but his many friends have been active in his interest and there seems to be no doubt of him making the race. Editor Henry Watterson, of Louisville, is also regarded as almost a certain candidate. This would make a six-handed fight, with all having a chance to win out.

A quorum of the Democratic Executive Committeemen for the congressional districts embraced in whole or in part in the Second Railroad Commissioner's District met here to-day and called a convention to nominate a candidate for Railroad Commissioner for October in Frankfort. Precinct meetings are to be held on Saturday, September 27, to select delegates to county conventions on Monday, September 29, when delegates to the district conventions will be selected. If there is but one candidate on July 3 the Chairman of the committee is empowered to declare him the nominee, but each county Chairman is further empowered to name delegates to the convention October 1 to ratify the nomination of the Chairman should there be but one candidate. The committee gave as its reason for calling a convention over a year ahead of the election that it deemed it best for the party not to have the district races mixed up with the Governor's race next year. Wilkes Morgan, of the Eighth District; Clem Huggins, of the Fifth, and Ben D. Ringo, of the Fourth District, were the committeemen present in person, while S. B. Dishman, of the Eleventh, sent his proxy. The Sixth and Seventh District committeemen failed to attend or send proxies.

Charles C. McCord is a candidate to succeed himself as Commissioner, and it is possible he will have no opposition, though W. P. Walton, the Lexington editor, is being strongly urged to run.

TAYLOR

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal.

Date MAY 24 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date MAY 24 1902

COL. TAYLOR FOR GOVERNOR

FRANKFORT'S STATE SENATOR ENTERS THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE.

HIS DECISION MADE KNOWN.

Race Beginning to Warm Up, with Six Candidates in the Field.

LOOKS LIKE A "HOSS RACE," SURE

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24.—As announced several months ago in the Evening Post's special dispatches from Frankfort, Col. E. H. Taylor will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship.

Late yesterday afternoon he decided to make his formal announcement. This was done after his having considered the matter for a long time, and it has been an open secret since last fall that he would announce.

Col. Taylor is a modern Cincinnatus to the extent at least that the Gubernatorial bee did not buzz in his bonnet until it was stirred to action by a number of his admiring friends in Frankfort and other parts of the State, who believed that he would show formidable strength should he decide to enter the race.

Col. Taylor is a life-long Democrat, but was never fanatical nor an extremist in any particular. He has been several times Mayor of Frankfort, and has represented Franklin county in both branches of the General Assembly, where his service was highly creditable and was an honor to the constituency that honored him with the offices.

As a State Senator during the past session of the Legislature, Col. Taylor was a conspicuous advocate of a capitol appropriation, and fought a brilliant, although a losing, fight against overwhelming odds.

There is perhaps no politician or business man within the borders of the State who has a larger or more enthusiastic personal following than has Col. Taylor. His beautiful country home "Thistleton," situated upon the heights above Frankfort, was the scene of a series of dinners and several handsome receptions during the last session of the General Assembly, as it has been at other sessions, during each of which the lavish hospitality of the genial Colonel has cost much more than the amount of a Governor's salary for a year.

Franklin county will, of course, be solidly for Col. Taylor. His strength in the Bluegrass is figured by his friends here to be formidable, and as he was born in Hickman county and is well known in Western Kentucky, he has some strength there. There is much speculation as to what strength he will develop in the race, but it is conceded that he will be a prominent factor, and he proposes to enter at once upon an active canvass.

RACE GROWS WARM.

Gov. Beckham will, of course, be a candidate for the nomination. The candidacy of Mr. C. C. McChord for the office of Railroad Commissioner to succeed himself, when he was to have announced

for the gubernatorial nomination in case Gov. Beckham decided not to run, is ample evidence of this. Judge James D. Black, of Barbourville, was the first announced candidate in the field, and is still in the race. Mr. Henry Watterson, another candidate, who was announced exclusively by the Evening Post in advance of the other papers, is still in the race. Col. John K. Hendrick, of Paducah, is another candidate and Judge Robert J. Breckinridge, of Danville, who, under a late decision of the Appellate Court, gave up the office of Attorney General to Mr. Clifton J. Pratt, is still another.

Taken as a whole, the Democratic gubernatorial timber is excellent material, much better than the Democratic party has been able to boast in some races of the past, and the scramble bids fair to be an exceedingly interesting one from the grand stand point of view.

A number of Judge Breckinridge's friends insist that he should drop out and make the race for the Attorney Generalship, in which the nomination would be a walk-over for him in view of the hard luck he had in the last race for that office. Judge Breckinridge's courteous and manly conduct of his contest for the office made him many friends in both parties, and he could no doubt obtain the nomination again for the asking. But he says he will stay in the Governor's race and that he will make it a "hoss race," win or lose.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Frankfort, Ky.
June 3-1902

Entertained by Col. Taylor.

On Thursday Miss Mayme Tate Chapman issued invitations to friends for a six o'clock dinner to meet Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, who was a guest of our city. Miss Chapman is an acknowledged adept at anything she undertakes, and on this occasion proved hereself a most chairming entainer. The table was pretty with center piece of red and white carnations in a cut glass bowl placed on a Battenberg square over red. At either end of the table were onyx candelabra bearing their red candles with shades to match. At the base of each was twined the graceful smilax, and here and there a loose spray between the cut glass decorations. Covers were laid for twelve, and a most appetizing menu was served. The guests were Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort; Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Cottingham, Mrs. Clare Bell, Mrs. H. M. Harris, Misses Adeline Waller, Camille Blue and Mayme Tate Chapman. Messrs. Chapman Mason, Emmett Chapman, Judge Huston and J. W. Chapman.—Morganfield Sun.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal," Frankfort
June 3-1902

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Frankfort, Ky., Call:

Date MAY 24 1902

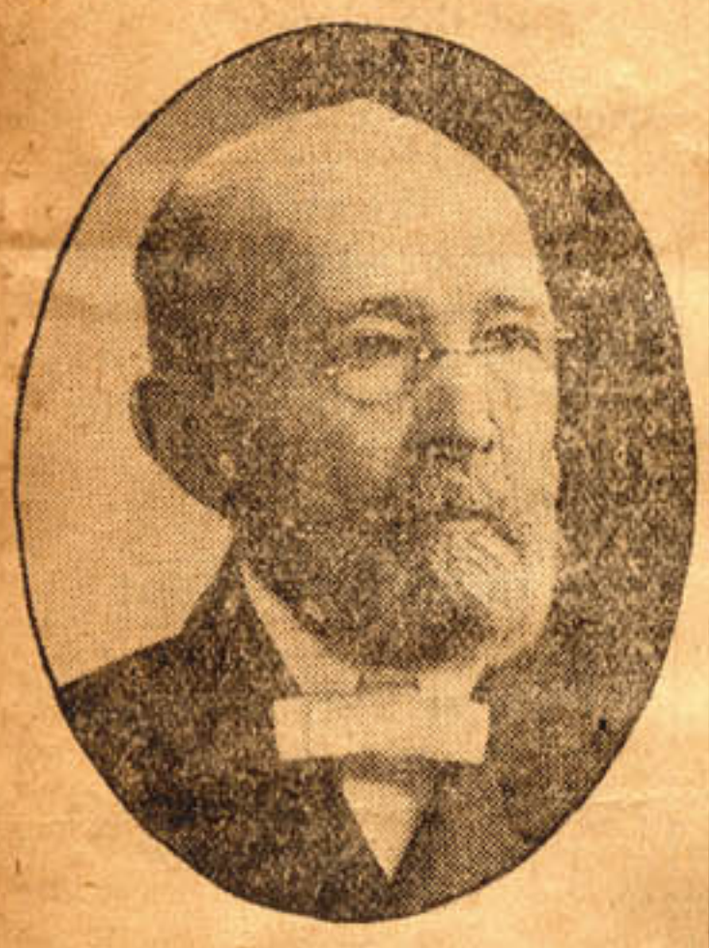
HON. E. H. TAYLOR JR.

Has Formally Announced His Candidacy For Governor.

There Is Not a Doubt But What He Will Be a Winner In This Great Derby Race for the Nomination and Election By the People.

After much solicitation from his friends not only at home, but throughout the State, Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., has consented to make the race for the nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party and while we have nothing to say detrimental to any other candidate, here is a tip that he will be the

NEXT GOVERNOR



Of the Grand Old Commonwealth of Kentucky and will win the honor in a walk.

He is too well known throughout Kentucky to need any eulogies made of him by the press of the State. No man is better equipped for the position, and if selected by his party no man of the long line of distinguished men who have filled this important position, was ever qualified to fill the office with more dignity than he will. His home county people are for him almost to a unit, and we are satisfied this will be the sentsment from one end of the State to the other. All hail the new chief!

Clipped from
"Frankfort Roundabout"
May 31-1902.



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

ENTERS THE RACE.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, has authorized the announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor, to succeed the present incumbent.

It is a well known fact that Col. Taylor will never be the candidate of any machine, and this will affect the result to a considerable extent.

He is a man of fine executive ability, and, if nominated and elected, would fill the position with great credit to himself and to the State.

It goes without saying that he will have the hearty and enthusiastic endorsement of this city and county, as well as a big slice of the rest of the State.

Frankfort will lay itself out to the last link in the chain to secure the nomination Col. Taylor seeks. She would be guilty of the basest ingratitude (a thing Frankfort people can never be accused of) were she to fail to fight for him from first to last.

Col. Taylor can command a larger vote from among his Republican personal friends than any man that the Democrats could bring out. In addition every laboring man in this city, regardless of politics, is the sworn friend of Col. Talyor. and the reason for this is well known in the fact that he is a liberal and constant employer, and has been the means of giving work to more men than any citizen of this city. He believes in public improvements generally and particularly.

It has been the constant aim and object of his untiring labor to secure the erection of suitable pulbic buildings at the seat of government, and he would esteem it a fitting monument to his memory, when he passes away, that he has achieved this object of his lifelong desire.

The man that beats him will know that he has been in a race from "eend to eend."

Clipped from
"Ky. Journal"
Frankfort, Ky.
June 3-1902

The final entertainment in honor of Miss Mary Belle Taylor, the sponsor for the Frankfort Lodge of Elks, was a luncheon given by Mr. J. Bacon Blanton at the Galt House Saturday. Those present were Mrs. Swigert Taylor, Misses Fannie Saffel Gray, Mary Hendrick Swigert, Brown Duvall, of Frankfort; Miss Mae McGlasson, of this city, and Messrs. Hay, Hughes, Blanton and Wood, of Frankfort.—Louisville Times.

Clipped from
"Ky. Journal"
Frankfort, Ky.
June 3-1902

Is Out to Win.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor next year. Col. Taylor is a well known distiller of Frankfort, where he has resided for many years, and where he has been honored politically several times. He has served the State Capital as Mayor for several terms, has once been a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly and twice a member of the State Senate, of which body he is now a member.—Hartford Herald.

Clipped from
"Ky. Journal" Frankfort
June 3- 1902

Field of Good Men.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, has announced his candidacy for Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. This is the fifth or sixth good man who has expressed similar intentions. The party should have no trouble in finding a good man from the field, the only thing to be feared from such a large field is that some sore heads may develop when they discover that the will of the majority leaves their candidate out.—Richmond-Register.

Clipped from
"Warren County Courier"
May 28-1902.

One of those political surprises for which the public is never prepared is that from Frankfort, which says Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the noted distiller and politician, has announced himself a candidate for Governor, in the coming election in November, 1903. The Colonel is one of the wiliest politicians and most resourceful campaigners in Kentucky. Whatever his entrance may mean it may be understood that he will be a formidable factor in the fight which now seems to promise to be of ample proportions. Those who have declared themselves candidates in the Democratic side, or at least are regarded by their friends as candidates, are Governor Beckham, ex-Attorney-General R. J. Breckenridge, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and John K. Hendrick. An aray of names formidable in numbers and strength.

Clipped from
"Frankfort Call"
May 31- 1902

He Landed the Honor.

George L. Barnes, of this city was made Secretary of the State Association of the Elks, and our Col. Swigert Taylor, was made a member of the Executive Committee, and two better selections could not have been made by the Grand Body. This gives Frankfort two members of the Executive Board. Mr. Barnes by virtue of being Secretary will be a member. Hon. W. P. Kimball, of Lexington was selected State Secretary, and Lexington was selected as the place of meeting next year.

Clipped from
"The Omaha Bee"
June 2- ~~1902~~ 1893

SENATOR CLARKE IS DEAD

HIS END A PAINFUL SURPRISE TO ALL

Physicians Powerless to Check or Abate the Sudden Progress of the Disease—Father, Brothers and Sister with Him—His Eventful Life.

Hon. Charles H. Clarke, the state senator from Douglas county, died at 5:30 o'cock yesterday afternoon at his rooms in the Hotel Ideal at Lincoln.

He had been ill since Saturday night, and his friends deemed his condition extremely critical. His brother Will says that he had been ailing slightly for some time. Last Saturday evening he attended a party at Burlington Beach with several of Lincoln's young society people, among whom he was exceedingly popular. At about 11 o'clock the same evening, after his return from the beach, he was stricken with an attack of acute pleuro-pneumonia, from which he never rallied. His suffering was of the most intense character and it was found necessary to keep him almost continuously under the influence of morphine.

Drs. Lowrey and Woodward of Lincoln were in constant attendance at his bedside, and later Dr. Moore of Omaha, the family physician, was also called. Everything that skill could devise was done to alleviate his suffering, but at no time were hopes entertained that his life would be spared. Wednesday the family nurse was sent for and responded immediately, going down from Omaha that evening. H. T. Clarke, father of the deceased, and his brothers, Will and Gordon, were also with him constantly, as was his sister, Miss Gertrude Clarke.

Sketch of His Life.

Deceased was 23 years old last December. He was Henry T. Clarke's fourth son, and was born at Bellevue, Neb., and lived in that village until he was 13 years old. Since reaching that age he has resided alternately in Omaha and Lincoln, and for some time up to last fall he was manager of the Lee-Clarke-Andreesen company of Omaha. He resigned his place when elected state senator and made Lincoln his headquarters. He was the youngest man ever elected to the Nebraska senate, being but 22 at the time. His brother Harry had once been elected to the same body at the age of 24 years. Among the members and the people he was deservedly popular and was laying the foundation for a career of usefulness to the public and honor to himself and family. He had recently decided to make his home in Lincoln and arrangements were being perfected whereby he was to take a responsible position in the conduct of the business of the H. T. Clarke Wholesale Drug company of that city.

He had just fitted himself up a suite of rooms in the Hotel Ideal on Fourteenth street, between O and N streets, and was anticipating much enjoyment in his comfortable quarters. His father says that he responded to a telegram from Charley last Friday and went to Lincoln to discuss their arrangements. He found his son in excellent spirits, and was shown the young man's rooms, of which the latter was manifestly proud. Charley requested him to invite his sister to send such things as she might wish to have him ornament his rooms.

John T. Clarke was in Chicago yesterday and word has been sent him to return.

For the Funeral.

Arrangements have been completed for the funeral services. A short service was held at 9 o'clock this morning at the rooms in the Hotel Ideal, Rev. E. H. Curtis of the First Presbyterian church of Lincoln officiating. The remains were conveyed to the 10:15 B. & M. train and brought to Omaha. Funeral services will be held at the paternal home, Twenty-fifth and Cass streets, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at which Rev. Dr. Duryea will officiate. The Masonic fraternity will hold services at the grave at Forest Lawn.

Although the illness of the deceased had been of such a threatening nature, knowledge of his true condition did not gain currency until late yesterday and the news of his death was a shocking surprise to every one.

"Clipped from
Kentucky Journal
(Frankfort)
May 31-1902

FARES WELL

Frankfort Captures Two Honors at Kentucky Reunion of Elks.

The Elks wound up their State Reunion at Louisville yesterday and completed the permanent State organization. Hon. W. P. Kimball, of Lexing on.was elected State President and Lexington was selected as the next place of meeting. Frankfort Elks captured two good plaees in the organization, Geo. L. Barnes being unanimously elected Secretary and J. Swigert Taylor being named as a member of the State Executive Committee. Paducah did not make a fight for the next convention but gracefully withdrew in favor of Lexington. Harry Tandy in a neat speech placed Lexington in nomination. The Blue Grass city won without a contest. Paducah will probably be selected at the meeting next year, and Frankfort will be in line for it three years hence.

Clipped from
"The Hopkinsville Kentuckian"

The candidacy of Col. E. H. Taylor, the widely known Frankfort distiller, for Governor, will make a considerable change in the gubernatorial line-up. There are already four formally announced candidates—Black, Breckenridge, Hendrick and Taylor. Beckham would like to get into the race, but his candidacy will probably depend on the election of Democratic successors to Judges DuRelle and Guffy next fall. The constitutional question of his eligibility would have to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals and with that tribunal Republican his Republican opponent would be sure to be seated. But the indications now are that Beckham could develop no considerable strength outside of the Fourth district.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Frankfort, Ky., Call:

Date
MAY 30 1902

THE ELKS!

From Information Gleaned From Those Who Were Present At the Re-Union Yesterday, We Learn All Had a Grand Time.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was Present, and Entertained The Sponsors and Fverybody Knows What That Means.

Our George Barnes, Is Slated For Secretary of the State Association.

Several of the trains were late getting into Louisville yesterday, and as a consequence no business meeting was held by the Elks, but the day was given over to socials and the business sessions were deferred until this morning.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was present and this morning entertained the Sponsors at a Breakfast at the Gault House, and all who know the Colonel, know it was a grand affair.

The Business session was commenced this morning at 10 o'clock, when the officers of the Grand body were to be selected. Our George Barnes was tipped for Secretary of the State Association, and if selected he will make a excellent officer.

There will be a river excursion this afternoon, and to night a grand ball will be given in honor of the Sponsors and Maids of Honor.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
COMMENCE, KY., CONSTITUTIONALIST.

MAY 30 1902

Date

COL E H TAYLOR, JR, of Frankfort, is the newest gubernatorial aspirant. The Colonel is one of the most genial men in the State and has a host of admirers who will delight to honor him.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal
Frankfort, Ky., Call:

MAY 29 1902

Date

FORMIDABLE

Estimate Put on Candidacy Of Col. Taylor by Bowling Green Paper.

The Bowling Times, edited by Dr. John D. Woods, contains the following editorial mention of the candidacy of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., for Governor:

One of those political surprises for which the public is never prepared is that from Frankfor, which says Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the noted distiller and politician, has announced himself a candidate for Governor, in the coming election in November, 1903. The Colonel is one of the wiliest politicians and most resourceful campaigners in Kentucky. Whatever his entrance may mean it may be understood that he will be a formidable factor in the fight which now seems to promise to be of ample proportions. Those who have declared themselves candidates in the Democratic side, or at least are regarded by their friends as candidates, are Governor Beckham, ex-Attorney General R. J. Breckenridge, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and John K. Hendrick. An aray of names formidable in numbers and strength.

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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Courier
BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL.

Date
MAY 28 1902

One of those political surprises for which the public is never prepared is that from Frankfort, which says Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the noted distiller and politician, has announced himself a candidate for Governor, in the coming elction in November, 1903. The Colonel is one of the wiliest politicians and most resourceful campaigners in Kentucky. Whatever his entrance may mean it may be understood that he will be a formidable factor in the fight which now seems to promise to be of ample proportions. Those who have declared themselves candidates in the Democratic side, or at least are regarded by their friends as candidates, are Governor Beckham, ex-Attorney-General R. J. Breckenridge, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and John K. Hendrick. An aray of names formidable in numbers and strength.

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45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

MAY 30 1902

Date

WORRIED

ARE THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS OF THE STATE

BY THE FIELD OF CANDIDATES

All of Whom Expect to Capture the Gubernatorial Nomination

BECKHAM FOLLOWERS BLUE

The Democratic politicians of the state are worried. The field of candidates for the gubernatorial nomination has increased beyond expectations and there is now no chance of any man running away with the plum. The Beckham leaders have been especially jubilant for some time, believing that their man would win the nomination without an effort, but now they are blue. Since the announcement of the candidacy of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, everything has not gone smoothly for the young governor.

It is recognized that Col. Taylor has a strong personal following and while his machine backing is not so strong as is Beckham's, it is known that he will most seriously injure the young governor. One of Gov. Beckham's close friends was asked yesterday what effect the announcement of Col. Taylor would have on the situation and he replied: "It means there is h—ll, that's all."

He refused to say more, but his manner indicated that the announcement of Col. Taylor had been a blow to the Beckhamites, who had been confident of controling the Seventh district for their man.

With the state divided in its strength between Black, Watterson, Hendricks, Breckinridge, Beckham and Taylor, there is no easy path for anyone.

Col. Taylor was in the city yesterday and when seen by a reporter of this paper assured him that he would win the race. "I believe I will win," said he, "because I represent no faction and I am for the Democratic interests and the interests of the state."

The Elks' reunion has brought a number of prominent politicians to the city. Mr. G. Allison Holland, one of the leaders of the Democratic side of the house in the last legislature, was at Seelbach's. Mr. Holland incurred the enmity of the union labor people in the last session by his opposition to the "union label bill" and it is probable that he will have a hard time to return to the house.

Abram Renick, of Clarke county, was also in the city. He represents the Winchester lodge of Elks at the reunion. He was one of the prominent Democratic members of the last house and says that he will seek renomination.

Representative S. J. Van Meter, of Lexington, was in the city yesterday. He is only "following the crowd" as he said. Mr. Van Meter said that he had not decided to stand for renomination.

Senator-elect McCreary, of Richmond, was one of the most popular visitors. He is a member of the Richmond lodge of Elks and greatly enjoys associating with the boys. Senator McCreary said that he was taking little interest in politics and no interest in the governor's race, save a creditable interest worthy of a Democrat.

Col. Lige Sebree, one of the most influential Republicans of western Kentucky, was here as the "guardian of a bunch of Henderson girls." Col. Sebree will remain in the city until Monday.

Col. David G. Colson is also here. He will remain until Saturday, when he will leave for Thompkinsville where he will hold a joint debate with Congressman Boreing on Monday.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Plaindealer
Hopkinsville Ky
MAY 29 1902
Date

Col. E.H. Taylor of Frankfort is a candidate for Govenor. He is one of the most popular men in the state, being one of the best entertainers, brainy and liberal, with an acquaintance that will make him a dangerous entry in the Gubernatorial derby.

Clipped from "The Jessamine News" June 6-1902

Col. Taylor For Governor.



The Journal this morning makes authorized announcement of the candidacy of Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Franklin county's foremost citizen, for Governor. For executive ability, delightful personality, sterling integrity and stalwart Democracy, he stands easily the peer of any man in the State. He will have the earnest, enthusiastic and loyal support of his home county without the necessity of the asking, and he will be a formidable and worthy competitor in a field full of good material.

If nominated he will bring the State back to an old time Democratic majority, and if elected the State will have had no more accomplished and competent head of its Executive Department.—Kentucky Journal.

Clipped from "Kentucky Journal" (Frankfort) June 6-1902

Distinguished Kinsfolk.

Human nature is ever weak, but sometimes when Fate (?) offers as distinguishing favors we are prone to feel a little exultant and justified in a measure for the emotion. The writer has a relative by marriage—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort—a prominent candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, a relative by consanguinity, "who looms large on the political horizon as a possible Democratic Presidential candidate for 1904." Droit et avant! — Somerset Journal.

Clipped from "Kentucky Journal" (Frankfort) June 6-1902

HENDRICK HERE

First District Candidate For Governor Well Pleased With His Prospects.

Col. John K. Hendrick, of Smithland, arrived here last night and will spend the day here. Although he lives at Smithland he has law offices both there and at Paducah and spends most of his time at the latter place, which is the metropolis as well as the political capitol of the First district. Speaking of his race for Governor, Col. Hendrick said he had so far made no canvass but had received assurances of strong support throughout Western Kentucky. "It is too early," said he "to begin making claims, but I am well satisfied with the outlook as regards my chances."

He spoke pleasantly of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, and said he knew of no more pleasant and agreeable person in the State for an opponent.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Spectator
Columbia, Ky
Date
MAY 29 1902

To one not familiar with Kentucky politics, it would seem in all cases a Democratic nomination was equivalent to election. But this is by no means the case. From county races up to that of Governor, Democratic candidates are early in the field and the way they fight among each other is comical—to Republicans. After the Democratic conventions are held and their candidates are nominated, then the Republicans begin to look around for a good man, and in many instances, winners are selected. Already there are a large number of Democrats willing to be sacrificed for the Gubernatorial chair and some lively scenes may yet be enacted. Whether it is Black, Taylor or Breckenridge who makes the race, whether it be the usurper Beckham or the vacillating Watterson. We have a number of good men who can give them a race from start to finish with good prospects of Republican success.

Clipped from "Kentucky Journal" (Frankfort) June 7-1902

Col. E. H. Taylor entertained a party of State officials and their wives at dinner at Thistleton last evening. Among the guests were Auditor Coulter and wife, Clerk of the Court of Appeals Shackelford and wife and Prison Commissioner Edward Fennell and wife.

Clipped from "Kentucky Journal" (Frankfort) June 7-1902

Citizen And Leader.

Col. Ed H, Taylor, who measures up to the high standard of Kentucky citizenship and Democratic leadership, a smooth and immensely popular gentleman, is an announced candidate for the nomination for Governor. He has a pull on this office.—Summerset-Journal.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Ledger
Russellville Ky
Date
MAY 30 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor. of Frankfort, and State Senator from that district, has announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor next year. He is a good Democrat, a well-known distiller of Frankfort, and has been honored politically several times, and will in all probability have a strong following throughout the State.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from News Elizabethtown, Ky.

Date MAY 30 1902

Enters Gubernatoral Race.

Frankfort, May 24.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the well known distiller, is a candidate for Governor of Kentucky before the Democratic convention next year. He has just returned from Western Kentucky, where he says he was urged to make the announcement. He is a native of Hickman county.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Sun Morganfield Ky

Date MAY 30 1902

THE announcement is made that Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, will be a candidate for governor. This has caused many faorvable comments by the press all over the state. Col. Taylor is a man of remarkable personality and one who has had a brilliant career. He has been successful in both politics and business and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most princely entertainers in the state. He has recently spent several weeks in Morganfield, but when it is stated in connection with his announcement "that he has been in Western Kentucky in the interest of his candidacy" the knowing ones wink an eye and smile.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver

Clipping from News Nicholasville, Ky

Date MAY 30 1902

COL. TAYLOR ANNOUNCES.

He Will Enter the Race For Governor and Begin Immediate Canvas.

Col. E. H. Taylor, whose candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Governship was anticipated, formally announced himself and will enter immediately upon an active canvass of the State.

Col. Taylor is one of the best known and most widely popular men in the State. He is an orthodox Democrat. Frankfort has honored him with several terms of office as Mayor, and he has represented Franklin county in the Legislature, both as a member of the house and as a Senator. Franklin county will, of course, be solidly for Col. Taylor, and General P. Haly's agreement to deliver the capital city and county to Governor Beckham will go up in smoke.

Colonel Taylor will be a factor in the race, and it is predicted by his friends here that he will show formidable strength from the start. He was born in Hickman county, and has strength in Western Ken-

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver

Clipping from Frankfort, Ky., Call:

Date Journal MAY 31

Col. Taylor Entertains.

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, gave one of the handsomest breakfasts of the season in Miss Benedict's parlors this morning for Miss Mary Belle Taylor, the sponsor for the Frankfort Elks The breakfast was served from two oval tables, covered in handsome damask cloths, one of which was decorated in white sweet peas, tied in the purple ribbons, and the other in white carnations, with the purple ribbons. Flat Baskets filled with corsage bouquets, with streamers of purple ribbon, formed the centerpieces, and at the close of the breakfast were distributed among the guests. The confections were molded in the shape of sweet peas and carnations, and the strawberries were served from split candy baskets. The room was further decorated in bouquets of white honeysuckles arranged in vases.

The guests included: Miss Mary Belle Taylor, the Frankfort sponsor, and maids of honor, Misses Fannie Gray, Mary Hendrick Swigert, Mabel Armstrong and Mary Brown Duvall; Miss Lizette Dickson, Paris sponsor, and her maids, Misses Gertrude Renick, Frances B. Johnson, Eddie Spears and Sallie Hedges; Miss Mary F. Crutcher, the Henderson sponsor, and maide of honor, Misses Emily Lambert, Frances Soaper, Sallie Flournoy and Myra Sebree: Miss Ada Gray Mitchell, the Owensboro sponsor, and maids of honor, Misses Susan Slack, Flora Levy, Mame Smith and Ellen Decker Birk.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver

Clipping from

DOVER, KY., MESSENGER

Date MAY 31 1902

Col. E. H, Taylor, of Frankfort, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Gazette Leitchfield, Ky

Date MAY 30 1902

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr. of Frankfort is the latest entry in the gubernatorial race. Col. Taylor has long been prominent in State politics and is Senator now from the Frankfort district. We now have seven full-fledged candidates for governor and other prospectives.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal SOMERSET, KY., REPORTER

Date MAY 30 1902

Col. Ed H. Taylor, who measures up to the high standard of Kentucky citizenship and Democratic leadership, a smoothe and immensely popular gentleman, is an announced candidate for the nomination for Governor. He has a pull on this office that is just a little embarrassing to a Beckham supporter.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Date JUN 4- 1902

CHANGE

In Political Attitudes

Of Several Blue-Grass Statesmen—Many of Beckham's Former Opponents Now Support Him.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Louisville, Ky., June 3.—The race for the Democratic nomination for Governor will present several interesting phases in Louisville and will successfully illustrate the old adage that "politics makes strange bedfellows."

In the campaign of 1899, when Goebel and Beckham were the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and in 1900, when Beckham was the nominee for Governor, they had no more abusive or virulent opposition than the Louisville Post. In the present race, however, it is announced, with some semblance of authority, that the Post will heartily support Beckham for the Governorship.

Another instance is furnished by Colonel John H. Whallen, who has always wielded a potent influence in Louisville politics. He, as much or more than any other one man, was responsible for the bringing out of the Brown ticket to oppose Goebel and Beckham in 1899, and did more than any one to pull votes away from the Democratic nominees that year. This year, however, he is openly for Beckham for the Governorship and will aid him in his race for the nomination, while Colonel Will Haldeman, who was strongly for Goebel and Beckham in their other races, will support Colonel Henry Watterson for the Governorship if he runs, and will be against Beckham even if Watterson declines to run.

These are the latest authentic moves on the Democratic political chess board and show plainly to the experienced eye which way the wind lies.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from News
Shelbyville, Ky., Sentinel.
Date MAY 29 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, will try for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. There are now six candidates, either announced or prospective, the other five being Col. Watterson, Gov. Beckham, Col. John K. Hendrick, Judge James D. Black and Judge R. J. Breckinridge.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from Cynthiana, Ky., Democrat.
Date MAY 31 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from Messenger
HOPKINSVILLE, KY. NEW ERA.
Date MAY 30 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor of Frankfort is the latest gubernatorial aspirant of which we have heard. The race is hardly sufficiently warm as yet however to tell whether it is the field against Beckham or is Beckham a four acre field himself.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from Democrat Harrodsburg Ky
Date MAY 30 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor has announced himself a canddate for governor. In speaking of it the Times observes: "Col. T. is O. K. and O. F. C." We happen to be a little better acquainted with O. F. C. than with Col. T., but if the latter is as good as the former they are both O. K.

THORNY FOR BECKHAM.

It begins to look a little like that the present Governor of Kentucky will not find his pathway to the nomination next year entirely without thorns—not Col. Bill of Henry County. It may not have occurred to the Governor that he only received the nomination before because he served the purpose of fanning the flames of the passions and prejudices of his party engendered by the assassination of Senator Goebel and that next year the party hopes to succeed without having to resort so much to such measures. Here is the way the Murray Ledger states its opinion of the matter in three short paragraphs:

John K. Hendrick will be the next Governor of Kentucky. The Democrats of this State need a real man in the Governor's chair, and not an automation.

The Democratic party of Kentucky had a hard time pulling Beckham through in the last campaign, and it is a well known fact that certain corporations were called upon for funds in the fight, with promises of "immunity" in return for same. The party wants no more of such "leadership."

The Ledger is possession of certain facts regarding the administration of the executive affairs of this State, which will make mighty interesting reading during the coming campaign for the Governor's office. The Ledger will be so hot to some folks at Frankfort that they woulk better order some asbestos underwear at once.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver
Clipping from Journal
SOMERSET, KY., REPORTER
Date MAY 30 1902

SINCE Col. Ed Taylor, the well-known Frankfort distiller, became a candidate for Governor we understand he has had numerous inquiries as to the quality of his whiskey.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from News
Elizabethtown Ky
Date MAY 30 1902

Col. Ed H. Taylor, who measures up to the high standard of Kentucky citizenship and Democratic leadership, a smoothe and immensely popular gentleman, is an announced candidate for the nomination for Governor. He has a pull on this office that is just a little embarrassing to a Beckham supporter

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from
BOWLING GREEN, KY. JOURNAL
Date MAY 26 1902

One of those political surprises for which the public is never prepared is that from Frankfort, which says Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the noted distiller and politician, has announced himself a candidate for Governor, in the coming election in November, 1903. The Colonel is one of the wiliest politicians and most resourceful campaigners in Kentucky. Whatever his entrance may mean it may be understood that he will be a formidable factor in the fight which now seems to promise to be of ample proportions. Those who have declared themselves candidates in the Democratic side, or at least are regarded by their friends as candidates, are Governor Beckham, ex-Attorney-General R. J. Breckenridge, E. H. Taylor, Jr., and John K. Hendrick. An aray of names formidable in numbers and strength.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.
45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.
Clipping from News
Paris, Ky., Citizen.
Date MAY 27 1902

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., of Frankfort, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

"The Louisville Times
June 7 - 1902.

TAYLOR.—Col. E. H. Taylor, who was such a prominent figure at the recent Elks' reunion in this city, is known as the Beau Brummel of Kentucky distillers. The Colonel is never seen without a top hat of immaculate gloss, and the rest of his garb is in keeping with this article of dress. He spends his summers in the Northwest as a rule. During the session of the Legislature last winter Col. Taylor was the most extensive entertainer at the Kentucky Capital. He is an ideal host and he numbers his friends by the thousands. His announcement for the Democratic nomination for Governor has been well received.

Sept 7 1901

NOT AFTER GOVERNORSHIP.

Frankfort, Sept. 5.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, who at various times has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Governor, says he is not a candidate for any political office other than State Senator.

Winter 1902

Glorious old Ed Taylor would rather conjure up a modern Capitol from a seat in the Senate than be the chief executive of the finished structure. He is a creator, not a beneficiary, of public utilities.

Clipped from
"Kentucky Journal"
(Frankfort Ky)
June 11 - 1902

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

The manner in which the candidacy of Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr. for Governor has been received in many counties of the State as indicated by the newspapers of the State is a matter of gratification to people of his home county.

Wherever Mr. Taylor is personally known he already has a large following, and his opponents must at least concede that in him they have a worthy and formidable rival for gubernatorial honors. Not only has his candidacy been the subject of favorable newspaper comment, but both he and his friends are constantly receiving letters from prominent people throughout the State which lend additional encouragement to the prospects of the Franklin county candidate.

Clipped from
"Chicago Chronicle"
June 8 - 1902.



MISS MARY BELLE TAYLOR.

Miss Mary B. Taylor.

Miss Mary Belle Taylor, the beautiful and highly endowed daughter of J. Swigert Taylor of Frankfort, Ky., was the sponsor of the Frankfort lodge of Elks at the big charity carnival closed in Louisville recently. This great carnival was conducted by the Elks of Kentucky and was a great social event. Each lodge in the state had a young woman sponsor, who was attended by four maids of honor. Miss Taylor is of one of the historical families of the blue grass state. She is the granddaughter of Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., who is candidate for the nomination for governor of Kentucky on the democratic ticket. Miss Taylor's mother, born Crittenden, is the granddaughter of John J. Crittenden, who was governor of the state, five times senator from Kentucky and twice attorney general of the United States, the contemporary and survivor of Henry Clay. Miss Taylor is accomplished and a great social favorite in Frankfort. She was unanimously selected by the lodge to accompany the delegation to Louisville, where her grace and beauty made her a great favorite. She was attended by Miss Armstrong, Miss Duvall, Miss Swigert and Miss Fannie Gray, all of Frankfort.

PIONEER

IN THE FIGHT FOR STRAIGHT WHISKEY, WAS COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR., OF FRANKFORT.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is the original fighter for pure whiskey, which he has kept up with most gratifying success. The following article shows that away back in 1904 and long before he was as he still is most aggressive:

The San Francisco correspondent of Benfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, of New York, in its issue of May 10, 1904, writes of Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., and his fight on imitation Whiskey, as follows:

"E. H. Taylor, Jr., has always been a picturesque character in Kentucky. He has always been aggressive; he is acknowledged to be one of the best distillers the old Commonwealth has ever known. In manners he has been referred to as a Chesterfield, and he is one of the best dressed men in the "Blue Grass" region. As a writer we do not think he has an equal in our trade, his language being incisive, his periods well rounded, and he is a master of satire and invective; he has made several brands of whiskey famous, which brands have helped to make Kentucky famous. He seems to have found the spring that Ponce de Leon sought for in vain; for many years he has been the political dictator at Frankfort, and he has served that city in the capacity of mayor a number of terms.

For a great many years he has represented his district in the State Senate, and his name has been prominently mentioned as a representative from the State of Kentucky in the United States Senate.

The fight that Mr. Taylor is making at the present time on the blenders in Kentucky is probably the most radical departure that even he has made from the ordinary lines of trade. In making this fight Colonel Taylor is antagonizing a very large proportion of the men who handle the product of his distillery and to one who is merely a spectator it is difficult to understand how he will profit from a financial standpoint.

If E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons did business with the retail trade, it would be a different proposition; but nearly every wholesale dealer of any prominence carries a rectifiers' license and gives most of his attention to the sale of single-stamp whiskies. It must be admitted, however, that Colonel Taylor is making a brave fight and a most determined fight and a very expensive fight for what he denominates the integrity of Kentucky whiskey.

We agree with Colonel Taylor in many respects and we disagree with him on a few points, but whether he is right in all of his contentions or not, there is no doubt of one thing, and that is that he holds a unique position among the distillers of Kentucky, and he will stand in the history of the business as a manufacturer of very fine whiskey, as a man of great intellectuality and as a fighter who never turns his back to a foe.

Mr. J. Swigert Taylor, of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky., has on the occasion of his recent visit to Chicago, favored us with a call. Mr. Swigert Taylor, like his celebrated brand, evidently improves with age, for his general appearance i[illegible]s that time has not detracted from his energy, bu[illegible]ather infused renewed vigor. Old Taylor is one of the [illegible]brands left in Kentucky that have been steadily forgin[illegible]ead into increased popularity, and which stands to-da[illegible]as the recognized premier of Kentucky hand-made sour [illegible]ash whiskies.—"Midas."

Clipped from
The Liquor Trades' Review
June 5-1902.

AT the solicitation of a multitude of friends, the Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky. The fame of this distinguished Kentuckian spreads far beyond the borders of his native State, and it is no wonder that there are thousands who, while having no right to vote for him, yet are deeply interested in his success. His masterly accomplishments in the last Legislature are entitled to be ranked high in the history of deliberative bodies. When a man adds to brains, energy and information, he is well entitled to bear the highest honors. Such a man is Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal
Frankfort, Ky., Call
Date JUN 6 1902

HENDRICK HERE

First District Candidate For Governor Well Pleased With His Prospects.

Col. John K. Hendrick, of Smithland, arrived here last night and will spend the day here. Although he lives at Smithland he has law offices both there and at Paducah and spends most of his time at the latter place, which is the metropolis as well as the political capitol of the First district. Speaking of his race for Governor, Col. Hendrick said he had so far made no canvass but had received assurances of strong support throughout Western Kentucky. "It is too early," said he "to begin making claims, but I am well satisfied with the outlook as regards my chances."

He spoke pleasantly of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, and said he knew of no more pleasant and agreeable person in the State for an opponent.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from CLOVERPORT, KY. NEWS.
Date JUN 4 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, the well-known distiller of Frankfort, has announced himself a candidate for governor of Kentucky, before the Democratic convention next year.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from CLOVERPORT, KY. NEWS.
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45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Herald
Hartford, Ky.
Date JUN 4 1902

JUN 4 1902

ecy that the ... war would "stagger humanity."

IT is intimated that the threatened movement of the liquor interests to gain control of legislation is perhaps manifested in the candidacy of Col. E. H. Taylor, a well known distiller of Frankfort, for the nomination for Governor. Col. Taylor is said to be very popular, and will no doubt have a strong following. It is quite likely that he will explain on the stump just what kind of government may be expected of him in case he is nominated and elected. It remains to be seen whether the liquor element will have an announced candidate or not.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
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Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from CLOVERPORT, KY. NEWS.
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THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Mirror
Mayfield, Ky
Date JUN 5 1902

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, the Frankfort distiller, has declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Taylor is a native of Hickman county.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Courier
Owensboro, Ky
Date JUN 5 1902

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Chas. B. Poyntz, of Maysville, is considered a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Republican
Hartford, Ky
Date JUN 6 1902

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, a well-known Frankfort politician, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Col. Taylor is also a well-known distiller, and if booze counts among Democrats all over the State like it does among Ohio county Democrats, it is within the ability of the gentleman to win.

Clipped from
"Louisville Post"
June 12-1902

TAYLOR TO ASK REHEARING

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 12.—E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons will file a petition for a rehearing in the case of Geo. T. Stagg, etc., vs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., etc., in which the Appellate Court rendered judgment in favor of Stagg, etc., today.

Clipped from
"Louisville Times"
June 12-1902

COL. E. H. TAYLOR WANTS REHEARING.

Special to The Times.

Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—Coy. E. H. Taylor, Jr., says that his attorneys will at once file in the Court of Appeals a petition for a rehearing of the Taylor-Stagg case. The petition will go over to the September term of court.

Clipped from
"Louisville Post"
June 12-1902

REVERSED

BIG WHISKY CASE.

Court of Appeals Affirms the Life Sentence of William Asken for Murder.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 12.—The Court of Appeals today, in an opinion by Justice Paynter, reversed the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court in the case of George T. Stagg Co., etc., vs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Sons. This is a big whisky case which has been in the courts some time, and this is a second appeal.

Taylor, etc., sued Stagg, etc., to enjoin them from using the name of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the script signature on certain brands of whisky made at the O. F. C. distillery, which was sold about twenty years ago to Stagg & Co. by E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Co. Taylor & Sons, etc., sought damages to the extent of $100,000 for profits made by Stagg & Co. by alleged illegal use of the signature.

The lower court's judgment in favor of Taylor, etc., is reversed, and the lower court is directed to dismiss Taylor's petition. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is the well-known distiller, who is now a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

In an opinion by Justice Hobson, the judgment of the Hart Circuit Court sentencing William Asken to life imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of Virgil Hudgens was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Virgil Hudgens, thirteen years old, was murdered on October 18, 1899, together with his grandmother, Mrs. Peppers. The murders were done with an ax and the boy's head was chopped off.

In the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. the L. N. R. R. Co., from Simpson county, the judgment of the lower court for the road was today affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion by Justice Burnam. The road was indicted for violation of the "long and short haul" law.

Clipped from
"Louisville Times"
June 12-1902

COURT OF APPEALS.

Special to The Times.

Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—Present, Chief Justice Guffy, Judges Burnam, Hobson and Paynter.

Stagg Company vs. Taylor, Jr., & Son Co., Franklin; reversed; whole court sitting.

Bailey vs. Hurst, Harlan; reversed; whole court sitting.

Siedmore vs. Hurst, Harlan; reversed; whole court sitting; Judge Paynter dissenting from part of the opinion.

Aiken vs. the Commonwealth, Hart; affirmed; whole court sitting.

Commonwealth vs. L. and N. R. R. Co., Simpson; affirmed; whole court sitting.

Cline vs. Osborne, Pike; affirmed.

Nichols vs. King and others, Jackson; extended opinion delivered.

Hall vs. Metcalfe, Kenton; appellee filed grounds, together with notice and affidavit, and moved to dismiss the appeal, to which appellant objects, and is given ten days to respond.

Wurth vs. city of Paducah, McCracken; on motion of the appellant the appeal granted in the lower court herein is dismissed without prejudice.

I. C. R. R. Co. vs. Stewart's administrator, McCracken; agreement of settlement filed and continued.

Brashears vs. Dickinson; appellant filed petition for rehearing and part of the record of Dykes vs. Brashears, and moves the court for time to brief and also moves for an oral argument on the petition.

Frazier vs. Brashear; appellee asks time to make an oral argument and to file brief; both these cases are submitted on motion.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Clipped from
"Kentucky Journal"
Frankfort Ky
June 13-1902

Clipped from
Courier Journal
June 13-1902

... points. He says if the affair develops into a prize fight it will be stopped at once.

Peter Maher and Fred Russell boxed six rounds at the Globe Theater, in Denver, and at the end neither man had much to brag of. Maher had the best of it until the last round, when Russell got in a few blows that made Peter look very tired, and it seemed that h... might have gone out had the round ...ed a little longer. Russell almost put ... out in the first by butting into one ... the posts after having missed a swinging lead. He came up groggy, and Maher missed an opporunity to put his man out right there.

Clipped from
"Frankfort Call"
June 13-1902

The Court of Appeals on yesterday reversed the case of E. H. Taylor, jr., vs. The George T. Stagg Company. The whole court sit in the case, and the sum involved was very la..., amounting in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. ...e E. H. Taylor, jr., Co., wi... file a petition for a rehearing ... their case.

Clipped from
"Cincinnati Post"
June 13-1902

WHISKY BRAND

NOTED CASE DECIDED IN KENTUCKY APPELLATE COURT.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 12.—(Spl.)—The Court of Appeals today reversed the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court in the big damage case of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, and directed the dismissal of the petition. Taylor & Sons sued the Geo. T. Stagg Company to enjoin the use of the autograph signature of "E. H. Taylor Jr. Co.," and for more than $100,000 profit on whisky. The case has attracted much attention. Taylor & Sons will ask a rehearing.

Clipped from
"Morning Democrat"
Lexington
June 13-1902.

THEY WON'T BE THERE.

Owing to the entry of Colonel E. H. Taylor in the governor's race, certain Frankfort politicians who usually appear as delegates from that county to the Democratic state convention will not this time be decorated with the official badge that adorns the manly breast of a regular delegate. The old man is powerfully well acquainted in Frankfort and he knows the fellows who will and will not stand hitched when and where he hitches them.—Paducah Democrat.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Date UN 11 1902

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

45 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK
68 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
621 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI
RAILROAD BUILDING, DENVER

CABLE ADDRESS: CLIPBURO

CLIPPING FROM
PADUCAH (Ky.) DEMOCRAT

.....June.....

DATE 1902.

If the ladies could vote that gallant and chivalrous Kentuckian, Col. E. H. D. F. C. Taylor would receive with Chesterfieldian grace the next governor's office on a silver waiter, including the waiter.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

45 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK
68 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
621 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI
RAILROAD BUILDING, DENVER

CABLE ADDRESS: CLIPBURO

CLIPPING FROM
PADUCAH (Ky.) DEMOCRAT

.....June.....

DATE 8 1902.

Owing to the entry of Col. E. H. Taylor in the governor's race, certain Frankfort politicians who usually appear as delegates from that county to the Democratic state convention will not this time be decorated with the official badge that adorns the manly breast of a regular delegate. The old man is powerfully well acquainted in Frankfort, and he knows the fellows who will and will not stand hitched when and where he hitches them.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Paris, Ky., Citizen. News

Date JUN 10 190

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr, of Frankfor announced as a candidate for th Democratic nomination for Governor, and he will make a great change in the fight Col. Taylor is one of the best known citizens of the Commonwealth, and is popular wherever known. He is a fine organizer, a man of wonderful energy, and would make an up-to-date Governor.

Clipped from
"Kentucky Journal"
Frankfort, Ky.
June 17-1902.

Miss Mary Belle Taylor will give a dinner this evening to her maids of honor at the State Reunion of Elks.

Clipped from
"New Capital"
June 19-1902.

SOCIETY FOR THE WEEK.

Miss Rebecca Johnson's breakfast, in honor of Miss Mary Tyler, of Louisville, on the 17th inst., was followed by Miss Mary Bell Taylor's 6 p. m. dinner to her maids of honor, to wit, Misses Brown Duavll, Mabel Armstrong, Mary Hendrick Swigert, Alice Blanton and Fannie Gray. The gentlemen present were, C. W. Hay, Stewart Wood, Gavin Morris, Bacon Blanton, Will Magoffin, Toney Burnham, and a most beautiful and elaborate entertainment, the decorations and ices all in sweet peas and everything else in keeping with the occasion.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Record
Shelbyville, Ky., Sentinel.

Date JUN 13 1902

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, has announced his candidacy for Governor of this Commonwealth. He is one of a half-dozen or more who have "the Gubernatorial bee buzzing in their bonnets," and every mother's son of them have enthusiastic friends who are loud in their praises of the man of their choice. Mr. Taylor would doubtless make an excellent chief executive, but if he is selected Judge Black, Henry Watterson, ex-Congressman Allen, our present Governor Beckham, and possibly several others, would be sorely disappointed.

Judge Black has already announced, and his friends here, and elsewhere, are already booming him for the nomination. Close friends of Mr. Watterson say that he will surely be a candidate, and that he will announce himself within the next few months. It is an open secret that Congressman Allen has an "itching" to get into the race, and Mr. Beckham, if he lives, and is eligible to the office, will be a foe worthy of the steel of any of the contestants for the honor. It is a little bit early to pledge one's self, as the "issues are not altogether made up," and there is now no telling what may develop in the future. Good things can be said of every man whose name is here mentioned, but as all are mortal, either of them is liable to make mistakes. Every Governor since the organization of the State has made them, some more and some less. "Cripps" Beckham has made us a good Governor, better than some of us expected. He has made some mistakes, but they were not very serious, nor has he made very many. Would any of those who will oppose him have made fewer mistakes?

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from
Versailles, Ky., Sun.

Date JUN 12 1902

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, spent Thursday at the street fair, in the interest of his candidacy for Governor. Col. Taylor is a true and tried Democrat and a man of genial and charming personality. He will doubtless prove a strong candidate.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Journal
SOMERSET, KY., REPORTER

Date JUN 13 1902

JUDICIALLY WATCHING THEIR WELL SPO



A notable collection of jurists, all members of the Knox Oil Company, watching their well on Richland creek, in Knox county. From left to right they are former CHIEF JUSTICE P[illegible]UDGE WILLIAMS, JUDGE DISHMAN, former CHIEF JUSTICE and present JUSTICE PAYNT[illegible] former CHIEF JUSTICE HAZELRIGG.

STATE POLITICS.

Almost every day brings into the field some new candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, being the last. But when we begin to think along this line, let us not forget the "Cicero" of the mountains, the Hon. James D. Black.—Mt. Vernon Signal.

Quite right. But the mountains can't have everything, and we should be satisfied with Henninger, of Wayne, for State Treasurer. Then, too, there is J. C. W. Beckham, the "noblest Roman of them all." Anyhow, Taylor for Governor don't sound just right, but in the event the gallant Colonel is nominated, the Democrat is for him, even if that H in the middle of his name stands for "Hog-jaw."—London Mountain Democrat.

It was doubtless in just such cases as this your contempory, Bill Shakespeare, taught that "there's nothing in a name."

Clipped from "New Capital" June 26-1902.

HONORED AND LOVED AT HOME.

Honored at home by those who know him best, is Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. Loved and esteemed by men in every walk of life—the rich, the poor, the moneyed-man and the laborer, he carries with him wherever he goes the badge and sanction of a manly man, a patriotic citizen. The reputation of a man at home—among his own people—is the only testimonial as to character which the world values..

Ask the working-man: "Do you favor Ed. Taylor for Governor?"

The reply will inavrialby be: "I'm for Ed. Taylor against the world."

Ask the man of affairs—the man of means and large business associatitons and he will answer:

"Ed. Taylor will make such a Governor as the State has not had since the days of Shelby."

Ask those who have been in his employ, from the highest to the lowest, and the echo comes promptly: "If there ever was a just man—a humane man—one who believes in the brotherhood of the human race, that man is Ed. Taylor."

And even the bitterest partisan Republican declares: "Well, if we must have a Democrat for Governor, let Ed. Taylor be the man."

THE FALLS CITY STEAMER.

Clipped from "The Valley View Argent" July 10-1902.

Hon. E. H. Taylor's Candidacy.

THE ARGENT takes great pleasure in presenting to its readers a likeness of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Col. Taylor is one of Kentucky's favored sons' and stands high in the business and social world. On several occasions he has been honored by his party. In Col. Taylor the people have a candidate that has at heart the best interests of all the people of his State. His Democracy is as pure as the limped stream of South Elkhorn. As we have stated, Col. Taylor has carried his party's unsullied banner to the glory crowned heights of Jeffersonian Democracy, and if he is nominared—and from the flattering press reports it looks like he will be—Kentucky Democracy will have a standard bearer that will fight the enemy hilt to hilt, laying bare their ill conceiyed plans of political treachery.



Man has never trod the soil of any spot on earth where purer fountains flow, or where better Democrats breath the air than can be found in Franklin county, and Col. Taylor stands in the top row head of first column where bubbles the pure fountain of Democracy.

Clipped from
"Murray Ledger"
July 23-1902

CAN BECKHAM CALL A PRIMARY.

The question of whether a Democratic primary or a convention shall be held to nominate candidates for state offices for the election in 1903 is now being discussed over the state and arguments both pro and con are being advanced. The LEDGER deems this discussion of little import, for as the matter stands it is entirely in Mr. Beckham's hands and he will do what he thinks is best for his own interest. So far as we know he is absolutely the only candidate who favors the idea of a primary, and his reasons for being impressed with this plan are so plain that the thinking man has little hesitancy in predicting the outcome.

In the first place let us see if Beckham can call a primary. We will take up each committeeman and see if he can muster a majority favorably inclined toward him:

1ST DISTRICT—Mott Ayres, colonel on Beckham's staff. (His paper already given endorsement to a primary by publishing articles advocating the same.)

2ND DISTRICT—Chas. M. Meacham. He will not support Beckham.

3RD DISTRICT—Mr. Roark, a strong friend of some of Beckham's appointees. He will be greatly interested in advancing Beckham's ambition.

4TH DISTRICT—Ben D. Ringo, an appointee of Beckham's on the state board of equalization and from Beckham's congressional district. Certainly Ben will be there when the bugle toots to deliver the goods.

5TH DISTRICT—Clem Huggins, doubtful, but possibly can be put down for Watterson.

6TH DISTRICT—John M. Lassing, Beckham's appointee for circuit judge, but on account of Beckham meddling where he had no business they are said to be estranged at present.

7TH DISTRICT—Lee, doubtful. Beckham's machine incessantly engaged in devising means to nail him.

8TH DISTRICT—Morgan, for Beckham—"for good and sufficient reasons."

9TH DISTRICT—Will Young, for Beckham. The governor appointed Young's brother a member of the state board of equalization.

10th DISTRICT—Gardner, for Beckham.

11TH DISTRICT—Dishman, for Beckham. Dishman was appointed circuit judge by Beckham.

The chairman, Mr. Allie W. Young is also for Beckham. He is also a brother of appointee

ham has designing insidiousness and improper motives been seeking to gain by his patronage the control of this committee for a purpose, and that purpose to perpetuate himself in office, thereby defeating the very spirit of section seventy-one of the constitution and the intents and purposes of the good and wise men who enacted this clause, anticipating in their wisdom just such a state of case—a designing, unscrupulous, politician, determined even at the expense of his own party and the prostitution of its machinery to perpetuate himself in power?

All the talk of it being in the interest of the masses of the party to call a plurality primary is the veriest rot and can fool none of them. The fact is Gov. Beckham has been trying his hand at political manipulation, and with the immense patronage at his command he has not set up a machine to be knocked over without a struggle on the part of those who believe every democratic candidate should have an equal chance. But somehow his machine slipped a cog and he has reversed the lever. He has suddenly discovered that a mere manipulation of the executive committee will not gain the coveted goal. He found the delegate votes of Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Paducah and Newport slipping from his grasp, and a large number of back counties gone. Then it is that he takes high ground and his cohorts begin to clamor for a plurality primary, that it is fair and that it is closer to the people. He well knows that with several candidates in the field he stands a show to win the nomination, and he perhaps doesn't believe that only one man will run against him on account of the immense cost and Beckham does not fear the cost. HE KNOWS WHERE TO GO TO GET THE MONEY!

If those who are so anxious about a primary because it would "be better for the dear people" would suggest that the county committeemen of the state, who are in direct touch with the masses of the party and not so closely allied with the present administration, we might have before us some evidence of sincerity, but that would spoil their game and get the matter entirely "too close to the people" in the beginning. The Beckham committee desires to perfect the arrangements and do the counting. It is simply left to the dear people to do the voting. And it further appears that the advocates of the primary have never suggested the idea of calling it under the North Carolina plan, where the candidate to be entitled to the nomination must poll a clear majority of all votes cast. If they could make an arrangement of that kind the LEDGER would offer no objections but that would again be "too close to the people" to suit these manipulators. Well, anyhow, Beckham

can call a primary and when he does so the egg-bag of the Paducah Register, Elizabethtown News, and other papers that are opposed to him but are advocating a primary, will no doubt feel easy.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York.
68 Devonshire Street, Boston.
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati.
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Frankfort, Ky., Journal.

Date JUL 11 1902

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(Valley View Argent.)

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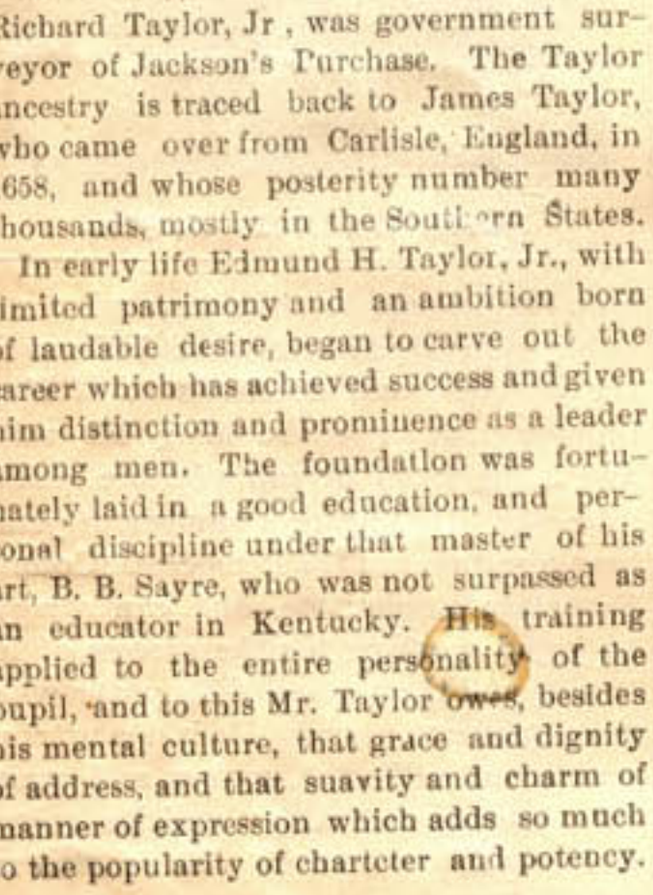
Clipped from
"Harrodsburg Democrat"
July 18-1902.

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Who Will Unquestionably Be a Strong Contestant for the Governorship.

Senator Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., of Franklin county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is the son of John Eastin Taylor and Rebecca Edrington, and was born at Columbus, Hickman county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Richard Taylor, Jr, was government surveyor of Jackson's Purchase. The Taylor ancestry is traced back to James Taylor, who came over from Carlisle, England, in 1658, and whose posterity number many thousands, mostly in the Southern States.

In early life Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., with limited patrimony and an ambition born of laudable desire, began to carve out the career which has achieved success and given him distinction and prominence as a leader among men. The foundation was fortunately laid in a good education, and personal discipline under that master of his art, B. B. Sayre, who was not surpassed as an educator in Kentucky. His training applied to the entire personality of the pupil, and to this Mr. Taylor owes, besides his mental culture, that grace and dignity of address, and that suavity and charm of manner of expression which adds so much to the popularity of charteter and potency.



COL. EDMUND H. TAYLOR, JR.

At the age of twenty-one he united in marriage to Fannie, daughter of William Stapleton Johnson, of Frankfort. He was this early in life cashier of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, at Versailles. Soon after he engaged in private banking at Lexington with men of capital there. The great disturbing events of the Civil War led his adventurous spirit to embark in other enterprises of the troublous times. In 1868, with little more than his business qualifications to bank on, he began the business in which he is engaged, and in this struck the flood-tide of his career. Since 1868, barring some incidents of reverses and financial troubles, his business has steadily grown, and today stands unsurpassed by any other like interest of the United States.

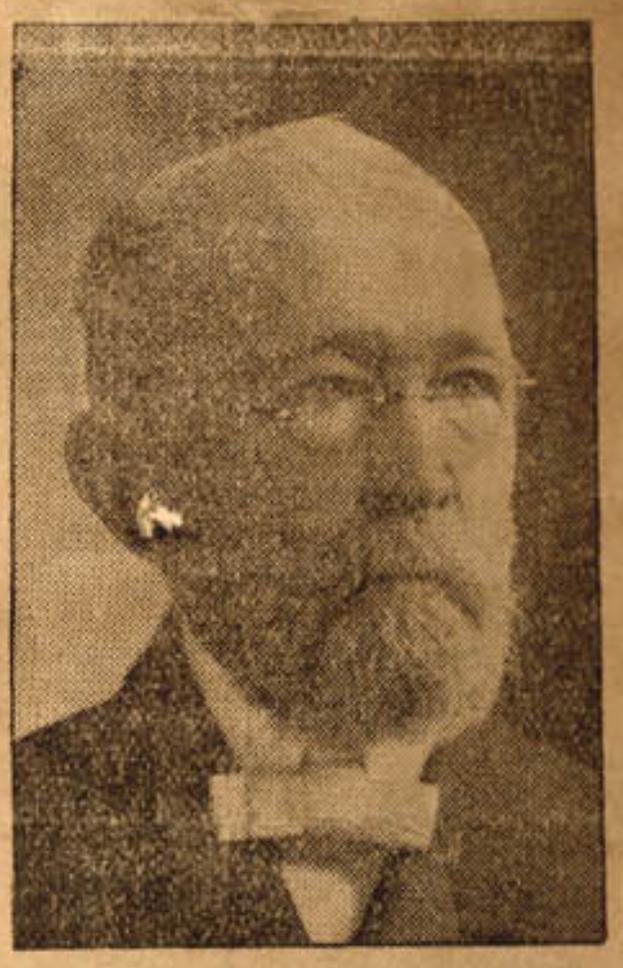
From 1871 to 1891 he was repeatedly elected Mayor of the City of Frankfort, serving in all sixteen years, and until his removal to his new and beautiful residence one mile beyond the city limits. On his resignation as Mayor, he was elected with unanimity by the people of Franklin county to serve them in the Legislature of 1891-2, at a period of supreme interest to his constituents and the State. Before the expiration of this session of the Legislature he was elected, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate from the 20th district, occasioned by the resignation of Judge William Lindsay, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1901 he was again elected Senator from the 20th district without opposition, and is now a member of that honorable body.

As a public servant, faithful, honest, his brilliant record in the last General Assembly extorted the praise and commendation even of his opponents—one of the leading newspapers of the State saying of him: "We are bound to admire the tact, the diplomacy, the shrewd common sense of a brainy man like E. H. Taylor, Jr, whether we agree with him or not, and no man in Kentucky for many years has exhibited such leadership."

Col. Taylor is a life-long Democrat, but was never fanatical nor an extremist in any particular, and there is perhaps no politician or business man within the borders of the State who has a larger or more enthusiastic personal following Few men have shown in life the qualities of high courage and invincible power of will of Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr, and these have given him a force of character and a prestige that makes him an acknowledged leader of men. His generosity is equal to his splendid abilities, and his charity and public beneficence are as notable as his career.

At his beautiful country home, "Thistleton," he dispenses in munificent style that old-fashioned Kentucky hospitality in which he has always felt a delight.

Clipped from
"The Daily Interior Journal"
Lancaster, Ky
July 24-1902.



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Senator Edmund H. Taylor Jr., of Franklin county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, was born at Columbus, Hickman county, Kentucky.

At 21 he was cashier of a leading bank at Versailles, soon after entering the banking business at Lexington, which he continued until the beginning of the war, when he became engaged in other enterprises. In 1868, Col. Taylor removed to Frankfort and began the business which has steadily grown until it occupies a leading position in its field.

From 1871 to 1891 he was repeatedly elected Mayor of the City of Frankfort, serving in all sixteen years. On his resignation as Mayor, he was elected with unanimity by the people of Franklin county to serve them in the Legislature of 1901-2, at a period of supreme interest to his constituents and the State. Before the expiration of this session of the Legislature he was elected, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate from the 20th district occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lindsay, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1901 he was again elected Senator from the 20th district without opposition, and is now a member of that honorable body.

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Clipped from
Louisville Courier Journal
Aug. 14-1902

THE MURRAY LEDGER.

Published Every Thursday Morning.

O. J. JENNINGS, Editor and Owner.

Entered at the postoffice at Murray, Ky., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19 1902.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress
HON. O. M. JAMES,
of Crittenden County.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce THOS. P. COOK, of Murray, as a candidate for Appellate Judge from the first district, subject to the action of the democratic party.

CHIGGER POLITICS,

For the genuine, peanut, chigger or seed-tick brand of politics we desire to commend to your notice, if you have a microscope, the recent action of the governor in appointing a new board of commissioners for the Feeble Minded Institute at Frankfort. It seems that one J. W. Marksbury, a prince of good fellows and one of the most lovable characters in Kentucky politics, is the editor of the Frankfort Kentucky Journal, which has expressed a preference for E. H. Taylor, the Franklin county candidate, the home man, for governor. This displeased the governor and his limited local following at Frankfort so they set about a plan to have revenge, revenge! Mr. Marksbury was drawing thirty dollars a month as secretary of the board. To reach him it was necessary to remove some old members whose terms had expired in order to get at Marksbury. Of course such members as were removed were for their home man for governor and of course the new members had their instructions not to vote for Marksbury. This was, indeed, a brilliant political coup for Beckham and will no doubt redound to his interest in Frankfort and elsewhere. It is said he is actually going to make a fight to carry Franklin county over Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., who has done more for the capital city than any living man. In our opinion the man who thinks he can defeat Ed Taylor for the instructions for governor in Franklin county ought to be in the Feeble Minded Institute, rather than be vested with power to appoint a board of control for it.

The following article, which appeared

in the **Pacific Wine and Spirit Review** *of* July

31 st, 1902, *may be of interest to you.*

Very respectfully yours,

R. M. Wood,

Publisher.

Colonel Taylor for Governor.

TAYLOR—"An ideal distiller who would make an ideal Governor," (especially of Kentucky, the home of Bourbon) is the way I should characterize Colonel E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, whose announcement for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky has been made recently. Colonel Taylor is one of the few men one meets in a lifetime about whom there are so many nice things to say, it is hard to tell just where to start. As a distiller who embodies all the qualities which have made that business one of the most important and respected branches of Kentucky's commerce, he stands forth pre-eminent. A man given to frequent and elegant hospitality and possessed of a rare charm of manner, Col. Taylor numbers his friends by the thousands. During the session of the Legislature at Frankfort last winter Colonel Taylor —who was a prominent member of the Senate—was the leader in the lavish entertaining which was done. As a host he is ideal.

After all, the Colonel needs no introduction to Kentuckians. As statesman, distiller and gentleman of the old school he has few peers. The "Bulletin" wishes him bon voyage in this latest political trip on which he has embarked.—"Louisville Bulletin."

in the **Pacific Wine and Spirit Review** *of*

SEP 30 1902, *may be of interest to you.*

Very respectfully yours,

R. M. Wood,

Publisher.

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU.

45 Vesey Street, New York,
68 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Commercial-Tribune Building, Cincinnati,
Railroad Building, Denver.

Clipping from Shelbyville, Ky., Record-Sentinel.

SEP 5- 1902

Date

FOR GOVERNOR.

The race for governor is taking shape and it is probable that there will be at least five candidates for that office. While there has been no formal announcement of the candidacy of any of them it is generally understood that Gov. Beckham will be a candidate to succeed himself and that his opponents will be Hon. Jno. K. Hendrick, of Paducah; Judge J. D. Black, of Barbourville; Hon. Robt. J. Breckinridge, of Danville, and Hon. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort.

It is a matter of gratulation to to the people of Kentucky that they have such a fot of men to pick from. There is not one of them but would doubtless make a good Governor, but what we want is the best we can get, and the people owe it to themselves to weigh carefully the qualifications of these who are applicants for the position. Because a man has been a congressman or a prominent jurist, a brilliant orator or a jolly good fellow, is no reason why he is the man for the State's chief executive.

Mr. Beckham has made an excellent official and has merited the approval of all who appreciated the seriousness of the situation during the most troublous times in the history of the Commonwealth. He is a young man who faithfully discharged his duties without fear or favor, and is of the kind who could not be "twisted" by the politicians who had favors to ask. He has gone along in the even tenor of his way and done his duty as he saw it. The consequence is, he has friends in every city, town, village and hamlet in the State, who will stand by him manfully in the efforts he will make to get an endorsement of his administration.

THE RECORD belives Mr. Beckham is not only the logical but that he is the best equipped man for the place, and in its feeble way will do all it can to further his interests.

4 SATURDAY,

THE LOUISVILLE EVENING POST

FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MR. GOEBEL.

The address of Mr. Justus Goebel at the unveiling of the Goebel monument and at the burial of Mr. Arthur Goebel will excite sympathy when we consider that the spokesman is the surviving member of this family. Mr. Goebel speaks with earnestness and fervor, but his judgment is warped by his feelings. He uses language that history does not justify. If it could be always considered as the tribute of a devoted brother, to those who are lost to him, it might be passed by in silence.

But it will not do to allow history to be rewritten by men whose emotions prevent them from having a clear conception of public events and public characters.

Mr. Goebel was a man of great ability, a man of inflexible will. There has never been a more ruthless political leader in the State of Kentucky. When the Music Hall convention met in 1899 the Democratic party was supreme in the State. It had come through an era of defeat to the very gate of victory. The people were looking to it for leadership and a new era of material, intellectual and political progress.

When the Music Hall convention met there was no possibility of a Democratic defeat. When it adjourned there was no possibility of a Democratic victory.

During its sessions the first principles of representative government had been ruthlessly violated. All the rules and orders of procedure in party convention had been treated with supreme contempt. The first instincts of a free people had been outraged. Power had been seized by combinations abhorrent to a free people.

The ticket there named went to inevitable defeat. A revolt came against laws prepared in advance for such an emergency, the purpose of those laws being to stifle the voice of the people at the ballot box and to make a partisan coterie the supreme force in the State.

Following the election came a contest that was the crowning mistake of a party leader, the chief error of a party faction.

But for the assassination of Mr. Goebel there would not today be two opinions concerning the Music Hall convention, the election of 1899 and the subsequent contest.

This in no manner excuses the acts of violence committed at Frankfort during the contest, and it cannot be accepted as an apology for or an extenuation of the assassination of Mr. William Goebel. No greater crime than that assassination was ever committed in the State. No greater calamity ever fell upon Kentucky. No punishment could be too severe for the men guilty of conspiring to bring about such a catastrophe.

Nothing in Mr. Goebel's life so became him as the leaving of it. It deadened the recollection of his controversy with Mr. Sanford, which ended in homicide. It concealed from the public mind Mr. Goebel's responsibility for the Goebel election law, a monument today to his contempt for popular rights. It obliterated from the public memory the proceedings at the Music Hall convention; the report of the Committee on Credentials and the methods by which that report was said to be adopted. It blotted out the story of that whole campaign. The public is willing to forget these things and bury them all in the grave of the untimely victim of a political assassination.

But Mr. Goebel's family will not have it so. They will insist on his being accepted as a martyr, as a leader of the great common people, as a constructive statesman having in view only the progress of a great State.

Historically this character does not exist, and it is an injustice to the people of Kentucky, an injustice to our laws and our society to allow even the impassioned emotion of the brother of Mr. Goebel to pass without protest or correction.

We would say not a word to increase the grief of this family. We would say not a word to reopen these old issues and old questions. Ten years ago Kentucky was passing through a heated campaign following the assassination. Ten years surely ought to suffice to bring the people out of the valley of the shadow of death into the sunshine of peace, liberty and progress.

It is too soon yet to write the history of that era, too soon for anyone to say he has reached a position of judicial impartiality. We must leave to the future historian the story of that time, but for that reason we must not assume that the declaration of a grief-stricken man is the verdict of a sober-minded and unimpassioned people.

Clipped from
"Chicago Chronicle"
Oct. 5-1902.

DISPUTE

OVER USE OF A BRAND.

Suit Involving the Right to "Taylor" Is Set for Argument Tomorrow.

The suit of E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, against Wright & Taylor, of this city, involving the use of the name "Taylor" as a brand for whisky, is set for argument tomorrow in Chancery Branch, No. 2, before Judge Sterling B. Toney. E. H. Taylor is represented by Hargis & Duncan, of this city, and several Frankfort lawyers, while the local firm is represented by Humphrey, Burnett & Humphrey.

E. H. Taylor claims that the local firm has wrongfully sold whisky under the name of "Taylor" whisky, which name, as a brand, he claims to belong to him exclusively. He says that the brand has a wide reputation, and that Wright & Taylor have made large sums of money by the use of the name. He wishes an accounting and a division of the profits. He also asks for an injunction to prevent the further use of the brand by Wright & Taylor.

Clipped from
"The Evening Post"
Louisville
Dec. 15-1902.

Clipped from
"Chicag Chronicle"
Jan. 1-1903.

OLD TAYLOR DISTILLERY

Product of Kentucky Institution in Great Demand in Chicago.

Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., proprietor of the "Old Taylor Distillery" near Frankfort, Ky., came to Chicago last week on one of the many trips which his interests require him to make to this city. The product of the "Old Taylor" distillery is very largely sold throughout the country as well as in this particular market, its rise in popularity has been steady and the demand for it is constantly increasing. It is essentially a connoisseur's whisky and is generally used by the high-class trade of this city. It is particularly attractive to the best judges of whisky, who say of it that no better whisky than the "Old Taylor" is made in this country, and they do not believe any better can be made.

While there is some disposition to demur to some of the claims made by Kentuckians for their "blue grass state," there is a general willingness to concede that the best and purest whiskies are produced there. For nearly half a century the "Old Taylor Distillery" in Woodford county has been one of the institutions of Kentucky and has been there conceded to produce the highest grade whisky made in that state known to skilled manufacture. It has a clientele of its own, sufficiently large and sufficiently loyal, who



COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

will use no other whisky to keep up a constant demand for its product, which constantly keeps it running at full time. No matter what may be the vicissitudes of the general whisky trade, this distillery is ever at work and is one of the few distilleries in Kentucky which has lately been kept running at its full capacity.

It has been Colonel Taylor's life work to build up this business and to earn for it the high reputation it now so worthily bears, and to maintain and deserve it is the one aim he now has in view. It is conceded that Colonel Taylor personally is the best distiller in the country. He knows his business absolutely and is master of it in its every and most minute detail. He gives to it his constant and strictest attention. In the manufacture of his whisky he permits the use only of the very best corn, carefully selected, and it is admitted that the corn used in this distillery is better than that used for the making of bread in any of the mills in the state. This corn is carefully fanned and cleaned twice. No expense is spared at any point of the manufacture and everything is done to secure perfection and absolute purity that the constant study and varied experience of half a century could suggest. It is emphatically as pure and perfect a whisky as is or can now be produced on earth.

The old adage that there is always room at the top is as true of whiskies as of anything else. There is always a demand for whisky of the highest grade, and no matter what the conditions may be elsewhere the "best" is always in demand. The past year has been the most successful that the "Old Taylor Distillery" has ever experienced in the half century of its existence. It is now running to its utmost capacity, forced thereto by the demand for its product, and there is nothing in sight that would suggest a change of conditions there during the coming year.

Louisville
Jan 25 1903.
8

ATTACK ON RECTIFIERS.

Centered Upon Taylor and Bernheim.

MADE BY E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Alleges That the Board of Trade Whisky Committee's Report Is Misleading.

JOHN C. WELLER'S RETORT.

Though admitting correctness of figures given by E. H. Taylor, Jr., the distiller at Frankfort, has given for publication a sharp attack upon the recent report made by B. Bernheim, Chairman of the Board of Trade Whisky Committee in Louisville.

In doing so he takes occasion to refer to remarks by Marion E. Taylor, President of the Board of Trade, and argues that the figures, accurate in themselves, have been so manipulated as to create false impressions and unwarrantably favor the rectifier or blender of whiskies.

After citing Mr. Bernheim's report about Louisville producing about 13,000,000 gallons of the 24,000,000 of gallons in Kentucky for 1902, having withdrawn from bond 19,947,920 gallons, and shipped from the city 352,196 barrels of whisky, Mr. Taylor says:

"Now, the question presents itself what proportion of the 352,196 barrels, or 15,000,000 gallons, exploited by Mr. B. Bernheim, the Chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Board of Trade, were really Kentucky whiskies, and what proportion were spirits shipped into Louisville from the high wine distilleries north of the Ohio river, and what proportion comprised any part of the 19,947,920 gallons of Kentucky whisky tax-paid during the fiscal year 1902, or any other period?

"Mr. B. Bernheim and Mr. M. E. Taylor are each compounders and rectifiers, and are, because of their being such, as well as being members of the Louisville Board of Trade, as competent as any other of the Louisville shippers of compounded goods to say how much of these 15,000,000 gallons shipped from Louisville as Kentucky whisky had first been shipped to Louisville from the high wine distilleries of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana as spirits, entering as such the back door of the Louisville rectifier under the Government inspection of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and emerging from his front door a full-fledged Kentucky whisky, under the sacred inspection and stamp of the great State of Kentucky—a blend of the first class!"

Following the handling of figures and statistics to controvert the deductions drawn in the report, Mr. Taylor says:

"The unfortunate feature tending the manufacture (?) of this grade of cheap goods is that the authority and sanction of the Government are thrown as a shield around the rectifier, while he applies his unholy methods of degrading the finer whiskes to the level of a cheap and nauseous compound. Under this Government protection, if the rectifier attempts by fraudulent methods to make more than the law allows, and is caught in his nefarious work, it is too often the case that his crime is condoned by the payment of a money consideration, in an amount unknown to the public or the trade. He then resumes his favorite occupation with a smile upon his lips and the Government halo about his head."

It was said at the residence of B. Bernheim that he would not be home last night. Others who would have intimate knowledge of the subject, but are out of the city at present are Samuel Grabfelder, N. M. Url and Jones Brothers.

Marion E. Taylor was inclined to look upon the article as a stroke at himself over Mr. Bernheim's shoulder, but he did not deem it judicious to discuss the questions now for the reason that there is a suit pending between Taylor and himself, which has been argued before and taken under submission by Judge Sterling B. Toney.

W. O. Bonnie, of the committee, stated that he had ratified the Bernheim report, assured that it was accurate and fairly presented the situation, but did not have the data at hand for taking up Taylor's statements in detail.

John C. Weller disposed of the Taylor publication in short order. He said: "Oh, he is liable to say anything, and you can put it in the paper that I said so."

Louisville Times
Jan. 24-1903
2

RED-HOT

COMMUNICATION FROM COL. TAYLOR

Attacks Whisky Report Made By B. Bernheim.

ALSO CENSURES BOARD OF TRADE.

Says Statements Made Are Inaccurate and Have Conveyed a False Impression.

SHOT FOR RECTIFIERS.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the distiller, in a communication to The Times attacks the report of Mr. B. Bernheim, chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Board of Trade, and holds the board up to censure for indorsing the report. While admitting that the figures given by Mr. Bernheim are correct, he says they have been spuriously and ingeniously handled to convey a false impression on the public mind, and challenges the statements of Mr. Bernheim as inaccurate. He takes a shot at the rectifiers, who, he says, are degrading the fine whiskies to the level of a "cheap and nauseous compound." His communication is in full as follows:

* * *

Statistics Correct.

"The report of Mr. B. Bernheim, chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Louisville Board of Trade, together with the remarks of Mr. M. E. Taylor, president of that board, touching the production and tax payment of whiskies in the State of Kentucky and the city of Louisville and also the shipment and valuation of whiskies from the city of Louisville during the year 1902 deserves more than a passing notice.

"Whilst the statistics given are admittedly correct, the impression conveyed on the mind of the reader by the specious handling is clearly delusive. And this, too, when accuracy is not only desirable, but essential. Without such accuracy there is no proper basis upon which to form a just opinion of the production and distribution of the fine whiskies of Kentucky.

* * *

State Without a Rival.

"As a producer of fine whiskies Kentucky stands without a rival throughout the world. This position of preeminence is not the result of a sudden turn of fortune, but of long years of experiment under the fruitful application of exhaustive mental and physical toil, combined with the use of the best materials, the most approved machinery and the best skilled labor.

"The contributors to success become factors only when associated with the water as a basis that percolates through the bird-eye limestone strata peculiar to the geological formation of Central Kentucky.

"To maintain this rank should be directed the efforts of every manufacturer, distributer and lover of fine whisky.

"Every publication, therefore, that tends to break down the distinction between the finer and cheaper grades of whisky and to make one the synonym of the other, so as to confuse and mislead the public, is a damage to the record that Kentucky has established.

* * *

Errors In Report.

"In noting and correcting the errors contained in the report of Mr. Bernheim no disparagement is intended to the just merits of the city of Louisville. Every citizen of Kentucky is a proud admirer of the prestige it holds as the metropolis of the State, and as the head center of its wealth and power and the promoter of manifold industries.

"To concede its high rank, to lend aid to its increasing prosperity and to maintain its fair name and honor he is ready to devote his best energies. But cannot conceive that the manipulation of official statistics so as to distort and misrepresent the true facts touching one of the most important industries (the trade) can contribute to her wel-

* * *

Statements Inaccurate.

"Mr. Bernheim states, for instance, that in 1902 Kentucky produced in round numbers about 24,000,000 gallons of whisky, and of this total Louisville produced about 13,000,000 gallons, or slightly over one-half. This is a correct statement if, instead of Louisville, the Fifth Kentucky district, of which Louisville is a part, is inserted. But, while Mr. Bernheim follows the official guides as to the matter of production he destroys the accuracy so essential to Kentucky's fine whiskies by the manipulation of the figures relating to the unbonding of whiskies in Kentucky, and the shipments of whiskies from the city of Louisville. He states that there were withdrawn from bond in Kentucky during the year 1902 19,947,920 gallons, and that there were shipped from the city of Louisville during the same year 352,196 barrels, or, as may be reasonably estimated, about 15,000,000 gallons, aggregating a valuation of about $30,000,000. The plain inference from this statement is that of the fine whisky crop of 1902 Louisville tax-paid and shipped about three-fourths of the entire withdrawals for that year.

* * *

Presents a Question.

"Now, the question presents itself what proportion of the 352,196 barrels, or 15,000,000 gallons, exploited by Mr. B. Bernheim, the chairman of the Whisky Committee of the Board of Trade, and indorsed by Mr. M. E. Taylor, president of the Board of Trade, were really Kentucky whiskies, and what proportion were spirits shipped into Louisville from the high wine distilleries north of the Ohio river? and what proportion comprised any part of the 19,947,920 gallons of Kentucky whisky tax-paid during the fiscal year 1902, or any other period?

"Mr. B. Bernheim and Mr. M. E. Taylor are each compounders and rectifiers, and are, because of their being such, as well as being members of the Louisville Board of Trade, as competent as any other of the Louisville shippers of compounded goods to say how much of these 15,000,000 gallons shipped from Louisville as Kentucky whisky had first been shipped to Louisville from the high wine distilleries of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana as spirits, entering as such the back door of the Louisville rectifier under the Government inspection of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and emerging from his front door a full-fledged Kentucky whisky, under the sacred inspection and stamp of the great State of Kentucky—a blend of the first class!

"We repeat, how much of this compound was genuine Kentucky whisky and how much spirit?

* * *

False Impression Conveyed.

"We would prefer not to charge that these members of the Board of Trade of the city of Louisville sought to convey the fraudulent impression that the 352,196 barrels, or its equivalent of 15,000,000 gallons, shipped from Louisville, were the production of the State of Kentucky, but we do assert that none other than the feeble-minded could receive from their statements any other impression. For ourselves, on general information, we would say that of the 352,196 barrels not as much as 175,000 barrels were of Kentucky production; or less in value than $15,000,000 of the $30,000,000 of Louisville exports as vaunted by the officials of the Board of Trade—the remaining $15,000,000 having been first imported from over the river in the shape of spirits.

"This would put in a different aspect the status of Louisville as a distributing center of Kentucky whiskies.

* * *

Ingenious, But Illogical.

"Mr. Bernheim closes his ingenuous, but illogical, report with this paragraph:

" 'It therefore should be the aim of the Board of Trade to enlighten those clothed with authority and to discourage the inimical attitude so often assumed by them, making it plain that the people do not desire to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but rather wish to encourage the legitimate prosecution of this branch of Kentucky's mercantile activity.' "

"In the light of Mr. Bernheim's report as Chairman, indorsed by the President of the Board of Trade, we distinctly agree that not only those 'clothed with authority' need enlightenment at the hands of the said Board of Trade, but very many others.

* * *

Controverted By Figures.

Statistics at this date show that the stock of Kentucky whiskies in bond for the years 1895, '96, '97 and '98 amount approximately to 8,500,000 gallons.

"Mr. Bernheim, in his report, announces with a flourish, as we repeat, that the shipments of whiskies from that city for the year 1902 amounted to 352,196 barrels, or approximately 15,000,000 gallons. In other words, that Louisville shipped in one year nearly twice as many gallons of whisky as constitute the entire bonded stocks of fine whiskies in Kentucky covering a period of four years.

"The conclusion is, therefore, unavoidable that the bulk of whisky shipments from Louisville for 1902 did not come from the bonded warehouses of this State, but were a cheap class of goods adapted by the rectifier to the demands of a cheap trade.

* * *

Some Hot Shot.

"The unfortunate feature tending the manufacture (?) of this grade of cheap goods is, that the authority and sanction of the Government are thrown as a shield around the rectifier, while he applies his unholy methods of degrading the finer whiskies to the level of a cheap and nauseous compound. Under this Government protection, if the rectifier attempts by fraudulent methods to make more than the law allows, and is caught in his nefarious work, it is too often the case that his crime is condoned by the payment of a money consideration, in an amount unknown to the public or the trade. He then resumes his favorite occupation with a smile upon his lips, and the Government halo about his head.

* * *

A Standing Menace.

"It is exceedingly lamentable that through the columns of one of Kentucky's leading newspapers the misleading utterances of Mr. Bernheim, with the official sanction of the Louisville Board of Trade, are given to the world.

"They are a standing menace to the accuracy attending and essential to the manufacture and distribution of fine whiskies, and an injury to the reputation acquired by other districts outside of Louisville as factors in Kentucky's production of the best and purest goods."

E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS
FRANKFORT, KY.
DISTILLERS OF
OLD TAYLOR
The Premier Kentucky Whisky, are the largest bottlers of unadulterated whisky in the State of Kentucky. Goods shipped only on bona fide orders. No consignments made.

Louisville Times
Jan 24-1903

The wholesale liquor dealers and distillers can best co-operate with the Ministerial Association in the crusade against murder by ceasing to supply "the few disreputable saloons" with blends and concoctions labeled "pure old Kentucky whisky," but which in fact are villainous mixtures that might well be warranted to produce homicide and all other crimes.

Clipped from
"Kentucky Journal"
Frankfort, Ky.
Feby. 14-1903.

The Times Goes For "Blenders."

There is at last some hope of enlightenment for the people of this grand old Commonwealth with regard to the real facts about the army of rectifiers ("blenders," etc.), who have invaded this State and under the banner of her reputation for fine old Kentucky whiskey have been shipping from the very center of her most celebrated manufacturing districts to distant markets where detection was least probable every sort of cheap imitation imaginable. The recent crusade against vic[illegible] has unearthed a "local" market also, but let us note.

Apropos of a recent endorsement tendered the ministers, the editor of the Louisville Times says:

"The wholesale liquor dealers and distillers can best co-operate with the Ministerial Association in the crusade against murder by ceasing to supply "the few disreputable saloons" with blends and concoctions labeled "pure old Kentucky whiskey," but which in fact are villainous mixtures that might well be warranted to produce homicide and all other crimes."

Clipped from
"The Louisville Times"
Feby. 11-1903.
(E.W. Taylor)

GUARDING THE PRECIOUS CORN JUICE

How the United States Government Manages the Bonded Warehouse.

[Written for The Times.]

Group after group of prisons conducted by the United States dot this country in which the hand of the law never yet confined a single human. Yet they are constantly guarded by paid officials of the Government, and their maintenance and operation furnish the Treasury with one of the chief sources of our national revenue. They are scattered through Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States.

Kentucky, however, leads them all when it comes to the high character of her incarcerations. Her nearest competitors in this respect are perhaps Pennsylvania and Maryland. The figures of one of our most reliable statisticians show that at the close of the fiscal year 1902 there were put behind the locks and bars of these buildings in this State over 24,000,000 gallons of Kentucky whisky; into the bonded warehouses of Pennsylvania about 9,000,000 gallons, constituting the output of that State; and into the bonded warehouses of Maryland about 5,000,000 gallons, the product of Maryland for the period in question.

To the casual eye the distillery plant looks like any other big manufacturing aggregation of buildings, but when one enters its grounds and is confronted at every turn by United States Government officials, the idea of a rigidly guarded penal institution dominates every other impression, and the term, "in bond," which is so familiar to every Kentucky ear, but which it might perplex many a Kentuckian to actually define, becomes gradually understood.

While the warehouses on the distillery premises are built at the expense of the distiller and from an integral part of his plant, they must be bonded to the Government before they can become the depositories of his whisky. Every gill of whisky he makes must go into them when it is finished, for Uncle Sam must make sure of his $1.10 on the gallon. These bonded warehouses must come up to Government specifications as to safety.

Their heavy doors, their iron grated windows prevent either entrance or exit except under the eyes of the warehouse storekeeper, who is a veritable turnkey. The rigid Government surveillance begins, however, at the very inception of manufacture.

* * *

Law's Watchful Eye.

A revenue storekeeper is in charge of the distillery when it is in operation. He keeps everything under lock and key; the grain, the still, the doubler, the tanks. There is no chance for addition, subtraction, or adulteration. The processes of the distiller are, of course, his own, but they must be clean and free from the use of foreign ingredients.

A United States gauger draws off the whisky into barrels when it is finished and after fixing a deposit stamp on each barrel turns it over to the storekeeper of the bonded warehouse. These barrels then begin their term of imprisonment. Maybe eight years—the bonded period—maybe less. Once behind these doors, they are watched as if they contained gold bullion. No drop can be added to their contents. A Government bookkeeper is stationed at the plant, who records these entries into bond, identifying each barrel by a serial number. The distiller may take a limited sample from each barrel to study its improvement, or to advertise its virtue. This must be done under the eyes of the storekeeper. Further than that the whisky must not be disturbed. Its original purity must be preserved.

As the whisky lies in the racks year after year, loss by evaporation or possible leakage occurs. These losses are provided for by the Outage Bill recently signed by President Roosevelt.

By payment of the tax, a distiller can withdraw his whisky at any time and the Government bookkeeper records it as tax paid.

When the product first goes into barrels it is almost the color of water and is colloquially known about the distillery as "gray mule." It is only after it ripens in the charred barrels in the bonded warehouses that it attains that rich amber color by which it is known to commence.

* * *

Coloring Matters.

The color which comes from maturation is sui generis. The skilled eye can detect an imitation with ease. Coloring matter which is often put in whisky after it has been taken out of bond, and removed from ther distillery, invariably makes it too dark, and destroys the clarity and brilliancy of its appearance.

In speaking of the maturation of Kentucky whisky "in bond," one of the leading distillers of the State says: "Time and proper storage alone do the work of maturing whiskies to perfection. Nothing else can. It is during the months of privacy and retirement while resting in the racks of the bonded warehouse that its pleasing aromas are developed."

Seeing how the Government often maintains six or seven well paid officials at a single distillery, it is no wonder that whisky "in bond" is kept pure and intact.

Once tax-paid it must leave the distillery premises before sunset and the surveillance of the Government is virtually at an end.

Clipped from
"Chicago Chronicle"
Feby. 15-1903

Poor Whisky Promotes Murder.

[Louisville Times.]

The wholesale liquor dealers and distillers can best cooperate with the Ministerial association in the crusade against murder by ceasing to supply "the few disreputable saloons" with blends and concoctions labeled "pure old Kentucky whisky," but which, in fact, are villainous mixtures that might well be warranted to produce homicide and all other crimes.

THE EVENING CALL

independent paper published every afternoon except Sunday.

tered at the Post-office at Frankfort as second-class mailable matter.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

JHN B. DRYDEN.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, single column one insertion . . .50
Each additional insertion, one inch 25
Special rates to yearly and large advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Evening Call will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail at the following prices:

One week in advance . . . . . 1(
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Six months, in advance $2.40
One year, in advance $4.00

FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

E.W.T.

Genuine Bonded Whiskey and Its "Doctored" Substitutes.

Our esteemed contemporary the Evening Post of Louisville is among those who clearly understand the difference between the distiller who makes genuine whiskey and puts it into the Government Bonded warehouses to mature until it is ready for the market, and the Rectifier who tries to make the public think he is a distiller but who, in fact, "compounds" or "mixes" or "blends" a lot of white spirits, coloring matter, beading oil, prune juice, rock candy syrup etc., and calls the expansive result genuine or fine Kentucky whiskey.

The Post states in its news columns that Collector Craft of the 5th Kentucky district has completed a report for the month of January 1903 in which he shows that there was entered into bond in his district during said month 2,515,580 gallons of Kentucky whiskey which means in other words that these figures cover every single barrel of whiskey made at every single distillery in his district during that period.

The Post then observes "This means that 2,515,580 gallons of straight whiskey were barreled at the distilleries.

Before the rectifiers get through doctoring it, two and a half million of gallons of pure whiskey becomes more than three millions of gallons of the marketable article."

We assume the Post uses the word marketable as referring to the rectifier's intention to market it. We wonder if the time will ever come when he will market it under a label which says "blend" or "compound" or "rectified" instead of the borrowed title of fine Kentucky whiskey.

The Post is well within the bounds of its characteristic conservatism when it estimates the rectifier's results at a total of 3,000,000 gallons of doctored goods.

The statistics issued by the Louisville Board of Trade in its recent annual report showed that as compared with 19,947,920 gallons of Kentucky whiskey withdrawn from the Bonded warehouses of this State, the city of Louisville alone shipped into outside markets 352,196 barrels or about 15,000,000 gallons, or about three fourths of the entire withdrawals of whiskey from bond in the whole State. Now it has been publicly asserted, and not denied by the Louisville Board of Trade, that more than one half of these shipments were really spirits produced north of the Ohio river, imported into Louisville as such, manipulated by the rectifier at his Louisville labratory, and sent out upon the general market as a fine old Kentucky whiskey.

Taking the figures of the Louisville Board of Trade as a basis we would infer that it is safe to say that when whiskey is doctored it is at least multiplied by two.

But perhaps the Post anticipates—as we do—that a large part of the 2,515,580 gallons of genuine Kentucky whiskey which was produced in the 5th district in January, may, after its due maturity in the Bonded warehouses, be Bottled in Bond, and thereby reach the consumer in its original purity; and that no larger proportion of the 2,515,580 gallons will fall into the hands of the rectifiers than will permit of a total expansion into 3 000,000 gallons of the "doctored" article.

We have noticed much in the public press, of late, about a shortage in old whiskeys, and we believe from official statistics which we have seen showing the amount of genuine old Kentucky whiskey in the Bonded warehouses of the State, that it is all true. But what is the use of talking about a shortage in fine old Kentucky whiskey so long as the rectifier can multiply by two, as shown by records from the Louisville Board of Trade, or be four for that matter; for the high wine distillers of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana can supply as many million gallons of spirits as the Kentucky rectifier wants. He can multiply by ten if he wants to, so long as the public and the law leave him his spirits and the multiplication table together. So long as the dealer fails to see that there is only one Government stamp on the rectified barrel and two Government stamps on the barrel containing genuine whiskey,

—one stamp showing that this genuine whiskey went into bond at its manufacture, and the other showing that it was tax-paid and withdrawn, still a pure, unadulterated whiskey. The rectifier can put up his "compound" into bottles under lables calling it whiskey, and confuse and fool the public just so long as the public fail to look for the genuine; to look for the Bottling in Bond stamp over the cork of every bottle of pure Kentucky whiskey.

This stamp cannot be put over the cork of a "compound" or any so-called whiskey in which there is a single adulterant. It can only go over the genuine article, bottled in a Government bonded warehouse at the distillery at which the whiskey was produced. The whiskey must be bottled under the most rigid supervision of a special Government official. The stamp describes the whiskey as to age, proof, distiller, distillery and date bottled, and you don't have to take the word of the distiller: for Uncle Sam himself guarantees the truth of every detail appearing on the Bottling in Bond Stamps.

If it were not for the Bottling in Bond Act which President McKinley approved on March 3d, 1897, the distilleries of Kentucky, which have put upon the markets of the world the finest whiskey ever produced, might all permanently suspend operations at the close of to-day. The stock of Kentucky whiskey in the bonded warehouses of this State might all be withdrawn from bond, and consumed; and yet, so long as the flood of liquid spirits flow into the State from north of the Ohio; so long as the Rectifier maintains his Kentucky laboratory, the entire civilized earth, and even the planetary systems, can be supplied with "fine old Kentucky Whiskey."

But the Bottling in Bond act is becoming more generally understood every day, and the safeguards it throws around the distiller's output are so effective that, once let the public comprehend its purport, and the otherwise inevitable destruction of Kentucky's prestige at the hands of the Rectifier will be once and forever averted.

ASKS RENOMINATION

Judge Sterling Toney Announces Candidacy.

Submits Claims to Democrats for Judgeship of Chancery Division No. 2.

Judge Sterling B. Toney yesterday announced his candidacy for renomination by the Democrats as Judge of Chancery Division, No. 2, of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

Judge Toney in his open address to the Democrats says in part:

"During the sixteen years that I have held the high judicial commission which you placed in my hands, I have, in over 1,500 cases which it has been my duty and honor to try and decide, known neither friend nor foe, nor sect, nor creed, nor cast, nor political affiliations, and have faithfully and impartially, and to the best of my humble abilities, administered justice without respect to persons, and done equal right to the poor and to the rich in accordance with my official oath and the law of the land.

"If I have faithfully and fearlessly performed the difficult labors and functions of the official trust with which you have honored me, I have only performed my duty. That I have erred and been reversed by the Court of Appeals in some of the decisions which I have rendered in my long term of service upon the bench is only admitting that which every honest judge must admit is true as to himself. No one is infallible. The learned Judges of the Court of Appeals, as you frequently see in the public prints, differ and dissent among themselves, and overrule their own decisions, and are reversed again and again by the Supreme Court of the United States. The learned Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States differ and dissent among themselves on questions of law and equity, and again and again overrule their own decisions."

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Frankfort. Ky.
Feby. 15-1903
E.W.S.

A FLAGRANT CASE IN POINT.

Mr. Munsey, in a recent address on the Journalism of the Future, delivered before the Merchants Club of Boston, Mass., and which he reproduces for public perusal in his valuable magazine of the current month, says:

"Much of the advertising a newspaper is compelled to carry, in order to keep the machinery moving, sickens and disgusts the publisher. It is an insult to the reader and a disgrace to journalism."

It does not require an epichirema to prove this statement. There is not a publisher or a merchants' club in America in ignorance of its truth. But Mr. Munsey does not merely postulate the fact, he is ambitious for a remedy.

The injury to public education wrought by lack of conscientious censorship over the advertising sheets of the press is so vast that it would be an interesting study for the scientist to try and estimate it.

These misleading advertising sheets have the careful editorial and the cautious news section for context. They appear under the implicit sanction of a reputable publisher, and gain just so much credence as the paper which promulgates them is noted for its conservatism.

Mr. Munsey strengthens this idea of bringing this hitherto apochryphal advertising department into the corporate integrity of the newspaper, when, in speaking of the tremendous engines of power which men like Pulitzer, Bennett and Taylor have made of their papers, he emphasizes the all-comprehensive mastery of the individual, and describing this broad type he calls such an editor "the ruling spirit of a big newspaper, the man who dominates every department and everything, who stamps his personality on all branches, business and editorial alike."

Mr. Munsey does not simply prophesy a cleaner journalism. He is promoting it. A chain of dailies is being organized by him. The first links have been already welded. He looks sanguinely to-day when, with competi- ed; with men of in- d men of affairs at the head of advertising, as well as other departments, "the advertisers will no longer dictate to the publishers, and disreputable advertising will disappear forever from our newspapers."

This note, sounded by Mr. Munsey, has nothing in common with the visionary aspirations of a Sheldon or a Parkhurst. It does not emanate from the partipris of dogma. It is a question of the most elementary ethics, a question of simple integrity.

He modestly deprecates his efforts toward the improvement of journalism when compared with the accomplishments of the leading contemporary captains of the press.

Does not this utterance, however; this purpose of redintegration—flash forth a spark of genius? Does he not here launch an initiative which characterizes the leader?

The Kentucky Journal, by an accident of location, if you please, has reason to be particularly impressed with the perspective which Mr. Munsey has evoked.

In the flare of the light which he has shed we will disclose, with some excuse for special pleading, an injury which has been done the public, and incidentally one of the leading industries of the country, by the neglect (let us hope) of the advertising department. We speak of the whiskey industry.

Doubtless there are numerous other branches of business about which the initiated could give much evidence of a similar nature. Published, as this paper is, in the region of the Blue Grass, where James Crow successfully emulated and, we believe, surpassed the fine whiskeys of Scotland and Ireland; where Oscar Pepper distilled, and where forty years ago E. H. Taylor, Jr., created the final standard of excellence for Kentucky Bourbon, we can speak with the intrepidity of exact knowledge when we assert that a flagrant perversion of advertising space in our big metropolitan dailies, which leads to the deception of the public with regard to whiskey, is well nigh universal.

In 1897 Congress passed the Bottling in Bond act. Why? Because facts were laid before our National legislative body showing that thousands of alleged brands of whiskeys were not whiskeys at all, but were "compounds" and "rectified goods:" that brands extensively advertised as genuine whiskeys came not from a distillery, but were the products of a laboratory. The public needed some protection. A green descriptive stamp was provided by the act to go over the cork of whiskey bottled by the legitimate distiller in its original purity under supervision and guarantee of the United States Government. This green government stamp shows the age and proof of the whiskey and gives the name of the distiller and the location of the distillery. The "rectifiers" might have been supposed to throw off their mask. They did not. They were thankful that the act did not go further and require them, as in the case of oleomargarine, to have some distinctive color—white for instance—to differentiate it from the genuine.

They knew the distiller could make but narrow profits by bottling whiskey in bond. It costs; and the distiller's advertising appropriations must contract accordingly. Thanks to the subsidized avenues in the advertising spaces the "rectifiers" simply increased their own appropriations, and the public read again and again in even greater numbers the misleading statements about the "compounds."

In the editorial sanctum sits the editor. His editorials on public policies are brought to him damp from the presses. He reads them with honest concern as to their veracity. They are to be circulated broadcast throughout the land. He does not note that on the reverse side of his really sincere and meritorious leader appears a large advertisement stating that such a brand is "a ten year old whiskey of unqualified purity," when, as a matter of fact, it is not a whiskey at all, but largely composed of spirits which were tax paid and utilized within a fortnight after their manufacture.

Hundreds of "compounds" are thus exploited in the advertising columns of sheets whose publishers are outspoken advocates of purity in industrial morals.

Not later than last Sunday we saw in two of our leading western newspapers full page advertisements perverted to these ever ends.

We doubt if there is another single class of trade, the candid history of which could more forcibly illustrate the truth of Mr. Munsey's remarks before the Merchants' Club of Boston.

He closes his able address with these words:

"My newspapers shall remain free to stand up for whatsoever seems to me right and just, whatsoever seems to me to be for the best interests of the people of this matchless country of ours."

He is an innovator. Not so very long ago he entered the domain of the American Magazine with original thought and policy, and to-day presents perhaps the most conspicuous personality in that field.

Why should we not look with confidence toward his effort to expunge from the newspaper the stereotyped falsehoods which interlard the advertisements of the honest merchant, and of which the paper is the purveyor and sponsor in one?

James Bryce, English Parliamentarian and distinguished author of "The American Commonwealth," has marveled at the leniency with which commercial frauds are treated. We wonder if some of the iniquities intrenched in the advertising pages of our American papers were not documents in evidence when he gave voice to this impression.

As our contemporary, the Louisville Evening Post, says of Amiel's picture of the coming twentieth century newspaper and the gradual development of the weltgeist—the world spirit, "Let us hope, let us hope."

"BOTTLING IN BOND"

What the GREEN Label Means and the Labor It Costs to Have It.

[Written for The Times.]

In March, 1897, Congress passed the Bottling in Bond Act. On the 3d of March President McKinley signed it and thenceforth it became one of the operative laws of the land. That was almost six years ago, and yet where will you find twenty men outside the coterie of the specialists who could tell you, in the midst of this much vaunted home of Kentucky Bourbon, just what this act really purports. The eyes of the Louisville citizens have grown familiar with the sight of a green stamp over the cork of bottled whisky, but why should this evoke surmise? Strips of paper of various colors have been placed over the necks of these containers for years.

A few of the more curious perhaps have scrutinized these stamps, have noted that they have statements giving the age of the whisky, the proof, the date bottled, the name of the distiller and the location of the distillery. They probably wondered at their resemblance to small bank notes.

* * *

Stamps Made By Uncle Sam.

This to the initiated is not surprising, for there is indeed much reason why they should have this authoritative appearance, for they came direct from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

They are guarantees in the same sense that national bank notes are guarantees. They are both Government pledges notwithstanding the difference in their functions. Both are issued by the Government, and the penalty for misuse or imitation of either is almost equally severe.

These stamps are issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. They are provided to go over the corks of bottles containing whisky bottled in the custody and under the immediate supervision of the United States while still behind the locks of the Government bonded warehouses, after it has matured sufficiently in its term of storage.

A special bonded warehouse must be set apart for bottling in bond. An additional revenue officer is assigned to the distillery, and under his protective eye alone can a single drop of the pure and precious fluid be transferred to glass. This house is more zealously guarded, if possible, than any other in the plant.

* * *

Government Scrutiny.

On closing its doors at night the storekeeper must incase in the big official lock a slip of paper of a certain size and color. On opening the door the next morning he must see that this paper has not been punctured by the insertion of a key. The windows are barred, and when their heavy shutters have been opened for the day's work, the light flashes on a number of large brass locks clasped through the cocks of a long row of tanks.

Into these tanks the storekeeper pours the whisky from the barrels so that it may be conveniently drawn off into bottles by means of a filler. The storekeeper who has charge of the whisky on storage in the main warehouses will not let any one save the United States gauger remove a barrel to the bonded bottling house and even this gauger must be empowered by permit from the Collector of his internal revenue district. The gauger turns the barrels over to the bottling house storekeeper.

After four or five barrels have been poured into a cistern, the storekeeper dips a long copper cup with thermometer attachment into the whisky, and, bringing it out full, holds it up level with his eyes. He then slowly drops a hydrometer stem into it, and, reading the temperature and indication together, deduces his proof.

100 Proof Required.

Now whisky bottled in bond must not be less than 100 standard proof. Where it has risen in proof strength in dry storage during its term in the ricks, the storekeeper can reduce it back to standard by the use of pure water only. Nothing else whatever can be used. He must then close the tank and see that it is securely locked. At some plants a special cistern is used for receiving the whisky direct from the barrels. In such instances under provisions of the act a sealed flow pipe connects this cistern with the tank from which it is to be eventually drawn, and the distiller may use felt sacks, through which the whisky is allowed to filter so as to remove any charcoal sediment which may have followed it from the barrel. These sacks must be securely inclosed in a copper-lined box, and the inevitable lock must again be on this box.

* * *

The Stamping Table.

When the whisky is drawn off into bottles they go to the stamping tables. Here a force of girls sits before a large labeling board covered with thin paste. The storekeeper who has now satisfied himself by watching every step of the procedure that the whisky is absolutely pure, furnishes the girls with the bottling in bond stamps, and they are rapidly affixed with a view to secure adhesion. The official now sees that every stamp properly describes the bottle of whisky over the cork of which it has been placed, and after the caution label of the Government and the commercial label of the brand are put on, the bottles are left for a few hours to dry. They are then put in cases. A given set must go into a given case, for these green strip stamps have been clipped like coupons from a large parent stub. This stub is the case stamp and bears a number in common with its strips.

* * *

Storekeeper's Duties.

When the cases are nailed up and sealed with a wire the storekeeper must affix this case stamp to the proper case; must stencil his name and title and the date on the margins of the stamp. Each case must be branded with a serial number so that the Government can keep numerical track of every single case of whisky put up under the provisions of this protective act.

There must further be branded on each case the same descriptive details about the whisky as to age, etc., which appear on each of the stamps over the corks of the bottles it contains. At the close of each day's work the storekeeper must send in a detailed report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. So vigorously do the requirements of this act provide for purity, that the bottling house storekeeper cannot leave the room for a single moment. If he is found outside the building during operations by one of the special deputies who make unexpected visits at intervals, he is subject to suspension. This deputy goes over his books, tests the whisky, and the storekeeper must submit to a sample of that inspection and investigation which it is his own province to constantly subject the distiller's employes and his whisky.

* * *

Value of the "Red Tape."

One might think a distiller would chafe under all this "red tape" and elect to bottle his whisky out of bond; but when one realizes that at the close of operations the whisky is turned over to its owner in sealed packages, every package bearing the guarantee of the United States Government, it is easy to see why it is that the espionage and inconvenience are willingly endured by him.

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FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

E.W.F.

The Rectifier As The Factor In Over-Prodnction.

We have heard considerable talk of a possible "over-production" of Kentucky whiskey this year.

The Louisville Post in speaking of the January output from the distilleries in the 5th Internal Revenue District of Kentucky, of which Louisville is the headquarters, says:

"All but four distilleries in the district have been running at full capacity. Most of them started about the middle of December and the record breaking output of Kentucky's chief product will likely continue until well into April."

The Louisville Herald, which by the way, has been showing under its new management, a great deal of sagacity by treating daily of some whiskey topic, says, on February 16th, in forecasting the total output for the current season:

"Although the high price of grain was expected to prevent an overproduction of whiskey, the present indications are that such will not be the case, and that at least 35,000,000 gallons will be distilled during this season."

Now let us be candid about this question of over-production of Kentucky Whiskey. There is a wonderful demand for Kentucky whiskey built up by virtue of its superb quality. This demand was created years ago and has grown and widened until it would be difficult to estimate its scope.

It is one of the first maxims of business economics that the supply of any commodity must be regulated to the demand.

Is there anyone who knows the true inwardness of the situation as regards Kentucky whiskey and its Parasite the Kentucky Rectifier who believes that the supply of Kentucky whiskey approximates in any way the legitimate demand?

Why do 35,000,000 of gallons as the total output of the season look like a gigantic amount to us? Especially in the face of figures showing that there is a shortage in '95s, 96s, '97s and '98s. It does look that way. But why? Is it not because of the Rectifier who is going to expand evey drop of this genuine whiskey which he can lay his hands on? Who is going to seek every field where there is a demand for Kentucky whiskey, and glut markets with a spurious imitation at the demoralizing prices which he can easily afford.

The Courier-Journal of Sunday says:

"The frequent seizure of oleomargarine by revenue officials since the recent circular letter in regard to the regulations requiring that all prints, rolls, etc., should have the word oleomargarine stamped thereupon plainly, has caused a protest by dealers who say they have not had time to comply with the ruling. Accordingly Mr. J. W. Yerkes, the Internal Revenue Commissioner, has issued a new circular letter, ordering that no seizure be made until March 1 unless the stamp affixed bears a date subsequent to February 10."

Why not have the Kentucky Rectifier label his concoctions as "Compounds," and see if the Distillers will have to regulate production of Kentucky whiskey by the amount of spirits which other States can furnish the Kentucky Rectifier.

Clipped from Louisville Post Feby. 17-1903

The Appellate Court, in an opinion by Judge Nunn, reversed the judgment of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the case of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, distillers, vs. Louisville Public Warehouse Company. The case involved a verdict of $3,100 for Taylor & Sons and the Circuit Court set the judgment aside. This court, in reversing the case, gives direction for a new trial with instruction.

Clipped from Louisville Post. Feby. 17-1903

COURT OF APPEALS.

Evening Post Special Service

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—Present, Chief Justice A. R. Burnam and Judges Nunn, Settle, Hobson and Barker.

Taylor, Jr., Sons vs. Louisville Public Warehouse Company, Jefferson C. P.; reversed.

Hall, etc., vs. Metcalf, Kenton; reversed.

Harris vs. Tuttle, Barren; affirmed.

Middlesboro Railroad Company vs. Stallard's administrator, Bell; affirmed.

Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Glover, Jefferson; Underhill vs. Murphy, Kenton; motion for oral argument in each case sustained, and cases continued for that purpose.

Commonwealth vs. Bavarian Brewing Company, Kenton; opinion delivered and motion sustained and mandamus granted as prayed for.

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MARCH 12, 1903.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A Lewiston, Maine telegram to the Boston Herald says that special deputies seized some alleged non-intoxicating beer at Lewiston and that after keeping it in a warm room for five days it was sent to Professor J. G. Jordon, of Bates College, for analysis. Professor Jordon's report reads as follows: "I should say that it was composed of the rinsings from a sour molasses barrel, the suds obtained in washing a bar-room floor, and all of the mouldy grain the liquid would absorb."

Why not send Professor Jordon a few bottles of the liquid which the Kentucky "Rectifiers" or "Blenders" are putting up as "fine Old Kentucky Whiskey"? His analysis might disclose a formula which could beat the beer for astounding surprises, and you would'nt have to put the liquid in a warm room first.

But after all, why should any analysis be necessary? Whiskey can now be broadly divided into two classes. The genuine bearing the green bottling in bond stamp provided by Congress as the Uuited States Government's pledge of purity on the one hand, and on the other hand, bottled whiskey which does not bear this green stamp. This stamp is over the cork or it is not there.

If not, why not?

~~1903~~ Kentucky Journal NUMBER 167 Feby 18-1903

NEW TRIAL FOR E. H. TAYLOR & SONS

Judgment for Louisville Public Warehouse Co. is Reversed by Appellate Court.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. and Sons. of this city, won an important suit in the Court of Appeals yesterday by a decision handed down by Judge Nunn, in which they are granted a new trial in their suit against the Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

The Taylor firm sued for about $3,100 damages, claimed because of the sale of several hundred barrels of whiskey at a price far below its market value. The whiskey was owned by Taylor and was in possession of the Warehouse Company.

On the trial of the case in the lower court the Warehouse Company won, but this judgment is set aside and a new trial ordered. The gist of the decision is that Taylor is entitled to damages.

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MARCH 7, 1903.

The Two Sides Of The Picture.

The Courier-Journal of March 4th prints an interesting article on the shortage of genuine old Kentucky whiskey now in the bonded warehouses of the State. The article announces that stocks are low in all goods made before 1898, and quotes a Louisville dealer as saying that the "law of substitution", however, keeps the whiskey market from responding to the scarcity of goods.

The "law of substitution", expressed in simple language, means the practice of the Kentucky "Rectifier" or "Compounder" in putting up crude spirits a few days old, doctoring them with coloring matter, etc., and putting them out upon the market as this genuine old Kentucky whiskey. Any age you want!! And as much as you desire!!

One of our leading Kentucky statisticians, Mr. George C. Buchanan, estimates that there will remain in bond on June 30, 1903, 65,756 gallons of 1895 whiskey; 1,197,861 gallons of 1896 whiskey and 729,436 gallons of 1897 whiskey or a total of 1,993,053 gallons of Kentucky whiskey made prior to 1898.

Now let us see what the "law of substitution" is going to do.

The Evening, Post, of Louisville, on the same day—March 4th—follows up the Courier-Journal article with an article which gives us the "substitution" side of the picture. It says a movement is on foot in Louisville to establish a plant for the manufacture of spirits: that at present the "Rectifier" must buy the spirits which he is using for "substitution" (the language is our own) from the trust.

And—ye gods—the Post says that the "Rectifiers" are using 400 barrels of these spirits every day in the city of Louisville alone! What does all this mean? It means that while there is just exactly a certain number of gallons of genuine Kentucky whisky in the State, just so much left of what was made in 1895, 1896 and 1897 and no single drop more of those inspections, the Kentucky "Rectifier" is rolling up his sleeves and proceeding to inject into the market under the guise of this genuine old whiskey a "substitute" at the rate of 400 barrels a day. But the public has yet some hope. The Bottling in Bond Act is now an operative law, and the little green stamp which it provides to go over the cork of genuine whiskey telling its age etc., and guaranteeing its purity, is being understood by the public. The "substitutor" cannot get it for his "concoctions" and although his label may read "fine old Kentucky whiskey" the public can now wink the other eye, —we assume the public has another eye—and say "Is that so? Well, where is the Bottling in Bond Stamp?"

Clipped from "Ky. Journal" Frankfort Mch. 3-1903

AN APPRECIATION AND A MESSAGE.

A fortnight since it came within the province of the KENTUCKY JOURNAL to notice at some length an address delivered in the city of Boston on the Journalism of the Future, and to proclaim itself an advocate for the expurgation of dishonest advertising from the contemporary press.

To use a legal figure, it was deposed in the city of Boston that such advertising existed in our American newspapers, and we took upon ourselves down here in Kentucky to file "Exhibit A" in the specific matter of the whiskey industry.

Certain responsive amenities from the "Hub of the Universe" have fostered an "entente cordiale" which impels us to once more take an expression of high commercial purpose in the Bay State as the theme for a message from the Blue Grass.

We desire in the first place to pay our respects to the Boston Merchants Association, and in the second place to put into the possession of that distinguished organization a fact about one American industry which we feel assured it will note with interest, or to which, if known, it will recur with adequate concern.

This Association while primarily a commercial body of the New England metropolis, has long since brought itself into national prominence by the eclat of its annual banquets, and by its active interest and participation in the broad industrial questions affecting the entire country.

It is not inappropriate at this time that a word of appreciation of the aims and accomplishments of this body of merchants should be publicly indulged in, since the current session of Congress has consummated one of the commercial ideas which it has openly championed for over ten years past—the establishment of a Cabinet Department of Commerce; nor is it unmeet that this appreciation should come from a Kentucky paper, for no association has more greatly honored the press of the South. Among its annual orators have been such editors as Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, and our own fellow-citizens of this Commonwealth, the Hon. Henry Watterson and W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Year after year since its organization in 1876 it has been addressed by the notables of American letters, statesmanship and commerce, and recently by a representative of the Orient, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan. In its roster of orators appear the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir Richard Cartright, Erastus Wyman; Senators Hoar, Hanna, Fry and Platt; Grover Cleveland, Bourke Cochran, Andrew Carnegie and Seth Low. The most comprehensive questions of home development and commercial expansion have been discussed before it over the walnuts and wine.

Gen. Charles Emory Smith has befittingly eulogized in its presence the official record of President McKinley, and it is to a corrective industrial Act approved by President McKinley on March 3d, 1897, which we wish to refer.

There are two reasons why we tender an appreciation and a message to the Boston Merchants Association. First, because this Association has demonstrated its desire to promote the best in trade; and, second, because the merchants of Boston, of whom this Association is exponent and representative, were among the first to recognize the superiority of Kentucky whiskey; and Massachusetts and her sister New England States have long been, and are now, our most profitable market in the east.

It is well known to the Boston Merchants Association, as it is to all our leading commercial organizations, that the curse of American industrial life is the craze for making money rapidly at the cost of private and public honor, and at the sacrifice of personal principles. This craze has poisoned our commerce with fraud and promises to bring many of our products into contempt at home and abroad. Our tea, our coffee, our sugar, our flour, our lard, our pepper, our spices are adulterated, but most of all our whiskey. As a writer recently said: "Disguise and deception surround the path and transform the constituent character of almost every species of article that enters the stomach, whether food or beverage. The legislative promoters of sound business principles and public health in the several States have racked their minds in the formulation and enactment of pure food laws, with only partial success, as is particularly exemplified by the crude and ineffectual legislation upon the subject in Kentucky."

The whiskey business, from its peculiar nature, offers extreme temptations to the dishonest. Unlike nearly every other commodity, whiskey is not ready for the market at manufacture, but it must lie in the Government bonded warehouses season after season awaiting its maturity. It is true it may be sold at once, but it must rest undisturbed on storage in the ricks for four years or more before it is brought to perfection; before it can develop its fine aroma and bouquet, and become the superb potable or beverage whiskey which has made a few of our States famous around the globe. Meanwhile the distiller must watch his volatile product lose in bulk by evaporation, while he pays interest on his money, and the costs of storage accrue.

Your manufacturer of food products, of utilities, etc., needs but to turn out his article from the factory, and it is ready for the market. The Boston merchant can ship his boots and shoes, his cotton and woolen goods as soon as they are made. The distiller must wait. He must leave the whiskey he makes this year—1903—in bond until it matures: and if in 1907 the entire population of the world called for his brand of 1903 inspection, he could not sell one drop more than he had actually made that year. Here was an opening for the unscrupulous; and crude spirits a week old are doctored with coloring matter, etc., and sold a month after they are made under a label which represents them as a "celebrated ten-year old whiskey." The tremendous premiums thus offered to fraud turned the heads and corrupted the morals of almost 90 per cent. of the men engaged in the business of wholesale liquor dealers.

These frauds became so conspicuously prevalent that our National Congress could not overlook them further, and the passage of the Bottling in Bond Act resulted. Under this Act the Internal Revenue Department is authorized to go to the expense of providing for the bottling of whiskey in bond. A green seal is affixed over the cork of every bottle of whiskey thus put up, and its age, genuineness, proof and purity are guaranteed by the United States Government. The East has been slow to learn of this Bottling in Bond Act, and yet it is National legislation.

Kentucky, it is true, is its chief beneficiary, but why not? Has she not used her talents? Pennsylvania and Maryland are both at work bottling in bond, and the public at large will soon be looking for the green stamp over the cork, especially if this commercial act shall elicit the interest of such organizations as the Boston Merchants Association.

Perhaps in comparison with the broader national questions to which this Association has been accustomed, the Bottling in Bond Act may appear somewhat unimportant; and yet since it is a forerunning detail of commercial reform, it has its significance.

The Hon. Henry Watterson, speaking before the Association, at its twenty-fifth anniversary banquet, and modestly comparing Kentucky with Massachusetts, said:

"A story is told of an old darky in the slaveholding days who declared that his young master was the greatest man that ever lived.

"'Is he greater than Henry Clay?'

"'Yas, sah.'

"'Greater than Gen. Jackson?'

"'Yas, sah.'

"'Well, come, come now, Uncle Ephraim, you won't say he is greater than the Almighty?'

"Uncle Ephraim was stumped for a moment. 'I won't say dat, sah; no, sah, but he am bery young yit.'"

And so perhaps it may be said of the corrective legislation, of which the Bottling in Bond Act is a welcome and significant harbinger—

"It am bery young yit."

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MARCH 24, 1903.

Is the Little Green Stamp Over the Cork?

In his handsome new book, "Triumphant America and Her New Possessions", just fresh from the publishers, Murat Halstead pays his respects to Col. Watterson.

"Watterson" says Mr. Halstead "sends out, when he discusses a broad question, discursive flashes, and pours poetry around his arguments."

Clipped from Evening "The Frankfort Call" Feb. 10-1903

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Protects The Green Bottling In Bond Stamp

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a ruling forbidding the use of any strip of paper or other material over the cork of bottled whiskey which might be construed to be in similitude of the green bottling in bond stamp used by the Government as a guarantee of purity.

This ruling is of widespread interest as the use of private devices of various colors and designs as strips over the corks of bottled whiskey was in vogue long before the passage of the Bottling in Bond Act.

The ruling does not forbid the further use of private strips but merely prohibits those which are calculated to mislead the public into thinking the whiskey is Bottled in Bond.

The distillers of Kentucky are particularly interested in this ruling, as no other State in the Union has been bottling in bond to so large an extent.

The original act provides that any person who imitates or re-uses a bottling in bond stamp shall be liable to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and to imprisonment for not more than two years.

He then gives some excerpts from that scintillant eloquence which has drawn the eyes of two continents to the Star-eyed on her cold pedestal

Incorporated in the quotation we find a few paragraphs in which there may be more of the X-ray than the flash, and more of truth than poetry.

Mr. Halstead has indicated these paragraphs at the head of the chapter with the sub-caption, "The Label on the Bottle."

They will be remembered by many as the most skillful word picture of the way in which the party was divided against itself in a previous campaign. It is as pertinent to-day, and Mr. Watterson is now merely using other pictures.

In the paragraphs in question Mr. Watterson says: "Clark Howells tells us that this is a very serious question. 'It kind of splits things up,' as Whitcomb Riley would say. It divides parties. The poor empty bottles, some with and some without stoppers, stand round in sore perplexity. They do not know just what to do. They are disembodied spirits, lost in the dark. They cannot read their own labels. What is that big bottle labeled "Democracy" and filled by Grover Cleveland? What is that big bottle to do when it stumbles against a long, slim bottle labeled "Democracy," but filled with the same fluid by William Jennings Bryan?"

Now we said Mr. Watterson was painting other pictures today, but let us revive the old picture. It is too good to relegate—and we find that the quest is still on,—the quest for a bottle bearing the label "Democracy" which really contains the genuine fluid.

Mr. Watterson has expressed his disapproval of "disembodied spirits" "with or without corks."

He wants no "rectified" or "blended" or "compounded" spirits. He wants spirits which correspond with the labels which describe them. In short he is looking for "Democracy" Bottled in Bond.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
JOHN B. DRYDEN.

MARCH 23, 1903.

Drawing the Color Line.

The latest word on the color question has been contributed by the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was not in a flight of post-prandial oratory: neither was it uttered in the passion of politics, nor for the polemics of the press.

Col. Kohlsaat of Chicago cannot say that the Commissioner "slaps at the shade of Frederick Douglas;" nor can Col. Watterson find in any single word of the pronunciamento the need for quoting him a single reproving sentence from the temperate wisdom of the sage of the Tuskegee Institute.

Yet the Commissioner has spoken freely and to the point. He has drawn the color line with striking emphasis and; not a ripple of "politics" or "prejudice" has been stirred up either on the northern or southern side of the Mason & Dixon Equator. The color line is between Yellow and White. It does not involve the newspapers of the respective hues, by intent at least, though it may do so by unintentional implication for the papers of the former hue are largely responsible, through their advertising, for fraudulent commodities. The chromatic distinction in question, however, is between the white of oleomargarine and the yellow of genuine butter, and was, drawn in the Hon. Commissioner's decision of Saturday, in the palm oil case of the Louisville Cotton Co., although, as the Commismissioner states, Louisville is by no means the only city where similar cases are to be found.

The CALL cannot refrain from making a few pertinent comments on the color scheme, or rather, the color schemes.

Every commodity having a generic color seems to have, also, an adulterated substitute of cheaper manufacture, put on the market as the genuine article, with a view to finding the short cuts to pecuniary profit.

The CALL has made an effort several times of late to contribute a helpful word on the distinction between genuine bond d whiskey and its doctored substitutes, and the question of color is too important to overlook.

The Louisville Times in a recent issue, speaking of genuine whiskey, says: "When the product first goes into barrels it is almost the color of water. It is only after it ripens in the charred barrels in the bonded warehouses that it attains that rich amber color by which it is known to commerce. The color which comes from maturation is sui generis. The skilled eye can detect an imitation with ease. Coloring matter which is often put in whiskey after it has been taken out of bond, and removed from the distillery, invariably makes it too dark and destroys the clarity and brilliancy of its appearance."

The Times also quotes a leading Kentucky distiller as saying that "Time and proper storage alone can do the work of maturing whiskey to perfection. Nothing else can. It is during the months of privacy and retirement while resting in the ricks of the bonded warehouses that its pleasing aromas are developed."

The true coloring of whiskey is Nature's province. It cannot be hastened. The impatient must wait. Season after season it must lie in the ricks, ripening, shade by shade. In its progressive changes it passes through almost every shade shown in the finer varieties of translucent amber, until maturity confers its ultimate color of reddish-hued, transparent brown; always brilliant, never cloudy.

An English writer, who understands his subject, dwells on the fact that its color must be natural. It is true the casks or barrels in which it lies stored under Government protection, are charred on the inside, and that this tends to promote the color development; but as has been frequently demonstrated, this char operates strongly toward the refinement of purity by its gradual precipitation during the years of storage.

"Compounds" and "Rectified" goods, which seek the short cuts to gain, cannot, it seems, avoid the mud. It shows in their concoctions. They are dark and cloudy as are the "Rectifiers'" ways.

Let any citizen of the United States take up a bottle of whiskey Bottled in Bond (under the Government's guarantee that it is unadulterated — the little green stamp over the cork)— and note its generic color. How much lighter it is than the bottle that has no stamp over its cork to guarantee it. If we were asked to describe just how the Rectifier colors his unguaranteed goods, we could hardly answer with exactitude, but we will give a few examples of how adulterated articles of various kinds have been colored for the short cut route. Adulterated beer, for instance, is given color and we might also add potency for destruction, by such ingredients as copperas, strychnine, opium, India hemp, salts of zinc or lead, etc.

Fictitious Port wines are colored with "berry-dye." Imitation Clarets are colored with cochineal, (think of drinking the nutritious flavor of insects): and as for make-believe Sherry —the veins of animals must be tapped for coloring matter, and a finishing tinge is given with a bucket or so of blood.

Supposed coffee has been found to consist of chicory treated with iodine and dried livers. Spurious tea has been found to be nothing more than exhausted leaves, collected from hotels and coffee houses, redried, colored with rose-pink and black lead, and sold as "the finest."

The history of this adulteration shows that on one occasion the city analyst of London, England, inspected an immense importation of such tea. It had come from China, the home of the genuine! It was prettily described as "Fine Moning Congou," and made a beautiful exhibit. Under the microscrope it proved to be a putrid mass of exhausted leaves. It was found to have come from a certain street in Shanghai. This street was visited and there in the open thoroughfare was scattered pile after pile of these exhausted leaves, drying in the sun, while their owner's dogs pigs frolicked merily over and their surfaces.

It was discovered, also, that iron filings were among its usual ingredients, and that indigo and Russian blue were also its color scheme. Even very

...al legislation.

ion, red lead and brick dust have been used to color the adulterated cayenne.

Pickle, confectionery mustard cocoa!—nothing escapes he a'-ulterator and his poisonous coloring matter.

But there is absolutely no excuse for the public being the victim of adulterated whiskey.

The little green stamp over the cork is the Governments pledge of freedom from adulteration, and he who runs may read.

The Courier-Journal of yesterday, in pardonable exuberance over the prospect of its New Hoe Sextuple press, proffers a "We look toward you!" to its myriad of friends and admirers, and says, with its usual editorial accuracy: "The people are growing apace. They are being gradually educated by their own experience—sometimes dearly bought—to discriminate between things real and things spurious."

The Courier-Journal for one has seen the little green stamp over the cork.

THE EVENING CALL.

ndependent paper published every afternoon except Sunday.

tered at the Post-office at Frankfort as second-class mailable matter.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

JOHN B. DRYDEN.

MARCH 21, 1903.

The New York Board Of Health.

The Seattle, Washington, Post-Intelligencer, the leading daily newspaper of the far Northwest, in its Sunday edition of March 8th, has an elaborate article on the Bottling in Bond Act, passed by Congress in 1897 to identify and guarantee unadulterated whiskey. The article explains in detail how unadulterated whiskey is bottled under the watchful eyes of special Government officials, and how the little green descriptive stamp is finally affixed over the cork of each and every bottle as the United States Government's absolute pledge that the whis'ey is free from adulteration. Whiskey which does not show the little green stamp over its cork must stand out before the American public in the ure of exposure.

The Post-Intelligencer in the issue describes some re-ood work done by the ork Board of Health in ing extensive frauds among the druggists of New York City. These druggists, it seems, have been using numberless cheap "substitutes" in various prescriptions and preparations, which are calculated to work untold injury to public health.

The New York Board of Health has thus given a proof of efficiency in public office which is rare and commendable and the CALL feels no hesitancy in respectfully inviting its attention to another fertile field for investigation.

Congress has provided for unadulterated whiskey all over the United States, and yet in the face of this protective legislation the entire country is deluged with adulterated admixtures. Thousands of rankly adulterated brands are brazenly advertised as "pure whiskey" and are foisted on the public with undisturbed security. Millions of dollars are invested in these spurious articles, and the floaters of the golden investments are determined to survive the Bottling in Bond legislation so long as the avenues of the press are open to the highest bidder.

Congress provided a little green stamp to go over the cork of all whiskey bottled under rigid Government inspection, as a testament that it has not been tampered with. The "Compounders" of imitations cannot get this stamp. Why?

One cannot but marvel at the immunity which they enjoy in cities like New York, where proof is given of an enlightened and vigorous Board of Health. If there is a single bottle of whiskey on the New York market today without the little green Government stamps over its cork, where did it come from?. Was it bottled in the United States? Then why has it no Government stamp over its cork?

Doesn't its absence tell a pregnant tale?

But we must not assume that the New York Board of Health is derelict in this matter. Everything must take its turn.

We are impressed with its corrective methods. We have seen what it has done for the public in the matter of medicine and we believe we have but to wait a little while until it decides upon whiskey as "next."

Like all other citizens of this country we recognize in New York the indisputable commercial leader of American cities, but, we say that [illegible] flooded with "compou[illegible] making under fraudulent labels as pure and genuine whiskey. These "compounds" are regarded as synonomous for all that is pure, because advertising has made their names familiar to the public eye. Colossal electric signs emblazon their titles in the public thoroughfares. An air of opulence and prosperity covers up the [illegible]uridness of the fraud, and disarms suspicion in high places. The deception is not only unmolested by authorities, but it has thus far flourished with increasing menace to the general health. As one of our leading papers said in speaking of these particular frauds; "the clubs, the fine hotels, the household of the bon vivant and the invalid have been invaded under disguise." But while it is true that the expenditure of quick-turned fortunes has intrenched these "compounds" in the public mind as genuine whiskey, the time has about come when they must make some answer to the Bottling in Bond Act which Congress has framed to protect every citizen of the United States from adulterated whiskey.

The press of the country is beginning to understand that this act is a National measure, and paper after paper is taking it up as a subject of National interest.

The Lexington, Ky., Herald, under the progressive leadership of its distinguished editor, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, was the first paper in this section to recognize its significance and a series of articles was published in that paper explaining its scope. In its first article the Herald said: "The seal of the Government placed upon the bottle under the supervision of the Internal Revenue department is as sure a guarantee of genuineness as the engraved stamp upon the paper that denotes the money of the United States. The penalty for adulteration or imposture is as sure as the penalty for counterfeiting the paper money or the coin of the country.

As rapidly as the knowledge of the facts connected with the bottling of whiskey in bond comes within the range of the myriad peoples, so rapidly will the better whiskey sweep from its path all spurious and impure compounds." (Over)

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Apl. 8-1903

DISPLAY

Of Bottled-In-Bond Whisky To Be Feature Of World's Fair.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons Distilling Firm Is Organizing The Exhibit.

If negotiations now pending with the management of the St. Louis World's Fair are successfully concluded there will be a mammoth exhioit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which will be unique in that it looks to a national display of bottled whisky.

The feature of the exhibit will be that it exploits an act of Congress passed in 1897, approved by President McKinley on March 3 of that year, and which has been an operative law of the land for the last six years.

There has been a movement on foot among distillers throughout the United States to co-operate on some display which would illustrate to the people the effect of the bottling-in-bond act, which was passed to protect whisky from adulteration and to enable any citizen to identify a bottle put up under the protective supervision of the Government.

The Internal Revenue Department furnishes special officers to superintend every detail of bottling while the whisky is still in bond in its original purity, and over the cork of each bottle which passes under official inspection a little green stamp is affixed as the Government's guarantee that it is unadulterated. The distillers of Ohio will probably have a very large share in the exhibit.

The purpose is to include exhibits from every State, so as to impress the idea of the broad national scope of the act. The distilleries of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kentucky and of nearly all the States are putting up their whisky under these green Government stamps provided by the bottle-in-bond act.

The exhibit is being organized by E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, distillers, Frankfort, Ky.

Director of Exhibits Skipf, of the World's Fair, is desirous of a working display which will illustrate the details of the bottling-in-bond, from the time the whisky is transferred from the Government bonded warehouse by the gauger to the bonded bottling house storekeeper behind the Government locks and bars of the bonded bottling house so as to show all the safeguards the Government puts around the process of bottling in bond before the green stampis affixed by the storekeeper.

A clause in the act which requires that all bottling in bond must be done at the particular distillery plant where the wh... was made and matured may pre... ventthis feature, but that the exhibit will be on broad and interesting lines is assured from the national extent of its organization.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
May 21-1903

E KENTUCKY JOURNAL. THU

STRONG ENDORSEMENT

For National Exhibit of Bottled In Bond Whisky at St. Louis World's Fair.

Chief Chemist Wiley, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and others commend it.

After completing arrangements with the Chairman of the Department of Agriculture of the World's Fair at St. Louis for organizing a National Exhibit of Bottled in Bond Whisky for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Messrs. E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons have had the gratification of receiving the most flattering endorsements of their efforts to exploit this national law.

The Chairman of the Department of Agriculture of the World's Fair, in approving the plan for a composite exhibit which would serve to educate the public with regard to the means which Congress has placed in its powe... for identifying unadulterated wh... by means of the Government's ... guaran'ee stamp over the co... ...es Messrs. E. H Taylor Jr. ... ...ns, expressing his pleasure in endorsing the undertaking and stating that he was free to admit that before he looked into the provisions of the act he had no conception of its broad signifi. cance.

The plan has also elici ed consideration frem high official sources of the Government.

The Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has written from Washington that he thinks the plan is to be commended and he suggests that provision be made for a thorougly adequate explanation of the act in connection with the exhibit.

Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, now in the public eye with his interesting physiological experiments with foods of various kinds, which he is administering to his corps of subjects at Washington writes in reply to a letter, that he has read with much interest the newspaper clippings on the subject of the Bottling in Bond Exhibit, and states that he realizes the importance of the act and expresses his approval of the plan.

Dr. Wiley is perhaps the foremost expert on pure foods in the country, which accounts for his high official position.

His expert testimony before the Committee of Manufacturers appointed by the 56th Congress to make a national investigation of adulterated foods, caused that committee to say of him in its public documents:

"Dr. Wiley has made more experiments on these subjects (pure foods) and has probably analyzed more food products than any other chemist in our country, and a careful reading of his evidence will convince the reader of his marked ability and unselfish enthusiasm in the cause of pure food, and if the reader will go further and see the horrible stuff that is sold to the poor people, who must buy the cheapest food product, the poisons that go in some neighborhoods, into the so-called 'soda-water' glasses, the cheap poisonous stuffs that are sold for fruit jams and jellies in the poor quarters and the thousand frauds practiced in the sale of foods upon the ignorant, poor and sick and upon the children of the country, the committee feels that the reader will join, in some degree at least, in the enthusiasm of Dr. Wiley."

saw the wonderful commercial possibilities afforded by the abundant springs issuing from the limestone formations about the Capital City. Professor John R. Proctor, now Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, while Kentucky Geologist confirmed Col. Taylor's idea when he stated in one of his reports that Frankfort was located upon what he calls "the depressed apex of the triangle of birds-eye limestone that constitutes a part of the Geological formation of Kentucky."

Col. Taylor saw that in planting distilleries near the crystal springs gushing from crevices and rents of the Frankfort hills that a whiskey could be made which would get the full benefit of the appreciable quantities of phosphate of lime which this water accumulates in its resting and passage through the mineralized strata.

Col. Taylor after deciding to embark in the whiskey business began a most thorough study of methods. He spent much time in Europe investigating the processes used in Great Britain and Ireland. He learned that while an alcoholic spirit from grain might be produced by the use of any water in any climate and by diverse methods, that a palatable or beverage whiskey of excellence could only be produced in certain localities and by certain exclusive methods.

In the Highlands of Scotland he saw springs and streams similar to those about Frankfort—springs with like mineral constituents. He determined that the locality to be selected for the proper manufacture of high grade whiskey could not be found by a search for a convenient proximity of grain markets and by aiming at cheapness of manufacture—valuable as every economic consideration may be to the shrewd business man.

While in Scotland Col. Taylor was much impressed with the similarity of the Scotch processes to the ones which obtained in Kentucky at that time. In Ireland distillation was practiced as early as the 12th Century. In Scotland during the 15th and 16th Centuries, and in the 17th Century it had obtained reputations in England. On his return from abroad Col. Taylor built one distillery after another until the city of Frankfort became the center of the most famous distillery operations in the United States.

On Glens Creek where he now retains the celebrated Old Taylor distillery he realizes the satisfaction of finally producing the most perfect whiskey known to skilled manufacture; the most superior quality of water having here been located by him.

Col. Taylor not only accepted the best methods of manufacture, essentially correct in principle, but he improved them in the advantages secured by more accurate temperatures, gravities and attenuation. These had been more or less irregular before. The instruments used in his distillery were in common use abroad. Col. Taylor always held rigidly to the axiom that in the manufacture of whiskey quality recedes as cheapness advances.

His Famous Signature!

Years ago Col. Taylor evinced his strong personality by identifying his whiskey with his striking script signature



a signature which has confronted the eyes of readers in the advertising columns of the press all over the country and which has adorned the labels of millions of bottles of Old Taylor whiskey distributed broadcast throughout the United States.

Of this unique script signature the Franklin Circuit Court of Kentucky in a celebrated opinion delivered in 1891, protecting E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons from infringement, said:

"The autograph signature of E. H. Taylor, Jr., 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 trade-mark."

Senator Taylor's advent in the whiskey business had hardly occurred before he was recognized as a leading factor in the fine whiskey industry of the State and soon the most conspicuous factor in America.

It is somewhat indicative of the high place he attained when in 1894 the Kentucky Court of Appeals in delivering an opinion and referring to one of his enterprises of some years back, said:

"That it was deemed important to indicate to the trade that he was the distiller is shown by the conduct of all the interested parties. He had been engaged in distilling for more than 20 years, and had given the whiskey a reputation equal to any made in Kentucky. Its superior quality was attributable largely to his skill as a distiller and the careful superintendency he gave to the methods of distillation."

Col. Taylor's prominence in the whiskey business was not

due to a sudden turn of fortune, but to exhaustive mental labor, to the most engrossing study, to the use of the most improved machinery, to the perfection of process, to the use of only selected grain and to a care for detail which characterizes all conspicuously successful management.

There was never a department of his business with which he did not keep in closest touch..

He knew that the methods of fermentation and distillation varied as much as did the utensils and appliances; that no finely flavored whiskey could be made from unsound, defective or badly matured grain, nor from grain mixed with deleterious ingredients. The question of proper grinding in the mills, the question of scalds, every detail in his distillery was reduced to scientific accuracy.

The matter of storage, so important to the proper maturation of high grade Kentucky whiskey was studied through years of patient observation and testing, for it is while whiskey rests in the bonded warehouses of the Government that it ripens slowly season by seassn until it at length becomes the beverage whiskey which age alone can make it.

It is during the period of resting in the ricks of the bonded warehouses in the months of privacy and retirement that whiskey develops its pleasing aroma and boquet. The aging of whiskey is natures province and no bottle of Old Taylor was ever put up by E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, that had not first grown to ripeness in the bonded warehouses of the Government.

In 1894 the business had grown so large through its successful policy of putting upon the market the purest whiskey known to skilled manufacture that the corporation of E. H. Taylor Jr., & Sons was formed.

His Fight For Pure Whiskey.

Under the direction and guidance of Col. Taylor this corporation has made a successful fight for maintaining Kentucky's prestige for fine whiskey.

While armies of compounders and substitutors have tried to befool the people and under the banner of Kentucky's fame have sought quick turned fortunes by masquerading cheap concoctions of all sorts as fine old Kentucky whiskey he challenged these frauds and exposed them.

When Congress passed the Bottling in Bond Act in 1897 e fight for pure whiskey reaped t. Col. Taylor knew that the ic wanted the genuine ar- and he immediately proceeded to carry on his large bottling operations under the protective provisions of the Bottling in Bond Act by which, over the cork of every bottle of whiskey put up in its genuine pure estate, while still in the custody of the Government, a little green Government protective stamp is affixed by a special United States Revenue Official.

Senator Taylor's judgment in believing that the public at large needed only to know that the Government had provided a means by which any purchaser could identify a bottle of genuine whiskey before they would refuse to have any other kind of bottled whiskey was amply comfirmed and to-day with only six years intervening since the passage of the act "Old Taylor" bottled in bond—with the little green stamp over the cork—is scattered throughout the entire United States.

The bottling in bond operations at the "Old Taylor" distillery are on a scale which is perhaps not equalled at any one distillery in America.

Senator Taylor has always been recognized by the whiskey interest as one of the greatest conservators of high standard.

At one time he went to the enormous expense of systemati cally circularizing the entire trade of the United States every month for a series of years, with a view to keeping the fine whiskey situation on a high plane.

The unique attractiveness of these circulars consisted chiefly in that in every issue Senator Taylor summarized the status of the Kentucky whiskey situation, giving elaborate and carefully tabulated official statistics upon which he based sound opinions as to the trend of the market. These circulars not only made Senator Taylor famous as a man of large business caliber and sound judgement but won for him a reputation as a writer of virile, pungent English. No man can condense more meaning into a sentence than can Senator Taylor.

Some idea of the esteem in which Senator Taylor is held by the writers of Kentucky's commercial history may be gathered from the following description of him by one of the leading historical writers of the State: "When E. H. Taylor, Jr. embarked in the whiskey business he struck the flood tide of his career. His ready intuition mastered all the science of distilling and its products and placed him far in advance of the day in perfecting his improved methods which have acquired fame for superior purity and excellence wherever fine Bourbon whiskeys have become famed over the world. His great enterprise has steadily grown in prestige and prosperity and to-day stands unsurpassed by any other distilling interest in the United States.

From 1871 to 1891 he was repeatedly elected Mayor of the city of Frankfort serving in all sixteen years and until he removed to his new and beautiful residence one mile from the city limits. On his resignation as Mayor he was elected with unanimity by the people of the county to serve them in the legislature of 1891-2 at a period of supreme interest and importance to his constituents and to the State.

He was subsequently elected to the State Senate to complete the unexpired term of Judge William Lindsey, who was elected to the United States Senate.

Few men have shown the qualities of high courage and invincible power of will of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and these qualities have given him a force of character and prestige that make him an acknowledged leader among men. His generosity is equal to his splendid abilities and his charity and public beneficence are as notable as his other traits of character.

Mr. Taylor's ample fortune enables him to dispense in munificent style the old fashioned Kentucky hospitality in which he has always taken a delight and pride."

Senator Taylor is now a leader in the Kentucky Senate, where his popularity and splendid equipment give him great force.

His withdrawal from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor was a distinct disappointment to his host of friends and admirers throughout the State, as there were great numbers of Kentucky's citizens who have maintained that Senator Taylor could be Governor of this Commonwealth at most any time he would undertake a campaign.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
May 15-1903

KENTUCKY JOURNAL. FRID.

Kentucky's Record In Bottling Whisky.

The increase in the public demand for whiskies bottled in bond, which has characterized the fine whisky situation for the last several months, has been marked. The figures of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that Kentucky leads all the other States. doubling its nearest competitor, Pennsylvania, and making other States, which formerly had been considered extensive bottlers of whisky in bond, look like pygmies.

The official figures of the revenue department of whisky bottled in bond during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, are as follows:

STATE.	GALLONS.
Kentucky	305,220.4
Pennsylvania	188,137.0
Illinois	29,162.7
Ohio	6,710.2
Indiana	5,753.6
Maryland	104.1
Total.	535,088.0

Statistics covering the first eight months of the current fiscal year, to February inclusive, shows that Kentucky has bottled in bond 257,440 gallons. As bottling in bond operations have been unusnally active in March and April, of this year, it is fair to assume that by June 30 Kentucky will greatly surpass her last year's record. Fifty-three distilleries in Kentucky bottled in bond during the fiscal year of 1902.

Morning Herald
Lexington, Ky.
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1903.

HOW WHISKEY IS BOTTLED IN BOND

Government Safeguards Which Guarantee It.

National Significance of the Little Green Stamp Over the Cork.

The new feature which was introduced into the whisky business of the United States by the Bottling in Bond law six years ago when distillers were empowered by Congress to bottle their whisky, after its maturity, under Government guarantee of freedom from adulteration, seems to have become the most conspicuous phase of the industry.

At least it is commanding more public attention than any other feature just now, since the public sees in it an absolute protection against fraud. The phrase "in bond" has always conveyed a more or less definite meaning, but it is only since the method of bottling in bond was inaugurated that its meaning has become generally understood as signifying not only that whisky is held by the Government behind the locks and bars of the bonded warehouses on storage until Uncle Sam's tax is paid, but that Uncle Sam allows the whisky to remain in these warehouses and mature; and during the time it is resting and ripening in the ricks he undertakes to guard it day and night so that it must come out of his custody absolutely free from adulteration.

As long as it came out of the Government's custody in barrels and went in bulk into the hands of the dealer, every purchaser of whisky in small quantities had to depend on the dealer for giving him the genuine article, for Uncle Sam's espionage virtually ceased when the whisky left the distillery premises in the barrel.

It was to devise some means by which this whisky could actually be placed in the hands of the consumer in its original unadulterated estate that Congress passed the Bottling in Bond Act.

Whisky is now actually bottled while still in the Government's custody behind the grated windows of a special warehouse, where an officer of the Government must supervise every step of the bottling operations before he will allow the little green stamp of the Government to be affixed over the cork.

Affixing the Satmps.

At 7 o'clock each morning the storekeeper of the bonded bottling house opens the door of the building. Before inserting his key in the Government lock he must assure himself that the paper seal which he had encased in its keyhole the night before has not been broken by the insertion of an unofficial key. The window shutters are thrown open. A long row of tanks may be seen as the daylight enters. Big brass Government locks are fastened through both the inlet and outlet cocks of these tanks into which whisky has been poured direct from the barrel or conveyed through a receiving cistern under the watchful eye of the storekeeper himself. No operations can proceed until the storekeeper unlocks one of these tanks and allows a filler to be connected to it. The whisky is then drawn off into bottles under his supervision, and a force of girls affix the little green guarantee stamps over the corks with great dexterity. The storekeeper must see that each individual stamp properly describes the contents of the particular bottle over the cork of which it is put. It must tell the age of the whisky, the proof, the name of the distiller, the location of the distillery and the date bottled. On the margins of these stamps always appear the words "Bottled in Bond under supervision of the United States Government in the Distillery Bonded Warehouse." Every possible safeguard is provided against adulteration. Under the Internal Revenue Regulations no single substance which could be used as an adulterant is even permitted inside the doors of the bottling house.

The Government's Witchfulness.

The Government storekeeper in charge is so rigidly required to protect the whisky during the process of bottling that he is not permitted to leave the bottling house for a single moment while the bottling is going on. He must even eat his luncheon there. If he should be found outside its doors at any time during bottling hours by a special inspector who makes unexpected visits to the distilleries, he would be liable to suspension. This special inspector looks over his books, takes the proof of the whisky, and carries on a general investigation.

The Government takes every possible precaution to make the little green stamp which goes over the cork of whisky bottled in bond a final pledge, so that any purchaser who may chance upon a bottle of whisky so stamped may feel assured that it is as free from adulteration as if he had secured it at the very threshold of the Government's bonded warehouse on the distillery premises where it was made under Government surveillance, and guarded through years of storage like the treasures of the mint.

The fact that the Bottling in Bond Act is national legislation and applies to whisky manufactured any where in the United States makes it interesting to the general public, and gives the little green Government stamp over the cork as much significance in one State as in another.

...of this brand...
...ed for table use. Call for it
the wh best

3 Whiskey

ARGUS PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Otto Spengler, Director
352 Third Ave. New York

Clipping from
Louisville Ky.
Herald
May 14 1913

JAMES SUES WHISKY MEN.

Auditor Trying to Collect Taxes on Income From Storage.

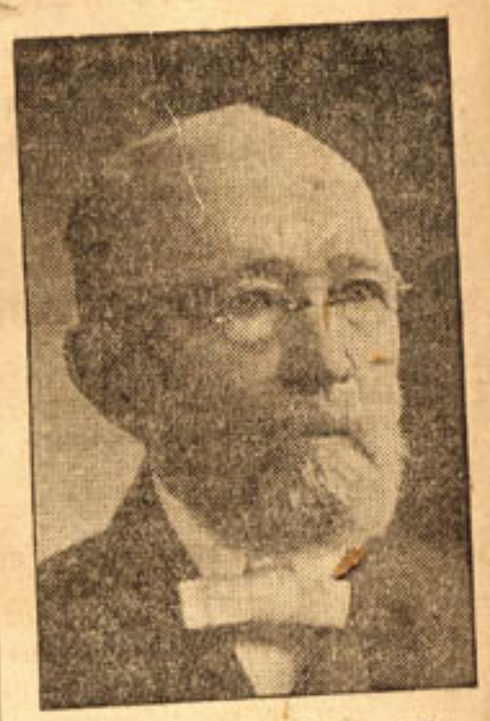
FRANKFORT, KY., May 13.—Frank P. James, State Auditor, today filed a number of suits against owners of whisky warehouses in this State to recover taxes on the income from storage accounts for the last five years.

Suits were filed in Louisville against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company which owns forty-two warehouses, and against other distilleries not owned by the combine.

The Franklin county suits were filed against W. A. Gaines & Company, E. H. Taylor, Jr. and Sons, George T. Stagg & Co., the Old John Fitzgera'd Distillery and the Frankfort Distillery. In Anderson county every distillery was sued.

The Signature of E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS is Always on the Genuine

(INCORPORATED)



E. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
OF TAYLOR WHISKEY FAME.

Every Bottle of Genuine Taylor Bears this Photograph.

THE COURTS HAVE DECIDED AS TO TAYLOR WHISKEY

JUDGMENT

Of the Franklin Circuit Court, April 9, 1901 (Excerpt.)

"Said defendants, and each of them, and all their servants, agents and employes, are perpetually enjoined and restrained from branding, stamping or in any way marking the packages containing any of their whiskeys with the words

TAYLOR WHISKEY,

and from representing or describing any of their whiskeys as

TAYLOR WHISKEY,

either by brands, signs, labels, show cards or advertisements in newspapers or trade journals or trade reports, or in any way whatever."

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

BEWARE!

Alleged Whiskey is being sold as the

TAYLOR

whiskey of Kentucky which is not whiskey at all, but a commercial fraud.

A CONCOCTION that never was made at a Kentucky distillery and never was in a bonded warehouse in Kentucky, and which claims a fictitious age.

OPINION

Of Kentucky Court of Appeals, January Term, 1894, Affirming the Franklin Circuit Court (Excerpt.)

"The judgment is also to be approved in denying to the appellants the use of the words

TAYLOR
OR
OLD TAYLOR

as brands for their whiskeys, and in confirming such use to the appellees"—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, Frankfort, Ky.

The Little Green Stamp over the cork is the Government's pledge. It is put there under provisions of the Bottling in Bond Act, passed by Congress in 1897. This stamp guarantees under imprimatur of the United States Government "Old Taylor" is not adulterated. It tells you the age, proof, distiller, location of distillery, measure and date bottled. . . . . .

Government takes every possi-
caution to make the little green
which goes over the cork of
bottled in bond a final pledge.
t any purchaser who may
upon a bottle of whisky so
d may feel assured that it is
from adulteration as if he had
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State as in another.

Clipped from
Barrels & Bottles"
June 20 - 1903

where the easy-going government permits rectified goods to be put out under its seal. Out upon such swindling! No wonder Col. Taylor—honest and splendid old Kentucky gentleman that he is—rises in indignation to exclaim: "Thousands of spurious, impure whiskies are invading the sick chamber under pitiless disguise, and these adulterated concoctions are often given by a loving mother to a sick child, and even administered at the death-bed by the hand that would willingly be cut off to save."

With one or two notable exceptions, such as "Cedar Brook," "Overholt" and "Old Taylor," the distillers who are bottling their goods in bond have not so far undertaken to compete in advertising with the Canuck clubs, the "that's all" offspring of worthy ancestors and with the bottled blends of Baltimore, but the retailer who wants to sell honest case goods at a fair price will find no difficulty in supplying his trade with "the real thing" at prices which leave him a much better profit than do the lying counterfeits. And if he needs still further enlightenment we shall be glad to furnish it.

Clipped from
Morning Herald
Lexington, Ky.
June 2-1903

STATISTICS

SHOW REMARKABLE LEAD OF KENTUCKY IN THE MATTER OF BOTTLING WHISKY IN BOND.

Official tables have been compiled covering the whisky situation of the United States at the close of March 30, 1903, which show the comparative operations of each of the States as to production, withdrawals and stocks remaining in bond at all the bonded distillery warehouses. At that date there remained in bond in all the warehouses of the country 173,159,935 gallons of whisky. Kentucky's total alone was 101,759,735 gallons, or more than the grand total of all the other States.

The total withdrawals in the United States for the month of March was 9,565,034 gallons. Of this amount Kentucky's withdrawals alone amounted to 1,342,698.

In the matter of withdrawals, both Indiana and Illinois lead Kentucky. This is easily understood, however, in that much of the whisky made in Illinois and Indiana is used when new as ingredients for blends, compounds, etc., while the Kentucky product, being of a higher grade than that of other States, is being more uniformly matured in bond to go on the market later as the straight unadulterated article.

The trade papers are unanimous in stating that the feature of the trade situation at present is the remarkable increase in bottling in bond operations. This class of goods shows an increase of over fifty per cent. The official figures for March show that during that month alone Kentucky bottled in bond 42,406 gallons, out of 69,321 gallons bottled in bond in the United States. Pennsylvania came second for the month with 20,256 gallons. The interest taken in the bottling in bond act by the pure food authorities, and a more general public understanding of the green government guarantee stamp over the cork of unadulterated whisky, bottled in bond, are the causes for the large increase in this class of operations.

Lexington
Herald
June 1903

REVIEW

OF THE WHISKEY MARKET

MARCH AND APRIL BANNER MONTHS IN BOTTLING IN BOND.

Comparison of Current Fiscal Year With Last Year Shows Encouraging Increase.

Official figures given out for the month of April, 1903, covering Bottling in Bond operations in the United States for that month compare favorably with those for March, exclusively given in The Herald, and show March and April to be the banner months.

The new figures also give the total results of the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 1903, and show that in that period 338,933 gallons have been put up under Government supervision, thus considerably exceeding the total amount put up in the 12 months of 1902.

The newly given out figures for April show that Kentucky came almost up to her March record. Her March record, as shown in The Herald, was 42,406 gallons, and her April record is 39,387 gallons. The total operations in the United States in March amounted to 69,321 gallons. The total for April shows 66,098 gallons. Pennsylvania and Illinois show an increase.

The total amount of whiskey remaining in bond in the entire country at the close of April was 179,887,970 gallons. So much of this whiskey, however, will have to mature for at least four years before it can be bottled in bond that these stupenduous figures must be tremenduously discounted if one goes to consider the available supply of mature unadulterated whiskey in the United States. Some idea of the proportion of new whiskey in the total in bond, may be gathered from the fact that in April alone there were distilled and entered into bond in the United States 16,226,119 gallons. Of the total 179,887,970 gallons of whiskey now in bond 106,637,093 gallons were in the bonded warehouses of Kentucky alone.

The following figures showing the per capita annual consumption in proof gallons of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the years named, as taken from the "Statistical Abstract" by the Internal Revenue Department at Washington may be interesting in this connection:

Year.	Wine.	Whiskey.	Beer.
1810	.20	4.39	....
1820	.18	7.26	....
1830	.22	6.02	....
1840	.27	2.54	1.36
1850	.26	3.21	1.61
1860	.30	2.86	3.27
1870	.34	2.01	5.31
1880	.58	1.04	8.25
1890	.46	1.40	13.67
1901	.37	1.33	16.20
1902	.63	1.36	17.49

The decrease in the consumption of whiskey, it is claimed by many who have studied the matter, has been largely due to the distrust in the purity of that beverage which became almost epidemic just before 1897, when Congress passed the Bottling in Bond Act to provide against adulteration.

The fact htat it has declined even since then, it is claimed, is accounted for by the explanation that the people have never yet understood that legislation is in effect which enables any man to identify the unadulterated.

The State Pharmaceutical Associations have begun to take an interest in the bottling of unadulterated whiskey, and several papers were read on Bottling in Bond before the Kentucky Association at its twenty-sixth annual meeting just closed. The Ohio State Association is to hear papers read on the subject at Toledo at its Silver Jubilee reunion now in session.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
July 3-1903

NATIONAL EXHIBIT

Of Bottled In Bond Whiskies. "Meaning Should be Explained to the Public," Says Col. Brigham.

In reference to the inter-State Exhibit of Bottled in Bond Whiskeys which is being organized for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes: "It is commendable and means should be provided for explaining the meaning of the Bottling in Bond Act."

Col. Brigham has charge of the Government's St Louis Exhibits. The Bottling in Bond exhibit is to be handled by an inter-State Commission.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Maryland are leading the States in bottling unadulterated whiskey under the little green guarantee stamp of the United States Government. This new feature of the American whiskey business—the bottling of unadulterated whiskey under government guarantee is of novel interest. The bonded bottling houses are always under lock and key of a special Government official. This official must superintend the entire process of bottling, and a corps of girls dextrously affix the green stamp over the corks of the bottles of unadulterated whiskey He must see that each stamp properly describes the contents of its particular bottle.

If the Government official should leave the bonded bottling house during operations he would be liable to suspension by the Internal Revenue Department.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, of this city, are handling all the preliminaries of the large exhibit.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

NEW ENTERPRISE

From The Tri-Weekly Yeoman, Thursday, November 17, 1870

Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., late of the firm of W. A. Gaines & Co., whiskey manufacturers of this place, has purchased the distillery property a mile and a half below Frankfort, on the Kentucky river, known as "Swigert's Old Distillery." This distillery has been idle for several years past, but its product previously, under its several managements, has acquired merited celebrity with dealers and connoiseurs of Kentucky's favorite beverage. Here at home, where its excellence was best known and duly appreciated, it has been sought after and used in preference to any other brand in this district, the seat of the best manufacture of bourbon and copper-distilled corn whiskey in the United States. Often heretofore, confessedly under the worst possible management both as to manufacture and sale, it has always commanded higher prices here than other brands. References might be made to all the whiskey dealers in Frankfort and to others abroad, as well as to private gentlemen, who can testify to its excellence. Capt. H. I. Todd has had whiskey from this distillery which he esteemed equal to the best ever made by Mr. Crow himself, and Maj. B. G. Thomas, of Lexington, now has a few barrels from these stills in his private stock, which is acknowledged superior to any other whiskey in that city. But enough of its reputation.

The best chemists, in analyzing other ingredients as well as the properties of water used in distilling whiskey, agree that the qualities of the water take the first place in the manufacture. The best whiskey in England, according to the celebrated Professor Muspratt, is made at the Bush Mills, near the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, manufactured exactly as Mr. Taylor proposes to run his distillery; and the Professor attributes its excellence to the purity of the water. Mr. Taylor's distillery is supplied by an ample and never-failing spring of the purest limestone water running out of one of the hills overhanging the river, and no river water is used.

Abroad in the North and East a number of grades of whiskey, including even the best with some of the worst, which are really half steam whiskies, are known only as "Bourbon whiskey." Here at home most of us know and appreciate the difference between *sour* and *sweet* mash. In the latter, which is the article generally in trade, and much of which is really good, the process of fermentation in the beer is hastened by steam, and much of the boiling done by steam; while in the manufacture of the former, which is such as old Crow himself made, not far from this place years ago, the mash, put in a number of very small tubs and worked by hand, was left to ferment by the slower process of nature, and the contents of the several stills, all copper, were was boiled over an open wood fire, no steam or deleterious drugs being used to hasten fermentation. The government regulations, based upon a thorough understanding of this difference in manufacture, require that a much larger amount of whiskey to the bushel of corn shall be reported from the sweet mash process than from the sour. And it is scarcely necessary to state that if too much spirits are extracted from the bushel of corn the result is an execrable article. Mr. Taylor informs us that in a few days, required to repair the property, he will commence manufacturing, making his daily mash in 60 small tubs, a bushel of grain to the tub—the government regulations requiring him only to make two and a half gallons to the bushel, because his singling and doubling are both done in copper, and the fermentation had by the natural process. The mashing is to be done by hand—the beer singled in copper, and these singlings doubled in copper over an open wood fire—the product being known as "HAND MADE SOUR MASH FIRE COPPER WHISKEY." The necessarily limited supply of this grade of fine whiskey, and its conceded superiority, always commands for it a ready sale and liberal price. This fact, coupled with Mr. Taylor's reputation as a dealer, his experience and intelligence as a manufacturer, and his sagacity and energy as a business man, will insure him complete success in this new enterprise. We bespeak a little of his first manufacture at this distillery for our own private use.

HELP

From Pure Food People Sought By Distillers in a Fight on the Rectified Article.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., July 5.—The Kentucky distillers of pure whisky have determined to make a united war on the sale of impure and rectified spirits, and they propose to make the fight with the aid of the bottling in bond act passed by Congress two or three years since. The first move will be to have an immense exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, with competent men in charge to explain to the public the full meaning of "bottled in bond" whisky and how each consumer can know that he is buying absolutely pure whisky when the bottle has the little green revenue stamp over the cork. This green stamp tells the buyer that the whisky in that bottle was under the watchful eye of a Government officer from the time the corn or rye was mashed to make the whisky till the bottle is sold to the consumer with the green stamp still intact, and is pure and unadulterated.

Another step that is being taken now is the work of interesting all the pure food organizations in the matter of enforcing the pure food laws against adulterated whisky.

The distillers say that the large falling off in the consumption of whisky in the past few years is almost entirely due to the deleterious effects of drinking the rectified, adulterated and impure whiskies that have been put on the market in great quantities. Pure whisky must remain in the barrel for three or four years and go through the improving process of evaporation before it becomes a first-class beverage. The adulterated whiskies are just as good and just as bad one day old as ten years old. Real whisky improves with age, while the "prune-juice" and "bead-oil" brands always remain the same. The latter brands are not allowed to be bottled under the bottling in bond law because they were not made under the supervision of Uncle Sam's sworn officers.

"Bottled in bond" means the whisky is bottled before it leaves the Government bonded warehouse, and means that the Government has had entire control of the whisky till it is put into the bottles with the green stamp of purity over the corks.

A number of Pennsylvania and Maryland distillers are co-operating with the Kentucky distillers in the fight to make the bottling in bond act a success and to drive out the adulterated and hurtful brands.

The Press Clipping Bureau,

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CLIPPING FROM Herald
Louisville Ky
DATE July 24-1903

PURE FOOD CONVENTION.

R. C. Stowell, of Lexington, Ky., Talks About Whisky.

It Is All Right Until Tampered With by Retailer—Dr. T. B. Wagner Discusses "Corn Products."

St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—Whisky and syrup were the subjects discussed by the National Convention of Food and Dairy Commissioners today.

E. C. Stowell, an attorney, of Lexington, Ky., spoke on the whisky side of the discussion, and Dr. T. E. Wagner, representing a corn production, talked on syrup. Mr. Stowell explained the process in the manufacture of whisky from the grain to the bonded warehouse. He said that whisky, after it was placed in bond, was exactly what it was represented to be as to purity, but after the barrel was opened by the retailer, he said, it was not safe to say whether it was pure or not. He said the distillers would like to have a law passed preventing adulteration, and would like to have the Federal Government pass a law requiring the bottling of liquor and pass it through bond in that shape, and by its guarantee establish its purity.

Dr. Wagner's talk was on "Corn Products," and it was a defense of glucose, particularly corn syrup. He said cane and sorghum syrups did not supply one-fifth of the demand, and, therefore, corn syrup was the necessary

MINNEAPOLIS JOURN.

GET SECOND TERMS

Officers of the National Dairy and Food Association Are Re-elected.

Preservatives in Canned Goods and Injurious Coloring Matter Are Condemned.

J. W. Bailey of Oregon was re-elected president of the National Association of Dairy and Food departments at the business meeting this morning. Practically all the officers were continued in office. W. W. P. McConnell, Minnesota's commissioner, was honored with another term as first vice-president. Morris Heiner of Utah was elected second vice-president and Horace Ankeny of Ohio third vice-president. R. M. Allen of Kentucky was re-elected secretary and treasurer and the following were chosen for the executive and legislative committee: A. H. Jones of Illinois, chairman; M. B. Critchfield, Pennsylvania; J. B. Noble, Connecticut, and the president and secretary ex-officio.

This committee is instructed to act for the association in getting a national food law thru congress. The resolutions did not specify just what kind of a law would be favored, but the understanding is that the committee's influence will be for a more thoro and drastic act than the Hepburn bill.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions were adopted in executive session. One recommends to the authorities of the Louisiania Purchase exposition that in judging the butter exhibits they use the same scale of points as employed b ythe National Buttermakers' association: Flavor, 45; grain, 25; color, 15; salt, 10; and package, 5.

Another resolution condemned the use of all poisonous or injurious coloring matter in food products. The use of preservatives in canned goods was condemned including saccharine or any other chemical used for bleaching. The renovated butter act was commended also the bottling in bond act, and it was recommended that the latter be extended so as to prevent the adulteration of liquor by rectifiers.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was commended for his enforcement of the law against misbranding and adulteration, and thanked him for sending Dr. Wiley and Major Alvord as delegates. Thanks were extended to the twin cities for their entertainment, an despecially to Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, also to Governor Van Sant for his speec hof welcome.

After adopting the report of the nominating committee, the convention adjourned sine die, but most of the delegates will remain to-morrow for the outing at Minnetonka.

Labeling and Coloring Discussed.

Early this morning the program left uncompleted yesterday was taken up. A. H. Jones, food commissioner of Illinois, read his paper on "Uniform Labeling," given elsewhere. It was discussed by J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin food commissioner. Prof. A. L. Winton, chemist of the Connecticut experiment station, discussed "Coloring Matter in Food Products," in a strongly antagonistic manner.

Secretary Allen read an invitation from Governor Beckham of Kentucky to have the association meet in that state in 1905. He also read a letter from Senator McCumber of North Dakota, chairman of the senate committee, pledging his support to the enactment of a national pure-food law.

UNIFORM LABELING

The Subject Discussed by the Illinois Food Commissioner.

Alfred H. Jones, food commissioner of Illinois, delivered an address this morning on "Uniform Labeling." His paper was, in part, as follows:

The proper labeling of the various food products so that the dealer and consumer, and all who are interested in the question, may know just what the article of food is, as well as to have printed on the label the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or dealer, is one of the most difficult propositions with which the state food commissioner has to deal. The righteousness and justness of the rule cannot be questioned. As soon as we can obtain uniformity in laws and rulings in regard to the labeling of all articles of food then the enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of adulterated and unwholesome food will be comparatively easy. When we shall have obtained this uniformity in labeling all articles of food for sale one set of labels will answer for every state in the union. When we consider that these different articles of food, as manufactured and offered for sale, if pure and unadulterated, are substantially the same in every state of the union, and their effect upon the consumer substantially the same, then we can understand why the law in regard to labeling these products should be substantially the same.

Every food law in the union, so far as I recollect, provides that an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated if any substance or substances has been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity. Now, how is this law to be enforced unless the label shall show just what the article or articles or ingredients are that go to make up the food product in question? Another provision of nearly every state food law is that if any inferior or cheaper

ance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it then the article is adulterated and the necessity of this paragraph is sent to every one. And when I say that the substance or substances going to make up the ticle shall be printed or stamped upon the el, I do not mean that it should be printed some obscure place and in letters so small as to be read, but plainly printed or stamped letters, or type, easily discernible on the front part of the label.

In Illinois, when the food law was enacted in 1899, our inspectors found baking powders that were wholly unfit for food, but there had been no way to stop their manufacture, as the name and address of the manufacturer or packer had not been required by law to be on the label, and the same was true of nearly every article of prepared food on our market.

The danger to life and health from the consumption of such a vast amount of food, if adulterated, is the vital question and calls for immediate action.

Nearly four years' experience has thoroly convinced me that the most effective manner of controlling the evils of adulteration of foods and drinks is by having the laws made thoroly comprehensive covering the manufacture and sale of all articles of food and drink. These laws should include proper labeling.

The fraud bears most heavily on the pooper class of people, whose financial necessities compel them to buy cheap food, and who have no means of knowing what the article is unless the same is honestly disclosed by the label.

We must have a national food law, to execute which there must be a national food commissioner, with full power and authority to appoint assistants, inspectors and chemists, and also to establish a laboratory and make rulings, etc. When we have a national law, with rulings and standards, and requiring every articles of food or food product to be properly labeled, stamped or branded, then we can prepare similar state laws and submit them to the legislatures and secure their enactment.

SAW MINNEAPOLIS SIGHTS

The Food Commissioners Were Mill City Guests Yesterday.

The visiting dairy and food commissioners spent yesterday afternoon and evening in Minneapolis. They were taken in chartered cars by the Como line to the Pilsbury A mill, which was inspected, and thence they went out to Lake Harriet. Returning down town, they were taken to the roof of the Guaranty building for a view of the city, and then to Minnehaha Falls. Returning to the Commercial club, a dinner was served. Henry Deutsch of the public affairs committee of the club acted as toastmaster, and brief addresses were made by President J. W. Bailey of Oregon, Dr. H. W. Wiley of the United States bureau of chemistry, A. H. Jones, Illinois food commissioner; Major H. E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the department of agriculture; M. A. Scovell, director of the Kentucky experiment station, and Mrs. Frank L. Hubbard of Illinois.

This afternoon and evening St. Paul entertains the delegates and their ladies and to-morrow will be spent at Minne-

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CLIPPING FROM Cincinnati Com'l Tribune.
DATE JUL 24 1903

KENTUCKIAN TELLS FOOD MEN ABOUT WHISKY

Says Purity Is Doubtful When Retailer Handles It.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Whisky and sirup were the subjects discussed by the National Convention of Food and Dairy Commissioners today. R. C. Stowell, an attorney of Lexington, Ky., spoke on the whisky side of the discussion and Dr. T. B. Wagner, representing a corn production, talked on sirup. Mr. Stowell explained the process in the manufacture of whisky from the grain to the bonded warehouse.

He said that whisky, after it was placed in bond, was exactly what it was represented to be as to purity, but after the barrel was opened by the retailer, he said, it was not safe to say whether it was pure or not. He said the distillers would like to have a law passed preventing adulteration and would like to have the Federal Government pass a law requiring the bottling of liquor and pass it through bond in that shape and by its guarantee establish its purity.

INDORSING PURE FOOD BILLS.

The suggestion is made that the members of the pure food convention would probably further their cause by refraining from giving their indorsement to any particular pure food measure to the exclusion of any other bill, and by so wording any resolution they may adopt as to make it clear that if the particular measure which they recommend cannot be adopted they will not be opposed to any other measure that will help to secure pure food. The suggestion is thoroughly sound. Not to mention the innumerable details of any bill attempting to prevent the adulteration of foods or the sale of deleterious or fraudulent compounds, there is room for wide differences in the mere matter of machinery and methods. There is bound to be an honest diversity of opinion on even important features of such legislation which will be fostered by a conflict of interest and of testimony. Congress is therefore certain to modify any measure presented to it. That it will pass an ideal measure is so unlikely as to be hardly worth consideration.

The pure food convention, however, would not be doing its full duty if it did not outline what it believed would be an ideal measure, but to insist on such a measure to the exclusion of any other would be simply to play into the hands of the opponents of pure food legislation. For, as has been suggested, there are other organizations interested in food legislation which will indorse one measure or another. The result will be a number of bills, some differing radically from others, and each indorsed by more or less disinterested bodies and backed by more or less cogent arguments. The effect on the average congressman will be confusion, and a feeling that it may be better to postpone action until the pure food people can get together. Whether the opponents of pure food legislation are deliberately promoting a diversity of bills with any such end in view cannot be asserted; but it is not at all improbable. No manufacturer of foodstuffs can afford to appear openly as an enemy to pure food legislation. To do so would obviously expose him to a suspicion of resorting to practices more or less questionable. No manufacturer who is making what he pretends to make, who is not using adulterants and who is not selling spurious, though possibly harmless, compounds, would ever be found among the opponents of pure food legislation. For such legislation, in relieving him of competition which is essentially unfair and dishonest, would be manifestly to his interest. The opponent of pure food legislation must therefore work under cover and resort to underhand means to block a movement that has the backing of practically all the consumers of the country. It is therefore not at all unreasonable to assume that if those hostile to the aims of the pure food convention can produce upon congress the impression that the pure food men are theorists who cannot agree among themselves they will do so. To insist on a particular measure, not as the best but as the only acceptable one, would therefore fight the enemy's battle.

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CLIPPING FROM Star
Indianapolis Ind
DATE July 24-1903

SAYS WHISKY IN BOTTLES IS SOMETIMES IMPURE

Law Requiring Bonding and a Guarantee For Liquor in That Shape Advocated at Food Congress.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—Whisky and sirup were discussed by the National Convention of Food and Dairy Commissioners today. R. C. Stowel, editor and attorney, of Lexington, Ky., said that whisky after it was placed in bond was exactly what it was represented to be as to purity, but after the barrel was opened by the retailer, he said it was not safe to say whether it was pure or not.

He said the distillers would like to have a law passed preventing adulteration and would like to have the Federal government pass a law referring to the bottling of liquor and pass it through bond in that shape and by its guarantee establish its purity.

St Paul
Pioneer Ex Press.
July 24 1903

MILK DIRTIER THAN WHISKY

GOVERNMENT TAKES CARE THAT LIQUOR IS CLEAN.

Experts Discuss Cleanliness at the Session of the National Convention of Food Experts—Dairyman From Illinois Talks on Care of Milk—Kentucky Man Discusses Distilleries.

Whisky and milk formed the principal topics of discussion at yesterday morning's session of the national convention of pure food experts at the capitol. H. B. Gurler, a dairyman of De Kalb, Ill., gave a very interesting paper on the production of milk. He arraigned many dairymen for the careless manner in which they handle milk intended for public consumption.

"We consume more filth in milk than in any other article of food," said Mr. Gurler. "The public must demand better conditions in the dairies. The consumers are gradually becoming interested, and the demand for better conditions is growing daily.

"In very few cities in this country is any milk served which is clean and wholesome. St. Paul, I am glad to say, is a pleasing exception. I have had milk in St. Paul which pleased me, and I have called for it at every opportunity.

Ships Milk to Paris.

"The difficulty lies in the condition of the cow stables of the country. Absolute cleanliness, good facilities for cooling and keeping the milk cool make preservatives entirely unnecessary. I have shipped milk to Paris, taking seventeen days for the trip, and it has been found sweet and in a condition to use on the fourth day after its arrival there. The whole secret is absolute cleanliness, careful feeding and handling of the cattle and proper means of refrigeration."

F. D. Cobourn, superintendent of the live stock exhibition of the St. Louis exposition, lead the discussion on Mr. Gurler's paper. He emphasized what the former had said regarding cleanliness and care of the milk and cattle.

R. C. Stoll, a lawyer from Louisville, Ky., read a very interesting paper on the "Purity of Distilled Products." Mr. Stoll gave a brief history of the distilling business in Kentucky, and told of the strict government supervision of the manufacture of the liquor.

"Every step is watched," said Mr. Stoll. "Every pound of grain used is weighed by government officers. Every pound of meal made from the grain is weighed, and both are kept under lock and key, and the government agent keeps the key. All the pipes for beer, water, high and low wines, are painted and can be traced to the vats. A plan of the distillery is in possession of the agent, and also publicly displayed in the plant. When whisk leaves the distillery in barrels it bears the government stamp which guarantees that it is absolutely pure and of the proof marked on the stamp.

Get Pure Whisky.

"Very few consumers buy it in barrels, but those that do get the pure whisky. After the wholesalers and retailers get it, it is bottled and sold. I do not say that these wholesalers and retailers adulterate or color it, but I do say they have opportunity to do so with very little chance of detection.

"Every bottle in bond has the same guarantee from the government, and every barrel of imitation whisky should be branded exactly what it is and not paraded as eight or ten-year-old whisky, as the dealer may believe his trade demands. Eight-year-old whisky can no more be made in twenty minutes than green fruit on the tree can be ripened in that time.

"The adulterations which may be put in may not hurt it. Prune juice, peaches, sugar, raw beef or any other ingredient may not poison it, but the fact remains that when a consumer buys pure whisky he wants pure whisky, and he should have it."

Mr. Stoll stated that the tax paid to the government is five times the original cost of the liquor. The government, he thought, should pass laws to protect the purity of the article, and quoted a resolution adopted by the distillers' association in which it was set forth that the association approved of the present law, but suggested that the bottled in bond law should be modified and extended so as to further the facilities of the distiller in putting his goods to the consumer in an assured condition of purity.

More Rigid Laws Needed.

E. H. Taylor of Frankfort lead the discussion on this paper. He dealt largely with the conditions governing the rectifiers of spirits, and urged more rigid laws regarding the rectifying and adulteration of whisky. He stated that the government only required that the number of proof gallons is used in the concoction, and further than that it does not care what is put into the liquor. When the blended liquors are put on the market the bonded stamp must be removed, but another, known as the wholesalers' stamp, is given by the government.

"The law," he said, "offers every opportunity for the manufacture of spurious liquor. It makes the United States at once the best and the poorest protection under the sun to the distiller."

Owing to the lateness of the hour paper by A. H. Jones of Illinois on "[illegible] form Labeling" was not read, but it may possibly be given at the meeting this morning. There will be the reports of the committees and the election and installation of officers this morning.

President Bailey announced the appointment of the following committees: Committee on Ruling—G. K. Hetchinson, Pennsylvania, chairman; A. H. Jones, Illinois; J. O. Emory, Wisconsin; Horace Ankeny, Ohio; A. A. Kaufmann, North Dakota; H. R. Wright, Iowa, and Alexander McPherson, Idaho. Committee on Standards—M. A. Scovel, Kentucky, chairman; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan; J. H. Shepherd, South Dakota; S. S. Ladd, North Dakota; E. N. Eaton, Illinois; J. O. La Bach, Kentucky; Julius Hotvert, Minnesota; Herman Harms, Utah; William Frear, Pennsylvania; A. L. Winton, Connecticut, and Richard Fischer, Wisconsin. This committee is composed of the state chemists present. Committee on Nominations—M. A. Scovel and M. Hiener, Pennsylvania, and R. E. Doolittle, Michigan.

Visit to Minneapolis.

The dairy commissioners visited Minneapolis yesterday and spent the greater part of the afternoon at Minnehaha, Lake Harriet and other points of interest. In the evening about one hundred visitors were guests at a dinner by the Minneapolis Commercial club. Henry Deutsch presided, extending the club's cordial welcome. There was a happy little response by President Bailey of the dairy and food association. Prof. Wiley of Washington, who achieved much fame by reason of his recent tests in the use of borax; A. H. Jones of Illinois, Prof. Scovell of Lexington, Ky., Prof. Alvord of the United States agricultural and dairy department and Dairy Commissioner McConnell of Minnesota made brief addresses. One of the features was a responsive poem by Mrs. Frank L. Hubbard, state food commissioner of Illinois.

THE MINNEAPO

EXPERTS ON FOODS VISIT THE CITY

Commissioners From Many States Entertained in Minneapolis.

The dairy and food commissioners of the different states, who have been holding a national convention in St. Paul, were entertained yesterday by the Minneapolis Commercial club. The delegates were met in St. Paul by the public affairs committee in chartered cars. Visits were made to the Pillsbury A mill, Lake Harriet and Minnehaha Falls, and then the party proceeded to the Commercial club rooms for dinner.

At the dinner Henry Deutsch, assistant secretary of the public affairs committee, acted as toastmaster and was followed by J. W. Bailey of Oregon, president of the association; H. W. Wiley, chief of the United States bureau of chemistry; A. H. Jones of the Illinois state food commission; Henry E. Alvord of the chief dairy division, United States department of agriculture, and M. A. Scovell, director of the Kentucky experiment station.

To-day the commissioners will be entertained by St. Paul people. Fort Snelling and other points of interest will be visited. The next meeting of the association will be at St. Louis in October.

FOOD MEN CONSIDER PURE WHISKY PROBLEM

Pure whisky was the topic of discussion at the dairy and food commissioners' convention at the state capitol yesterday morning. The speakers agreed on two reforms that should be inaugurated at once for the benefit of whisky consumers.

All whisky should be required kept in bond under governmental surveillance until properly aged, and should be bottled in bond, so that when it reached the consumer it would have the government's guarantee of purity.

Laws Are Denounced.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., severely arraigned the existing government laws with regard to distilleries as unfair and putting a premium on dishonesty. While the legitimate distiller is holding his whisky in bond and keeping it until it matures and becomes pure and ready for commerce, the bogus manufacturer is flooding the market with adulterated and unaged whisky.

R. C. Stoll of Lexington, Ky., took the same view of the subject. He traced the history of distilling in Kentucky, which began with the settlement of that region. The government supervised the making of whisky and guaranteed its purity while it was in the barrel, for it watched over every step, and did not cease its vigilance until the tax was paid and the whisky released from bond.

But it was easy to adulterate it after it left the bonded warehouse. The only way to guarantee the purity of whisky

to the consumer was to have it bottled under government surveillance. This was permissible under the law of 1897, but the distillers needed better facilities for bottling in bond. There should also be a law requiring the branding of every package of imitation whisky, so that the purchaser would know what he was getting.

Corn Products Considered.

Dr. T. B. Wagner, superintendent of the Corn Products company, read a paper on "Corn Products and Their Purity," and defended glucose and corn syrup, as the production of sorghum syrup was not large enough to meet the demand. Corn, he said, was the typical American product, and more than anything else corn products advertised American industry to the world.

H. D. Gurler of De Kalb, Ill., and Prof. M. A. Scovell of Kentucky talked on "Dairy Products," and made a plea for more consideration of milk as a food and more regard for its purity.

Committees Are Named.

The president announced the following committees:

Rulings—George K. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; A. H. Jones, Illinois; J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin; Horace Ankeny, Ohio; A. C. Kauffman, North Dakota; H. R. Wright, Iowa, and Alexander McPherson, Idaho.

Standards—M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan; J. H. Shepard, South Dakota; E. N. Eaton, Illinois; William Frear, Pennsylvania; A. L. Winton, Connecticut; Richard Fischer, Wisconsin; S. S. Ladd, North Dakota; J. O. La Bach, Kentucky; Julius Hortvet, Minnesota; Herman Harms, Utah.

Nominations—M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; Moroni Heiner, Utah; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan.

The convention closed yesterday so far as the reading of papers is concerned, although the papers on yesterday's program were not reached, the left over papers from previous sessions occupying the entire forenoon. The papers which have not been read probably will not be presented at the convention but will be printed in the proceedings.

The committee on a national pure food law will report to-day, and the election of officers will be held.

Minneapolis Tribune
July 22-1903

PURE WHISKY IS DESCRIBED

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONERS SPEND ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

MANY SUBJECTS ARE UP

KENTUCKIANS TELL OF FAMOUS PRODUCT—CORN SUGAR A NECESSITY.

The national convention of state dairy and food commissioners yesterday morning discussed topics ranging from glucose through dairies and dairy products and into the realm of whisky and distilleries. A paper on the latter subject, read by R. C. Stoll, of Lexington, Ky., was particularly interesting.

Mr. Stoll's paper was entitled, "Purity of Distilled Products." He said that whisky is perhaps as well known as any other Kentucky products. Mr. Stoll said that the state is proud of this reputation, as its whisky is all genuine product certified to by government officials. He said that the care exercised in the manufacture of Kentucky whisky is greater, perhaps, than in the manufacture of any other product.

The government weighs the grain when it goes to the distillery; weighs it when it is thrown into the hopper; seals up the furnaces during the distilation; watches the process through all its varied evolutions until the whisky is ready for barreling. Revenue officials watch the barreling and bottling process, see the whisky safely deposited into bonded warehouses and then put the official stamp upon it which says to the world, "This whisky is genuine."

THE ADULTERATION.

Mr. Stoll said that what the distiller wants is a guarantee for the consuming public. The public does not buy whisky by the barrel and often not by the bottle. After the whisky reaches the wholesale and retail dealer the packages are broken and then is when the adulteration takes place. The distiller after going to so much trouble, expense and time to produce the genuine product simply asks that this product go to the consumer uncontaminated.

Mr. Stoll urged that the commissioners lay the subject before their committees in congress and ask that all adulterated or impure whisky be branded for what it is.

The subject of pure whisky was also touched upon by E. W. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky. He said that the government, while furnishing this excellent guarantee to the distillers under the bottling in bonds law, is at the same time, giving protection to rectifiers who are converting high wine and other neutral spirits into so called whisky and selling it as such.

SCARCITY OF CANE SUGAR.

An interesting paper read during the morning was that by Dr. T. B. Wagner, general superintendent of the Corn Product Company. Dr. Wagner attempted to justify the use of glucose by saying that it is aboslutely necessary, because there is not sugar enough to supply the demand. He said that corn sugar is taking the place of cane sugar, because cane sugar cannot begin to supply the country. He said that corn sugar or glucose is entirely healthful, made in the most careful manner and is a necessity.

The subject of dairies and dairy products was discussed by H. D. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill., and Professor M. A. Scovell, director of the Kentucky eperiment station.

Mr. Gurler is one of the largest dealers in certified milk in Chicago. He has worked up a large trade which will use no other milk, simply because he has watched after the details in his dairy and the production of it.

Professor Scovell touched upon the subject of modified milk. He has been making eperiments for some time with modified milk, taking the fat from the milk and returning it in whatever proportions physicians prescribe in particular cases. He says that his experiments have been successful and that he believes this line will be worked to a considerable extent throughout the country.

SEVERAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Committees were appointed on food standard, rules and nominations.

The committee on standard is M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan; J. H. Shepherd, South Dakota; E. N. Eaton, Illinois; William Frear, Connecticut; Richard Fisher, Wisconsin; S. F. Ladd, North Dakota; J. O. Le Back, Kentucky; Julius Hortvet, Minnesota, and Herman Harmes, Utah. These are the chemists of the various state mentioned.

The committee on ruling is George K. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; A. H. Jones, Illinois; A. L. Emory, Wisconsin; Thomas Ankeny, Olivia; A. A. Kautmann, North Dakota; H. R. Wright, Iowa, and A. A. McPherson, Idaho.

The committee on nominations is M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; Moroni Heiner, Utah; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan.

COMMISSIONERS ENJOY DAY IN MINNEAPOLIS

The dairy and food commissioners spent the afternoon in Minneapolis as guests of the Commercial Club. The delegates were met by the entertainment committee at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, at 1:30 o'clock and come to Minneapolis over the Como route in chartered cars. They visited the flour mills and were then taken out to Harriet. Returning to the city, the party mounted the tower of the Guaranty Loan building for a birds-eye view of the city and its suburbs. They again boarded the cars for the picturesque Minnehaha. The commissioners were hearty in their praise of Minneapolis beautiful surroundings, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the day. Particular interest was manifested, as usual, in the famous falls.

After returning from the falls the commissioners enjoyed an informal dinner with members of the Commercial Club at their rooms in the Andrus building.

The party, numbering about 100, sat down to dinner about 7 o'clock. Henry Deutsch, in the absence of President A. C. Paul, of the Commercial club, acting as toast master. Mayor J. C. Hayes was also unable to be present, and Mr. Deutsch delivered a brief address of welcome. This was responded to by President Baily, of the dairy and food association.

Prof. H. N. Wiley, of Washington, who achieved such fame by reason of his recent tests in the use of borax; A. H. Jones, of Illinois; Prof. Scovell, Lexington, Ky.; Prof. Alvort, of the United States agricultural and dairy department, and Dairy Commissioner McConnell, of this state, made brief addresses.

One of the features was a responsive poem by Mrs. Frank L. Hubbard, state food commissioner of Illinois. After the dinner the guests enjoyed a couple of hours' social intercourse before leaving for St. Paul. The members of the party were delighted with their entertainment while guests of the city of Minneapolis.

Dayton (formerly Goodfellow's) Great Expansion Sale Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and great Mid-Summer Clearing Silk Sale Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. See ad in Saturday evening and Monday morning Tribune.

STOPPED THE NOISE—Chief of Police Conroy has during the past two or three days been taking active steps toward preserving more quiet and order in drinking halls and saloons in the city. To do this he first has had stopped several pianos, most of them of electrical force, in several of the down town drinking places.

THE ST. PAUL

THE CITY

WHISKY AGED TEN YEARS IN TWENTY MINUTES IS A FRRUD

Experts in Dairy and Food Convention Criticise Present Loose Method of Government Inspection.

Whisky that can be made ten years old in twenty minutes is a fraud.—R. C. Stoll.

Pure whisky was the topic of discussion at the dairy and food commissioners' convention at the state capitol, St. Paul, yesterday morning, and the speakers agreed on two reforms that should be inaugurated at once for the benefit of whisky consumers. All whisky should be required kept in bond under governmental surveillance until properly aged, and should be bottled in bond, so that when it reaches the consumer it would have the government's guarantee of purity.

E. H. Taylor Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., severely arraigned the existing government laws with regard to distilleries as unfair and putting a premium on dishonesty. White the legitimate distiller is holding his whisky in bond and keeping it until it matures and becomes pure and ready for commerce, the bogus manufacturer is flooding the market with adulterated and unaged whisky.

R. C. Stoll, of Lexington, Ky., took practically the same view of the subject. He traced the history of distilling in Kentucky, which began with the settlement of that region. The government supervised the making of whisky, and guaranteed its purity while in was in the barrel, for it watched every step, and did not cease its vigilance until the tax was paid and the whisky released from bond.

But it was easy to adulterate it after it left the bonded warehouse. The only way to guarantee the purity of whisky to the consumer was to have it bottled under government surveillance. This was permissible under the law of 1897, but the distillers needed better facilities for bottling in bond. There should also be a law requiring the branding of every package of imitation whisky, so that the purchaser would know what he was getting.

Twenty-Minute Whisky Is Fraud.

"Whisky that can be made ten years old in twenty minutes is a fraud," declared Mr. Stoll. "We need a law providing that every barrel of imitation whisky must be branded for just what it is and not go under false colors. When you go into a drug store to get whisky on a doctor's prescription you want whisky, and you have a right to expect it. Whisky made from prune juice and spirits, or rock candy and peach juice, or green tea, raw beef and alcohol, may be harmless, but it is not honest when it is sold as whisky without explanation."

E. H. Taylor Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., severely arraigned the existing government laws with regard to distilleries as unfair and putting a premium on dishonesty.

"The bogus whisky makers," he said, "are menacing the public health and poisoning the principles of commerce and building up great monopolies without hindrance. They put into whisky anything from blood to carbolic acid and no questions are asked. Substitute whisky goes into the market as genuine. The bogus whisky is made into eight-year-old whisky in eight minutes and it floods the market, while the legitimate product is held in bond while it matures and becomes pure and ready for commerce. And while the legitimate distiller is keeping faith with the public by holding his whisky until it is right, the bogus manufacturer is flooding the market with adulterated and harmful whisky and getting rich in a hurry and no one tells him to stop."

Dr. T. B. Wagner, superintendent of the Corn Products company, delivered an address on "Corn Products and Their Purity," that was principally a defense of glucose and corn syrup on

the ground that the supply of cane and sorghum syrup produced in the country was inadequate to the demand. He advocated corn as the logical substitute, as it was typically an American product and eminently adapted to advertise American industries.

H. B. Gurler, of Ke Kalb, Ill., read a paper on "Dairy Products," in which he strongly urged reform along the line of greater cleanliness in dairies and cow stables.

Stable Should Be Clean.

"A stable for milk cows should be as clean as a kitchen," he said. "Milk is contaminated by filth quicker than any other food. In the line of enforcement of cleanliness among dairies commissioners have more room for development and work than can be accomplished in a generation. We are consuming more filth in milk than in any other article of food, I thing I might say in all other articles of food put together.

Prof. M. A. Scoville, director of the Kentucky experiment station, told how the dairy station was conducted and gave interesting statistics of results of experiments.

The president announced the following committees:

Rulings—George K. Huntchinson, Pennsylvania; A. H. Jones, Illinois; J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin; Horace Ankeny, Ohio; A. C. Kauffman, North Dakota; H. R. Wright Iowa, and Alexander McPherson, Idaho.

Standards—M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan; J. H. Shepard, South Dakota; E. N. Eaton, Illinois; William Frear, Pennsylvania; A. L. Winton, Connecticut; Richard Fischer, Wisconsin; S. S. Ladd, North Dakota; J. O. La Bach, Kentucky; Julius Hortvet, Minnesota; Herman Harms, Utah.

Nominations—M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; Moront Heiner, Utah; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan.

The forenoon will be devoted to a business session. The most important report will be that of the committee on national food law, and it is expected to bring about much discussion. Most of the food workers, however, are agreed that no arbitrary action shfuld be taken as to antiseptics until the results of the experiments being made by Prof. Wiley are made known. Upon the election and installation of officers the national association will adjourn.

The delegates spent the afternoon in Minneapolis, where they were entertained by the Commercial club of that city. They were conveyed to the Flour City on special trolley cars via the Como-Harriet line. On the way they visited the state agricultural farm and state university. Arriving in Minneapolis they were taken to the flour mills, and also inspected the creamery of the Minneapolis Milk company. Trolley rides to Lake Harriet, Minnehaha Falls and the Soldiers' home occupied the remainder of the afternoon. A dinner at the Commercial club terminated the day's entertainment.

This afternoon the St. Paul Commercial

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the Ohio.

WHISKY AND SIRUP

Discussed Before the Pure Food Convention at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—Whisky and sirup were the subjects discussed by the National Convention of Food and Dairy Commissioners to-day. H. C. Stowell, an attorney, of Lexington, Ky., spoke on the whisky side of the discussion, and Dr. T. B. Wagner, representing a corn production, talked on sirup. Mr. Stowell said that whisky after it was placed in bond was exactly what it was represented to be as to purity, but after the barrel was opened by the retailer, he said, it was not safe to say whether it was pure or not. He said the distillers would like to have the Federal government pass a law requiring the bottling of liquor and pass it through bond in that shape, and by its guarantee establish purity.

Dr. Wagner's talk was on "Corn Products," and it was a defense of glucose, particularly corn sirup. He said that cane and sorghum sirups did not supply one fifth of the demand, and therefore corn sirup was the necessary substitute.

MAKES REPORT ON "POISON SQUAD"

DR. H. W. WILEY,



Who Has Experimented With Adulterated Foods.

Dr. Wiley Tells the Food Commissioners About His Experience With Adulterated Foods.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the United States bureau of chemistry, last evening told the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners, now in session at the state capitol, St. Paul, how he conducted his experiments upon human beings to ascertain the effects of preservatives and coloring matter used in food products upon human beings.

Although the first series of the experiments has been concluded, the vast amount of analytical data, concerning the experiment has not as yet been compiled and tabulated, and Dr. Wiley said the results would probably not be ready to made public until Oct. 1.

However, he did venture some general observations upon preservatives, which he said were based rather upon the work of others than upon the results obtained with his experimental class of fourteen young men.

Should Mark Preserved Goods.

The absolute prohibition of preservatives might be unwise, but all articles containing preservatives or coloring matter should be marked, so that the purchaser and consumer would know what they were getting.

Preservatives, even in small quantities, were deleterious if used for a long period of time, and their use should be confined only to emergencies or exigencies, when their use was absolutely necessary.

The use of food containing chemical preservatives for a short time might not injure a person's health, but the use of chemical preservatives should be permitted only in emergencies.

Dr. Wiley first briefly outlined food experiments in the past, going back to the time of Daniel and the feeding of pulse and water. He held that the burden of proof was upon the advocates of preservatives. He then told of the experiments with his "poison squad."

Alcohol Has Food Value.

The applicants for the experiment made out a statement showing their habits of life and general condition of health. All who used alcohol were rejected, as that has a positive food value. A few who used tobacco in moderate quantities were accepted to make up the fourteen. All agreed to abide by the regulations established for the experiment, and to waive any damages for injurious effects.

Strict account was kept of everything eaten or taken into the body, and of the excretions. At each meal the person's temperature, weight, pulse and other data were taken.

Dr. Wiley said he began with no expectations, but simply to learn facts. The number of persons experimented on was made large enough to allow for personal differences, and furnish a good average result.

Eight chemists were kept busy analysing the food at every meal. Eighteen persons were employed about the kitchen and dining-room and several experts had been kept busy for two or three months tabulating and computing results.

As yet he said it was impossible to announce any conclusions, for all the data had not been tabulated. The results of the experiment would be given to the public.

Attendance Is Large.

The attendance at the opening session of the convention was the largest in the history of the organization. More than 150 delegates were in the hall when President J. W. Bailey of Oregon called the convention to order, and requested Commissioner W. W. P. McConnell of Minnesota to preside.

Governor Van Sant was introduced and made the welcoming address both in behalf of the state and of the city of St. Paul, Mayor R. A. Smith being out of the city.

The governor briefly reviewed the transformation of Minnesota from a wheat raising into a dairy state, whose farmers now received more than $14,000,000 a year from dairy products.

"No argument is needed," said Governor Van Sant, "to show the deleterious effect of impure and aduiterated food, which injures health, impairs digestion and oftentimes shortens life, if it does not kill outright. All this evil in order that a few dishonest men may reap a rich harvest."

For the association a most hearty response to the address of the governor was delivered by A. H. Jones, food commissioner for Illinois.

President Bailey's annual address was brief and was devoted very largely to the subject of a national food law, which appears to be the uppermost thought with the association at this time.

Papers Are Discussed.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: A. H. Jones, Illinois; M. L. Scovell, Kentucky; J. Q. Emory, Wisconsin; Commissioner Sherwood, of South Dakota; and Commissioner Noble, of Connecticut.

Congressman H. C. Adams of Wisconsin spoke on "The National Pure Food Law." All the power of congress over interstate commerce, he said, should be extended to stop the shipment of falsely branded or adulterated foods.

"The great mass of adulterations are harmless so far as the public health is concerned," said Mr. Adams. "But an adulteration without injury to either health or pocket is almost impossible. In the main, men adulterate foods simply to make money, and human greed is so strong that it is often willing to use either poison or sawdust in accomplishing its purpose."

In the discussion that followed Mr. Adams' paper, A. H. Jones, food commissioner for Illinois, told of the troubles existing through interstate shipment of aduiterated foods and said that this could and should be obviated by a national law.

R. M. Allen of Kentucky said the plans for national legislation in the interest of pure food had been handicapped by the fact that the men who were pushing them were seeking offices for themselves and were not actuated by purely selfish motives.

Assistant Food Commissioner Mauck of Ohio supplied the place of Scott Bonham, attorney for the commission of that state, and discussed the inefficiency of most of the state laws. One of the chief difficulties of which he spoke was that the small retail dealers rather than the manufacturers are the ones prosecuted. He favored national food laws.

Louisville Herald July 27/1903

KENTUCKY EXHIBIT.

Covington and Newport Give Liberally.

SUBSCRIBE OVER $3,500.

Secretary Hughes Receives Substantial Encouragement for State's Representation.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTRIBUTORS.

(Special to The Herald.)

Covington, Ky., July 26.—The fact that Covington and Newport are so closely allied to the Queen City in their varied interests, being frequently dubbed "South Cincinnati," h s had no effect on the public spirit of the citizens of either of these two hustlin Kentucky cities when Kentucky ente prises are to the fore and patriotism s ate is appealed to.

Th cretary of he Kentucky E u hibi ociation has just conclude h s' visit to this place and N he interest of the Wor b ment in the State, and to

Distinguished Career of Honored Franklin County Citizen Ends



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Colonel Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr., was born in the last year of the second decade of the nineteenth century and into the third year of the second decade of the twentieth had carried much of the enthusiasm and vigor commonly associated with youth into a serene and dignified old age. Longevity alone is an interesting but not important distinction. It is on the score of practical achievements, many of them broadly and vitally related with the welfare of the State, that the career of Col. Taylor merits all that can be said of him.

Col. Taylor represented the seventh generation of this branch of the Taylor family in America. The heads of the successive generations were: 1—James, who settled on 1,000 acres of land in Virginia in 1668; 2—James, who was a colonel of a regiment of Colonial militia and a member of the Virginia House of Burgeoses, 1702-1714; 3—George, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1748-1758, a colonel of Virginia Colonial militia, father of ten sons, all of whom served as officers during the Revolutionary War, 1776-1783—a record not surpassed by any one family in the history of the country; 4—Richard; 5—Richard, Jr.; 6—John Eastin; 7—Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr. The first James Taylor came from Carlisle, England, in 1668. Among his descendants were President James

COURT AFFIRMS FALLIS VERDICT

Heavy Sentences Given Two Men For Statutory Offenses Sustained.

The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the verdict of the Franklin Circuit Court imposing a fine of $250 and a six months jail sentence on John Fallis of this city, who has been convicted for shooting Policeman Guy Wainscott of this city. Commissioner Turner wrote the opinion.. The Court says: "The verdict was inadequate for the offense."

The ten years' penitentiary sentence imposed on Henry Wingfield by the Whitley Circuit Court for criminal assault was affirmed yesterday by the Court of Appeals. Wingfield was indicted with Clyde Earls in two separate indictments, one charging him with a statutory offense and the other with aiding and abetting Earls to commit the crime.

On a separate trial Wingfield was acquitted of the first charge and sent up for ten years on conviction for the second offense. He asked for a reversal of the judgment on the grounds of former jeopardy. The whole court sat in deciding the case.

In the case of the Castle Craig Coal Company against the Laurel County Board of Supervisors the court fixed the value of 21,259 acres of unimproved land in Laurel county at $127,554.00 for 1919 and $152,200.00 for 1920. The company assessed the land at $63,777.00 for each of the years; the assessor of Laurel county fixed the value at $165,554.00 and the Board of Supervisors of Laurel county raised the assessment to $242,576.00 for 1919 and $244,776.00 for 1920.

The Court ordered new trials for Pat Howard convicted in Floyd county

(Continued on Page Three)

REPARATIONS IN BENZOL PASSED

Germany Has Not Defaulted In Commodity to Italy.

Lex Herald 1/20/23

53RD YEAR.

SHORT ILLNESS PROVES FATAL TO E. H. TAYLOR

Prominent Kentucky Distiller and Stockman Is Victim of Pneumonia at Home in Franklin County

FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD MONDAY MORNING

Fatal Sickness Followed Attack of Influenza Suffered Two Weeks Ago

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., 93 years old, leading Kentucky distiller and stockman, died at his country home, "Thistleton," late today after a brief illness of pneumonia.

lor, Mrs. J. Lampton Price, Mrs. R. W. Kline, Kenner Taylor, Mrs. Margaret J. Taylor, Edmund Watson Taylor and Mrs. Saffell.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at "Thistleton" at 10:30 o'clock, with the Right Rev. Lewis Burton, of Lexington, officiating.

Colonel Taylor was born at Columbus, Ky., February 12, 1830, the son of John Eastin and Rebecca Edrington Taylor. He was liberally educated both at home and at some of the best schools of his day. On leaving school Colonel Taylor entered the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort. At the age of twenty he opened the books of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, at Paducah, and also the books of branches at Harrodsburg and Versailles, becoming cashier of the Versailles branch. Soon thereafter he founded the private bank of Taylor, Turner and Company, at Lexington.

Operated Old Pepper

While Colonel Taylor was well known as a banker during the early years of his life, his real work was accomplished as a distiller. In the early sixties he organized the firm of Gaines, Berry and Company, distillers, and in 1868 organized the firm of W. A. Gaines and Company, and built the Old Crow and Hermitage distilleries at Frankfort. He later rebuilt and operated the Oscar Pepper distillery and the O. F. C. distillery.

In 1886 Colonel Taylor dissociated himself from his other distillery interests and organized the firm of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and Sons, confining his operations exclusively to the Old Taylor plant. Experts who have visited the distilleries of this country pronounce the Old Taylor plant the finest in the world.

Born in the early part of the nineteenth century Colonel Taylor carried much of the enthusiasm and vigor, commonly associated with youth into the early part of the twentieth century. Even after passing his ninety-second birthday he always kept up with business affairs and regularly went to his office.

Former Mayor of Frankfort

Besides being head of the distilling firm which bears his name, Colonel Taylor owned and managed the large farm in Woodford county known as Hereford Farms. Several years ago he established the Hereford breed of cattle on his Blue Grass farm and gradually built up the most celebrated Hereford herd in this country. His cattle have won prizes in all the cattle shows of his country.

Many public honors and responsibilities have been accorded Colonel Taylor. For 17 years he served as mayor of Frankfort. On August 3, 1891, he was elected representative from Franklin county and also served as state senator from this district.

A unique honor was conferred upon Colonel Taylor in April, 1917, when he entertained the American Association of Collegiate Registrars at his country home. More than fifty representatives of leading American colleges signed a "diploma" and presented it to Colonel Taylor, conferring upon him the degree of master of hospitality. Colonel Taylor was known throughout the state and in many parts of the nation as a great entertainer. He served for years at the head of all entertainment committees having charge of public celebrations, such as inauguration days, and his home and Hereford Farms always have been show places of the Blue Grass.

On December 21, 1852, Colonel Taylor married Miss Frances Miller Johnson. She died October 11, 1898. Eight children were born to this union. They were Jacob Swigert Taylor, Mary Belle, who married Dr. J. Lampton Price; Rebecca, who married Richard W. Kline; Eugenia, who died in infancy; Kenner; Margaret Johnson, who married Philip Fall Taylor; Edmund Watson and Frances Allen, who married James M. Saffell.

Large Contributor to Charity

Colonel Taylor always dressed in the height of fashion and his well-tailored figure was a familiar sight in Frankfort. It was said that his personal wardrobe contained dozens of suits of clothes and tailors of New York and Chicago were honored when they received orders for clothing. With all his variety of clothes Colonel Taylor always showed a quiet elegance in dress and it was this elegance and distinction that made him a conspicuous personage wherever he appeared.

Colonel Taylor was a large contributor to all charitable and civic enterprises and his entertainments for his friends and visiting notables always were lavish. He accumulated considerable fortune in the distilling business and traveled in this country and abroad. Liquor which bore his name was famous both in England and Scotland, as well as throughout this country.

Colonel Taylor was a member of the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky State Historical Society, Lexington Country Club, Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association, American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, International Livestock Exposition Association, Hereford

Lexington Jany 20 '23

LEADER—JANUARY

PNEUMONIA IS FATAL TO COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, 93

Banker, Distiller And Cattle Breeder Had Notable Career — Established Bank Here When A Young Man; Was Of Zachary Taylor Stock.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 20.—Colonel E. H. Taylor, head of the distilling firm of E. H. Taylor, Jr., Sons & Company, and owner of Hereford Farms, Woodford county, died at his home, "Thistleton," a mile from Frankfort.

Two weeks ago he was stricken with influenza. Pneumonia developed and, altho he showed remarkable recuperative powers, his heart yielded to the strain and hope of his recovery was given up Friday.

Colonel Taylor would have been 93 years old Feb. 12. He was a native of Columbus, Ky., the son of John Eastin and Rebecca Edrington Taylor. Colonel Taylor married Miss Frances Miller Johnson Dec. 31, 1852. She died Oct. 11, 1898. Eight children, seven of whom are still living, and were at their father's bedside when he passed away, were born to this marriage: Jacob Swiger Taylor; Mary Belle, wife of J. Lampton Price; Rebecca, widow of Richard W. Kline; Eugenia, who died an infant; Kenner Taylor, Margaret Johnson, widow of Philip Fall Taylor; Edmund Watson Taylor, and Frances Allen, widow of John M. Saffell.

Founded Bank Here

After leaving school Colonel Taylor entered the banking business in the branch Bank of Kentucky, Frankfort. At the age of 20 he opened the books of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, Paducah, and later of branches at Harrodsburg and Versailles, becoming cashier of the latter, but he soon engaged in business for himself, founding the private bank of Taylor, Turner & Company, Lexington.

His early banking experience gave Colonel Taylor his comprehension of finance, which enabled him to develop on a large scale the business his skill was destined to erect; but it is in connection with the whisky and livestock industries that his name is best known.

Colonel Taylor's business enterprises did not lift him out of touch with local affairs. No Frankfort enterprise in sixty years lacked his enthusiastic interest for accomplishment. Two years ago he underwent an abdominal operation. The surgeon said he was unwilling to assume the risk, because of Colonel Taylor's age, and Colonel Taylor responded that he would assume the risk. He recovered and never lost contact with the details of the business, in which his sons, J. Swigert, Kenner and Edmund W. Taylor were associated with him.

The last public enterprise in which Colonel Taylor was interested was the building of a new hotel on the site of the old Capital hotel, destroyed by fire in 1917.

Won State Capitol Fight

To him more than to any one else credit is given for retaining the State capitol in Frankfort, when Louisville and Lexington were aligned against each other. Colonel Taylor had served Frankfort as mayor seventeen years, and he was sent to the lower House of the General Assembly from Franklin county at the session of 1892. He was promoted to senator from this district and he carried on a victorious fight for his home city in the capitol contest.

"Master of hospitality" was a degree he earned, and it was conferred upon him in April, 1917, when he entertained the American Association of Collegiate Registrars. As an expression of their appreciation, after adjournment, they sent him a handsomely engrossed "diploma," bearing the degree "M. H.," a testimonial Colonel Taylor cherished and was fond of exhibiting.

Colonel Taylor's great grand father and nine great uncles were revolutionary officers and his forbears were of the families of General Zachary Taylor, President James Madison, John Taylor, of Carolina, and Edmund Pendleton, jurist. He was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and the Kentucky State Historical Society. His wide activities were shown by his membership in the Pendennis Club, Louisville, Benevolent Protective Orders of Elks, the Wilson Club, Louisville; The Lexington Country Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Saddle and Sirloin Club; Chicago, Kentucky Thorobred Horse Breeders' Association; American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; International Live Stock Exposition Association, and Hereford Herd Book Society of Hereford, England.

STATE REDUCES ITS BIG DEBT

When the State of Kentucky "started to work yesterday morning" it owed but $1,567,045.41 for it had $5,317,944.19 in the State Treasury to offset an outstanding indebtedness of $6,884,989.60. If the total amount in the treasury could be used to liquidate the outstanding indebtedness the State's debt would be reduced to $1,567,045.41.

State Inspector and Examiner Henry E. James yesterday turned into the State Treasury $1,131.95 collected from delinquent officials of Pulaski and Laurel counties and filed reports covering the investigatioins with Governor Morrow.

COLONEL TAYLOR DEAD

(Continued from page 1)

Col. Edmund Haynes Taylor, Jr., so named to distinguish him from his uncle, a prominent Kentucky banker, was born at Columbus, Kentucky, February 12, 1820, a son of John Eustin and Rebecca (Edrington) Taylor. He was liberally educated both at home and in some of the best schools of the day. He attended Boyer's French School at Canti street, in New Orleans. He had always recognized a great debt to the school and the personal discipline of B. B. Sayre, one of the most famous of Kentucky's earliest educators at Frankfort. In the Sayre School here, some of his classmates were United States Senator George Graham Vest, of Missouri; John M. Harlan, who became a justice of the United States Supreme Court and S. I. M. Major.

On December 21, 1852, Col. Taylor married Miss Frances Millet Johnson. She was born September 10, 1832 and died October 11, 1898 in the forty-seventh year of their marriage. Eight children were born to their union. The first of these is Jacob Swigert Taylor. The second, Mary Belle, born September 20, 1855, became the wife of Dr. J. Lampton Price; Rebecca, born September 2, 1857 was married to Richard W. Kline; Eugenia died in infancy; Kenner, born here, November 15, 1863, married Juliet Rankin Johnson, daughter of W. S. Johnson, of Henderson, and has two daughters Elizabeth Rankin, born November 18, 1895 and Frances Johnson, born September 29, 1866, is the widow of Philip Fall Taylor; Edmund Watson, born here, December 10, 1868, is unmarried; and Frances Allen, the youngest, born March 26, 1872, was first married to Phythian Saffell, her second husband being James M. Saffell.

On leaving school Col. Taylor entered the Branch Bank of Kentucky under his uncle, Edmund H. Taylor, then cashier. At the age of twenty he opened the books of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky at Paducah and also the books of its branches at Harrodsburg and Versailles, becoming cashier of the Versailles branch. Soon thereafter he founded the private banking house of Taylor, Turner and Company, which was later succeeded by Taylor, Shelby and Company, at Lexington.

The big work of his life, however, was accomplished as a distiller. In the early sixties he organized the firm of Gaines, Berry and Company, distillers and in 1868 organized the firm of W. A. Gaines and Company and built the Old Crow and the Hermitage distilleries at Frankfort In 1874 he rebuilt and operated the Oscar Pepper Distillery, near Frankfort, in conjunction with his ward, James E. Pepper, a son of Oscar Pepper. He had built in 1869 the O. F. C Distillery near Frankfort and subsequently organized the E H. Taylor Company and built the Carlisle Distillery.

While associated with these distillery enterprises, Col. Taylor made an ultra-fine whiskey on the site of the famous old Taylor plant, and it was the product of this plant that brought the Taylor whiskey a world wide reputation. In 1886 Col. Taylor disassociated himself from all his other distillery interests and organized the Old Taylor Distillery Company, which he led "Constructive Work with Herefords," setting forth the distinctive elements in the success of Col Taylor as a breeder of pedigreed livestock. For its value as illustrating an example in Kentucky's industrial life as well as presenting the tribute it carries to Col. Taylor himself, the article in the Breeder's Gazette is quoted:

"A man who by virtue of his achievements is entitled to be classed among the thinking, practical, successful, constructive breeders of his time is that distinguished Kentuckian, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. the owner of Hereford Farms His work in the Hereford world with his cattle, designated as 'Woodfords' justifies this characterization All his life a student and one identified with the breeding of thoroughbreds and an extensive feeder of cattle for the shambles, it was not difficult for him to apply his experience and knowledge to good purpose in the selection and breeding of Herefords. As the history of Hereford breeding goes, Col. Taylor is comparatively new in the ranks. His record of achievement is all the more remarkable because of that fact. It tends to emphasize what he has accomplished in a comparatively short time. To begin with Col. Taylor, while remarkably successful in the business world, was little known to the pedigree cattle fraternity until about the time that he had successfully negotiated the purchase from W. H. Curtice of the promising bull 'Beau Perfection 24th' for $12,400, the then high price for a bull of the breed. This bull was a son of old Perfection, an international champion that sold for $9,000. Beau Perfection 24th was by the Champion Dale and his dam was Belle Donald II. 4th by a double Beau Donald. He was afterwards renamed Woodford, in honor of the county in which he was to be used at Hereford Farms.

"Col. Taylor did not stop here. He drew from leading herds of America and England females that were up-to-date types of the breed. The merit and quality of these females were inherited from a line of ancestry of proved worth, as recognized by every observer of the progress of the breed in this country and England. With the acquisition of females of this class, the real work—the work that earned for this man a place among the greatest breeders of his time, the work which is one of the most valuable contributions to history in the making—began at Herford Farms. To that work this article is dedicated as a well earned tribute to a man who has liberally devoted his wealth and talents to the furtherance of a cause near to his heart and to the breeder and beginner, who appreciates that a study of the facts entering into a worthy success is time profitably spent, and a great aid to everyone who is ambitious to achieve both success and distinction as a producer of good livestock.

"Hereford Farms, near Frankfort, Kentucky, are ideal for stock breeding. A soil underlaid with limestone, the richest of bluegrass and pure, clear water are invaluable aids to the moulding of ideal animal form. Col. Taylor enjoys these aids. He owns one of the largest and most beautiful tracts in the famous bluegrass region of his state. He is singularly aided by nature and by a class of building stock that possess qualities inherited from ancestry of exceptional producing worth.

"Woodford was the type of bull that is essential if good results are to be expected. He was not a large bull; he was short of leg, smoothly and evenly balanced, displaying unusual masculinity in a head that was short, wide and impressive. He was of the mellow fleshed, early maturing kind. He disclosed few defects. A critical judge upon studying the bull would really contend that he should prove to be unusually pre-potent, and that when mated to matrons of real merit should make a remarkable record as a sire. This he did to a remarkable degree, and, notwithstanding that his career was cut short as a result of his death by fire, he lived long enough and sired a sufficient number to give him a certain permanent place among the greatest sires known to the Hereford breed. He was a show bull of distinction. His record as a sire reveals how accurately he passed on his show yard qualities to his sons and daughters."

fifty-eight college and university men subscribed with their signatures a diploma certifying to his hospitality which it is said was not exceeded in the history of the world.

other interests are manifest in his having membership in the following clubs: Pendennis Club of Louisville; Filson Club, of Louisville; Kentucky State Historical Society, Lincoln Farm Association, Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolutionary, Society of Colonial Wars, Lexington Country Club and Lexington Club, Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Cattle Association, Life Member of the International Live Stock Exposition Association, Life Member of the Hereford Herds Book Society, of Hereford, England, Chicago Athletic Association of Chicago, Saddle and Sirloin Clubs of Chicago, Frankfort Lodge of Elks No. 5300.

VACANT PLACE IN LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

PURE FOOD BILL TO PASS SENATE.

Heyburn Measure with Various Amendments Will Be Put Through Today.

WHISKY LOBBY FIGHTS IT

Author of Proposed Law Demolishes Attacks by Hemenway and Other Critics.

(Continued from first page.)

Heyburn bill, as it will pass the senate, does not give the bureau of chemistry or the secretary of agriculture or any other government officer the right to determine whether given food products are pure or impure.

According to section 4 the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture is intrusted with the duty of examining specimens of foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, which are to be collected under uniform regulations formulated by the secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture, and secretary of commerce and labor. The bureau of chemistry initiates no examinations of its own under this law, and the results of its findings when submitted to the secretary of agriculture are neither more nor less than evidence.

After an examination is made, if Dr. Wiley's bureau should find that certain preservatives are used in excess, or whisky has been flavored, as most of them are, with poisonous substances, or that an article has been misbranded, as most patent medicines are today, the secretary of agriculture is required to give notice of the facts to the manufacturers or sellers who may be interested. At the same time public notice would be made to all other persons, corporations, or communities who might be interested in the act. Thereupon a public hearing is held by the secretary of agriculture, at which evidence may be introduced to sustain or disprove the findings of the bureau of chemistry. Apparently the rights of the manufacturer are guarded in this section to the last degree, and he has ample opportunity before a single proceeding is taken against his product to establish either its purity or the fact that any impurity does not render it injurious.

How Proposed Law Would Work.

If after a chemical analysis by the bureau, of which Dr. Wiley at present is the head, and the hearing at which manufacturers are permitted to present their side of the case, the secretary of agriculture still believes any of the provisions of the act have been violated, he does not even then have ministerial power to bar the product. He must submit the evidence to the proper United States district attorney with a copy of the results of the analysis or an examination duly authenticated under oath. Thereupon the district attorney is required to present satisfactory evidence of such violation before the proper courts of the United States for the recovery of fines and the enforcement of penalties as provided in the proposed law.

If anything this is a weakness and not injustice, so far as the Heyburn bill is concerned. It seems likely that the manufacturer can vary his product by a slight degree and thus possibly escape anything except punishment for a first offense.

That is to say, a preparation of catsup might contain 1 per cent of benzoic acid, in reason to believe the pood law is not half strong enough and will have to be amended just as the interstate commerce law has had to be patched up time to time, and so defective that even now is attempting the great work applying a complete remedy.

There was a good deal of praise here today that a new senator, coming from such an agricultural state as Indiana, could put himself on record on his first appearance as being opposed to that section of the pure food law which seeks to protect the public against outrageous falsifications and misleading claims for curative properties which can be found on the labels of all or every prominent patent medicine on the shelves of retail druggists.

No Snap Judgment Taken.

In this case, as in regard to food products, the proposed law takes snap judgments whatsoever. No man can be convicted for misbranding a patent medicine by mere say so of a government official. He would have the same right to inquiry by the secretary of agriculture and the fact of his labels would have to be proved in a federal court before he could be fined a dollar.

A patent medicine under the Heyburn bill is declared to be misbranded "if the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement regarding ingredients or substances contained therein which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the country, state, or place therein which it is manufactured or produced, or if the contents of the original package shall have been removed in whole or part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package."

The proprietor of a patent medicine who says his concoction is a positive cure for consumption naturally would be subject to prosecution if he failed to cure every case. But he could safely say that medicine was likely to cure consumption cured the most cases, or was a good tonic for consumptives. Even extravagant claims for a patent medicine such as those which are printed on labels would subject the offenders to prosecution only when the facts had been properly established in a federal court that the label was misleading. Neither Dr. Wiley nor any other government official could stop the sale of any drug or medicine, and the best they could do would be to furnish evidence for prosecution.

The pure food bill confers no such powers upon government officials as the revenue officers now have, nor does it approach in its arbitrary character the power granted bank examiners or custom house officers. It provides the machinery for the prosecution of dishonest manufacturers and sellers, and does absolutely nothing more.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS AND MINERS AGREED, SYS REPORT.

Pittsburg Gets Rumors Hard Coal Disputants Have Settle Differences—Bituminous Men May Fight Alone.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There was a rumor tonight that the operators of the anthracite coal mines here effected a settlement with the union miners and that there will be no strike among the anthracite men. This would leave the bituminous miners to fight their battles alone. No confirmation of the rumors or additional information was obtainable here.

Delegates Discuss Wage Schedule.

New York, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The wages schedule to be submitted to the anthracite operators took up the time of the subcommittee of seven appointed to draft the demands of the miners at the Ashland house today. Mitchell spent little time with the committee, and was in and out a good part of the day.

Illinois Miners Steadfast.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There is every indication that the seventeenth annual convention of the United Mineworkers of Illinois, which opened here today, will indorse the action of the national convention in its decision not to accept an agreement that does not carry an advance in wages.

The report of the tellers who have canvassed the vote for state officers was given to the convention. President Herman C. Perry and Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Ryan

OFFICIAL RY. GUIDE OF CHICAGO

PURE WHISKEY

The term PURE WHISKEY is properly understood by the public to mean a whiskey which is free from impurities

"The word 'Pure' means wholesome or ordinarily pure, as used in Act 1874, requiring water companies to furnish pure water."

—Commonwealth v. Towanda Waterworks, 15 Atl., 440

IMPURE WHISKEY is a whiskey containing a large amount of impurities

"There are volatile principles naturally existing in the grains which accompany the liquor in all its changes and give their characteristic flavor to the resulting spirit. These can scarcely be considered as impurities, but there are others produced during the process of fermentation which seriously serve to contaminate the product. Among these is Fusel Oil * * * from which it is very desirable that the spirit should be freed as soon as possible."

—United States Dispensatory

"The term 'Fusel Oil' means a collection of these higher alcohols which are produced in the fermentation of the mash. These alcohols, however, pass over with the water in the still. Some of them have higher boiling points, but they are carried over mechanically, so that they all appear in greater or less quantities in the product. Now, in order that this product be good for consumption, it is necessary that this Fusel Oil be removed."

—Statement of Dr. H. W. Wiley before the Pure-food Congress

"When whiskey is bottled in bond there is no guarantee in the Government's stamp that it is wholesome. It may be, as Mr. Hough says, a very unwholesome article.

"The Government does not guarantee the purity."

—Statement of Dr. H. W. Wiley before Senate Committee on Manufactures

Bottled in Bond Whiskeys Most Impure

As shown by recent prosecutions under pure-food laws of Minnesota

"'Bottled in Bond' is the alluring and reassuring labels on bottles of whiskey which are being sold to retail dealers in the Twin Cities, and by them dispensed to patrons. Analysis by the chemists employed by the Dairy and Food Department of the State shows that in many instances the whiskey contains enough Fusel Oil to kill a guinea pig."

—St. Paul Dispatch, Thursday, January 5, 1905

"In two or three samples of Bottled in Bond Whiskey I did find in the neighborhood of 0.50 per cent. of Fusel Oil. These results were a great surprise to me, and on repeating the analysis I was unable to lessen the results materially."

—Statement of Julius Hortvet, Chemist of Dairy and Food Department of Minnesota

"It is quite natural that any distiller, finding himself with a lot of poor goods on hand, should seek some way to get rid of what he cannot sell to his regular wholesale customers, so he bottles it in bond, and depends on the little green stamp to help him work it off on an unsuspecting public."

—De Bar's Circular

Rectification Alone Produces Pure Whiskey

"The manufacturer of whiskey or any other alcoholic liquors rarely

stay has resulted in over $1,000 being added to the fund which this organization is raising for Kentucky's representation at the Worlds' Fair in St. Louis next year, bringing the subscription list of Covington firms and corporations to over 2,500, and that of Newport concerns close on to $1,000. All of the banks in Covington subscribed on the basis of one-tenth of one per cent. of their capital, making a total for the financial institutions alone of $1,450. The three breweries of Covington made contributions aggregating $275, while manufacturers, individuals, etc., bring the total up to the amount named.

George Wiedeman Heads List.

In Newport the corporation list is headed by the George Wiedemann Brewing Company, which made the very liberal donation of $400. The officers of both the Newport banks will, at the next meeting of their boards, recommend subscriptions on the basis of one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their capital. The Higgins Manufacturing Company subscribed $50, and will probably donate all the wire screens necessary for the Kentucky building, which will bring their subscription up to about $400. Col. A. L. Andrews and his brother, J. A. Andrews, will make handsome private subscriptions, while other prominent citizens of Newport will follow suit. Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, gave individually $25, and John B. Hearne and J. M. Kennedy, both Presidents of big Cincinnati banks, who live on this side of the river, have promised to do their share toward the laudable enterprise. The First National Bank of Ludlow, of which the President, R. H. Flemming, is the State Senator from this district, will make a subscription, as will also the Latonia Bank, located in this city. Since the movement has been given such a good start here, it is reasonable to expect several hundred dollars in small subscriptions from the merchants and those manufacturers who have not contributed both in this city and Newport. There is hardly any doubt but what the combined subscription list of Kenton and Campbell counties will foot up in the end $5,000. The subscriptions taken back to Louisville by the Secretary of the Association are as follows:

KENTON COUNTY.

Farmers' and Traders' National Bank, Covington	$500
German National Bank, Covington	350
Business Men's Club, including John C. Droege, $250; E. J. Hickey, $50, and twenty members, $10 each, Covington	500
First National Bank, Covington	300
Citizens' National Bank, Covington	200
Covington Trust and Savings Company, Covington	100
Bavarian Brewing Company, Covington	125
The New Kentucky Brewery, Covington	125
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Company, Covington	50
Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Covington	25
Richard P. Ernst, Covington	25
Covington Brewing Company, Covington	25
Joseph Hartke & Son, Covington	5
Louis Marx & Bro., Covington	5
Ohio Scroll and Lumber Company, Covington	5

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

The George Wiedemann Brewing Company, Newport	$400
The Higgins Manufacturing Company, Newport	50
Joseph Dieterman, Newport	5
Marion M. Allen, Newport	5

THE HEPBURN BILL ANALYZED.

It will be remembered by our readers that during last session of congress a bill was introduced by Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, which sought to prevent the inportation of original packages containing intoxicating liquors into local option States or districts. The bill passed the House but was killed in commitee in the Senate by the efforts of the liquor interest. As the bill will doubtless come up again in next congress it would be well to keep a close watch on the movements of its supporters, who so slyly stole a march on the liquor interest as to carry it through the House practically before its opponents were aware of it. We have ceaseless and vigilant foes who like Pinkertons "never sleep".

The following analysis of the purpose of the bill by Mr. Robert Crain in behalf of the Brewers forms the close of his argument before the Senate Committee on interstate commerce on Feb. 13th last:

Let me see if I can make it plainer. The Supreme Court has said that the several States of the Union have the absolute right to regulate the liquor traffic within their own borders. The Supreme Court has also said that if Congress kept its mouth closed the several States could not interfere with goods shipped across their borders from outside territory; but the Chief Justice said in the Bowman case that if Congress did open its mouth, then the position would be different. That being the case, Congress passed the Wilson bill, and then it was said that right to take hold of these goods when they got within the State borders was supreme; but now the idea is that the State has supremacy before the goods reach the borders.

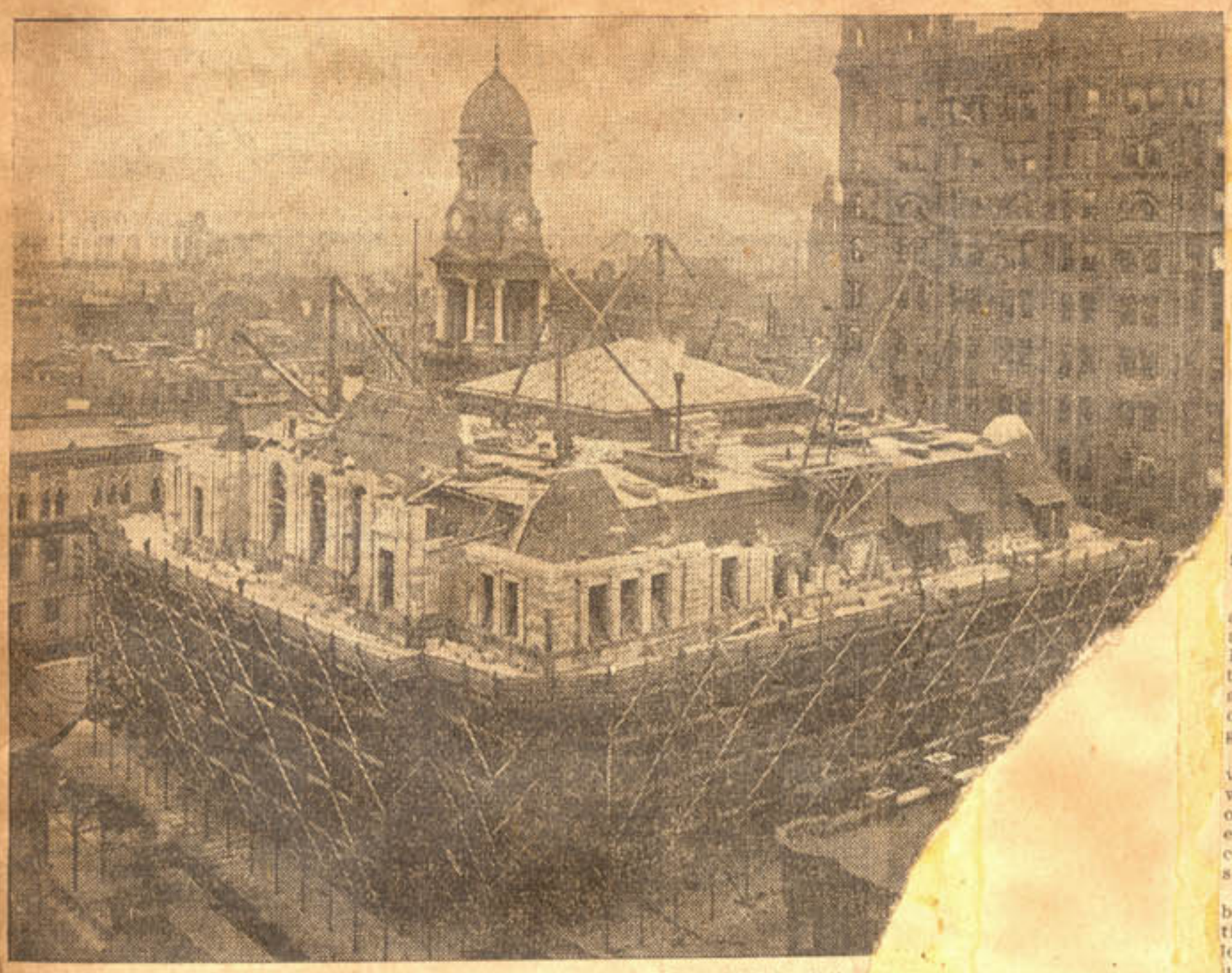
The control of interstate commerce was placed in Congress to prevent conflict and effect equality and uniformity, This bill at once destroys this. Rights guarranteed to a citizen of the United States and recognized by one State are denied by another. Interstate commerce in liquor is lawful under certain restrictions or to a certain extent in one State and under different restrictions and to a different extent in another State. That uniformity and equality which the law of the land guarantee is destroyed, and those rights, privileges, and immunities as to personal liberty and property guaranteed to the citizen of the United State by the Constitution are at the mercy of the State.

If Congress can delegate to a State this power to regulate commerce by prohibiting it, of what use is the provision of the Federal Constitution as to interstate commerce? Does not Congress override the Constitution? Does not such action amount to a practical nullification of this provision of the Constitution, or at least an abdication of power under it?

The bill is also probably unconstitutional as an attempt on the part of Congress to legislate for the States. The Iowa law, for example, under the decision of the Supreme Court, does not permit the seizure of liquor before delivery, although in terms the law authorizes it. Pass this bill and this now invalid provision of the Iowa law becomes effective.

The Wilson bill declares that the original package, as soon as it is delivered within the State, shall fall within the category of domestic articles of a similar nature. This is entirely reasonable. It interferes in no wise with interstate commerce or interstate contractual rights. It delegates no power of interstate interference to the State. It is not [illegible]tive of my inequality or want of uniformity. But to say [illegible] package can not be delivered across the the State line is [illegible]ely different proposition; the rights of resident or non-re[illegible] shipper or consignee, of different States, of tran[illegible]on agencies, all are affected. Even the United States mail bags could not carry liquor into the States. The police power of the state by this act is extended far beyond the State and far beyond its legitimate scope, and does not stop until it saps the very roots of commerce.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE IMPROVEMENT BEING MADE IN THE FEDERAL BUILDING BY THE ADDITION OF ANOTHER STORY.



The occupants of two or three office buildings in the immediate vicinity of the except those directly interested that know how far the work has progressed on that surrounds it, from the sidewalk to the roof, hides from passers what is going and will probably remain until most of the new one, that is to top the addition the picture, is not to be changed.

—Photographed by The Journal Staff Photographer from



J. Q. EMERY.
State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

PLAY TIME BEGINS

Food Commissioners Finish Their Set Program and Come to Minneapolis.

To-morrow They Will Transact the Annual Business of the Association.

last program session of the state commissioners' convention at St. as held this morning. It was of ellaneous character and the attend- was lighter than usual.

e visiting commissioners spent the rnoon in Minneapolis and will dine evening at the Commercial club. Spe- trolley cars at the Ryan hotel took arty by the Como line, visiting the university, the Pillsbury A mill, Harriet, Minnehaha Falls and view- he city from the roof of the Guaranty ing. To-morrow afternoon they will Fort Snelling and White Bear, with r at the St. Paul Commercial club evening, and Saturday will be spent netonka.

orrow morning will be a very im- session. The nominating com- vill report its list of officers for and the talk is that Minnesota honored by the presidency, W. McConnell being a favorite for the Resolutions will be adopted and all-important national food law will be reported by the committee that has been working on it. St. Louis has invited the association to meet in the exposition city next year and the invitation will doubtless be accepted.

To-day's proceedings began with an address on "Corn Products and Their Purity," by Dr. F. B. Wagner. He defended the use of glucose and corn syrup, on the ground that the supply of cane syrup cannot fill the demand.

H. B. Gurler of De Kalk, Ill., a leading dairyman who furnishes "certified milk" to his patrons, spoke on the importance of pure milk supply and sanitary methods in caring for milk, especially for the use of infants. He described the methods used on his farm.

M. A. Scovell of the Kentucky experiment farm followed with a description of their dairy methods

Purity in Kentucky Dew.

R. C. Stoll of Lexington, Ky., spoke on "The Purity of Distilled Products." He eulogized the product of Kentucky distilleries for its purity and reviewed its history from the days of the pioneers. He described the close supervision the government exercises, weighing the grain used and tracing it thru all the processes finalyq weighing and sealing the product and keeping watch of it in bonded warehouses, so that the customer is assured of the purity and age of every barrel. It is after it goes to the wholesaler and retailer that opportunity comes for adulteration.

Since 1897 distillers have been able to bottle hwisky in bond when it is more than four years old. This bottled whisky can also be guaranteed to be pure. What the distillers want is regulation that will prohibit dealers from adding chemicals to the pure goods to "ripen" it artificially. Imitation whisky should be so branded. Whisky made of prune juice and spirit, rock candy syrup and peach juice, adulterated with green tea or raw beef should be so labeled. The whisky interest is the greatest source of revenue the government has, bringing four to five times the original cost of the product. Therefore the government should employ every means to protect the public and the manufacturer.

Mr. Stoll closed his address with an eloquent eulogy of Kentucky and of Minnesota hospitality, which brought down the house.

E. H. Taylor of Frankfort, Ky., discussed the same subject. He criticized the statute authorizing rectifiers as giving every facility for adulteration of the pure product. He declared that the rectifiers, by their persistent advertising, sold great quantities of spurious whisky, and made the "bottling in bond" act ineffective.

President Bailey appointed the following committees at the close of the morning session:

Standards—M. A. Scovill, Kentucky; R. E. Doolittle, Michigan; J. H. Shepherd, South Dakota; E. N. Eaton, Illinois; Mr. Frear, Pennsylvania; A. L.W inton, Connecticut; Richard Fischer, Wisconsin; S. S. Ladd, North Dakota; J. O. La Bach, Kentucky; Julius Hortoet, Minnesota; Herman Harms, Utah.

Nominations—M. A. Scovell, Kentucky; Moroni Heiner, Utah, and R. A. Doolittle, Michigan.

Rulings—George K. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; A. H. Jones, Illinois; J. E. Emery, Wisconsin; Horace Ankeny, Ohio; A. A. Kaufmann, North Dakota; H. R. Wright, Iowa; Alex McPherson, Idaho.

OPINIONS AT VARIANCE

Preservatives and Coloring Matter Discussed Pro and Con.

Manufacturers occupied most of the afternoon session yesterday, but there was one strong paper on the antipreservative side of the food question, by Professor J. H. Shepard, chemist of the South Dakota agricultural college. He declared that both antiseptics and coloring matter in food products should be absolutely forbidden, as they were used to conceal decay and make that appear fresh which was not fresh. He had figured out that in eating three meals a day, with a menu composed of artificially preserved foods, a man would take forty doses of preservatives and poisons.

The manufacturers present upheld the use of preservatives. R. J. Evans of the Heinz company, Pittsburg, said that it was necessary to use preservatives in tomato products, and in all goods put up in glass. The law should prohibit the use of preservatives in tinned goods, and should require the tin plate to be thick enough so that the acids in the fruit could not eat thru it. C. E. Ladd of North Dakota said he had found poisonous chemicals in canned fruits, which statement some of the manufacturers disputed.

C. Grosvenor of Michigan said he feared dissensions between manufacturers and commissioners would cease, and that all interests would get together. R. A. Badger of Chicago said it was necessary to use preservatices in glass. Housewives avoided it by keeping their fruit in dark, cool places, while in the stores canned goods have to be displayed on the shelves.

Charles E. Redd, in a paper on "Preservation of Canned Meats," declared that it was unnecessary to use any preservative or coloring matter. Under the rigid government inspection none but fresh meat can be used, and it does not need a preservative.

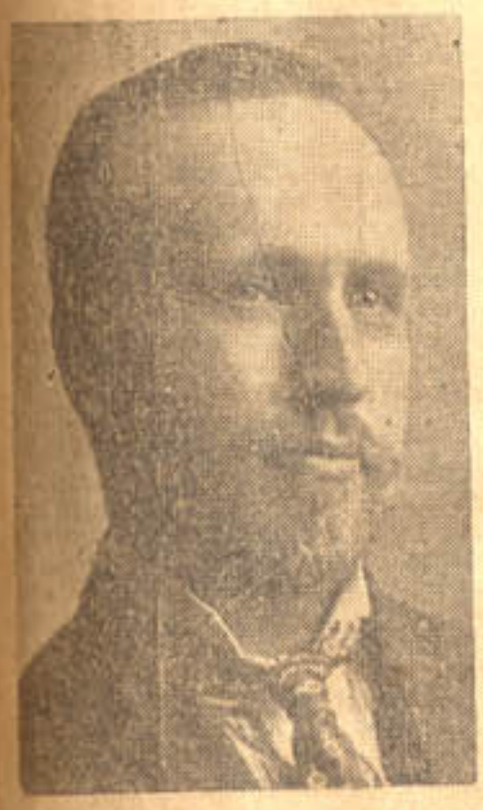
The twin city manufacturers and jobbers sent a communication to the convention, thanking the delegates for the privilege of meeting with them, and urging a uniform label law. The resolution also urged that the use of benzoic acid be permitted, but that it should be stated on the label.

PROFESSOR WILEY TELLS OF EXPERIMENTS ON HIS "POI

Fourteen Young Men in Washington Are Fed On Food Products Containing Preservatives in Order to See Have On Them—Prof. Wiley Reads Paper Before National Convention of Food Commissione



STATE FOOD COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION IN THE SENATE CHAMBER



E. F. LADD, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, N. D.
First commissioner of North Dakota and professor of chemistry in North Dakota agricultural college. He discussed Prof. Wiley's paper last night.



DR. RICHARD FISCHER, MADISON, WIS.
Chemist Wisconsin dairy and food commission. He will discuss the paper on Flavoring extracts to-day.



B. D. WHITE, ST. PAUL.
Dairy expert Minnesota dairy and food commission. He will discuss Gov. Hoard's paper to-day.



W. D. HOARD, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.
Former governor of Wisconsin, and an authority on dairying. He will make an address to-day on "Dairy Products."

ON THE PROGRAM OF THE PURE FOOD CONVENTION.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the United States agricultural department, who has been conducting an experimental table in Washington, in which fourteen young men were fed on foods adulterated and preserved with borax and boracic acid, gave a review of his work last night before the national pure food convention at the capitol. Prof. Wiley's lecture was entitled, "The Effects of Antiseptics on the Human Body," and was illustrated by stereopticon views showing the "poison squad," the laboratory, the dining room and kitchen of the home of the squad, where the experiments were conducted.

Prof. Wiley stated in opening that he was not prepared to give any specific data of his experiments and probably would not be before Oct. 1, because of the large amount of work attendant upon the compiling of the tables secured by the observations. In regard to the use of borax, he said:

"The use of preservatives undoubtedly diminishes the weight, and the body will not recover its weight for some time after the experiment has been discontinued.

Diminishes Nitrogen.

"We found in one case that the use of borax tends to diminish the volume of nitrogen in the body. At the beginning of the experiment 63 per cent of the nitrogen was recovered, but as the doses of borax were increased daily the percentage of the recovered nitrogen grew till it finally reached 100 per cent, showing that no nitrogen whatever was taken up by the body. This was simply one case out of fourteen, and therefore cannot be used as a conclusion."

Continuing, Dr. Wiley said:

"My purpose in the present address is to outline the nature of the experiments which have been conducted, to call attention to previous experiments of a similar character and note the points of difference and to refer briefly to some of the facts developed in the work. It is not possible at this time to give conclusions relating to the experimental work, because the analytical data, immense in quantity, have not yet been tabulated, averaged and digested. It would be unwise to put forth any preliminary conclusions until all the data referred to are in shape for a careful study and comparison.

Object of Experiments.

"The primary object kept in view in the experiments which we are conducting is to determine by strictly scientific means the effect of preservatives, coloring matter, and other substances added to foods, upon the health of the consumer and upon digestion. We find in literature the most varied opinions of experts, so-called, concerning these matters. Practically every substance which has been used in foods for any purpose, aside from the foods themselves, has been the object of condemnation on the one hand and of praise on the other. Salicylic acid, formaldehyde, borax, sulphurous acid, and benzoic acid, all have their apostles who declare their use in preservative quantities not only harmless, but positively beneficial. On the other hand, we find another set of experts which indiscriminately condemns the use of any preservative or coloring matter whatever.

"In arranging for the experiments, in carrying them out, and in discussing the data an earnest effort has been made to put aside every theory or personal impression or prejudice connected with the subject. How many times have I been asked: 'Are the experiments proving what you expected them to?' I can always answer this question affirmatively because I had put aside, before beginning the experiments, all expectations. Our object has solely been to ascertain the facts, to establish them if possible beyond cavil, to collate them in what seems a scientific and reasonable manner, and at the end to draw such conclusions as judgment, uninfluenced by prejudice, would approve.

The Victims.

"It is evident that in experiments on the human animal it is necessary to rely to a certain extent upon the honor of the person under observation. I have every reason to believe that the members of the hygienic table kept their pledges faithfully. They were young men of high standing, fine character, who had no bad habits, and they all took a lively personal interest in the work to which they were devoting themselves. They were required, as seen by the pledge, to pursue their daily vocations in the usual way. In the case of those who used tobacco, a statement of the quantities used, the character of the tobacco employed, and the times at which it was taken was made, and they agreed to continue the use in exactly the same way during the entire period.

The installation of the kitchen was in one of the rooms in the basement of the bureau of chemistry, which up to this time has been used as a storeroom. The cooking was done on two gas stoves and under the supervision of a cook certified by the civil service.

"The installation of the kitchen was in under observation was weighed or measured; the liquids, such as coffee, milk, tea and water, were measured and calculated to weight, the density of solutions; the solid foods being weighed upon a torsion balance sensitive to a half a gram.

A Few Conclusions.

"The extended use of borax and boric acid in food products, especially in meats, milk and butter, makes them perhaps of greater importance from a hygienic and legal point of view than any of the other preservatives in common use. The great difficulty of controlling experiments of the kind which have been detailed, the idiosyncracies of the individual on whom they have been tried, and the difference between the action of this preservative on the human digestion and that of the lower animals is sufficient to account for the greater part of the discrepancies which have been mentioned. Just to what extent th

The Morning Herald
Lexington Aug. 2-1903

Section Two **THE**

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

BOTTLING IN BOND

Its Importance to the Whiskey World Discussed by Mr. Edmund W. Taylor Before the National Pure Food Congress; An Able Paper.

At the recent annual convention of the National Pure Food Congress at St. Paul, Minn., addresses were delivered by Prof. M. A. Scovill and Mr. R. M. Allen, of the Kentucky Experiment Station of this city; Messrs. C. H. and R. C. Stoll, of Lexington, and Mr. Edmund W. Taylor, of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Frankfort. The paper of Mr. Taylor was devoted to the Bottling in Bond of Whisky, a subject to which Mr. Taylor has given much valuable study. It follows in full:

The generic term "distilled spirits", as used by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, includes various species that are essentially different, both in character and commercial purpose. There are highwines and alcohol, intended for mechanical or chemical uses, and these may be said to constitute the merchandise class; then comes the food class, rum, gin, brandy and whiskey; then come neutral or cologne spirits of commerce, which I shall class as an adulterant as produced in the United States, both as to its commercial purpose and use. Now, taking the last completed report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as authority, I will give an idea of the relative proportions of their manufacture in this country for the fiscal year 1902, using round numbers for the sake of clarity:

Alcohol	11,000,000	gallons
High wines	341,000	"
Bourbon Whiskey..	20,000,000	"
Rye Whiskey.....	21,000,000	"
Miscellaneous	33,000,000	"
Rum	2,000,000	"
Gin	1,000,000	"
Neutral or Cologne Spirits (the adulterant)	37,000,000	"

Now, I do not want to get into a lot of dry statistics, but I do want to get certain terminology lodged in our minds, and in order to discuss this question I want to get whiskey differentiated from other distilled products, so I can show how it is adulterated.

The manufacture of whiskey in this country is characterized by two distinct processes before it becomes a proper article of commerce as a beverage or medicine, under the generic term "food." It is, first, the result of a distillation of the fermented mash of grain, which produces an alcoholic liquor; second, this alcoholic liquor must be stored in wood for a period of years, in order to mature. Both processes are necessary, and both processes are expensive. Because of this necessity of maturation, whiskey differs from nearly every other commodity. The manufacturer who produces nearly any other article can market his goods as the factory turns them out. The distiller of whiskey must wait. He must leave the output of the year 1903 in bond until it matures; and if, in 1907, the entire population of the world called for his brand of 1903 inspection, he could not sell a gallon more of his 1903 whiskey than he actually produced in that season. Here was an opening for the ingenious and the unscrupulous.

An article of commerce with an established method of production, protected from adulteration by Government officials at every step of manufacture, and through every hour of storage, and having won a reputation for its processes and its protection, hedged around by unique economic difficulties, and rendered rigid in price by an enormous Government tax, commanded a handsome market and a price commensurate with its cost of manufacture. Now, while the Government protected this article from the grinding of the grain in 1903 to the tax-payment and withdrawal of the ripened whiskey in 1907, keeping the entire distillery operations under rigorous surveillance, and guarding the product in the bonded warehouses like the treasures of the mint, the same Government had, and has, upon its statute books a law which, if it had been framed to promote fraud, could not have been more effective to that end, and neutral or cologne spirits a week old are doctored with coloring matters, beading and aging oils, etc., and sold the day after they are blended as a celebrated whiskey eight years old, or ten years old, as the owner's divination of the public's demand may elect.

Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States permits the rectification of highwines. If it had stopped there, the word "rectifier" might have had some significance akin to its real meaning. For a time, under the Statutes, this character of work was done. The Government then did not allow the highwine distilleries to finish the product into neutral or cologne spirits, as it does now; and upon this privilege being allowed the highwine distillers, the rectification of highwines under section 3244 virtually ceased. In this same section you will find this, the true definition, of the contemporary rectifier:

"Every person who, without rectifying, purifying or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquid with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation, or compound liquo
under the name of whiske
regarded as a rectifier."

His license is fixed at $10
or according to the scope of
ations along these honorable
and, under section 3449, every facility for making a spurious imitation is afforded him. A Government gauger is furnished, not to supervise his operations, but simply to see that he does not use any more proof gallons of neutral or cologne spirits, or distilled spirits of any kind, as the fertile basis for the projected imitation, than he actually accounts for to the fiscal branch of the Government.

This rectifier, duly licensed to spuriously imitate, may turn out from his proof-gallon basis of spirits any quantity or any character of mixture, compound or blend which he may select as the best imitation; he may brand and label it whiskey, and ship it into the market for public consumption, but there is one thing he must not do: he must not help to defraud the Government, which is getting two-fifths of its entire revenue from the liquor traffic, of one single cent of its mandatory tax. The rectifier's relation to the ethics of business, his attitude toward the public health, are extraneous considerations to the circumscribed department of excise which gathers its toll from his operations. Is it strange that with the sanction of our national laws behind him, the imitation of whiskey should participate in the business life of the United States? A genuine commodity of high commercial value was in demand, a legal method with all the implied integrity of license was at hand for the substitutor, and with the Government gauger at his back, the machinery and materials for adulteration in his hands, and the Government halo about his head, he proceeds to throw into the general market a misbranded, mislabeled article as an abstract commercial proposition, and moves unrestricted in the world of trade, poisoning the principles of commerce and menacing the public health. This "rectifier"—and there was never such a flagrant misnomer on the statutes of any country—can expand any given number of proof gallons of neutral spirits to his heart's content, he can inject into his mixture any ingredient that his caprice or his avarice may suggest. The gauger has no business to know what he is putting in, whether it be a plug of tobacco, a carboy of carbolic acid, fishberries, or a bucket of human blood. Every "rectifier" obtains with his license the right to protect his particular formulas or trade secrets from a curious Government, and the Government respects the obvious necessity for his privacy. When he is through with the rectifying, or blend or compound, as it is euphoniously called, the gauger must dutifully ascertain that he has not used a bit more proof gallons of spirits in the secret operation than were regauged for him at the start. The particular brand of aging-oil or beading-oil, the chemical character of the coloring matter, etc., used, are questions of trade competition, based on the shrewdness of the individual.

The Government says, in effect, that the genuine article shall be known as a "two-stamp" whiskey, and the "compound" article shall be known as a "one-stamp" whiskey. A barrel of the genuine has put on it when entered into the Government bonded warehouse a deposit stamp, and is branded according to its contents, and when it is withdrawn from bond for the market a tax-paid stamp is affixed. The compound cannot go into a bonded warehouse, and it is branded by the rectifier for what it is not. A rectifier's stamp is affixed when the gauger finishes with the rectified package; but the rectifier or blender struggled so successfully against the exposure thus placed on his goods—a Government notice, as it were, to the wholesale or retail purchaser that it was not a "straight" whiskey, but "rectified"—that, strange to say, the Department allowed him to replace it

...rn work will corroborate the ... of one of the other schools of ex... remains to be seen.

...t may close, however, with a few gen...ral statements, not conclusions derived from my work, but based upon a careful study of the work of others.

"Foods can be preserved for a reasonable time in most circumstances without resorting to any chemical preservative or added preservative of any kind. Simple sterilization, which can be applied to most foods, is the most effective and the least objectionable of all forms of food preservation. There may be occasions of emergency or exigency in which the use of a chemical preservative is rendered imperative. The short period over which such an emergency would extend would not seriously endanger the health of the consumer were he to eat food for a brief period containing any one of the principal preservatives in common use.

It may be, further, a wise policy not to inaugurate absolute prohibition against all preservatives, but it certainly is true that wherever for any reason a preservative must be used the package of food containing it should be clearly marked so that the purchaser and the consumer may be fully informed regarding the matter.

Preservatives which even in small quantities when taken over a long period of time produce deleterious results should not be used in any case where it can be possibly avoided, and they should be permitted only in those cases of exigency and emergency where food cannot be properly preserved by any other means."

Discussed by Chemists.

Dr. Wiley's paper was ably discussed by Prof. J. H. Shephard, state chemist of South Dakota, and Prof. S. S. Ladd, state chemist of North Dakota.

Edward S. Neaton, state analyst of Illinois, read an interesting paper on "Food Standards," which was discussed by Prof. M. A. Scovel, director of the Kentucky experiment station, and Dr. William Frear, a member of the United States food commission.

There are in attendance at the convention delegates representing the following states: Oregon, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Kentucky, Iowa, Michigan, North Carolina, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Colorado, Illinois, Utah, Wisconsin, California and Nebraska. Representatives of twenty-five food manufacturing concerns, headed by L. M. Frailey, president of the National Association of Food Manufacturers, and two members of the national agricultural department are also in attendance.

The Program for To-day.

"Regulation of Food Industries," R. M. Allen, Kentucky; "The Food Profession," by L. M. Frailey; "The Manufacture of Flavoring Extracts," by Dr. E. V. Price, Chicago; "The Manufacture and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables," by R. J. Evans; "Corn Products and Their Purity," by Dr. T. B. Wagner. There will also be discussions on these questions in the morning, among those who will lead being T. F. McCormick of St. Paul.

There will be addresses in the afternoon by Prof. E. S. Manns, Chicago; Former Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin and R. C. Stoll of Lexington, Ky.

Go to Minneapolis.

The delegates will be the guests of the Minneapolis Commercial club to-morrow afternoon. They will be taken to Minneapolis in chartered cars and will pay a visit to the big flour mills. They will also visit the university and the experiment farm, Minnehaha Falls, the soldiers' home, and other points of interest, and will be entertained at dinner by the Commercial club.

There will be the reports of committees, the election and installation of officers Friday morning. The next meeting place will also be chosen, which will probably be St. Louis. The St. Paul Commercial club will be host in the afternoon and the visitors will be taken for a trolley ride to White Bear lake and points of interest in the city. There will be a banquet at the Commercial club in the evening.

Saturday will be spent at Lake Minnetonka. The delegates will go out on the Milwaukee road and one of the steamers will take them to all points of interest on the lake. There will be a banquet in the evening at the Tonka Bay hotel, which will conclude the program arranged for the delegates.

Convention Opens.

The seventh annual convention of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments was called together yesterday morning by President J. W. Bailey of Oregon in the senate chamber at the capitol. About 150 delegates were present.

President Bailey introduced Dairy Commissioner McConnell of Minnesota. Mr. McConnell introduced Gov. Van Sant, who made the address of welcome. The governor dwelt upon the possibilities of Minnesota as a dairy state and said he and all the people of the state are proud of her position in the pure food ranks of the country.

A. H. Jones, food commissioner of Illinois, responded to the governor's address. He thanked the governor and the people of Minnesota, on behalf of the association, and stated that he was glad that St. Paul had been chosen for the convention. He was sure that the session would be an interesting and profitable one to all that attended.

H. C. Adams, congressman from Wisconsin, was the first speaker at the afternoon session. He spoke upon the "Need of a National Pure Food Law." He said:

National Food Law.

"It is necessary that federal authority should supplant the present state laws to stop the interstate shipment of impure and falsely labeled foods. A national law is needed to improve the standard of American products. A law containing a common standard for the entire country would accomplish this.

"The association must be careful to use nothing but the truth in urging its claims. People are not going to their graves through the use of impure and adulterated foods. The great mass of adulterated food is harmless so far as the national health is concerned. But some restrictions regarding the shipment of goods from one state to another are needed.

"There has been agitation along this line in congress during the past twenty years, but individual jealousies and differences of opinion have worked to defeat all the pure food measures. The foreign trade interests have also fought the bills. There has been at no time an agreement as to the details of the bills. It must be remembered that a pure food bill must be for the punishment of criminals and not to provide berths for discontented politicians.

"While we are looking after our domestic welfare along this line great care should be taken not to harm or hamper the export trade. And even in this it would be a comparatively easy thing to make one standard for flour, honey, sugar, syrup, coffee, cheese, meats, etc. This method of a single standard would have the effect of eliminating the endless litigation now going on in the courts of the different states.

Suggests Men of Affairs.

"I believe the head of the pure food commission should be appointed by the president. While I have the highest regard for Dr. Wiley and believe that he has accomplished much for the interests of this organization, I would not recommend that a chemist be placed at the head of the department. Instead I would suggest a man of affairs. The national law seems to be our only relief and I believe that we must make one that can be enforced and will work no hardships."

Mr. Adams commented on the "certificate" clause in the Hepburn bill, on which such a fight was made. The clause provides that a jobber or wholesaler shall provide a retailer with a copy of a certificate from the department at Washington, regarding his standing and the quality of his goods, which if the grocer is arrested will secure his release when introduced in evidence. Mr. Adams thought this clause could possibly be improved. The matter provoked much discussion, but the opinion seemed to be that a bill even with that clause was better than no bill at all.

Officeseekers Not Wanted.

Secretary R. M. Allen of Kentucky spoke, discussing Mr. Adams.

"We have been handicapped all along," he said, "by the fact that the men who espouse our cause are looking for office. This must be eliminated in order to secure the results we desire." Mr. Allen did not agree with Mr. Adams as to having the president appoint the head of the commission as this would possibly involve a change every four years. He thought that a good man should be secured and should be kept at the head of the department as long as he performed good work.

Mr. Allen said that the South especially needs a national pure food law, as it is the dumping ground for all the impure foods made in the country.

A. H. Jones, commissioner from Illinois, said in discussing Mr. Adams' paper, that the greatest difficulty met with is that of dealing with the interstate shippers. He was of the opinion that a national law could be passed which would eliminate all the present difficulties. He also urged a law requiring proper labels to show where goods were made and what they contain.

After the Big Fellows.

Assistant Commissioner Mauck of Ohio spoke in place of Scott Bonham of that state, who has not yet arrived. Mr. Mauck stated that he had the greatest trouble with the small dealers in the little towns who violate the laws through ignorance. He said it is hard to lock up a man in a case of that kind, and believed that a national law would reach the shippers and the "big fellows." He urged a national law, even if it had to be turned over to the navy department for enforcement.

H. W. Wiley of Washington, chief of the bureau of chemistry, gave a short but interesting talk on imported foods, and told how adulterations are traced and how improper foods are kept out of the country. He stated that in many instances the department has traced a label from an olive oil bottle to the town in Italy where it was purported to have been put up only to find that there was no such firm in existence.

H. R. Wright, dairy commissioner of Iowa, gave an extended address upon the "Dairy Industry." Mr. Wright had collected a very elaborate array of statistics, and gave out some very interesting and instructive figures on the dairy industry.

Millions in Dairies.

He stated that the dairy interests of the country are worth $590,000,000 annually, and were divided as follows: Butter, $268,000,000; cheese, $26,000,000; condensed milk, $11,000,000; milk and cream, $277,000,000. Seventy quarts of milk a year is the per capita consumption in this country, while each person is supposed to eat during twelve months cheese and 2 and 3-10 pounds of conchees and 2 and 3-10 pounds of condensed milk.

There are 5,475 butter and 3,209 cheese factories in the United States. Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania each have more than 200 factories, but in the others there are less. New York and Wisconsin make most of the cheese, and New York and Illinois produce most of the butter.

Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, discussed Mr. Wright's paper. He gave an extensive review of the condensed milk industry, and stated that it was growing rapidly. He also said that the creamery interests in the semi-arid and short grass states are increasing to a surprising extent.

Renovated Butter.

Mr. Alvord devoted considerable time to the subject of renovated butter. He said that only about 4 per cent of the farm-produced butter is subjected to the renovating process. He said that the quality of renovated butter has been rapidly increasing during the past few years. He told of the fight attendant upon the recent oleo bill, and the trouble the department had had with the manufacturers of renovated butter.

The manufacturers wanted it called process butter, but the department officials decided that renovated more completely described the article than "process." His paper was a very interesting one.

J. B. Noble of Connecticut and R. M. Patterson of Chicago both discussed Mr. Wright's paper. Mr. Patterson gave some very interesting details regarding the manipulation of the Elgin butter market and the growth of the condensed milk industry in Illinois. He urged national legislation on behalf of the dairy and food interests of the country, and believes a national pure food law is the only solution of the difficulties.

AGENCY MEETINGS.

DINNER AT CINCINNATI.

VICE-PRESIDENT TARBELL GIVES ONE OF HIS HEART-TO-HEART TALKS, AND ROUSES MUCH ENTHUSIASM. PLEDGES MADE FOR A MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS IN OHIO THIS YEAR.

One of the most stirring agency meetings of the present year was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, on March 4. Representatives of the Society from all over Ohio were present. H. L. Rosenfeld writes us as follows regarding the affair:

"I want to give you a few pointers on the very fine meeting we held here on Monday night, March 4th, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, dinner being served at 6:30; and, although I have attended a good many Equitable gatherings, I never saw one where there was such enthusiasm, or more good business talks, than at this one. There were present: Messrs. Tarbell, Eisele, Chapin, Marks, Connors, Quinn, Marfield, Jung, Allen, Dilday and Powell, as managers. Among the guests, also, were: Messrs. Webster, Gorham, Wood, Chernick and Dr. McLeod. With the local and out-of-town agents, there were fifty guests at table, including "your humble servant." We had talks from Mr. Tarbell—and, by the way, Mr. Eisele said he gave us a better talk even than he put up in Pittsburg. I never heard a better one from him myself than his closing effort. Messrs. Eisele, Marks, Chapin, Dilday, Allen, Marfield, Connors, Quinn and myself all did a little "wind jamming"—some good, some not so good, and some more good; distribute this to suit yourself. (Not on your life.—Ed.) Anyhow, it was a meeting such as Ohio has not had in years, and if the pledges made are only half redeemed, 1901 will be a record-breaker for the Equitable in Ohio."

In connection with the celebration Kenner Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., bursts into —well, he calls it poetry. Here it is:

When the Equitable Life—THE GREAT,
Gave a banquet in a neighboring State,
Kentucky's managers were invited there to *sit;*
And though the hostess was Ohio,
You can put me down a liar,
If the Louisville Agency wasn't "IT."

[Say, boys, let up on this IT business.—Ed.]

FOOD COMMISSIONERS ELECT

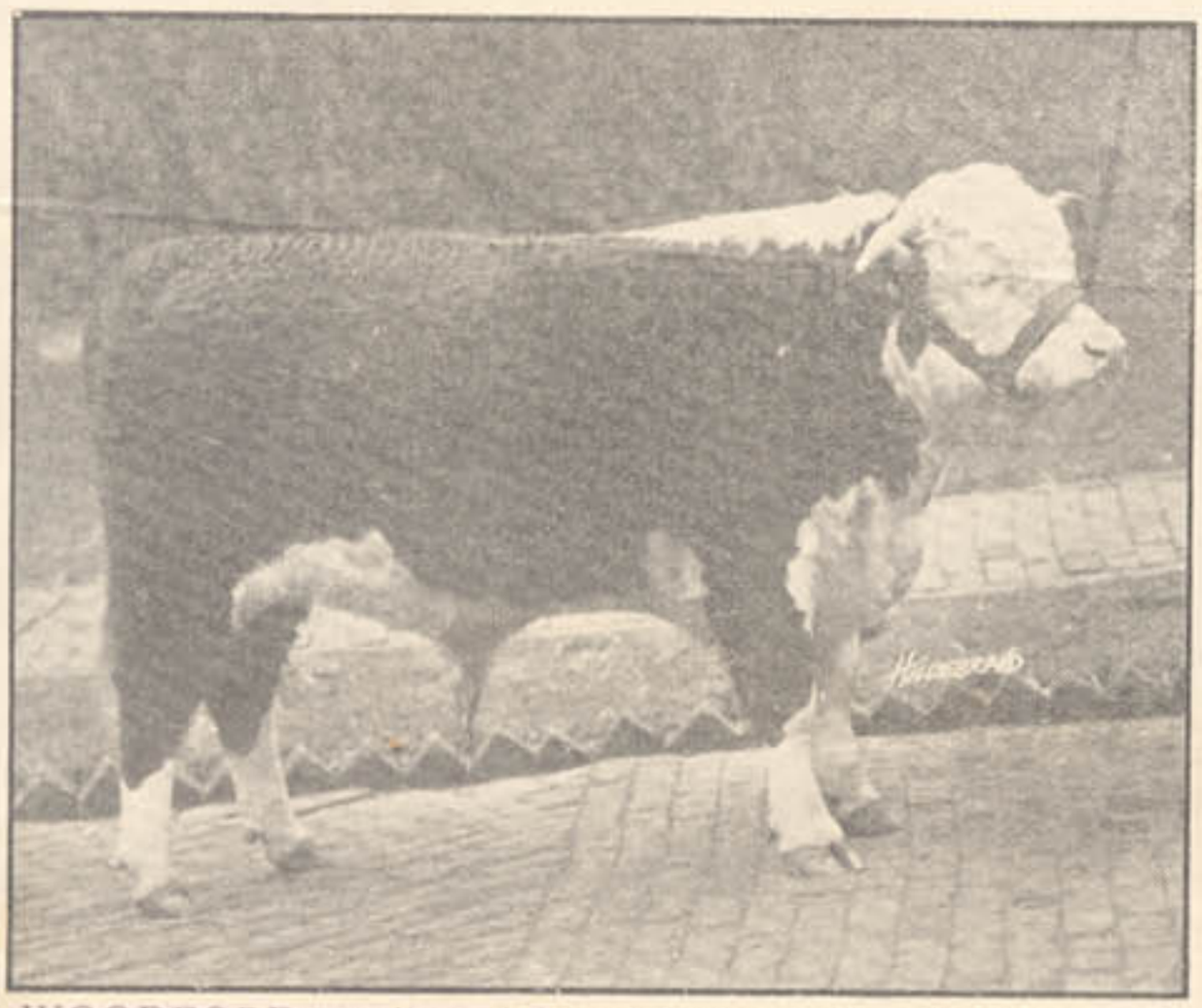
Officers Chosen by National Convention in Session at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—The national convention of dairy and food commissioners closed to-day, with the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—J. W. BAILEY, Oregon.
First vice president—W. W. P. MCCONNELL, Minnesota.
Second vice president—MARONI HEINER, Utah.
Third vice president—HORACE ANKENY, Ohio.
Secretary and treasurer—R. M. ALLEN, Kentucky.
Executive committee—J. W. BAILEY, Oregon; R. M. ALLEN, Kentucky; A. H. JONES, Illinois; N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Pennsylvania; J. B. NOBLE, Connecticut.

A number of resolutions were adopted. The most important were those referring to coloring matter and preservatives. Preservatives in food were condemned and coloring matter also was condemned, except that known to be harmless. The bottling in bond of liquor was approved and a recommendation was added for the extension of the law to facilitate the distribution of pure whisky from manufacturer to consumer.

HEREFORD FARMS



WOODFORD 130th, undefeated junior bull calf of the year. Junior champion bull at the 1921 International Live Stock Exposition

The Home of the Woodfords

THE record of the winnings of the Woodford Family at the 1921 Royal Hereford Show and the International Live Stock Exposition impressively emphasizes again the merit of this Family.

Not only has the Woodford Family maintained their high position in the show ring, but they have performed meritoriously in the breeding herds of the East, West and South.

We have to offer at the present time young bulls and females sired by Woodford 9th, Woodford 28th and Woodford 36th.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., Prop. FRANKFORT, KY.

GLYCERINE-SOAKED PRUNES.

Charge Made That American Shippers Try to Increase Size and Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Consul General Chester writes from Budapest, Hungary as follows:

"The Hungarian official pomological organ states in its latest number that the enormous supply and peculiar soft condition of American prunes in Europe has awakened a lively interest of late. This organ states that an examination of such prunes was made in Germany, and that they were declared to be soaked with a fluid containing from 10 to 12 per cent. of glycerine to artificially increase their size and weight.

"The organ quoted goes on to warn Hungarian buyers against all American preserved fruits, and to call American fruit merchants 'profit seeking and officious.' It is evident from the foregoing that there is a market even in Hungary for American prunes, and that each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate of purity from some Chamber of Commerce or Board of Health, and so well packed as to prevent repacking by middlemen in Europe."

a wholesale liquor dealer's stamp on his package, after due procedure; and the stigmatic words thus being courteously omitted, today there is scarcely a barrel of "single-stamp" or rectified whiskey sold under a "rectifier's" stamp. The distinction of the "one" and "two-stamp" whiskies is absurdly ineffectual, even with the dealers, and has no more significance with the consumer than the signs of the zodiac.

Now, it naturally occurs at this juncture to ask the proportion of genuine and compounded whiskies in the markets today, and I give you the most conservative estimate, secured from the statisticians of the trade when I say, that the adulterated goods amount to 80 per cent of the total of so-called whiskey; and the best idea I can give you of the proportion as it stood at the close of the fiscal year 1902 is to say, that, as compared with the total number of gallons of spirits withdrawn from bond, viz: 101,669,-015, there were used for scientific purposes 988,565. Five hundred and thirty-five thousand and eighty-eight were Bottled in Bond, and 98,614,964 were "rectified". Consider that this 98,000,000 represents merely the spirit basis of the compound operations, and you have some idea of the adulterated wine gallons prepared for the market as genuine whiskey in a single year.

Now, 85 per cent of the adulterated whiskey is sold in barrels, and 15 per cent in bottles. It is when packed in glass that the deception becomes highly artistic. I venture to say that there is not a single bottle of compounded whiskey on the market today which is labeled as a compound or a blend, or as rectified, or in any manner to indicate its real origin; and I venture to say that there is not a bottle of this imitation confronting the public eye which does not masquerade as whiskey.

Had not the Bottling-in-Bond Act been passed in 1897, giving to the distillers of genuine whiskey a Government guarantee of genuineness, the manufacture of this food species of distilled spirits would have been exterminated by supplying the demand for it with a pitiless substitute possessing no single essential quality of the genuine, whilst parading its every virtue.

The difference between the cost of genuine whiskey properly matured for beverage and medicinal use and the cost of the rectified blended or compounded substitute has offered so great a premium to fraud that it has not only turned the heads of the unscrupulous, but it has come near to dragging into the net 90 per cent of the entire trade. For years, substitution and adulteration in the whiskey business have grown under license, until the air is reeking with fraud, while the consumer is the legal prey of an unrestricted inter-State commerce in the adulterated article. I wish to concede right here that many of the States here represented are striving under their own laws to prevent adulteration of whiskey within their own borders, and I think the highest commendation is due to such provisions.

The Bottling-in-Bond Act was conceived by the manufacturers of genuine whiskey as a last recourse against extermination. It went before Congress with the strong recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but it was fought by the "blenders" and "compounders" before the Finance Committee as though the very enormity of adulteration, and the stupendous extent of investments in adulterants, made it a question of high finance, transcendentally immune from the vulgar sphere of commercial ethics. The powerful influence of the rectifiers obstructed and delayed its introduction. They tried in every way to emasculate its provisions. The tenacity of the manufacturer of unadulterated whiskey and the agitation of a proper sentiment in Congress secured its passage. The President signed it, and today it stands in the Statutes as correct a law in principle as was ever printed in the acts of any country in the world.

Standing thus in the Revised Statutes, in juxtaposition with the very laws which empower the rectifier to commit his unbridled adulterations, it presents the strange paradox of making the United States Government afford at one and the same time the best and the least protection to its whiskey of any country on the globe.

One might have thought that the rectifier would have ceased to exercise his license upon the passage of the Bottling-in-Bond Act, which provided the Government guarantee for the genuine article, but he did not; he merely increased his advertising appropriations, and smilingly remarked: "It may be a good thing for you some day, if the public ever understands; but how are you going to get the news of this act before the public, with the costs of Bottling-in-Bond and your narrow profits?" And even today, over six years after the passage of this admirable act, the hospital and the household of the invalid are invaded under disguise. A printer can make a label read to suit the man who orders it. The tremendous scale on which some of the rectifiers still work makes some particular brand of the substitute a household word. Colossal electric signs emblazon its name in the public thoroughfares. The traveler gazes from the car window and reads it upon the bill-boards. It confronts the eye of the pedestrian upon the iron paper-hampers placed upon the sidewalks as muncipal utilities. He finds it in the clubs and the fine hotels. These wonderful evidences of enterprise appeal to the American admiration. A quick-turned fortune has sprung from a golden investment, and a particular brand of the substitute has become intrenched as a standard and a staple, while the air of opulence and prosperity covers up the putridness of the fraud and disarms suspicion in high places.

Aside from these signal cases, notorious to the initiated, there is the rectifier who relies upon the number and quantity of brands he can draw from one and the same tank—the man who can look at the orders in his morning's mail and send out under twenty different labels and style names the same identical concoction. Both these types of the substitute are as eminently legal as they are eminently fraudulent.

Contrasting the real distiller of the real whiskey with the producer of the bogus whiskey, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, of New York, the leading trade-paper, says:

"The distiller, in fact, has a fortune invested in a distillery. The distiler, in fiction, needs no distillery, except an imaginary one. The distiller in fact can only make whiskey in one county and in one district. The distiller in fiction can furnish goods from his imaginary plant in any county desired. The distiller in fact is compelled by law to put the correct date of inspection on each package, the name of the maker, the number of the district and the character of the contents: in a word, he is compelled to tell the truth. The distiller in fiction is not reminded of truth at all, and his imagination may run riot with impunity. The distiller in fact offers his Anderson, or Franklin, or Fayette, or Woodford, or Nelson county product at $10 per case. The distiller in fiction has an imaginary house in each county, and offers his at $7 a case. The distiller in fact says my goods are seven years old. This distiller in fiction says his are twelve. The distiller in fact shows that his goods were Bottled-in-Bond. The distiller in fiction says his were too old to Bottle-in-Bond.

Of course, the distiller in fact storms and cries "Fraud!" and vows the goods are not the genuine product— that the bead is artificial and the color as well; but the distiller in fiction smiles and tells him to prove it to the two hundred thousand retail dealers and to the millions of consumers—which of course it is impossible to do.

And thus it is (continues Bonfort) that the distiller in fact sits upon his lofty hill of reputation and watches the cheaper product of other States enter the "Dark and Bloody Ground," to go out again as the far-famed product of his State, and perchance of his county; and he knows that he is helpless and defeated, and that his rage is impotent.

But, reader, when you put yourself in his shoes, can you blame him for his rage?"

Bonfort then gives the "blender's" attitude as follows:

"I am not in business for my health. I am in business to make money. At home, with my wife and little ones, I am somewhat sentimental, but here at my office I am thoroughly a practical man. I see no reason why I should swim against the current to find fortune, when I can find it so much easier and surer by swimming with the current. The trouble is, that double-stamp whiskies make small money these days for a dealer. If you add a lighter or a neutral spirit, a little rock-candy syrup or a little burnt sugar, you have done great violence to the fame of Kentucky, and deserve the penalty of an outraged sentiment. I do not think of these matters very often, but when I do they only serve to amuse me. There is no money in handling straight whiskies."

Now, again in Bonfort's, in the issue of April 25th, 1903, occurs this editorial:

"The fine whiskey business has a great deal to contend with; its pathway—and especially of late years—has been a rough one, and very full of thorns. The more we think of it, and the more we examine into the actual facts, the more thoroughly are we convinced that there is small chance for a straight whiskey, say seven years old, whether Bottled-in-Bond or not, as against whiskey made principaly of neutral spirits, but delicately flavored and softened, and richly colored, for the reason that the latter can be sold for very much less money than the former, and the man who prepares it may assert that it is fifteen years old without the least fear of successful contradiction.

"Of course, we can understand why a Kentucky distiller should resent the substitution of neutral spirits for whiskey by the wholesaler, but on the other hand (Bonfort goes on to say) there is no difficulty in understanding why a man, when he goes into the wholesale business, should decline the hopeless task of distributing straight whiskies, and should use neutral spirits so long as his customers exhibit satisfaction, and so long as it is the only channel through which the distributor can secure a reasonable margin of profit."

And again, in its last issue of the current month, the Western Editor of Bonfort's says:

"If we were asked why it was that the prices of well-matured whiskies have remained so nearly stationary, and in the face of such small stocks, we would be compelled to answer that there must have been a great falling off in demand; that dealers find they can use a larger quantity of neutral spirits and a smaller quantity of whiskey, with apparent impunity."

Now, the production of neutral or cologne spirits, the substitute for and adulterant of whiskey, seems to be on the constant increase. If the trade papers may be credited, by November 10th next, the producing capacity of the neutral spirit distilleries will be over 600,000 gallons per

day; or, in other words, by next fall a maximum run of one single day will result in more neutral spirits than the total amount of genuine whiskey Bottled-in-Bond in the entire fiscal year 1902!

These neutral spirits, as many chemists know, are chemically pure—and so, I might add in passing, are arsenic and strychnine. They possess a peculiar virtue, from the rectifier's standpoint, in that they are a wonderful solvent and absorbent, and make any reasonable mixture possible.

That these new spirits are physiologically injurious is a matter of common testimony among experts. As the London Lancet says:

"It cannot be supposed that whiskey merchants take the trouble to store their whiskey for years, unless they know that it is thereby improved from a dietetic point of view."

This is true, whether the newness be of a genuine whiskey not duly matured, and containing fusil oils, or of a chemically pure or solvent spirit which has been put through the last refining alcoholic column of a high-wine distillery.

Charles Creighton, M. A & M. D., the English pathologist, in his article on Pathology in the Encyclopoedia Brittanica, says:

"By far the most important toxic agent is alcohol, which is often sold in public houses when it has all the powerfully injurious properties of new spirit in it. The enormous excise duty per gallon is apt to make us forget the coarse and cheap nature of the alcohol sold as whiskey; the product of distillation may be purchased new from distilleries at a low rate. The retailing of such new whiskey is answerable for an amount of disease—to say nothing of violence and crime—which an equal quantity of mellowed spirit would by no means produce. There are some not uncommon forms of kidney disease and of liver disease which are, in a great majority of cases, the direct result of raw spirits."

But those of you who have read Dr. H. W. Wiley's striking testimony before the Committee on Manufactures appointed by the Fifty-sixth Congress to investigate adulterations in the United States, have seen the best exposition of the whole case that has ever yet appeared in print. Dr. Wiley says:

"The amount of blending which is carried on in this country, I am told, is something enormous. The natural way of making whiskey is the fermentation of grain in the first place. The grains employed in this country are rye and Indian corn, principally. These are the two great sources of our whiskies. After fermentation is complete, the 'mash', as it is called, is subjected to distillation. In the distillation we have a vaporization of the alcohol, and it is then condensed. The product of condensation consists of water, then common alcohol, and next a series of alcohols which are not common alcohol, but which are known by the general term of 'fusil oil,' and finally essential oils and ethers. Fusil oil is a term applied to a mixture of alcohols which have a higher boiling-point and which have a more oily consistency than common alcohol. The ordinary alcohol is known as ethyl alcohol, while the fusil oil contains amyl alcohol and butyl alcohol and various other alcohols. There may be many different kinds. All of these distillations contain essential oils, which give the flavor and odor to the mixture. Now, these crude alcohols which are distilled in this way are not suitable for drinking. The product is raw whiskey. It is colorless—water white—and has an unpleasant taste, and hence in order to make a beverage out of it is must be treated so as to improve the taste. This is what is called aging. For this purpose it is put into casks made of oak, usually slightly charred or charred on the inside. When raw whiskey is put into this receptacle it extracts a little tannin from the wood and a little coloring matter. Then it begins to be slightly colored. This is then placed under the influence of oxygen, and the alcohols, under the influence of ferments, begin to oxidize. When an alcohol oxidizes it forms first what is called an ether. For instance, if we oxidize ethyl alcohol, which is the common kind, it forms what is known as sulphuric ether, the substance which produces anaesthesia. Whenever you oxidize an alcohol of any kind you get an ether. If you oxidize amyl alcohol, you get an ether of a different kind, but still the same general chemical substance. If you oxidize butyl alcohol, you get still another ether. These ethers are all extremely pleasant to the nostrils. They are all volatile, giving off odors to the air. They produce a pleasant odor and aroma, and at the same time, by oxidization, they remove the bad taste and poisonous alcohols from the mixture. In the course of several years, instead of having a mixture which is bad to the taste and smells bad and irritates, you get a mixture which has a delightful odor and taste, and is soothing, not irritating. You get a whiskey fit to drink, instead of raw whiskey. I have stated briefly the chemical process which takes place in the aging of whiskey."

The Chairman—Give the committee some idea of the ingredients that are used in the compounding of whiskey.

Chief Chemist Wiley—I was just coming to that. Now, this aging, as I say, takes years of time. It is expensive. The whiskey leaks out. There is a loss in volume and a loss of interest on the value of the whiskey, hence it is an expensive process. Now, the manufacture of compounded, or, better, artificial whiskey, has for its purpose the avoiding of this long and expensive process. The makers begin with the pure article of spirits, which in the trade is known as cologne spirits, and which can be made in a few hours by rectifying the high wines of the distillery. The object is to get rid of all the other alcohols that I have mentioned and leave only the pure ethyl alcohol. And the trade name of this is cologne spirits, one of the trade names for the finest variety. The blending begins with this high-grade alcohol, about 96 per cent alcohol and 4 per cent water. To this is added enough water to dilute it to the strength of whiskey, which is about 45 per cent. So here they double the volume, or a little more, right to start with. The next step is to color it; to give it that brown or reddish tint which we are accustomed to associate with some varieties of whiskey. This is done by adding burnt sugar or caramel. The next thing is to supply those flavors which I have spoken of as being due to the oxidization of the various alcohols, and these flavorings are easily made in the chemical laboratory. You can oxidize amyl alcohol and butyl alcohol and form these flavors.

The Chairman—May I ask you right there to state in compounded goods what, if any, of the materials used, in your opinion, are deleterious to health?

Chief Chemist Wiley—I cannot say that any of these materials are unwholesome or deleterious to health when used in moderate quantities. They are chemically the same as those which are produced by the natural methods of aging in whiskey. There is something lacking, however. While you can imitate nature, you cannot substitute the artificial for natural products without impairing the quality of the product. There is something almost undescribable which makes a difference between the compounded and the natural products. The stomach and system are very expert wine tasters and whiskey experts, and they will detect a difference, and there is a difference in effect which the chemical laboratory fails to distinguish, as experience has shown that the injury to health which is produced [illegible] instance, a little excess in the [illegible] of alcoholic liquors is very [illegible] centuated when these artificial [illegible] are employed to the exclusion of [illegible] natural product. I say that with [illegible] being able to state that any single substance employed in blending is injurious to health, because it is exactly duplicated by what nature produces, and yet the whole effect seems to be different.

The Chairman—Then it would come under the first class of adulterations, that class which are merely commercial frauds?

Chief Chemist Wiley—No; I would class this under both heads, without being able to point out any particular thing that causes the injury.

The Chairman—Is it a fraud upon the consumer, and at the same time injurious to health?

Chief Chemist Wiley—Yes. I am not able to specify wherein the deleterious principle consists, but it is the general effect which it produces. By the way which I have described, in two or three hours the skillful compounder can make a material which looks like, smells like, tastes like, and analyzes like a genuine whiskey, but still it has a different effect upon the system. The people who drink this whiskey are much more liable to receive injury from it than those who drink the genuine article. Compounded brandy is made exactly the same way as compounded whiskey is made. The essence dealer will sell to the brandy maker brandy essence, and to the whiskey maker whiskey essence. So the fraud is the same in character in both cases.

The Chairman—What suggestion would you make as to a bill that could be drawn in regard to these compounded brandies and whiskies, to compel them to mark them for what they are?

Chief Chemist Wiley—I would not favor a bill which would prohibit the manufacture of these materials, but I would favor a bill which would require them to be plainly marked and stamped by the Government when it stamps its alcohol content. In fact, these compounded whiskies do not go into bonded warehouses, but are simply made and sold direct to the trade, so when they are stamped in the first place with a revenue stamp the Government officials could easily see that they were stamped what they really are. I was told this by a man well informed. I do not speak of this from personal knowledge, because I do not know.

The Chairman—You have no personal knowledge?

Chief Chemist Wiley—While I am quite familiar with distilleries from a technical point of view, and also with bonded warehouses, I am not personally cognizant of the extent of this practice; but I was told by a gentleman who was well informed that considerably over half of the whiskey in this country (and there are nearly 100,000,000 gallons used) was compounded whiskey. Less than half was the genuine article, and while they usually mix a little old whiskey with it so as to have the two kinds together, they often sell it purely and simply as it is—whiskey that has no claim to be called whiskey under the real meaning of that term, and brandy, because it never has been in contact with the grape in any way. I am not saying anything against the business of chemical manufacture. That is a genuine and legitimate business. The making of this essence and ether is just as legitimate as the making of steel. Some of the best friends I have in the world are engaged in this business, and they are perfectly honest, upright gentlemen. I would not want any law to interfere with their business. They are just as much in favor of the proposed law as I am. They do not want either of these things to go out of their hands to be used for fraudulent purposes, and they do not like to be particeps criminis in this matter."

Dr. Wiley's splendid testimony is conservative in the estimate of adulterated whiskey, and deals almost exclusively with the better class of adulterators.

Now, as I have shown, the profit margin on the misbranded article is so great, first, to the rectifier, who initiates the fraud, that his advertising appropriations become enormous; second, to the wholesale dealer, that to refuse to give them precedence over the genuine is to let a sumptuous investment go by, and, third, to the retailer, who cannot afford to handle the higher priced genuine brands, when the consumer's demand is apparently satisfied by the fraudulent labels on the artificial. The Revenue Department looks to the revenue of that department of excise. The trade papers accepted handsome advertisements from the rectifiers, and as emoluments increased from these channels editorial allegiance to proper branding, etc., began to fluctuate, and—

"Seen too oft, familiar with her face,
They first endured, then pitied, then
embraced."

But the trade is initiated, the trade knows all about the whole situation. It is the public with whom the deception works. The general newspapers and magazines sell space to the highest bidder. The imitations are exploited before the public as real whiskies, and in meeting the demand for real whiskey with lower prices than the actual cost at which the genuine can be manufactured and matured, the public patronage is diverted, and the dishonest compounder laughs at the futile efforts of the honest merchant to expose the fraud. These conditions exist today—the Bottling-in-Bond Act is effective on the positive side, but the distiller is given the burden of educating the public to its significance. The compounder continues to brand his imitation article without restriction.

Let me appeal to this convention from the standpoint of the unadulterated whiskey interests for their endorsement of a bill which will eliminate from the business life of the country such so-called competition. As I conceive it, by no stretch of nomenclature can such misbranders be called or considered rivals in trade, or an artificial whiskey made in 80 minutes, and advertised as an "8-year-old whiskey," be adjudged as in competition with the genuine, except as counterfeit money may be considered in competition with the money of the Government; and by one to whom these flagrant frauds are transparent, they must be regarded as they float in the public market as distinct a fraud, both in intent and effect, as is spurious money premeditatedly uttered and circulated as the genuine coin of the realm.

There is no branch of business today that needs the attention of intelligence and integrity as does the whiskey business. Let the convention endorse such a bill as the Hepburn or McCumber bill, which goes to the root of these frauds and eradicates them, and let such a bill be passed, and you will see the traffic in spirituous liquors regulated in this country as in no country in the world, for while under the Inland Revenue laws of England these are safeguards of much value, no country in the world has such a law as the Bottling-in-Bond law. I hope this Congress will give its public endorsement to this Bottling-in-Bond Act. Under its provisions, the genuine whiskey can be put up in bottles after it is four years old, a Government stamp is affixed over the cork, and every bottle goes into the hands of the purchaser under Government certificate that it is unadulterated.

So rigid are the provisions of the act as to purity, that it not only specifically states that no foreign substance can be added to the whiskey, and nothing subtracted except the charcoal and solid matter by straining through felt sacks, but it even prohibits the presence of any adulterant within the walls of the bonded bottling house; the Government gauger must be empowered by official permit before he can get the original package from the storekeeper of the bonded warehouse where the whiskey has ripened on storage, and the bonded bottling house supervisor assigned by the Government to prevent adulteration, and oversee every step of the bottling operations, must accept the package or packages from the gauger and take them in charge at the bottling house, where every drop of whiskey is kept under official lock and key. The proof of the whiskey may have risen while it was maturing in the bonded warehouse, and the law allows it to be reduced back to 100 by the addition of pure water. Nothing else can be put with it.

Now, after it is bottled under the watchful eye of the Government supervisor, the green guarantee stamp of the Government must be affixed, and the officer must see that every stamp properly describes the contents of the particular bottle over the cork of which it is affixed. These stamps come from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and are issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. After this little green stamp is affixed over the cork of a bottle of whiskey, it tells you that the whiskey was "Bottled in bond under the supervision of the United States Government in the Distillery Bonded Warehouse."

It tells you the age of the whiskey.

It tells you the proof of the whiskey.

It tells you the name of the distiller.

It tells you the location of the distillery.

It tells you the State.

It tells you the quantity in the bottle.

It tells you the date bottled.

It tells you, by its presence over the cork, under the provision of the Bottling-in-Bond Act, passed by Congress in 1897, that the whiskey it encloses is guaranteed by the United States Government to be free from adulteration.

Even today, with this admirable protective act in effect as a law of the land, thousands of injurious compounds are advertised as "pure whiskey," as "adapted to use in the sick room," etc. Guaranteed by whom? By what? Is the little green stamp over the cork? If not, why not? Thousands of spurious, impure whiskies are inavding the sick chamber under pitiless disguise, and these adulterated concoctions are often given by a loving mother to a sick child, and even administered at the death bed by the hand that would willingly be cut off to save.

Clipped from
Frankfort Call
Aug. 13-1903

The Louisville Herald of today is authority for the following:

"Col. John B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, will present to the next Congress a bill, which has already been drawn up, providing for the sale of rectified whisky by those who have a rectifier's license, and prohibiting anyone who has a rectifier's license from selling any straight whisky.

The bill will go further than this and will require every saloonkeeper in the United States, who sells rectified goods, to display a sign announcing this fact.

The presentation of the bill is to be the first step in the fight which the distillers of Kentucky intend to make on the rectifiers who sell rectified whisky as old-fashioned, pure Kentucky whisky."

The endorsement of the Bottling in Bond Act by the National Pure Food Congress and the immediate fight on adulterated liquor in Pennsylvania, Minnesota and other States seem to indicate that the public is fast becoming initiated.

The Cincinnati newspapers have recently made a veritable crusade in exploiting the Bottling in Bond Act as the safeguard which the public has against adulterated or Rectified Whiskey.

Clipped from
The Commercial Tribune
Cincinnati, Ohio
2 Aug. 7-1903

LABEL DENOTES WHISKY IS PURE

Kentucky Distiller Explains the Application of Bottling in Bond Act.

CAUTION IN WORK OBSERVED

How This Law of the Government, Approved By Pure Food Men, Is Carried Out.

Edmund W. Taylor, one of the members of a Frankfort (Ky.) firm of distillers, was in Cincinnati yesterday on his

way home from St. Paul, Minn., where he had been in attendance at the National Pure Food Congress. Mr. Taylor read a paper before the convention that received a great deal of favorable comment. In it he discussed the matter of pure and adulterated whisky. The congress in its official resolutions approved the Government bottling in bond act.

Speaking about the manner in which whisky is bottled in bond, in particular, Mr. Taylor said to a reporter for the Commercial Tribune yesterday:

"When Uncle Sam undertakes to handle any branch of commerce he usually does so in a systematic manner. Perhaps no branch he has undertaken has been worked out to a greater refinement of detail than the whisky business, and yet, perhaps, no branch of commerce presents under the statutes of the United States a greater paradox. For side by side in the Revised Statutes are two laws as essentially contradictory in effect as if they had been framed for that specific purpose.

"One law—the bottling in bond law—offers the best protection for whisky manufactured in this country afforded by any country in the world. Under its provisions every bottle of whisky which has matured four years or more in the Government bonded warehouses under Government custody may be bottled in its original purity, and, meeting all conditions, may go out to the public with a little green stamp over the cork which is a sacred guarantee of the United States that the whisky is absolutely free from adulteration.

"On the other hand, the Government permits under license the manufacture of imitations of genuine whisky with the result that, as asserted before the recent session of the National Pure Food Congress at St. Paul, Minn., 80 per cent of the alleged whiskies on the American market today are 'spurious imitations.'

"In indorsing the bottling in bond law by official resolution the National Pure Food Congress has awakened a larger public interest in this law, which went into effect on March 3, 1897, and was perhaps the last act of Congress signed by Grover Cleveland. Thousands of people in our big cities have noticed green slips of paper over the corks of the bottled whisky, but have attached to them no especial significance, supposing that the strips were merely private devices used by distillers to caparison their bottles. The stamps have the authoritative appearance of National bank notes, which is not singular, for they also come from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.

"Under the act no whisky can be bottled in bond except in a special bonded warehouse on the distillery premises upon which it was manufactured four or more years previous. These bonded bottling houses are under the strictest Government surveillance. A special officer is assigned to each of them. The heavily locked and barred doors and the grated windows and the uninterrupted supervision of the Government official give one the impression of a cautiously guarded prison. The whisky to be bottled is brought into the bottling warehouse by the United States gager, who, having presented an official permit to the Government storekeeper of the big bonded warehouse where it has been on storage and matured, effects the transfer, protecting the precious liquid from any chance of adulteration.

"Once in the bottling warehouse, in charge of the bottling house officer, it is kept under lock and key in every tank, pipe or vessel through which it is permitted to flow on its way to the filters and the bottles.

"After it is drawn off into bottles under the watchful eye of the officer, that official must see that it is corked in its pure estate, and then comes the affixing of the Government's official pledge.

"The operations in the bonded bottling houses have steadily grown all over the United States, until one can walk into almost any distillery premises of repute and be shown the bonded bottling house. Scores of girls are busy dextrously pasting the green guarantee stamps over the corks of the bottles approved by the Government officer. The official must see that each stamp properly describes the contents of the exact bottle over the neck of which it is affixed, for each stamp must properly label in detail the whisky it encloses. These stamps tell the age of the whisky, the proof, the name of the distiller, the location of the distillery, the quantity in the bottle and even the date bottled.

"So rigorously does the Government guard against adulteration under the bottling in bond act that nothing in the shape of an adulterant is even admitted inside the four walls of the bonded bottling house, and the bottling house storekeeper, as he is called, is not permitted to step foot outside the bonded bottling house while whisky is being bottled.

"If this storekeeper should be found outside the building during operations by one of the special inspectors who make the rounds of the distilleries, he would be immediately suspended by the Internal Revenue Department.

"There is a great deal of red tape which the distiller has to put up with in order to bottle in bond, and it would cause one to wonder that he did not chafe under the Government's restrictions and safeguards against adulteration, but when one considers that after the process is complete he is able to send his whisky into the markets bearing over the neck of every bottle the little green guarantee stamp of this big Government of ours, it can be easily understood why he is more than willing to submit to the extra cost and many inconveniences which the provisions of the act impose."

Clipped from
Cincinnati Enquirer
Aug. 1-1903.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Edmund W. Taylor, distiller of Frankfort, Ky., was at the Gibson yesterday.

"I have just come from St. Paul, Minn.," said Mr. Taylor, "where I read a paper before the National Pure Food Convention on 'The Bottling in Bond Law,' which enables any purchaser to identify genuine whisky by seeing that the United States Government's little green guarantee stamp is over the cork of the bottle. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, opened the convention, which was held in the Minnesota Senate Chamber with an eloquent address of welcome. He made special mention of Kentucky, and said if men must have whisky let the authorities see that they get it pure and unadulterated. The convention, or congress, as it was called, was truly a national affair. Food Commissioners and delegates from nearly every state in the Union were present, including some of the most famous chemists and pure food authorities in the country. When Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, read his paper on his recent physiological experiments with the famous 'poison squad' the convention had to adjourn to the House of Representatives in order to accommodate the crowd. Stereopticon views showing the various details of the experiments with the 'borax boarders' enlivened the paper. The young men who have heroically given themselves up to these scientific tests were shown in all the different stages of pathology. The chief object discussed before the convention was the formulation of a national pure food law which will protect the public from impure and deleterious food and drink. In this connection I found the bottling in bond law particularly apropos as representing such legislation already in effect in the matter of one commodity—whisky. The whisky business, as conducted under the Revised Statutes of the United States, however, presented a strange paradox, for while the bottling in bond act, passed by Congress in 1897, enables the real distiller to get the Government's little green guarantee stamp over the cork of his bottled whisky, Section 3244 authorizes any one to take out a rectifier's license and 'spuriously imitate' the genuine article. The result is, as stated by Chief Chemist Wiley in official reports issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, that 'over one half the so-called whisky in this country is artificial and less than one half is genuine.' The convention unanimously indorsed the bottling in bond law, as the green stamp over the genuine whisky cannot be had for the rectified goods."

Clipped from
Frankfort Evening Call
Aug. 11-1903

BOTTLE-IN-BOND LAW DISCUSSED.

By Mr. E. W. Taylor, Before the National Pure Food Congress at St. Paul.

Edmund W. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., with E. H. Taylor, jr., & Sons, distillers, is at the Galt House on his way home from St. Paul, Minn., where he read one of the several papers on the bottling in bond law before the National Pure Food Congress, which has just recently adjourned its annual meeting in the Minnesota Senate chamber.

"The National Pure Food Congress indorsed the bottling in bond law in its final resolutions," said Mr. Taylor, "in that it represented an exemplary National law already in effect. Under this act genuine whisky can be bottled under Government supervision and can get a certificate from the Government affixed over the cork of every bottle so put up. Whi[sky] to be bottled under this act must have been continuously under supervision of Government officials, or, in other words, in bond, from its manufacture to its maturity—four or more years old.

"Gov. Van Sant opened the convention with an eloquent address of welcome. He made special mention of Kentucky, and said that if men must drink let the authorities see that they get the genuine whisky.

"The convention was truly a National affair. The food commission and chemists from nearly all the States were in attendance. Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, represented the Government, and gave to the world for the first time his conclusions as to his experiments with the famous poison squad, so far as those experiments have yet gone."—Louisville Times.

Aug. 10-1903

The Louisville Times

BOTTLE-IN-BOND LAW DISCUSSED

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Edmund W. Taylor, of a Frankfort, Ky., firm of distillers, is at the Galt House on his way home from St. Paul, Minn., where he read one of the several papers on the bottling in bond law before the National Pure Food Congress, which has just recently adjourned its annual meeting in the Minnesota Senate chamber.

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Courier Journal
Aug-10-1903

LAW INDORSED.

PURE FOOD CONGRESS FAVORS BOTTLING IN BOND.

Edmund F. Taylor Talks of Work Done At St. Paul Meeting.

Edmund F. Taylor, a distiller of Frankfort, reached Louisville last night from St. Paul, Minn., where he has been for two weeks attending the national convention of the National Pure Food Congress, which was in session there for a week. The congress is composed of the Pure Food Commissioners of the various States. The Government was represented by H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Taylor was particularly interested in the action of the congress with regard to the act regulating the bottling of whisky in bond. The congress indorsed in official resolutions the bottling in bond law, under the provisions of which the Government affixes a guarantee stamp over the cork of every bottle of whisky put up in bonded warehouses, after the whisky has matured four years or more under Government custody.

Dr. Wiley is authority for the statement that over half of the whisky on the market to-day is artificial, and less than half is genuine. He says that the manufacture of compound or artificial whisky has for its purpose the avoidance of the long and expensive process of aging. He classes it under both heads of adulteration, as a commercial fraud and injurious to health.

"The most conservative estimates secured from the statisticians of the trade," said Mr. Taylor last night, "amount to 80 per cent. of so-called whisky. The best idea of the proportion, as it stood at the close of the fiscal year of 1902, is to say that, as compared with the total number of gallons of distilled spirits withdrawn from bond, which was 101,669,015 gallons, there were used for scientific purposes 988,565 gallons, while 52,0680 gallons of genuine whisky were bottled in bond and 89,614,946 gallons were rectified.

"The bogus whisky makers are menacing the public health and poisoning the principles of commerce, and building up great monopolies without hindrance. They can put into whisky anything from blood to carbolic acid, and no questions are asked. Substitute whisky is put on the market under labels which describe it as genuine. The bogus whisky is made into eight-year-old whisky in eighty minutes, and it floods the market, while the legitimate product is held in bond to mature and become pure.

"While the real distiller is keeping faith with the public by holding his whisky in bond until it is ripe, the bogus manufacturer crowds the market with adulterated and harmful whisky, and gets rich in a hurry, while no one tells him to stop.

"The sentiment of the convention," concluded Mr. Taylor, "was in favor of putting an end to rectifying altogether."

Ky. Journal
Aug. 13-1903

WHISKY EXHIBIT

"Bottled in Bond" Men Prepare For St. Louis. War With Rectifiers.

Trust May Exclusively Manufacture Straight Goods According to First Plan.

Angelo Myers' Pet Scheme.

The distillers of Kentucky, who are making a specialty of selling their product bottled in bond, are quietly working on a plan to make a monster exhibit of every brand of bottled-in-bond goods which is manufactured in this State at the St Louis Exposition.

The plan has not yet assumed definite shape beyond the decision to have the exhibit. Some of the distillers are anxious to have a small building erected in the Exposition grounds, while others favor making it a part of the Kentucky exhibit.

The distillers are willing to spend about $10,000 on this exhibit, as they believe that the results from such an exhibition in the education of the people in the practice of adhering strictly to "bottled-in-bond" whiskey will more than repay the amount spent on the exhibit.

The preparations for this exhibit are but another step in the fight which has been waged between the distillers who sell absolutely straight Kentucky whiskies, bottled in bond, and the rectifiers and blenders. This fight is now at the most bitter stage, and the trade journals are full of letters from one side or the other.

Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, is the acknowledged leader of the straight whiskey men, and under his direction every dealer or distiller who handles straight whisky is bringing before the public, in the most forcible manner, the fact that it is "bottled in bond" under Government supervision.

Steps are also being taken by the straight whisky people to begin a campaign of education, instructing the consumer to always look for the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle as an infallible sign of absolute purity.

Feeling between the two classes of trade is extremely bitter. Suits are now pending in which this matter is the principal one in question, although it is being kept in the background to as large an extent as possible.

Speaking of straight and blended whiskies brings up a report which has been current among whisky men for several days past that the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company is not entirely satisfied with the results of their blending house this season, and that its output may be considerably cut down during next season.

The blending house of the trust was established here about two years ago. Visitors to it are not heartily welcomed. One of the blenders a few weeks ago told a Herald reporter that it was kept in operation to supply the demand for the cheaper grade of whiskies. There is no doubt that it was started in competition with the rectifiers and blenders on Main street.

There is no doubt that the trust would prefer to keep out of the rectifying business, and it may be that the rumor that the trust is going into the straight whisky business exclusively is well founded.

Angelo Myers, who was here last week, is a straight whisky adherent, and when the trust was first organized it was one of his pet expressions remark that the "Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company intended to restore the pristine glory of straight Kentucky Bourbon whiskies."
—Louisville Herald, Aug. 10.

Aug. 10-1903

THE EVENING POST.

APPROVED BY THE PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

Bottling-in-Bond Law Will Afford a Guarantee That Whisky Is Not Adulterated.

Edmund W. Taylor, a distiller of Frankfort, Ky., is in the city today, en route home from St. Paul, Minn., where he went to attend the convention of the National Pure Food Congress.

Mr. Taylor says that one of the sensations of the Pure Food Congress was the charge that 80 per cent. of all whisky now being retailed is adulterated.

As the result of a movement inaugurated at St. Paul the convention unanimously approved the bottling-in-bond law. Under the law the government affixes a green guarantee stamp over the cork of every bottle of whisky bottled in government bonded warehouses, after the whisky has matured four years or more under government custody.

H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in official documents of his department, makes this assertion: "The manufacture of compound or artificial whisky has for its purpose the avoiding of the long and expensive process of aging. I would class it under both heads of adulteration, as a commercial fraud, and injurious to health."

The Taylor Family



The Taylor Coat-of-Arms.

THE ancestor of the Taylor family was the Norman Baron Taillefer. The lapse of ages has wrought changs in the orthography of the name, changes that almost make it unrecognizable; from Taillefer it became Taylefer, finally Taylor.

Taillefer accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and lost his life at the battle of Hastings.

"Taillefer rushed forward, his sword shivered on the Saxon shield, and in the same moment he fell a corpse under the hoofs of Leofivine's steed, transfixed by the Saxon's spear. A cry of woe, in which William joined his deep voice, wailed through the Norman ranks."

Taillefer's family received from the Conquerer large landed estates in the County of Kent, England, as his share of the spoils.

Hanger Taylefer, his descendant, held lands in the tenure of Ospringe, in the County of Kent, in 1256, and from him is descended the present line of Taylors.

A John Taylor, in the sixteenth century, was Lord of the Manor of Schodoschurst. His grandson, Thomas, was created a Baron, also his son and grandson. The latter died unmarried, and the barony became extinct.

The immigrant ancestor was Edward Taylor, who came over from London in 1692, and settled in New Jersey at a place called Garret's Hill, so designated from the

first settlement of the country, but in later years called by seamen Pigeon Hill, because it is a prominent landmark, seen from all parts of the lower harbor of New York. It is about two miles from the Village of Middletown.

The Taylor family was related by marriage to Sir George Carteret, proprietor of East New Jersey, and through him acquired large landed estates in Monmouth and Somerset Counties, New Jersey.

A deed dated November 19, 1681, conveys from Powark and other Indians to the Lady Carteret, in trust for Matthew Taylor and others, a large tract of land in Somerset County, being in depth four miles on both sides of the north branch of the Raritan River. Matthew Taylor, dying soon after, bequeathed his share of the property to his brother Edward, then living in London. A few years later he came to this country and became the progenitor of the American Taylors.

The old Taylor homestead, built in 1729 by George, son of the immigrant, still stands in the village of Middletown, and as late as 1880 was occupied by a lineal descendant of the first settler. The house was then in good condition, with the old pictured Dutch tiles in the spacious fireplace.

The first and fourth quarters of the Taylor arms, azure, have the upper half sable, on which are two wild boars' heads. The second, or De Fairsted quarter has a chevron of ermine, between three greyhounds running. The third, a Freeland quarter, has also a chevron of ermine; this is between three rowels of a spur.

The crest is a dexter arm, embossed in armor; the hand, in a gauntlet, grasps a javelin. The motto is: "Consequitor quodcunque petit"—"He accomplishes what he undertakes."

The tradition in regard to the motto is interesting.

A lyric poem by Uhland recounts in lively measure the valiant deeds of the first of the name of whom we have any record, the doughty warrior Taillefer, who fell at the Battle of Hastings.

The poem is entitled "Taillefer," and the story is told of his bold adventures, how he

"Left the old castle to make his first journey,
All ready to fight or take part in a tourney."

At the end, although he has laid down his life, Duke William calls out:

"Drink to Taillefer, boys!
His heirs shall have a whole county, fee-simple deeded,
And a motto—Consequitor quodcunque petit."

FOOD PRODUCTS,

If Adulterated, Will Be Returned To Foreign Countries.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Assistant Secretary Armstrong, of the Treasury Department, to-day issued a circular letter carrying into effect, beginning on July 1, the pure food act approved on March 3, 1903.

Under this act the Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized on request from the Secretary of Agriculture, to direct drawing by officers of the customs of samples at any customs house from original packages of imported food products, drugs and liquors, and to refuse to deliver to the consignees any such commodities as the Secretary of Agriculture may report to him as found on analysis to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold, or which are restricted in sale, in the countries in which they are made, or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labeled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture, or as to the contents of the package.

Commodities which are declared adulterated will be exported under customs supervision, under bond, conditioned for due landing abroad and in default of exportation, destruction under customs supervision must follow.

Clipped from
Faribault Pilot
Sept. 10-1903

Kentucky Distillers Declare War

The whisky distillers of Kentucky have declared war against the blenders, compounders and rectifiers of so-called whisky who palm off on a gullible public annually millions of gallons of their spurious imitations of whiskies made of what the uninitiated call alcohol which is reduced to a whisky strength by the addition of water, then sweetened with sugar, colored with prune juice or burnt sugar, smoothened with glycerine and finished with "beading" oil to give the compounds the beads which is found only on matured whisky. The syrup, juice, glycerine and beading oil are the least harmful of the many deleterious ingredients which are generally added to the diluted spirits or alcohol to make artificial whisky and to conceal the snakes and the thorns it contains. The other ingredients which are sometimes added to the weakened spirits to produce effects on those that drink them are tobacco, coperas, opium, arsenic, Indian hemp, logwood and cayenne pepper.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the United States department of agriculture has stated in a report he made that more than one half of the liquor sold as genuine whisky in this country is this vile compound of raw spirits, drugs and deleterious ingredients. In Minnesota more than seventy-five per cent of the liquor sold as whisky is bogus whisky.

This artificial whisky is the liquor that makes men drunk quickly, dethrones their reason, drives them to commit crime, ruins their minds and destroys their health.

What is the remedy for wide-spread and dangerous of spurious whisky? The tucky distillers offer as the remedy the purchase of whisky by the retailer direct from the distiller and especially of whisky bottled in the government bonded warehouses under the direct supervision of revenue officers. Over the cork of each bottle of whisky bottled in bond there is a government revenue stamp on which is printed in letters and figures the age and the proof, or strength, of the whisky. This stamp is the legal certificate of the government of the United States as to the genuineness and purity of the whisky in the bottle.

There are the legal, the moral and the medicinal aspects to this question of selling this vile and dangerous drugged liquor. The state is bound to protect its citizens from evils, dangers, frauds and impositions. This artificial whisky incites to crime, fills jails and prisons and imposes other burdens on the state. If the state enacts such stringent laws to give its citizens pure milk, cheese, butter, honey, vinegar, baking powder, and punishes those who impose on its citizens by selling them deleterious imitations of these articles, it should give the large percentage of its citizens who use intoxicants pure liquors. If the state compels druggists to put a label on drugs, on which there is printed the word "danger," and a skull and crossbones, on the packages containing poison which they sell, to warn the public, the state should also compel liquor dealers who sell imitation whisky to place a label on the bottles containing it with an inscription similar to the ones used by the druggists on poison. The moral aspect of the sale of this so-called whisky should concern the retailer who sells it. The average retail liquor dealer is generally a liberal, good-hearted fellow who does not wish to personally injure his fellow-man. But when the retailer knowingly imposes on his fellowman by selling him as a pure stimulant a vile and deleterious intoxicant, like imitation whisky, which injures his health and incites him to crime, then the retailer is morally responsible for the condition and acts of his customer.

The medical aspect of the question of pure stimulants concerns physicians who prescribe whisky as a stimulant. When a physician prescribes drugs he is careful to know that the drugs are pure and what are their effects on the system of their patients. But he does not exercise the same degree of care when he prescribes stimulants. We personally know of physicians who, either through ignorance or indifference, prescribed cheap, drugged, imitation whisky for their patients. The ignorance of the physician in this respect is wholly inexcusable for he can purchase whisky that is bottled in bond and each bottle has a government revenue stamp over the cork that is an absolute guarantee of its purity.

We wish the Kentucky distillers success in their war on the impostors who are making, advertising and selling imitation whisky. The distillers have right, justice and honesty on their side and must be victorious.

Clipped from
Louisville Times
Sept. 4-1903.

SIGNS

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

Main-Street Whisky Houses Unlawfully Advertising As "Registered Distillers."

Orders From Commissioner Yerkes to Report Such Violations.

Within the past few days there has been a general removal of "registered distiller" signs along Main street. At least a dozen prominent whisky houses, which have been advertising themselves as "registered distillers" have been notified by Col. C. H. Ingram, revenue agent for Kentucky, that they have been violating the revenue law by posting such signs when they have not given bond as distillers.

The attention of Commissioner Yerkes was called to the fact that such violations were being practiced in Louisville and other parts of the State, and an order was sent out directing Revenue Agent Ingram and his deputies to investigate such cases and order the signs removed.

The revenue law does not prohibit the whisky dealers who has not given bond as a distiller from advertising as a "registered distiller," but it expressly provides that no sign advertising him as a "registered distiller" shall be posted in his place of business unless he has given bond.

The violators of the law all agreed to remove the sign and avoid prosecution. The Pure Food Commission has been active in securing the observance of the law.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Sept. 22-1903.

MINNESOTA

Revolts at Bogus Kentucky Whiskeys Labeled Like Genuine.

Sees the Kentucky "Rectifiers" In Their Real Light.

The "Pilot" of Fairbault, Mian., in its last issue gives an insight into the real whiskey situation in Kentucky in a scorching Editorial on the bogus output of the rectifiers or compounders.

The Pilot dwells on the old and time honored reputation which Kentucky whiskey has won by the superiority of the genuine article, and then pays its respects to the bogus dealers who have planted themselves in the very geographical centers where the re l whiskey is made and matured, and are sending broadcast into Minnesota and the North West, as well as to large Eastern markets, all sorts of "made while you wait" concoctions labled "fine Old Kentucky Whiskey, 8 years old etc." The Pilot urges that the dishonest Compounders who are trying to fool the public with lying labels on their 2 day old mixtures be exposed to the public in the act of their fraud. Chief Chemist Wiley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is quoted as saying that this compounding has for its purpose the avoidance of the expensive process of aging real whiskey and that in two or three hours the rectifier produces a liquor intended to imitate a 4 year old or an 8 year old whiskey and labels it just as though it had come from a real distillery and had been actually aged by a distiller for 4 or 8 years. Dr. Wiley denounces the fraud in unmeasured terms:

Pennsylvania is also making a fight against the imitations of whiskey: The Pilot in speaking of the situation in Kentucky, says:

"The whiskey distillers of Kentucky have declared war against the blenders, compounders and rectifiers of so-called whiskey who palm off on a gullible public annually millions of gallons of their spurious imitations of whiskies made of what the uninitiated call alcohol which is reduced to a whiskey strength by the addition of water, then sweetened with sugar, colored with prune juice or burnt sugar, smoothened with glycerine and finished with "beading" oil to give the compounds the beads which is found only on matured whiskey. The syrup, juice, glycerine and beading oil and aging oil are the least harmful of the many deleterious ingredients which are generally added to the diluted spirits or alcohol to make artificial whiskey.

We wish the Kentucky distillers success in their war on the impostors who are making, advertising and selling imitation whiskey. The distillers have right, justice and honesty on their [illegible] and must be victorious

Taylor of Ospringe.

AMANG the surnames that came furth of France in Scotland with diverse others, as testifys the corneklilles of Scotland, was onne Tailsefer, of whom is much honour and gude words," is writ by an antique annalist of auld Scots. This Baron Telfair, or Tailsefer, was a Norman knight who came over with the doughty William to England. At the battle of Hastings Telfair fell before the Saxon host and was carried from the field by the shieldbearer of the conqueror. The eldest son of Telfair was given by William large possessions in Kent, England.

From "the banks and braes of bonny Doon" comes a story of a gentle maiden, "Laurie," a child of the Telfairs, who loved the "Knight of the Silver Horn," who, alas had not heard of the silver horn that the gallant Gowrie had won at Firnûrth?

And now he no longer had proof of such valor, and could ask no records on "Chronicle Day" of how he had won his spurs by saving the life of the Prince.

She feared to face her father's wrath when the hawk had placed in his hands the silver horn, dire proof of her disloyalty to her clan. So together they fled in the night to the cliffs of Gowrie, where the mother of the young Laird dwelt. But, strange to tell, the wicked hawk had only hid the silver horn, and the Telfairs knew not why the maiden came not. Great was the sorrow at the castle when the laugh of "Golden Heart" was heard no more in its halls.

The jetty hawk mourned without ceasing for his mistress, upon whose kirtle he could no more eat the bits of oaten loaf.

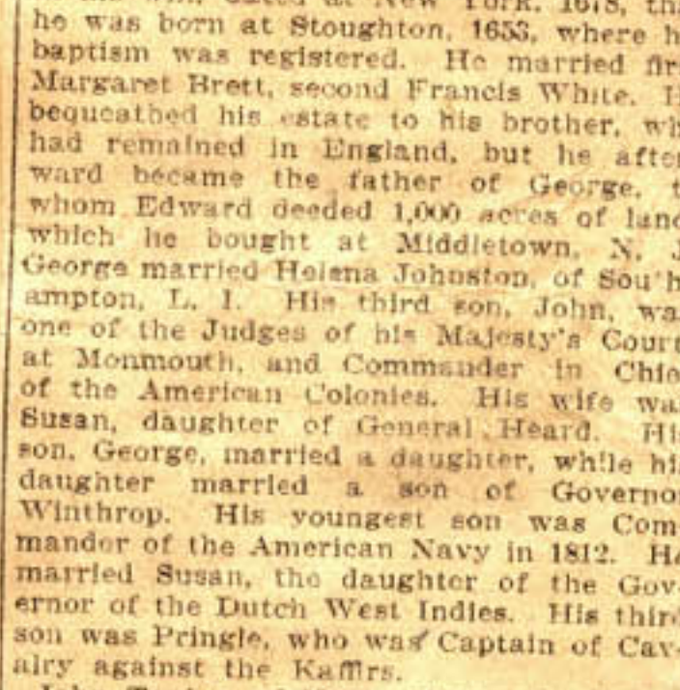
On the day when the chiefs of Scotland—for peace had come—were gathered to declare "The Chronicles" each knight came forth when bidden to receive his meeds, presenting his signet, but the Knight of the Silver Horn could show no token, as none of his regiment was left to testify to his right.

The pibroch was about to be sounded, as the day was done, when a jetty hawk was seen above the heads of the host, and, circling slowly downward, a silver horn was seen in his beak. Weary with his long flight, he sank upon the ground, not far from his mistress. Then a great shout arose when the story was told. "And thus it is in the chronicles." It is no wonder, therefore, that the Gowries of Airlie show a jetty hawk upon their coats of arms, and so recorded in the royal license.

Famous John Taylor.

One John Telfair, or Taylor, as it has come to be called, married Thomasine, daughter of John Isaacs, of Levington. From him descended Matthew, who stated in his will, dated at New York, 1678, that he was born at Stoughton, 1653, where his baptism was registered. He married first Margaret Brett, second Francis White. He bequeathed his estate to his brother, who had remained in England, but he afterward became the father of George, to whom Edward deeded 1,000 acres of land, which he bought at Middletown, N. J. George married Helena Johnston, of Southampton, L. I. His third son, John, was one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court, at Monmouth, and Commander in Chief of the American Colonies. His wife was Susan, daughter of General Heard. His son, George, married a daughter, while his daughter married a son of Governor Winthrop. His youngest son was Commander of the American Navy in 1812. He married Susan, the daughter of the Governor of the Dutch West Indies. His third son was Pringle, who was Captain of Cavalry against the Kaffirs.

John Taylor, of Kent, afterward of Carlisle, was celebrated by Dr. Samuel Johnson in his memoirs. "The only objection," he said, "that I have to Taylor is that he talks too much about his famous bull, 'Norman William.'" He owned the finest herd of blooded cattle in England. Frequent reference was made in Johnson's letters to "Taylor's royal bull." Boswell



Taylor Coat of Arms.

Frightened the Lovers.

The lovers paled, for well they knew the consequences if a foeman was found upon the lands of an enemy, and who, indeed, the day, wore not the plaid of her clan. She was called "Go..en Heart," because of her kindly deeds. It was her custom to never ride far from her castle gates without the companionship of her jetty hawk, for he seemed to scent danger from afar and give shrill warning to his mistress. Beside the Doon one day she met her lover. Always mischievous, and, rogue to boot, the hawk alighted in the most friendly manner upon the shoulder of the young knight. Seeing by chance that a silver horn, guerdon of his brave deeds at Fainfirth, given by the King himself, was loose from the mantle of the Laird, hanging by a single thread, the hawk, befitting his character of rogue, snapped the thread and with the horn straightway flew toward home, bearing the talisman in his beak.

Johnson's biographer, says that he and the doctor "came to Ashbourne, Taylor's seat in Kent, in the host's large roomy post chaise, drawn by four sleek, plump horses, with head feather ornaments, driven by two jolly, steady postilions. 'You will hear nothing en route,' Taylor said, 'about Norman William,' but lo! while this was true, when we reached Ashbourne we were driven, before going to the house, to see the herd of fine cattle with royal pedigrees, 'Norman William' presiding over the herd."

The Taylor family has increased like the leaves of Vallambrosa, until no part of the kingdom of Edward nor section of America but has its representatives, and many of them have emblazoned the pages of history with stories of military valor, as well as statesmanship, art and literature.

As many as 20 of the Taylors were sent to Barbadoes for rebellion against kingly rule. Samuel Taylor was Rear Admiral of the navy in 1785. Alfred Swayne Taylor was Captain of the maritime service in 1806.

Hotten, the Recorder of Colonial Heritages, brought certificates from Justices that none of the Taylors in the "Richard and John" were subsidy men. Among these were Dynosis, James, Richard and John. James and Samuel came in the True Love from London. Among the families in England descended from Baron Tailzefer and Taylor, of Ospringe, many of whom have quartered the coat-of-arms, are those of Amy, Whitfield, Roberts, Bestead, White, Broadnax, Waller, Halke, Honeywood, Hendley, Goring, Hall, Buck, Culpepper (from whom came 'ye Governor of ye new Dominion') and Berry, written sometimes Barry.

One lady Anne Berry, daughter of James Berry, married William Taylor, of Castle Taylor, from whom descends Colonel Albert Berry, of Newport Ky. The Berry family of Sussex added the ermine to the Taylor coat-of-arms.

Sir Edward Berry, who was Rear Admiral of the navy, entered the service at the age of 11, and was with Nelson at the Nile. In the battle of Trafalgar he was distinguished for great bravery, and was given for this and heroism at the Nile and Kurrow three medals by the King, the only one to be triply decorated. As many as 30 Taylors were officers in the American army in the Revolution, more than half of whom were from the Southern colonies. From 1692 until the Declaration of Independence there were Taylors in the House of Burgesses. Among the descendants in this locality of "Taylor, of Ospringe," are Colonel John B. Taylor (the windows of whose ancestral home in Newport are decorated with the Taylor arms and crest), Colonel Albert Berry, Misses Susie and Lucie Tibbatts, Mr. J. W. Tibbatts, Mrs. George Jones, Mrs. J. W. Abert, Mrs. Brent Arnold, Misses Mary and Keturah Jones, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mrs. Van Voast, Mrs. Robert Bowler, Mrs. J. W. Price, Mr. George Jones, Judge John Hodge, Miss Nannie Hodge and Mrs. Sam Bailey; also, Mrs. Susie Saunders Harris, of Louisville; Miss Barry and Mr. Julian Taylor, of Georgetown, Ky.; Mr. Logan Hunton, of Peoria, Ill., and Mr. Joseph Humphreys, of Versailles, Ky.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

8

ADULTERATION OF WHISKY IS ENORMOUS

Frauds Perpetrated Under Present Laws Exposed By Kentuckian.

SPEECH DELIVERED AT PURE FOOD CONVENTION

Methods of the Regular Distiller and Others Fully Compared.

"Bottled in Bond" is the title of the following address delivered recently by Edmund L. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., before the National Pure Food Congress at St. Paul. The address deals with the subject of whisky adulteration and brings out the safeguards established by the Government for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Taylor said:

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The generic term "distilled spirits," as used by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, includes various species that are essentially different, both in character and commercial purpose. There are highwines and alcohol, intended for mechanical or chemical uses, and these may be said to constitute the merchandise class; then comes the food class, rum, gin, brandy and whisky; then come neutral or cologne spirits of commerce, which I shall class as an adulterant as produced in the United States, both as to its commercial purpose and use. Now, taking the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as authority, I will give an idea of the relative proportions of their manufacture in this country for the fiscal year 1902, using round numbers for the sake of clarity:

	Gallons.
Alcohol	11,000,000
Highwines	341,000
Bourbon whisky	20,000,000
Rye whisky	21,000,000
Miscellaneous	33,000,000
Rum	2,000,000
Gin	1,000,000
Neutral or cologne spirits (the adulterant)	37,000,000

TWO PROCESSES.

The manufacture of whisky in this country is characterized by two distinct processes before it becomes a proper article of commerce as a beverage or medicine, under the generic term "food." It is, first, the result of a distillation of the fermented mash of grain, which produces an alcoholic liquor; second, this alcoholic liquor must be stored in wood for a period of years, in order to mature. Both processes are necessary, and both processes are expensive. Because of this necessity of maturation, whisky differs from nearly every other commodity.

The manufacturer who produces nearly any other article can market his goods as the factory turns them out. The distiller of whisky must wait. He must leave the output of this year 1903 in bond until it matures; and if, in 1907, the entire population of the world called for his brand of 1903 inspection, he could not sell a gallon more of his 1903 whisky than he actually produced in that season. Here was an opening for the ingenious and the unscrupulous.

ENORMOUS TAX.

An article of commerce with an established method of production, protected from adulteration by Government officials at every step of manufacture and through every hour of storage, and having won a reputation for its processes and its protection, hedged around by unique economic difficulties and rendered rigid in price by an enormous Government tax, commanded a handsome market and a price commensurate with its cost of manufacture.

Now, while the Government protected the article from adulteration from the grinding of the grain in 1903 to the tax payment and withdrawal of the ripened whisky in 1907, keeping the entire distillery operations under rigorous surveillance and guarding the product in the bonded warehouses like the treasures of the mint, the same Government had, and has, upon its statute books a law which, if it had been framed to promote fraud, could not have been more effective to that end, and neutral or cologne spirits a week old are doctored with coloring matters, beading and aging oils, etc., and sold the day after they are blended as a celebrated whisky eight years old, or ten years old, as the owner's divination of the public's demand may elect.

MEANING OF "RECTIFIER."

Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States permits the rectification of highwines. If it had stopped there the word "rectifier" might have had some significance akin to its real meaning. For a time, under the statutes, this character of work was done. The Government then did not allow the highwine distilleries to finish the product into neutral or cologne spirits, as it does now; and upon this privilege being allowed the highwine distillers, the rectification of highwines under Section 3244 virtually ceased. In this same section you will find this, the true definition, of the contemporary rectifier:

"Every person who, without rectifying, purifying or refining distilled spirits shall, by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquid, with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation or compound liquors for sale under the name of whisky, shall be regarded as a rectifier."

FACILITIES FOR IMITATION.

His license is fixed at $100 or $200, or according to the scope of his operations along these honorable lines; and, under Section 3449, every facility for making a spurious imitation is afforded him. A Government gager is furnished, not to supervise his operations, but simply to see that he does not use any more proof gallons of neutral or cologne spirits, or distilled spirits of any kind, as the fertile basis for the projected imitation, than he actually accounts for to the fiscal branch of the Government.

This rectifier, duly licensed to spuriously imitate, may turn out from his proof-gallon basis of spirits any quantity or any character of mixture, compound or blend which he may select as the best imitation; he may brand and label it whisky and ship it into the market for public consumption, but there is one thing he must not do: He must not help to defraud the Government, which is getting two-fifths of its entire revenue from the liquor traffic, of one single cent of its mandatory tax.

IS A MISNOMER.

Is it strange that with the sanction of our National laws behind him, the imitator of whisky should participate in the business life of the United States?

This "rectifier"—and there was never such a flagrant misnomer on the statutes of any country—can expand any given number of proof gallons of neutral spirits to his heart's content; he can inject into his mixture any ingredient that his caprice or his avarice may suggest.

PROPORTION IN MARKET.

Now, it naturally occurs at this juncture to ask the proportion of genuine and compounded whiskies in the market today, and I give you the most conservative estimate, secured from the statisticians of the trade, when I say that the adulterated goods amount to 80 per cent of the total of so-called whisky, and the best idea I can give you of the proportion as it stood at the close of the fiscal year 1902 is to say that, as compared with the total number of gallons of spirits withdrawn from bond, viz, 101,669,616, there were used for scientific purposes 988,565; 585,088 were bottled in bond and 98,614,964 were "rectified."

Consider that this 98,000,000 represents merely the spirit basis of the compound operations, and you have some idea of the adulterated wine gallons prepared for the market as genuine whisky in a single year.

ARTISTIC DECEPTION.

Now, 85 per cent of the adulterated whisky is sold in barrels and 15 per cent in bottles. It is when packed in glass that the deception becomes highly artistic. I venture to say that there is not a single bottle of compound whisky on the market today which is labeled as a compound or a blend, or as rectified, or in any manner to indicate its real origin; and I venture to say that there is not a bottle of this imitation confronting the public eye which does not masquerade as whisky.

Had not the bottling-in-bond act been passed in 1897, giving to the distillers of genuine whisky a Government guarantee of genuineness, the manufacture of this food species of distilled spirits would have been exterminated by supplying the demand for it with a pitiless substitute possessing no single esential quality of the genuine, whilst parading its every virtue.

PREMIUM FOR FRAUD.

The difference between the cost of genuine whisky properly matured for beverage and medicinal use and the cost of the rectified, blended or compounded substitute has offered so great a premium to fraud that it has not only turned the heads of the unscrupulous, but it has come near to dragging into the net 30 per cent of the entire trade. For years substitution and adulteration in the whisky business have grown under license, until the air is reeking with fraud, while the consumer is the legal prey of an unrestricted interstate commerce in the adulterated article.

CONGRESSIONAL ACT.

The bottling-in-bond act was conceived by the manufacturers of genuine whisky as a last recourse against extermination. It went before Congress with the strong recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but it was fought by the "blenders" and "compounders" before the Finance Committee. The powerful influence of the rectifiers obstructed and delayed its introduction. The tenacity of the manufacturer of unadulterated whisky and the agitation of a proper sentiment in Congress secured its passage. The President signed it, and today it stands in the statutes as correct a law in principle as was ever printed in the acts of any country in the world.

Standing thus in the revised statutes, in juxtaposition with the very laws which empower the rectifier to commit his unbridled adulterations, it presents the strange paradox of making the United States Government afford, at one and the same time the best and the least protection to its whisky of any country on the globe.

ARE DISGUISED.

And even today, over six years after the passage of this admirable act, the hospital and the household of the invalid are invaded under disguise. A printer can make a label read to suit the man who orders it. The tremendous scale on which some of the rectifiers still work makes some particular brand of the substitute a household word.

Now the production of neutral or cologne spirits, the substitute for, and adulterant of, whisky, seems to be on the constant increase. If the trade papers may be credited, by November 10 next the producing capacity of the neutral spirit distilleries will be over 600,000 gallons per day, or, in other words, by next fall a minimum run of one single day will result in more neutral spirits than the total amount of genuine whisky bottled in bond in the entire fiscal year 1902.

CHEMICALLY PURE.

These neutral spirits, as many chemists know, are chemically pure—and so, I might add in passing, are arsenic and strychnin. That these new spirits are physiologically injurious is a matter of common testimony among experts.

Charles Creighton, M.A., M.D., the English pathologist, in his article on "Pathology" in the Encyclopedia Britannica, says:

"By far the most important toxic agent is alcohol, which is often sold in public houses when it has all the powerfully injurious properties of new spirit in it. The enormous excise duty per gallon is apt to make us forget the coarse and cheap nature of the alcohol sold as whisky; the product of distillation may be purchased new from distilleries at a low rate.

BRINGS DISEASE.

"The retailing of such new whisky is answerable for an amount of disease—to say nothing of violence and crime—which an equal quantity of mellowed spirits would by no means produce. There are some not uncommon forms of kidney disease and of liver disease which are, in a great majority of cases, the direct result of raw spirits."

Dr. Wiley says: "The amount of so-called 'blending' which is carried on in this country, I am told, is something enormous. The natural way of making whisky is the fermentation of grain in the first place. The grains employed in this country are rye and Indian corn principally. These are the two great sources of our whiskies. After fermentation is complete the 'mash,' as it is called, is subjected to distillation.

SERIES OF ALCOHOLS.

"In the distillation we have a vaporization of the alcohol, and it is then condensed. The product of condensation consists of water, then common alcohol, and next a series of alcohols which are not common alcohol, but which are known by the general term of 'fusel oil,' and finally essential oils and ethers."

All of these distillations contain essential oils, which give the flavor and odor to the mixture. Now, these crude alcohols which are distilled in this way are not suitable for drinking. The product is raw whisky. It is colorless—water white—and has an unpleasant taste, and hence, in order to make a beverage out of it, it must be treated so as to improve the taste. This is what is called aging. For this purpose it is put into casks made of oak, usually slightly burned or charred on the inside.

When raw whisky is put into this receptacle it extracts a little tannin from the wood and a little coloring matter. Then it begins to be slightly colored. This is then placed under the influence of oxygen, and the alcohols, under the influence of ferments, begin to oxidize. When an alcohol oxidizes it forms first what is called an ether. For instance, if we oxidize ethyl alcohol, which is the common kind, it forms what is known as sulfuric ether, the substance which produces anesthesia. Whenever you oxidize an alcohol of any kind you get an ether. If you oxidize amyl alcohol you get an ether of a different kind, but still the same general chemical substance. If you oxidize butyl alcohol, you get still another ether. These ethers are all extremely pleasant to the nostrils. They are all volatile, giving off odors to the air. They produce a pleasant odor and aroma, and at the same time, by oxidization, they remove the bad taste and poisonous alcohols from the mixture.

In the course of several years, instead of having a mixture which is bad to the taste and smells badly and irritates, you get a mixture which has a delightful odor and taste, and is soothing, not irritating. You get a whisky fit to drink, instead of raw whisky. I have stated briefly the chemical process which takes place in the aging of whisky.

TAKES YEARS OF TIME.

Now this aging, as I say, takes years of time. It is expensive. The whisky leaks out. There is a loss in volume and a loss of interest on the value of the whisky, hence it is an expersive process. Now the manufacturer of compounded, or, better, artificial, whisky, has for its purpose the avoiding of this long and expensive process.

The makers begin with the pure article of spirits, which in the trade is known as cologne spirits, and which can be made in a few hours by rectifying the highwines of the distillery.

The blending begins with this high-grade alcohol, about 96 per cent alcohol and 4 per cent water. To this is added enough water to dilute it to the strength of whisky, which is about 45 per cent. So here they double the volume, or a little more, right to start with. The next step is to color it; to give it that brown or reddish tint which we are accustomed to associate with some varieties of whisky. This is done by adding burnt sugar or caramel.

SUPPLYING FLAVORS.

The next thing is to supply those flavors which are due to the oxidization of the various alcohols, and these flavorings are easily made in the chemical laboratory.

I can not say that any of these materials are unwholesome or deleterious to health when used in moderate quantities. They are chemically the same as those which are produced by the natural methods of aging in whisky. There is something lacking, however. While you can imitate nature, you can not substitute the artificial for natural products without impairing the quality of the product.

LOOKS LIKE WHISKY.

The skilful compounder can make a material which looks like, smells like, tastes like and analyzes like a genuine whisky, but still it has a different effect upon the system. The people who drink this whisky are much more liable to receive injury from it than those who drink the genuine article.

I would not favor a bill which would prohibit the manufacture of these materials, but I would favor a bill which would require them to be plainly marked and stamped by the Government when it stamps its alcohol content.

The imitations are exploited before the public as real whisky, and in meeting the demand for real whisky with lower prices than the actual cost at which the genuine can be manufactured and matured the public patronage is diverted, and the dishonest compounder laughs at the futile efforts of the honest merchant to expose the fraud. The conditions exist today—the bottling-in-bond act is effective on the positive side, but the distiller is given the burden of educating the public to its significance. The compounder continues to brand his imitation article without restriction.

FAKE ADVERTISING.

As I conceive it, by no stretch of nomenclature can such misbranders be called or considered rivals in trade, or an artificial whisky made in eighty minutes and advertised as an "eight-year-old whisky" be adjudged as in competition with the genuine, except as counterfeit money may be considered in competition with the money of the Government; and by one to whom these flagrant frauds are transparent they must be regarded as they float in the public market as a distinct fraud, both in intent and effect, as is spurious money premeditatedly uttered and circulated as the genuine coin of the realm.

There is no branch of business today that so needs the attention of intelligence and integrity as does the whisky business.

GOVERNMENT STAMP.

I hope this congress will give its public indorsement to this bottling-in-bond act. Under its provisions the genuine whisky can be put up in bottles after it is four years old, a Government stamp is affixed over the cork and every bottle goes into the hands of the purchaser under Government certificate that it is unadulterated.

So rigid are the provisions of the act as to purity that it not only specifically states that no foreign substance can be added to the whisky and nothing subtracted except the charcoal and solid matter by straining through felt sacks, but it even prohibits the presence of any adulterant within the walls of the bonded bottling house.

Now, after it is bottled under the watchful eye of the Government supervisor the green guarantee stamp of the Government must be affixed and the officer must see that every stamp properly describes the contents of the particular bottle over the cork of which it is affixed. These stamps come from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and are issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT IT TELLS.

After this little green stamp is affixed over the cork of a bottle of whisky it tells you that the whisky was "bottled in bond under the supervision of the United States Government in the distillery bonded warehouse."

It tells you the age of the whisky.
It tells you the proof of the whisky.
It tells you the name of the distiller.
It tells you the location of the distillery.
It tells you the State.
It tells you the quantity in the bottle.
It tells you the date bottled.

It tells you, by its presence over the cork, under the provision of the bottling-in-bond act, passed by Congress in 1897, that the whisky it encloses is guaranteed by the United States Government to be free from adulteration.

GIVEN TO INVALIDS.

Even today, with this admirable protective act in effect as a law of the land, thousands of injurious compounds are advertised as "pure whisky," as "adapted to use in the sick room," etc. Guaranteed by whom? By what? Is the little green stamp over the cork? If not, why not?

Thousands of spurious, impure whiskies are invading the sick chamber under the pitiless disguise, and these adulterated concoctions are often given by a loving mother to a sick child, and even administered at the deathbed by the hand that would willingly be cut off to save.

BONFORT'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCULAR

OFFICE:
CHARLES McK. LEOSER'S SONS,
34 BEAVER STREET.
NEW YORK,.....

Copy

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 ~~about~~ $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."

Copied from Bonfort's Nov. 10. 1893 (18

Clipped from Courier Journal Jan. 18-1904.

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 16.—Shipments of whisky are still showing an increase over last year at this period and are rather large. They furnish the keynote to the market, which is rather active for the season, prices for older goods being firm and inclined to advance. Shipments this week were 200 barrels in excess of what they were the corresponding week last year, while receipts show a falling off of 800 barrels. No large sales have been reported during the week, but there is a good demand for all grades, especially the better class whiskies, and one thing daily emphasized is that Louisville is steadily increasing her prestige as the whisky center of the United States.

milk. They may be likened to a machine that will manufacture the finished product of beef and milk from the raw material raised on the farm. The more raw material fed into the machine, the greater the output of finished product, and the larger the profit.

We are all fighting for a common cause to oust the scrub. There is just one way successfully to accomplish this task, and that is to place purebred bulls in the hands of farmers. Rather than castrate bulls, as many breeders are advocating, and thus create stronger prices in the future, which would tend to eliminate the farmer from the purchasing ranks, let us offer the bulls at prices which will enable any farmer to buy a purebred sire.

Feed Range Herefords?

I have read Wallis Huidekoper's article on "Herefords on a Montana ranch" in THE GAZETTE of Feb. 2. Having had considerable experience with Herefords and Shorthorns I feel competent to "buck" for W. A. Cochel. The average man's partiality is a great deal like his religion: it depends a good deal on the way in which he is brought up. Mr. Huidekoper says that he is down on a hard-pan basis. He is really far from it. The keynote of his remarks is to keep out of work, which is the foundation of success.

I cannot recall his first severe winter, but well do I recall 1906-07, when our cattle on the plains and coolies were heaped high with bones. He says that he had a 10 per cent loss. My firm had a 1 per cent loss. I refer to the L6 outfit, owned by Baxted-Reed, far to the north of Mr. Huidekoper. It is safe to say that the loss would have been nearer 10 per cent had those Lazy L and LS cattle not received plenty of hay, [illegible] the work.

[illegible] that better blood tells. In this I heartily agree with him. [illegible] that we cannot produce cheap beef. In this respect we [illegible] can readily demonstrate.

I [illegible] year-old "Missie" [illegible] champ. [illegible] suckling her third [illegible] being twins. Her [illegible] Whitehall Sultan, [illegible] dar and Oakland [illegible], and her dam's [illegible] Gloster. The consuch [illegible] bull calf testifies [illegible] ies, and she is [illegible].

[illegible] ehword. If Mr. [illegible] his wonderful [illegible] they would be [illegible] etter for mar- [illegible] rham Co., On-

[illegible] June 1

[illegible] nd long yearlings are still on [illegible] re weaned. I [illegible] em as good as [illegible] n feeding them [illegible] lled corn, oats [illegible] a hay. The [illegible] corn and half [illegible] bout one-third [illegible] nk of the ra- [illegible]—ONTARIO.

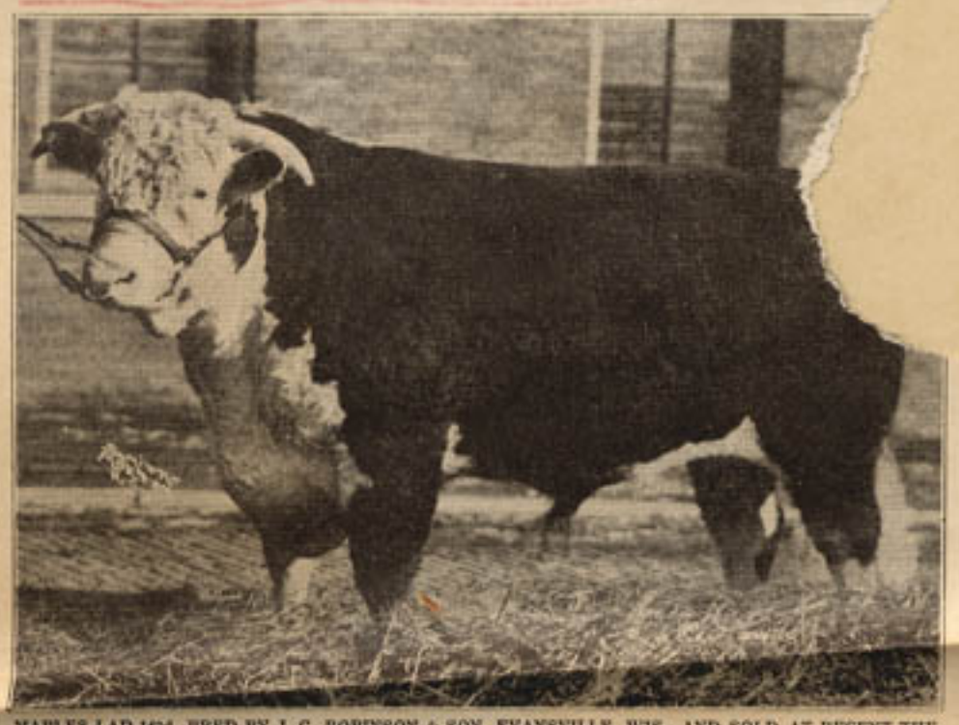
[illegible] alfalfa hay are [illegible]. Oats would [illegible] if ground. In [illegible] and yearlings [illegible] June 1, I sug- [illegible] cut out of the [illegible] ings by April 1, and reduced to one-fourth oats for the calves, with all the alfalfa hay they will clean up. Two pounds of linseedmeal, pea size, for the calves and 3 pounds for the yearlings the last 50 days would give a better finish, but if linseedmeal costs twice as much per ton as shelled corn it is too high when one has alfalfa. When a feeder has corn and good *alfalfa or clover hay, there is little need of buying any other feed*, unless one desires to make a quick finish; then he should buy linseed or cottonseedmeal.—JOHN G. IMBODEN.

Brown Swiss as Dairy Cattle

In THE GAZETTE of Feb. 16 there is an answer to an inquiry concerning the highest-producing dairy cow. In this you have the cow College Bravura 2d credited as an Ayrshire cow. This is a mistake. She is a Brown Swiss.—[County Agent] CHESTER G. STARR, Tazewell Co., Ill.

As a Brown Swiss breeder and president of the Illinois Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, I have full confidence in the merits of the breed, and believe that it can and should hold a high place in the agricultural and dairy program of this country. Unfortunately as a breed, Brown Swiss cattle have been hampered because of their scarcity in this country, and because the cows have been for the most part in the hands of farmers unable to push them as some other breeds have been pushed. In Illinois we are doing everything possible to bring the merits of the Brown Swiss before the public.—ROWLAND WILSON, Peoria Co., Ill.

Hereford Auctions in Years of Price Sensations



MAPLES LAD 1426, BRED BY J. C. ROBINSON & SON, EVANSVILLE, WIS., AND SOLD AT RECENT THE ROUND-UP IN KANSAS CITY, MO., FOR $1,250 TO WM. HARTNETT FOR EXPORT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

ON looking backwards over the last few years, and noting the public sales of Herefords, it is evident that speculators invaded the whiteface camp to a considerable extent. It is also plain that the sudden jump in price levels among Herefords was comparatively late in coming and that the inevitable reaction towards stabilization came with unexpected suddenness.

Apart from the sensational McCray sale in the spring of 1915, when 75 head averaged $765, and the Hereford association sale of 45 head, which averaged $1,005 in Kansas City, there was nothing to indicate the rising trend of values. On March 1, 1916, however, the extraordinary values placed on the 61 head offered by O. Harris & Sons in Missouri showed that prices for the best kind of stock were due for a rapid rise. Their average was $1,246, which was considerably higher, during this period, than any other average obtained at sales of the other beef breeds up to that date. The Hereford association sale of 59 head, which averaged $641 in Denver, on Jan. 20, 1916, indicated that high prices in the Hereford camp was already an accomplished fact. By way of comparison, 49 Shorthorns sold at the same time and place averaged $264. On March 28 the Davis Herefords in Mississippi averaged $511 on 45 head. The next outstanding event was the McCray sale on May 17, when 75 head averaged $1,287.

The Gudgell & Simpon Dispersion

At the Gudgell & Simpson dispersal, June 28-29, 175 head averaged $544. Bright Stanway fetched $3,600, to the bid of E. M. Cassady & Son, Whiting, Ia. During the American Royal sale 50 head averaged $854. Shucknall Monarch, imported by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was sold for $3,000. Mayne & Brazie's 173 head made $537 at Harlan, Ia., Oct. 12-13. At the International sale in Chicago 50 head averaged $1,487—a record for the breed. Woodford 6th went to J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky., at $15,100.

The opening sale in 1917 by Mousel Bros., on Jan. 4, averaged $795 on 100 head, and on Feb. 21 Dr. J. E. Logan, Keystone, Mo., dispersed his herd of 121 head at an average of $708, before a remarkably large attendance of breeders. At this time the demand for the best class of Herefords was insistent.

The next important sale was that by O. Harris & Sons on Feb. 28 and March 1, when 144 head were sold at the remarkable average of $1,281. Gay Lad 40th by Gay Lad 6th sold to Frank Collicut, Calgary, Can., at $11,900. B. T. Bartlett, Greencastle, Mo., bought Bonnie Brae 60th for $10,500. On April 26 E. M. Cassady & Son made an average of $700 on 60 head, and on the same date C. A. Tow, at his closing-out sale in Iowa, averaged $876 on 154 head. Disturber, Jr., went to M. J. Masterson & Son, Audubon, Ia., at $9,100.

The next big sale was the record event staged by Warren T. McCray of Indiana on May 16, 1916, at his annual sale, at which 75 head averaged $1,750. Martin Fairfax sold for $17,000 to Geo. E. Fuller, Craig, Saskatchewan. On May 17 John W. VanNatta of Indiana made an average of $865 on 55 head. E. B. Gooch of Iowa sold 75 head on June 28 at an average of $1,038.

O. Harris & Sons' Memorable Auction

Then came the memorable sale by O. Harris & Sons in Missouri on July 5, 1917, when 260 head changed hands for the stupendous sum of $396,375. The 40 bulls averaged $3,198, and the 220 females $1,220, the general average being $1,525. Repeater 7th sold for $27,500 to W. A. Pickering, Kansas City, Mo., and Geo. G. Moore of New York City secured Gay Lad 16th at $20,000. Old Repeater, the fountain-head of the famous clan of that name, was bought in by Wood Harris and associates for $13,000. The Good-Wilson sale at Grandview, Mo., realized $638 on 77 head in October, followed by the American Royal sale in Kansas City, where 56 head brought an average of $910. On Nov. 1-2 in Memphis, Tenn., the dispersal of the Mississippi herd of W. J. Davis & Son took place, 120 head averaging $901. Coming to the International sales in 1917 prices paid on all beef breeding stock were exceptional, but the Hereford sale greatly exceeded the others in average; 58 head averaged $1,774, and the noted prize-winning bull Ardmore went to W. A. Pickering & Son at the extraordinary price of $31,000.

In 1918 Hereford sales began well early in January. The most noteworthy event was in Denver on Jan. 24, when 53 head sold for an average of $847. On Feb. 13 S. H. Velie of Kansas City sold 60 head which averaged $910. There was a series of remarkable Polled Hereford sales in Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 4-8, when 230 head averaged $630.

On May 22, 1918, Warren T. McCray of Indiana made a new record of $2,772 average on 75 head; and on the next day F. P. Fox, also of Indiana, made an average of $1,331 on 61 head. This was followed on May 24 by the J. W. VanNatta's sale of 59 head at an average of $957. On May 20 Ferguson Bros. averaged $791 on 67 head. Geo. C. Gross & Son of Iowa sold 73 head on May 28 at an average of $1,243—the second highest average ever obtained for any beef breed in an Iowa auction. On the same day J. A. Shade of Iowa sold 74 head at an average of $899.

for [illegible]
field, Mo. On the [illegible]
lett of Missouri sold 62 head [illegible]
eraged $954.

As an indication of high values prevailing for pedigree stock about this period, it is of interest to record the sale of a two-year-old Rambouillet ram, during the Salt Lake City ram sales at the end of August, for $6,200. This is the highest price ever paid at auction for a sheep in America.

Messrs. Good Score an $894 Average

On Oct. 2 Wallace & E. G. Good of Missouri sold 70 head for an average of $894. This was the period of highest prices, and in order to save space, we note only those sales from now on which averaged more than $1,000. The first of these was the sale by Robt Hazlett of Kansas in November, 1918, when 48 head averaged $1,115. This was followed a few days after by the American Royal sale in Kansas City, at which 65 head averaged $1,350. Then, at the International sale in Chicago, 50 head averaged $1,566. On Dec. 18 Thompson Bros. of Nebraska made an average of $1,040 on 54 head.

The year of 1919 opening with the sensational sale by Mousel Bros. of Nebraska on Jan. 7, when a new world's record average of $3,845 was made on 50 head. The bull Superior Domino was bought by Mrs. Wm. Braddock, Chadron, Neb., for $21,000; another bull, Mischiefs Return, went to H. Gaudreault & Son, Farnam, Neb., at $11,500; while a new record for an American-bred female was set up in the sale of Mariana 8th at $7,200 to Fritz Bichel, Loup City, Neb. The winter sales in Denver and by Jesse Engle & Sons of Missouri very nearly reached the $1,000 average.

Then came the remarkable Polled Hereford sale under the auspices of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association in Des Moines, Ia., on Feb. 4, when 50 head averaged $1,163. On May 6-7 O. Harris & Sons' sale of 173 Herefords in Missouri averaged $1,919. It was old Repeater's greatest day; 7 of his sons averaged $14,980. Repeater's Model, at $35,000, went to J. R. Smith, Jr., Fayetteville, Tenn. Repeater 191st sold for $26,000 to Jos. J. Rezac & Sons, Tabor, S. D. This was followed by another great sale: that by Wallace & E. G. Good of Missouri on May 16, when 71 head averaged $2,204.

Perfection Fairfax's Sons

On May 21-22 Warren T. McCray held his greatest sale, at which an average of $3,635 was made on 120 head. Twenty bulls, sons of Perfection Fairfax, averaged $7,955. The 100 females averaged $2,272. No animal sold for less than $1,000. Baron Fairfax went to L. A. Pinard, Wessington Springs, S. D., at $24,000; Hugo Fairfax to Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Ia., at $23,000; Admiral Fairfax to Adam Sheetz, Tiffin, Ia., at $20,500, and Luther Fairfax to Geo. C. Gross & Son, Walnut, Ia., at $19,000. The record price for American-bred cows was obtained on Miss Dale Farmer, which went to Z. M. Crane, Dalton, Mass., at $10,500.

The State Journal
(Established 1900)
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 192

Editorial Observations

A STRIKING WILL.

The will of the late E. H. Taylo Jr., disposing of an estate of $2,50 000, is a striking document. The te tator's explanation of his disposal h's estate in unequal portions is th some of his children "have give practically their lives is assisting in accumulating my estate."

The eldest son receives six par the second son four parts and t third son three parts, while t daughters receive equal portion smaller than the bequest to the thi son.

Colonel Taylor devoted a singul ly long life to business. The elde of his sons was in business with h for a period longer than the avera life, if the average duration of life between thirty and forty years. T younger sons are middle-aged men.

The principle of the Taylor will not wholly unlike that of a wealt New York manufacturer who left business to his employes, holding th those who, under his direction, h built up the business were entitled the property and the profit-maki they had brought into existence.

Colonel Taylors sons were his pa ners, virtually or actually, his e ployes early in life.

Had neither the sons nor t daughters been business associates tho man in whose name the esta was created popular opinion wou be that the various heirs should ha shared equally in the estate. But this case a business man, singula successful, leaves a considerable tate, the fruit of the business, to ea of the sons who aided in creating and a comfortable fortune to ea of his daughters.

The will is in part a document viding an estate among children the testator, and in part a will div ing the profits of a business betwe partners whose lifetime devotion it, in the opinion of its head, h much to do with its, and his, succe —Courier-Journel.

Clipped
Ky. Journal
Jan. 13-1904

Members of the House.

Adair and Cumberland—C. L. Nell, R., Gardyville.
Allen—J. E. Dalton, D., Scottsville.
Anderson—Mankin C. Champion, D., Sinai.
Ballard and Carlisle—John T. Davis, D., Bardwell.
Barren—J. C. Summers, D., Hiseville.
Bath and [illegible] D., Moorefield.
Bell, Harlan, Perry and Leslie—Chad. Nolan, R., Poor Fork.
Boone—J. W. Kennedy, D., Union.
Bourbon—A. S. Thompson, D., Clintonville.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. J. Burchett, R., Louisa.
Boyle—T. P. Reed, D., Perkeville.
Bracken—S. D. Rigdon, D., Germantown.
Breathitt, Lee and Wolfe—Chas. Day, D., Frozen Creek.
Breckinridge—O. C. Mointosh, D., Glendale.
Bullitt and Spencer—E. F. Holloway, D., Taylorsville.
Butler and Edmonson—R. L. D. Scully, R., Morgantown.
Caldwell—W. H. Jones, R., Princeton.
Calloway—Rainey T. Wells, D., Murray.
Campbell—1st District—Harry Williams, R., Newport.
Campbell—2d District—W. E. Gallagher, D., Newport.
Carroll and Gallatin—Everett E. Winn, D., Warsaw.
Carter and Elliott—V. B. King, D., Olive Hill.
Casey and Russell—Ed Pelly, R., Dunnville.
Christian—J. F. Rogers, R., Hopkinsville.
Clark—Hub L. Stevens, D., Boonesboro.
Clay, Jackson and Owsley, John J. C. Howard, R., Grace.
Clinton and Wayne—J. A. Sloan, R., Albany.
Crittenden and Livingston—T. Everett Butler D., Smithland.
Davis—1st District—C. M. Crowe, D., Whitesville.
Davis—2d Disirict—Wm. Day, D., Owensboro.
Estill and Powell—Robt. Blackburn, R., Stanton.
Fayette—1st District—Wm. Klair, D., Lexington.
Fayette—2d District—W. I. Hughes, D. Lexington.
Fleming—Paul Heflin, D., Flemingsburg.
Floyd, Knott and Letcher—Watson Caudill, D., Whitesburg.
Franklin—L. F. Johnson, D., Frankfort.
Fulton and Hickman—Luby Hargrove, D., Cayce.
[illegible]arrard—Samuel D. Cochran, D., Mansc.
[illegible]ant—J. T. Scott, D., Williamstown.
[illegible]ves—John R. Ray, D., Mayfield.
[illegible]yson—Z. T. Procter, R., Leitchfield.
[illegible]n and Taylor—Joe H. Wade, D., [illegible]aloma.
[illegible]p—W. J. Worthington, R., [illegible]enup.
[illegible]k—R. E. Stewart, R., Martindale.
[illegible]W. W. Tabb, D., Nolin.
[illegible]—E. K. Rennaker, D., Berry.
[illegible]f [illegible]. Middleton, D., Munfordville.
[illegible]ated [illegible]—Ben E. Niles, D., Henderson.
[illegible]K. Bourne, D., New Castle.
[illegible]ures. [illegible]E. Bradley, D., Madison-
[illegible]—An [illegible]th District—H. D. New-
[illegible]vants [illegible]ouisville.
[illegible] District—John M. Let-
[illegible]nisville.
35—An [illegible] District—Chris Mueller,
[illegible]d com[illegible]strict—Lawrence Reic-
[illegible]ble dill[illegible]ville.
[illegible]strict—James P. Ed-
[illegible]s. [illegible]ville.
[illegible]—H. P. McDon-
36—An [illegible]ct—J. C. O'Conner.
[illegible]ass.
[illegible]—Thos. Drewery,
[illegible].
[illegible]o. 37—An [illegible]cCarty, D., Nich-
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[illegible]n. To Com- [illegible]n Adams, D.,
[illegible]utions. [illegible]. Avedick, D.,
[illegible]—H. D. Gregory, R.,

Covington.
Knox and Whitley—Wm. C. Black, R., Barbourville.
Larue—Robert Enlow, D., Hodgenville.
Laurel and Rockcastle—W. A. B. Davis, R., Mt. Vernon.
Lewis—R. C. Hanna, R., Tollesboro.
Lincoln—J. M. Alverson, D., Stanford.
Logan—W. E. Offutt, D., Schocoh.
Lyon and Marshall—J. W. Oliver, D., Lamasco.
Madison—R. W. Miller, D., Richmond.
Mason—Virgil McKnight, D., Washington.
Marion—C. C. Spalding, D., Debanon.
McCracken—W. C. Clark, D., Paducah.
McLean—F. A. Lochry, D., Calhoun.
Meade—A. J. Thompson, D., Guston.
Meecer—Sam C. Black, D., Harrodsburg.
Metcalf and Monroe—Horace G. Smith, R., Thompkinsville.
Montgomery and Menefee—J. W. Cravens, D., McCausey.
Morgan and Wolfe—H. F. Pieratt, D., Hazel Green.
Muhlenberg—T. G. Turner, R., Dunmor
Nelson—Eli H. Brown, D., Bardstown.
Nicholas and Robertson—Thomas M. Sharp, D., Headquarters.
Ohio—A. D. Park, R., Rockport.
Oldham and Trimble—J. W. McGee, D., Bedford.
Owen—E. M. Salin, D., Owenton.
Pendleton—E. E. Barton, D., Falmouth.
Pike—G. T. Hawkins, R., Praise.
Pulaski—D. R. Hubble, R., Science Hill.
Scott—R. S. Hearne, D., Georgetown.
Shelby—J. A. Frazier, D., Veechdale.
Simpson—W. J. Gooch, D. Franklin.
Todd—G. S. Weathers, D., Elkton.
Trigg—H. R. Lawrence, D., Cadiz.
Union—J. T. Pride, D., Morganfield.
Warren, 1st District—J. Marion Robertson, D., Bowling Green
Warren, 2d District—Will T. Wright, D., Smith Grove.
Washington—W. D. Claybrook, D., Springfield.
Webster—R. L. Price, D., Providence.
Woodford—J. W. Newman, D., Versailles.

Members of the Senate.

Allen, J. Embry, D., Lexington.
Bennett, A. S., R., Beda.
Booles, W. W., D., Taylorsville.
Bynum, Curtis F., R., Richmond.
Byron, W. A., D., Brooksville.
Cammack, J. W., D., Owenton.
Campbell, J. W., D., Paducah.
Carrill, J. C., D., Georgetown.
Carroll, Chas., D., Shepherdsville.
Catron, J. W., R., Albany.
Combs, John, R., Hindman.
Cox, W. H., R., Maysville.
DeHaven, S. E., D., Lagrange.
Edwards, D. S., D., Hanson.
Farris, Geo. T., D., Lancaster.
Fleming, R. H., R., Covington.
George, Henry, D., Wingo.
Gilbert, J. W., D., Murray.
Gilenwaters, E. P., D., Glasgow.
Gorin, Thomas, D., Greensburg.
Grady, R. R., D., Greensburg.
Hickman, G. W., D., Calhoon.
Kenton, E., D., Mt. Olivet.
Lancaster, Henry, D., Lebanon.
McNutt, H. S., D., Louisville.
Phelps, Laban, D., Louisville.
Porter, J. F., D., Dixon.
Porter, N. A., D., Bowling Green.
Prewitt, Caswell, D., Mt. Sterling.
Prichard, W. C., D., Sandy Hook.
Richardson, Gus W., D., Guston.
Shadoan, Geo. W., R., Somerset.
Spence, Brent, D., Newport.
Sublett, C. D., D., Salyersville.
Taylor, E. H., Jr., D., Frankfort.
Ward, E. C., D., Henderson.
Whitt, W. B., D., Meglone.

List of Senate Officials.

J. Embrey Allen, President pro tem.
William Cromwell, Chief Clerk.
W. O. Jones, Assistant Clerk.
G. B. Swango, Sergeant-at-Arms.
John H. McWaters, Doorkeeper.
Miss Jennie McDonald, Eurolling Clerk.
Gus W. Richardson, Jr., Janitor.
James Edwards, Cloakroom Keeper.
Gates Young, John Carroll Fears and Chas. K. Hay, Pages.
John F. O. Payne, Special Messenger to the President of Senate
William E. Golden, Custod' Printed Matter.
Leming B. Corlis, Speci[illegible]

Clipped
from
Courier Journal
Jan. 13-1904

Representative South Trimble ought to succeed in his effort to prevent the adulteration of bluegrass and other seed. This adulteration is increasing all the time, and is an outrageous swindle on the farmers. Mr. Trimble's bill against the evil is not a radical one, merely providing that such adulterated mixtures shall be properly labeled, and that where they are otherwise sold those guilty of the fraud shall be properly punished. Of course, an act of Congress could only reach such seeds as became articles of international commerce, and it would not be amiss for the Legislatures of the various States, as well as Congress, to take up not only this swindle, but similar swindles which are so numerous and so persistent at this time.

Clipped from
Courier Journal
Jan. 12-1904.

Adulteration of Seed.

The bill of Representative Trimble, of Kentucky, with reference to grass seed, which was published in the Courier-Journal yesterday, deals with a real abuse. It is a matter in which Kentucky is largely interested, though its benefits would be by no means confined to our State. Our Commonwealth is the Bluegrass State par excellence, because its central portion produces that species in its greatest perfection, though it is found in other States. It is not so generally known that orchard grass is peculiarly adapted to a large part of the State of Kentucky in which the bluegrass does not flourish. Clover, of course, is extensively grown in many States.

In all the country, however, the value of the various grasses mounts up to hundreds of millions. The importance, therefore of protecting the supply of seeds from harmful adulteration is very evident at a glance. Apart from the large interests involved, it is the dictate of common honesty that the purchaser should be secure in his right to get what he pays for. The sale of seed under a false name is bad, and the intermixture of a large quantity of other seed is scarcely less injurious in its ultimate effects.

With trade among the States under the exclusive control of Congress, no State can give adequate protection to its people in matters of this sort. Commodities pass from State to State as freely as from one part of the State to another, so that action by Congress is often necessary in dealing with adulteration, and the sale of articles under false labels. This has been recognized in a number of cases, among which the trade in oleomaragarine is quite familiar. So in the case of the shipment of spirits to States in which prohibition laws exist. While all these cases are not precisely parallel, they are so to the extent that congressional action is sought in all of them to aid the States in accomplishing the purposes desired. It is creditable to the Department of Agriculture that it has recognized the importance of Mr. Trimble's bill. The measure should have careful consideration, and if amendments are found [illegible]cessary they can no doubt be sup[illegible]ed without affecting the general purpose of the bill, which is altoge[illegible]eudable.

Courier Journal

G. JANUARY 12, 1904

House Committees.

RULES.—Ell H. Brown, Jr., W. J. Gooch, Harry McCarty, A. S. Thompson, Henry R. Lawrence, R. R. Bradley, E. E. Winn, J. W. Day, R. K. Bourne.

JUDICIARY—R. B. Bradley, chairman; E. E. Burton, Geo. S. Weathers, W. K. Gallegher, H. D. Newcomb, H. K. Bourne, Jas. P. Edwards, F. A. Lochrey, B. L. D. Guffy.

STATE PRISON AND HOUSE OF REFORM.—W. W. Tabb, chairman; J. W. Oliver, H. R. Lawrence, C. M. Crowe, Joe Wade, R. B. Bradley, C. E. Day, J. M. Robertson, H. F. Pieratt.

KENTUCKY STATUTES. — H. K. Bourne, chairman; W. D. Claybrooke, T. E. Butler, L. F. Johnson, S. W. Adams, J. W. McCain, Ben E. Niles, R. W. Miller, W. J. Worthington.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT—H. L. Stevens, chairman; J. E. Dalton, J. W. Cravens, F. C. Turner, R. S. Hearne, Robert Enlow, S. F. Middleton, J. A. Sloan, R. E. Stewart.

MUNICIPALITES. — Thomas Drewry, chairman; W. C. Clark, J. M. Robertson, W. E. Gallegher, J. W. Day, W. I. Hughes, J. A. Averdick, E. F. Johnson, D. J. Burchett.

CITIES OF THE FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH.—Chas. E. Day, chairman; Sam Black, S. F. Middleton, J. W. Newman, Luby Hargrove, Paul Heflin, D. C. Moorman, Harry Williams, W. H. Jones.

SINKING FUND.—J. C. Summers, chairman; A. J. Thompson, C. C. Spalding, W. F. Klair, T. P. Reed, J. W. Cravens, W. E. Offutt, J. A. Sloan, Ed Pelle.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES. —S. D. Cochran, chairman; Sam Black, A. D. Parks, Robt. Blackburn, J. M. Alverson, Rainey Wells, Ed Pelle, W. F. Kair, J. A. Sloan.

EDUCATION, NO. 1.—Ben E. Niles, chairman; W. J. Gooch, A. J. Thompson, R. S. Hearne, J. W. Day, Luby Hargrove, H. D. Newcomb, J. M. Robertson, J. F. Rogers.

EDUCATION, NO. 2.—T. E. Butler, chairman; J. T. Pride, R. T. Wells, Robt. Enlow, J. W. Newman, J. M. Robertson, Virgil McKnight, W. W. Tabb, Fred Vaughn.

AGRICULTURE. — D. C. Moorman, chairman; A. S. Thompson, Robert Enlow, John E. Dalton, E. K. Rennaker, J. Summers, John R. Ray, S. D. Cochran, J. W. Newman.

BANKS AND BANKING.—S. D. Rigdon, chairman; Paul Heflin, H. D. Newcomb, H. L. Stevens, W. J. Gooch, D. C. Moorman, R. W. Miller, John T. Davis, D. J. Burchett.

LAND TITLES.—E. T. Holloway, chairman; Sam Black, John R. Ray, Horace G. Smith, R. T. Wells, W. E. Offutt, E. M. Salin, H. D. Gregory, W. A. B. Davis.

CORPORATE INSTITUTIONS.—H. R. Lawrence, chairman; J. W. Day, Geo. S. Weathers, W. W. Tabb, R. B. Bradley, J. A. Frazier, Carl Day, Harry McCarty, H. K. Bourne.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.—S. W. Adams, chairman; W. W. Tabb, R. B. Bradley, H. F. Pieratt, H. R. Lawrence, W. G. Clark, J. W. Cravens, R. L. Price, H. L. Stevens.

CLAIMS.—John R. Ray, chairman; W. G. Caudill, J. E. Dalton, A. J. Thompson, M. C. Champion, V. B. King, John T. Davis, Z. T. Proctor, R. E. Stewart.

COURT OF APPEALS.—B. L. D. Guffy, chairman; Virgil McKnight, Chas. E. Day, James P. Edwards, J. C. O'Connor, H. K. Bourne, R. W. Miller, F. A. Lochrey, E. E. Borton.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—L. F. Johnson, chairman; J. A. Frazier, J. M. Robertson, W. C. Black, James P. Edwards, W. T. Wright, J. C. Summers, R. C. Hanna, V. B. King.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.—W. C. Clarke, chairman; W. D. Claybrooke, Ben E. Niles, W. A. B. Davis, T. P. Reed, C. C. Spalding, W. C. Black, C. M. Crowe, H. D. Gregory.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Carl Day, chairman; A. S. Thompson, B. E. Niles, S. D. Cochran, J. T. Pride, J. C. O'Connor, H. F. Pieratt, R. E. Stewart, Robert Blackburn.

STATE CAPITOL.—W. J. Gooch, chairman; Joe McCain, R. S. Hearne, H. D. Newcomb, L. F. Johnson, Henry R. Lawrence, W. C. Clarke, W. J. Worthington, R. B. Bradley.

CIRCUIT COURTS. — E. E. Barton, chairman; Paul Heflin, C. M. Crowe, J. C. O'Connor, Z. T. Proctor, R. T. Wells, J. W. McCain, S. W. Adams, Samuel Black.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—John T. Davis, chairman; S. D. Cochran, J. A. Averdick, J. C. Summers, J. T. Scott, S. D. Rigdon, E. T. Holloway, Chris Mueller, T. G. Turner.

MINES AND MINING.—R. L. Price, chairman; T. E. Butler, V. S. King, Horace G. Smith, J. W. Oliver, E. K. Rennaker, W. G. Caudill, C. F. C. Nolen, W. A. B. Davis.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.—H. D. Newcomb, chairman; E. E. Barton, S. F. Middleton, R. C. Hanna, T. E. Butler, J. T. Pride, W. E. Gallegher, Horace G. Smith, C. F. C. Nolen.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—J. W. Cravens, chairman; R. L. Price, E. M. Salin, J. J. C. Howard, W. F. Klair, W. E. Offutt, J. W. McCain, D. J. Burchett, Fred Vaughn.

WAYS AND MEANS.—W. O. Coudill, chairman; T. P. Reed, V. B. King, E. M. Salin, J. M. Alverson, J. W. Kennedy, W. F. Klair, H. D. Gregory, W. T. Hawkins.

PUBLIC MORALS.—J. W. Oliver, chairman; C. M. Crowe, M. C. Champion, J. F. Rogers, Benj. E. Niles, J. A. Frazier, B. L. D. Guffy, Ed Pelle.

PRINTING.—Harry McCarty, chairman; G. S. Weathers, J. M. Alverson, R. W. Miller, E. M. Salin, Luby Hargrove, J. T. Scott, C. C. Spalding, J. F. Rogers.

INSURANCE—R. S. Hearne, chairman; J. F. Scott, Lawrence Reicher, Chris Mueller, E. E. Winn, John T. Davis, H. P. McDonald, Fred Vaughn, Jas. P. Edwards.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—Robert Enlow, chairman; T. P. Reed, Virgil McKnight, C. L. Nell, W. E. Offutt; E. M. Salin, Harry Williams, W. H. Jones, J. J. C. Howard.

COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.—W. T. Wright, chairman; W. C. Clark, S. F. Middleton, T. M. Sharp, I. E. Butler, J. M. Robertson, A. J. Thompson, E. T. Holloway, R. C. Hanna.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Luby Hargrove, chairman; H. L. Stevens, S. F. Middleton, T. P. Reed, J. A. Frazier, W. I. Hughes, George S. Weathers, John Cravens, E. T. Holloway.

EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS.—J. E. Dalton, chairman; Chris Mueller, E. K. Rennaker, W. T. Hawkins, W. I. Hughes, John M. Letterle, J. C. Summers, Robert Blackburn, H. D. Gregory.

LEGISLATIVE ACCOUNTS—S. F. Middleton, chairman; Sam Black, H. P. McDonald, S. D. Rigdon, J. M. Alverson, John R. Ray, J. W. Kennedy, W. T. Hawkins, C. L. Nell.

CRIMINAL LAW.—George S. Weathers, chairman; James P. Edwards, F. A. Lochrey, J. T. Pride, R. W. Miller, Paul Heflin, J. C. O'Connor, Virgil McKnight, T. E. Butler.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING.—Joe Wade, chairman; Lawrence Reichert, J. W. Kennedy, J. C. O'Connor, H. P. McDonald, Thomas Drewry, Carl Day, T. C. Turner, D. J. Burchett.

A. AND M. COLLEGE.—J. T. Pride, chairman; D. C. Moorman, W. I. Hughes, F. A. Lochrey, Thomas M. Sharp, J. W. Newman, W. G. Caudill, Fred Vaughn, W. J. Worthington.

LIBRARY AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.—J. A. Averdick, chairman; J. T. Scott, John M. Letterle, J. J. C. Howard, C. C. Spalding, Joe Wade, Harry Williams, W. H. Jones, Robert Blackburn.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES AND GRANARIES.—A. J. Thompson, chairman; Chris Mueller, Thos. M. Sharp, C. L. Nell, E. T. Holloway, Lawrence Reichert, J. W. Oliver, C. F. C. Nolen, A. D. Park.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.—T. M. Sharp, chairman; M. C. Champion, W. D. Claybrooke, Carl Day, S. W. Adams, J. A. Averdick, J. E. Dalton, Thomas Drewry, E. K. Rennaker.

CODES OF PRACTICE.—W. D. Claybrooke, chairman; Chas. E. Day, H. K. Bourne, Z. T. Proctor, E. H. Salin, W. E. Gallegher, E. E. Winn, B. L. D. Guffy, W. J. Worthington.

ENROLLMENT.—John M. Letterle, chairman; Harry McCarty, T. E. Butler, E. E. Winn, A. D. Park.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.—V. B. King, chairman; H. F. Pieratt, S. D. Rigdon, A. S. Thompson, M. C. Champion, J. M. Alverson, W. G. Caudill, Harry McCarty, Carl Day.

RAILROADS.—E. E. Winn, chairman; W. D. Claybrooke, R. B. Bradley, John M. Letterle, W. J. Gooch, J. A. Frazier, Harry McCarty, Thomas Drewry, W. T. Wright.

APPROPRIATIONS.—A. S. Thompson, chairman; W. J. Gooch, H. K. Bourne, J. W. Kennedy, H. R. Lawrence, J. W. Day, C. M. Crowe, Luby Hargrove, W. T. Wright.

APPELLATE REDISTRICTING.—J. W. Day, chairman; Henry R. Lawrence, D. C. Moorman, W. E. Gallegher, A. S. Thompson, W. J. Gooch, J. C. Summers, H. P. McDonald, W. G. Caudill.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.—C. C. Spalding, chairman; Lawrence Reichert, J. A. Averdick, S. D. Cochran, H. P. McDonald, S. W. Adams, J. W. Newman, W. C. Black, Joe Wade.

* * *

Senate Committees.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.—Caswell Prewitt, chairman; J. Embry Allen, S. E. DeHaven, E. H. Taylor, Jr., J. Campbell Cantrill, H. S. McNutt, R. R. Grady, W. W. Booles and C. D. Sublett.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.—J. W. Gilbert, chairman; Gus W. Richardson, Thomas Gorin, E. Kenton, W. B. Whitt, George T. Farris, John Combs.

APPROPRIATIONS. — W. W. Booles, chairman; J. F. Porter, Wheeler Campbell, Caswell Prewitt, J. Embry Allen, W. B. Whitt, W. H. Cox.

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Clipped from Kentucky Journal Jan. 17-1904

PROTECTION

Against Adulterated and Imitation of Kentucky's Great Corn Product.

Discussed by Senator E. H Taylor, Jr. in Trade Paper.

The Cherry Circle, of Chicago, a leading trade paper, in its recent number, has an article by Senator E H. Taylor, Jr , of this city, in which he discusses the proposition of national protection against adulterated and imitation whiskey. The writer says:

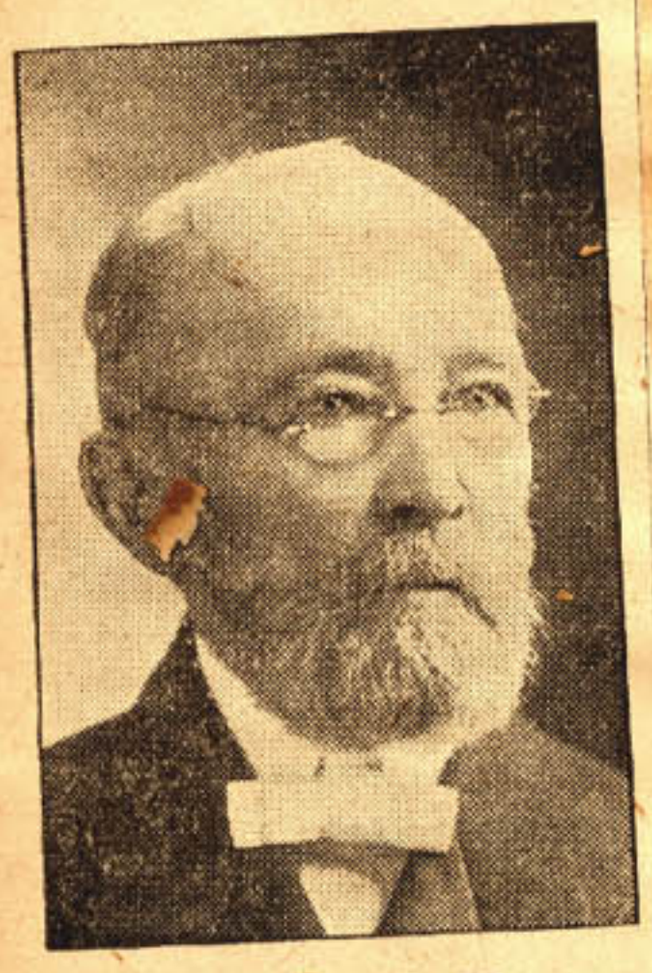
When the pure-food provisions of the agricultural appropriation bill passed by the Fifty-seventh Congress were put into operation, on July 1st of

the current year, Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, found that the American people were drinking labels in many cases when they thought they were imbibing the most celebrated wines of foreign countries.

We are now almost daily excluding from our ports mislabeled and misbranded beverages.

When the National Pure Food Congress of this country convened at St Paul, Minn., in July last, it was discovered that the adulteration and imitation of whiskey in the United States was something enormous, and it was stated before the congress that eighty per cent. of the so-called whiskey used by the American people of domestic manufacture was bogus, and that the clubs, the fine hotels, the household of the bon vivant, and the invalid were being invaded under the disguise of labels, and by promotion through tremendous advertising campaigns. It was discovered that brands which had become household words were in many instances the cheapest of compounds made to imitate genuine whiskey, and among the vilest commercial frauds on the markets.

The National Pure Food Congress went further into the matter, and discovered that while these frauds were being practiced unchecked, there was



E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

in our Revised Statutes a law passed by our National Congress in 1897, known as the Bottling in Bond Law, which was devised to protect the American people from imitation whiskey, and that it was only necessary for the public to know that the genuine whiskey can now be distinguished from adulterated and imitation whiskey to virtually exterminate the now predominant frauds.

Under the provisions of the Bottling in Bond Law, now in effect, the United States government identifies genuine, unadulterated whiskey by an engraved descriptive stamp affixed over the corks of bottles put up in the United States under government supervision. The bogus whiskeys cannot get this stamp, and our citizens can now identify real whiskey by the merest glance of the eye. Our National Congress has made every user of whiskey an expert at identification.

The government stamp over the cork of bottled in bond whiskey tells under imprimatur of our government every essential fact about it.

These stamps are prepared by the government at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and have the authoritative appearance of bank notes. They are made in long narrow slips, and are green in color.

After the little green stamp is affixed over the cork of a bottle of whiskey it tells you that the whiskey was "bottled in bond under the supervision of the United States government in the distillery bonded warehouse."

It tells you the age of the whiskey.

It tells you the proof of the whiskey.

It tells you the name of the distiller.

It tells you the location of the distillery.

It tells you the State.

It tells you the quantity in the bottle.

It tells you the date bottled.

It tells you, by its presence over the cork, under the provision of the bottling-in-bond act, passed by Congress in 1897, that the whiskey it encloses is guaranteed by the United States government to be free from adulteration.

Even to day, with this admirable protective act in effect as the law of the land, thousands of injurious compounds are advertised as "pure whiskey," as "adapted to use in the sick-room," etc. Guaranteed by whom? By what? Is the little green stamp over the cork? If not, why not?

Thousands of spurious, impure whiskeys are invading the sick-chamber under the pitiless disguise, and these adulterated concoctions are often given by a loving mother to a sick child, and even administered at the death-bed by the hand that would willingly be cut off to save.

Lexington Herald
Jan. 26-1904

Before the proposed million dollar capitol is finished, Frankfort will be connected with Louisville and Lexington by trolley lines, and of course these lines will form a system of street railroads in Frankfort; and then the present suburbs will be most convenient to every part of the central portion of the city. Unless Frankfort intends to fence herself in and prevent all growth, it will not be many years before what is the center of the city will be given wholly to certain forms of business, and the present site be the most undesirable site in that city. Frankfort has now a chance to properly obtain a handsome park in the form of State grounds; and the State can save largely by buying such grounds, rather than tear down the present buildings and go to the enormous and unnecessary expense and risk of packing and removing and unpacking then repacking all in the present buildings.

We have no other interest in this than as citizen of Kentucky, but we do desire to see the capitol a fit and handsome structure in a fit and beautiful park. There is no gentleman in Kentucky of finer artistic taste than our friend Col. Taylor, now Senator from Franklin, and we turn over to him and his advocacy this plea for such public grounds.

Clipped from
The Pittsburgh Chronicle
Telegraph
Dec. 14-1903

PROTECTION IN BONDED GOODS

Benefits of Purchasing Liquors in Bottles Which Have the Government Stamp on Them

STOPS ALL ADULTERATION

Edmund W. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., was in the city today in the interest of the National Pure Food Exhibit, which is being organized for the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Taylor has charge of the "bottled in bond division" of the exhibit, which will aim to show to the public how a protective law already in the United States Revised Statutes, enables any purchaser of whisky to secure an unadulterated article by simply looking for the government's guarantee strip stamp over the cork of the botle.

"The directors of the National Pure Food Exhibit have decided that there shall be no commercial labels or trade marks in the bottles in bond exhibit," said Mr. Taylor, "so that the people will see that the sole purpose is to show the protection afforded by the government's guarantee strip.

"I have been making a tour of the east, inviting all distillers who bottle their whisky under government supervision and guarantee to participate in the exhibit. It is true that the interest of no particular firm or brand will be forwarded, but the benefit will be general to both the distillers of real whisky and the purchasers of the article. There is more genuine whisky put up under government certificate in and about the city of Pittsburgh than any other city in the entire east.

"The fact that the sale of so much adulterated whisky is being exposed in the state of Pennsylvania is due more to the activities of the Food Commission of this state, in its work to purify the food commerce of this Commonwealth, than because those adulterations are excessive in Pennsylvania. They are general throughout the United States.

"It was asserted before the National Pure Food Congress at St. Paul last summer, that 80 per cent of the so-called whiskies on the American market today are either adulterations or imitations.

"Once let the people learn of the guarantee stamp affixed by the government over the corks of unadulterated whisky and the most casual observer can distinguish at a glance.

"Hundreds of citizens have noticed these stamps time and again, but have attached to them no further significance than to consider them some private device of a manufacturer to caparison his bottle.

"As a matter of fact, they are made at the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, and can be issued only by the commissioner of internal revenue by approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Each stamp must be affixed under supervision of a government official after he has ascertained that the whisky is what it purports to be.

"Each stamp must accurately describe the exact contents of the particular bottle over the neck of which it is affixed. It tells the age, the proof, the name of the distiller and all essential details.

"The exhibit at the fair," concluded Mr. Taylor, "will be set forth in the most effective way possible." In conjunction with the National Pure Food Exhibit, there will be held an International Pure Food Congress, at which papers will be read exploiting every protective law on our statutes, while every known method of adulterating food products will be exposed."

List of Members
And Where

Allen, J. Embry, Lexington, D.—Lewis street—Mrs. Fr...

Bennett, A. S., Ieda, R.—Corner Wapping and Wilkinson.

Booles, W. W., Taylorsville, D.—Capital Hotel.

Burnam, Curtis F., Richmond, R.—Corner Wapping and Wilkinson.

Byron, W. A., Brooksville, D.—Capital Hotel, Room 61.

Cammack, J. W., Owenton, D.—Capital Hotel.

Campbell, Wheeler, Paducah, D.—435 Ann street—J. C. Mastin.

Cantrill, J. C., Georgetown, D.—Capital Hotel.

Carroll, Chas., Shepherdsville, D.—Capital Hotel, Room 67.

Catron, J. W., Albany, R.—Corner Wapping and Wilkinson.

Combs, John, Hindman, R.—Dixon House, opp. L. & N. depot.

Cox, W. H., Maysville, R.—Capital Hotel.

DeHaven, S. E., Lagrange, D.—No. 45 Wapping—Mrs. S. D. Holmes.

Edwards, D. S., Hanson, D.—Hayden House.

Farris, Geo. T., Lancaster, D.—Fleming Hotel.

Fleming, R. H., Covington, R.—Capital Hotel.

George, Henry, Wingo, D.—Corner High and Clinton—Mrs. Robt. Stone.

Gilbert, J. W., Murray, D.—Elk Hotel, Ann and Broadway.

Gillenwaters, E. P., Glasgow, D.—435 Ann—J. C. Mastin.

Gorin, Thomas, Greensburg, D.—Jeffers House, Main street.

Grady, R. R., Greensburg, D.—Jeffers House, Main street.

Hickman, G. W., Calhoun, D.—Capital Hotel.

Kenton, E., Mt. Olivet, D.—Capital Hotel, Room 100.

Lancaster, Henry, Lebanon, D.—Third and Steele, South Side.

McNutt, H. S., Louisville, D.—Capital Hotel, Room 100.

Phelps, Laban, Louisville, D.—Capital Hotel.

Porter, J. F., Dixon, D.,—336 Ann—Mrs. Long.

Prewitt, Caswell, Mt. Sterling, D.—Capital Hotel.

Prichard, L. C., Sandy Hook, D.—Jeffers House, Main street.

Richardson, Gus W., Guston, D.—448 Main—L. B. Marshall.

Shadoan, Geo. W., Somerset, R.—307 Third street, Southside.

Spencer, Brent, Newport, D.—Capital Hotel.

Sublett, C. D., Salyersville, D.—Fleming Hotel.

Taylor, E. H., Jr., Frankfort, D.—City Suburbs.

Ward, E. C., Henderson, D.—Capital Hotel, Room 90.

Whitt, W. B., Meglone, D.—Fleming Hotel.

Clipped from Kentucky Journal Mch. 10-1904

A TOAST

Composed by S. D. Rigdon, Representative from Bracken County,

For the Occasion of The Capitol Banquet March 1st, 1904.

Well-nigh encircled by high and rocky hills,
Their slopes all furrowed by cataracts and rills,
Down in a low but sunny vale,
Entered by iron horse that runs on rail,
And by Kentucky River, like a stream of liquid amber,
Winding through, up whose steep banks tangled vines do clamber,
The historic city of Frankfort stands,
Capitol of State that's famed in foreign lands.
Graves of Goebel, martyred hero, and Boone the pioneer,
Make the cemetery a mecca to hearts of patriots dear.
Here are also stately mansions of ancient "F. F. K's"
Occupied by grand old dames and gents of courtly polished ways,
Whether the time be leafy June with fleecy clouds and azure dome
Or gray December in pendent ice like stalactite in cave of gnome.
The scenery always is superbly picturesque,
With rocks in forms quaintly weird and most grotesque.
One would think that folks in this sequestered spot,
Could have no grief nor care like that of common lot.
But these goodly people for generations long ago,
As if in horrid nightmare, have been depressed with woe.
The cause of all the worry was that rivals in jealousy and hate
Have tried to move the Capitol to some other city in the State
But the business Legislature of nineteen hundred and four
Has conquered opposition and opened wide the Treasury door.
And we are here to-night, by citizens' invitation
To help them celebrate the million-dollar Capitol appropriation
For plucky "Baby Beckham," elected Governor twice,
When the bill was passed, signed it in a trice.
Indeed, he did, without compunction, for by financial skill,
With Calhoun's help, he's filled an emptied till.
This administration doesn't give us rhetoric by the peck—
It just O. K's and passes out a check.
Except the school book bill, the Governor said it isn't nice
Because it seems as if the A.B. Company is to get a mighty slice
Lieutenant Governor Thorne must not be omitted.
For he has a joke to each occasion fitted.
Hager and McChesney are Democrats on modified Jacksonian plan.
Each rotates from one fat office to another often as he can.
By the way, Hager's our Adonis. See his face?
Grecian sculptor ne'er had such perfect lines to trace.
I know you are not inclined to abuse this year's Legislators—
Of no crimes nor frauds are we the prepetrators.
In making up the credits, don't overlook Speaker Eli Brown.
He thinks he's consequential and greatest man in town.
Those who put him where he is, frequently are in pain.
Because in parliamentary rulings he's like a weather-vane.
Observe the members of the "Louisville" delegation.
Affable and confident they are cynocure of all the nation.
But some are modest and to them we give due honor,
Mueller, Letterle and O'Connor.
Twelve days ago death snatched, ahead of time
A popular one, Harry McDonald, in his early prime.
While his loss cast upon us the gloom of night,
We 're consoled by thought of him in world of Joy and Light.
We commend Reichert with his quiet plays.
Newcomb, posted well in legislative ways.
Drewry making trouble for the opposition—
To cross him one has little disposition.
Edwards, stately tall, dressed in vest of white,
Quick at repartee—Tell you what! he's "out of sight."
Senator McNutt is Committeeman on Morals and Religion,
Has an eye for home like that of carrier pigeon.
Laban Phelps, built upon the "stiff and starchy" plan,
But his togs wraps as staunch a Democrat as any man.
Our Barton rises to address in soothing accent sweet,
A relief from the angry storms our ears are wont to greet.
There's Frank Johnson, looking wondrous wise,
Making survey with his dogwood-blossom eyes.
Dr. J. A. Averdick, at home in physic, politics and posey,
Who would think he ever dwells in realms of fantasy?
Ex-Governor Worthington, on account of whom the Bradley ticket won,
Quotes Shakespeare and Burns in style that's number one.
Rogers looking for a chance the other side to poke
And laughs immensely at his little joke.
That straight and slender, elderly one is Judge Guffy,
Because we don't pass all his bills, he mustn't get a little huffy.
We couldn't, for he unloaded them by more than one score ten
And, unlike him, our mental limit is that of ordinary men.
Charlie Spalding, from all that smacks of evil a dissenter,
Worthily represents the State's geographical center.

"OCTOBER

RE WHISKEY.

Firms Advertising It "Dirt Cheap."

26.—Dr. Wiley, Chief ment of Agriculture, rt of another branch his crusade against her impure whiskeys enter the channels over the bars of the clubs in the country. ouncement made at ment to-day, Post- e proposes to take He issued an order tts, Watts & Com- , Watts & Watts . Watts, doing busi- Springs, Pontotoc at Fort Smith, Ark., om the use of the

ected by the Watts they were in pos- hich would enable ke superior brands of a still, and to the

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HISKEY

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TIMES. THURSDAY, O

GOOD WHISKY! WHERE? DEMANDS LEW WALLACE

Author of "Ben-Hur" Appeals to Liquor Censor Wiley.

BLENDERS ANGRY AT CHEMIST

Official Intimates He Could Make Sensational Disclosures About Adulteration of Whisky If His Tongue Weren't Tied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The declaration by Dr. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, that 85 per cent. of whiskies commonly used in this country ted and that the only pure e relied on is that bottled in oused a storm of protests and ries as to where the genuine e found.

e latter came to-day a letter Lew Wallace, author of "Ben- other noted works. Gen. Wal- for light on the whereabouts of and says:

ou be good enough to tell me of whom I can get some really hisky? I am in need of a supply cle—not for merchandise, but to my cellar for my own use and friends— that is, of course, if y such thing as 'pure rye whis- may smile, Doctor, but an address l enable me to secure the article very substantial favor."

ds of letters are received daily on ect of impure whisky, and the many of them indicates that Dr. ad better not run for office where nders and rectifiers are voters. In vestigation of the subject Dr. Wiley ade analysis of various brands of so- l Scotch, Irish, and American whis- , and he has data which he says shows t the greater part is adulterated.

The investigation that Government chemts have been conducting has for its object the ultimate passage of a law by Congress against adulteration of all foods, and in this the rectifiers and blenders see their doom. If the law should pass their occupation would become unlawful. As a result of the investigations Dr. Wiley has insisted that so-called rectified brands of whiskies should be marked for what they are.

To this the rectifiers reply that rectified goods are purer and better than blended. Some of the latter have proved to be made up of logwood juice, prune juice, cologne spirits, some whisky, and several other ingredients. Dr. Wiley insists that rectified whisky shall be branded and sold as such, and blended whisky as such.

It is not likely that Gen. Wallace will get a positive answer to his inquiry, as Dr. Wiley, in advertising any article as pure, would make himself liable to charges that would no doubt imperil his tenure as a Government official. His usual answer to such inquiries is that "any whisky bottled in bond is all right." After saying this today he added:

"If I could only talk I'd tell you things about this particular subject that would make your hair curl, and would result either in your becoming a total abstainer or else in your demanding affidavits from the distiller, the bottler, the retailer, and the Government revenue officers with every bottle you purchased."

VESTS
desirable patterns.
this season's goods.
25
Worth from $2.50 to $4.50.
MILLINGTON,
WEST 125TH ST.

CAMPAIGN FOR PURE WHISKY.

Government's Head Chemist Will Ask the Aid of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Dr. Wiley, the head chemist of the Department of Agriculture, is determined to secure good whisky for the people of the United States if he can possibly do so. To-day he received from bonded warehouses in various parts of the country 100 bottles of whisky guaranteed to be pure. This is to be used as the standard by which to judge various brands of made-up whiskies.

Dr. Wiley says that a large part of the whisky now sold as pure rye and bourbon might as well be labeled horse liniment. Congress will be asked this Winter to pass a law that all whisky shall be labeled so as to indicate just what is in it.

It has been discovered by the experts that rectifiers are in a majority of cases using the following to make "compound" whisky:

1. Pure alcohol, neutral spirits, cologne spirits, and velvet spirits.
2. Caramel and various kinds of burned wood, aniline coloring matter, and essential oils.
3. Certain ethers manufactured by chemists.
4. Artificial aging and beading oils and chemical flavoring, by which the "rye," "bourbon," and "Scotch" tastes are imparted to liquors.
5. Prune juice, cheap sherry, or Madeira.

Dr. Wiley and his assistants do not assert that the compound whisky is any more injurious than straight whisky, but Dr. Wiley thinks it should be labeled just what it is.

ELECT PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S GRAVE?



...OF TAYLOR MONUMENT



THE HOUSE NOW STANDING ON THE TAYLOR PLACE



THE VAULT



...fresh paint has brightened the ... and given the surface a more ...ppearance.

* * *

...e Home of Zachary Taylor.

...home of Zachary Taylor consist...the two west rooms, upstairs and ...all the large hall, which was ...on the east. Black ...ut fix...ar in those rooms ... hall.

Two rooms have been added on the east to both the upper and lower floors. A large garret and basement were parts of the first house. The garret, on the occupancy of Mr. McCurdy, was filled with relics which would now be worth their weight in gold. Many pieces were carelessly thrown away, while others were worn out, and nothing now remains that was not nailed down, except a bedstead, one leg of which is missing, making it unfit for use.

Among the personal property of the Taylor family which remained in the house when it was bought by Mr. McCurdy were looms for weaving cotton and flaxen cloths. The latter fiber was then grown largely in Kentucky, though it has since become almost unknown as a product of commercial value. The basement covers the entire area of the upper floors, and was similarly divided into rooms, each now being fitted with an old-fashioned fireplace. The loom was operated in the cellar, and slaves worked there 115 years ago. Mrs. Walker Taylor and Strother Taylor are the only descendants of the President residing in the neighborhood, and since the home place was bought by strangers the heirs have given it little attention.

* * *

Plain and Severe Architecture.

The house was plain and without cornice work of any kind, when the old Indian fighter lived there, and all fancy work has been added in later years. The picture which the home of the old Indian fighter presented would have given the idea of a low, even squatty, domicile, which could have been used with advantage as a fortress, had the occasion demanded it. With the additions of late years, including cornice work, shutters and verandas, the house appears a modern structure of rather commodious proportions, bearing the stamp of the architecture which prevailed for country homes in the last half of the Nineteenth century.

Gen. Taylor gave much of his time to arboriculture, and the lawn of the old Taylor place now bears the traces of his work with trees. Cypress was his favorite timber, and he transplanted several trees of that variety from his Louisiana plantation to his Kentucky home. The trees are still alive, and have thrived in the strange soil. The only appreciable difference between the species which has developed in Kentucky and that of the tree in its virgin State is that the "knees" sent up by the roots on the Taylor place are not so high as those in Louisiana and other States where the tree is indigenous to the soil. The trees now standing are four in number.

* * *

Inspiration From the East.

Sheriff E. T. Schmitt is said to be re-

sponsible for the action of ... lature in adopting the reso... the preservation of the Tay... ground. During the fall of ... corted to the place a party ... tourists, and they were cond... the place by Mr. Brady, ... Sheriff Schmitt was so impr... the comment of the Easte... upon the neglect into which ... had fallen that he mentione... ter to members of the Jeffer... delegation, and the result wa... tion of the resolution carryi... nual appropriation.

Gen. Taylor's war record ... miliar household word in ... States. He was cradled i... forests of Kentucky being p... hordes of wild savages a... when Col. Richard Taylor ... from Virginia. The crack ... was one of the first sounds ... upon his ears, and was mi... the fierce shouts of the mar... men. With such tutelage ... strange that his attainme... field of war were extraordi...

The education which Gen. ... ceived was at the hands of ... instructor, Elisha Ayr... of ... cut, and the remarks whi... made derogatory of his intel... tainments were not based o... was a careful and persiste... and profited by the wisdom ... authors, which he assimilate... usual ease and accuracy. ... speeches and state documen... vorable comparison with the ... time. He always urged th... to avoid the creation of sect... ties, and insisted upon intens... swerving loyalty to the Unio...

* * *

President For Sixteen M...

In politics he was decided... aggressive. His position w... defined in these words: "I ar... and shall ever be devoted in ... opinion to that party." In h... life he was actuated by t... Christian motives. His famil... filiated with the Episcopal Ch... when in Washington attende... St. John's church. His lette... family express the tenderest ... and solicitude for those whom ...

After Zachary Taylor was c... the presidency on a tidal wave ... ularity caused by the glorious ... which he won with 4,500 men ... Vista over the flower of the ... army, numbering 22,000, it w... of him:

"Zachary Taylor was proba... only President to whom the of... an uncoveted and unsought ho...

Sixteen months after his in... tion the grim old warrior met ... foe and passed over the river ... in the shade of the trees." Th... place had passed into the h... Hancock Taylor, and the body ... dead President was carried to t... city of the dead, on the crest ... hill near his old home.

HAYNES McFAD...

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Mch. 17-1904

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
FORMALLY ANNOUNCED

Yields to Pressure From Friends And Decides to Become a Candidate for Legislature.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., last night issued a card announcing as a candidate for Representative from Franklin county. Several weeks ago Col. Taylor, declined a call to enter the contest and at that time issued a card saying he was not a candidate. The card of Col. Taylor, which is self explanatory, is as follows:

Frankfort, Ky., March 16, 1904.
To the People of Franklin County:

Some days ago, during the active session of the Legislature, I contradicted through the newspaper press a press announcement that I was a candidate to represent Franklin county in the lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

Since then changed conditions have altered my views regarding the candidacy, and I have concluded to now offer myself to the voters of my county as a candidate for Representative, and I shall feel highly honored by their support.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Col. Taylor easily stands as Frankfort's first citizen, and his personal popularity is a matter that is unquestioned throughout a wide constituency. For years he has been in the forefront of the Capitol Appropriation fight, which has just been carried to a successful termination.

Col. Taylor's public record is so well and favorably known that comment on it is superfluous.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Mch. 19-1904

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
FORMALLY ANNOUNCED

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Louisville Times
Mch. 2-1904

DISCUSS

RICHARDSON WHISKY LAW.

Rectifiers and Blenders Hold Conference To Decide On Plan To Test Statute.

About thirty manufacturers and dealers in rectified and blended whisky met at the Board of Trade this morning to discuss plans for testing the constitutionality of the Richardson law imposing a tax of 50 cents on each barrel of rectified or blended whisky and 25 cents on every package less than a barrel.

The meeting was secret and those who attended refused to say what action had been taken, but it is believed that a test case will be tried. The men affected by the law declare that it is unconstitutional for the reason that it originated in the Senate while being a bill to raise revenue.

E. M. Babbit acted as chairman. The meeting adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Samuel Grabfelder, George Brown and William Miller were among those who attended.

"OLD CHARTER" WHISKY.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS



"BOTTLED IN BOND"
Means guaranteed absolutely pure by the U. S. Government.

A TONIC FOR THE SICK.

Regular $1.25 goods for $1 per quart. Express prepaid on 4 quarts or more.

City Hall Pharmacy,
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Sixth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1909.

Comparative NET Daily Circulation of The Times and The Star for May:

The Times.....46,343
The Star.....37,481

IS DOCTORED WHISKY WORTH MORE THAN PURE FOOD?

The "joker" in the Bowers whisky opinion is disclosed today in The Times. That opinion would license the use of color for concealment of inferiority and deception. It would license a quantitative manipulation of aged whisky with new neutral spirits, an admittedly different article.

Telegrams from State pure food officials show that if President Taft approves the opinion of the Solicitor General, he will practically deliver the Federal pure food law bodily over to the adulterators of whisky by allowing them to deceive the public just as they were doing before Congress enacted that statute. The States are not going to destroy their pure food laws by acceding to the remarkable interpretation, as will be seen from their outspoken protests.

If President Taft reverses Mr. Roosevelt, ex-Attorney General Bonaparte and Chief Chemist Wiley on the honest label for whisky, he will find himself in open conflict with standards for whisky approved by the food commissioners of twenty-six States. The [illegible] Bonaparte-Wiley rulings were in strict accord with these standards. In his message to Congress urging the passage of the Federal pure food law, President Roosevelt declared the importance of uniformity between the States and the Government. Congress passed that law only after the whisky rectifiers had claimed to have defeated it session after session. It is this element that Mr. Bowers now excuses from the effect of the statute which public opinion finally passed over their opposition.

Why has the consumer less right to know when whisky is manipulated and deceptively colored than any other food and drink unless it is that whisky adulteration having killed Federal pure food legislation for years now successfully throws its strength against its enforcement. Dr. Wiley has always said the fraud was gigantic. It seems that it is.

Congress did not close interstate commerce to adulterated and manipulated whisky, but it did provide that the public should be notified upon the theory that the consumer had a right to know. Congress said that mixtures might go into interstate markets, provided these articles were "labeled, branded, or tagged, so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation,' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale." Mr. Bowers avoids this provision entirely, or simply quotes another part of it with regard to color which plainly defeats his own contention, since his own quotation shows that color can be used for the "purpose of coloring only," which does not mean that it can be used to imitate even in a "blend."

The section which the Solicitor General avoids was the very crux of Attorney General Bonaparte's argument. He presented it to be whisky instead of whisky compounded with grain distillate."

When Senator McCumber was leading the pure food bill on January 18, 1906, he said on the floor of the Senate: "Now, who are those who oppose this measure? There are a few classes. I do not know of any reputable manufacturer who opposes it, but there are, first, the whisky blenders. I had a letter a short time ago, and which I think I presented here before, from the National Association of Liquor Dealers, which they sent out to their trade, and by which they desired to raise the sum of $250,000. In that circular letter they declare that they, by their efforts alone, had succeeded in preventing the consideration of this measure in the Senate."

Can these adulterators—having at last been regulated to the honest label through the Federal pure food law—now escape it by a process of interpretation? If so, then every other food adulterator escapes likewise, and one of the greatest laws ever passed by Congress is effectually nullified.

FORESIGHT FOR OUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT LAST!

Order may yet come out of the chaos which has surrounded the building of school houses for the District of Columbia. The Engineer Commissioner has provided that the new municipal architect shall submit his plans to the Health Officer, the Board of Education, the Electrical Engineer, and all other officers directly interested. That the plan is excellent is obvious. It is also obvious that the arrangement hitherto in force was as unbusinesslike as trying to put an automobile together by telegraph.

THE NEW YORK SPOILSMAN SUDDENLY SEES THE LIGHT!

So the reformation of the New York customs house requires a civil pension list? Few of us expected it would come that way. Yet there is some justice in having the very type of Congressman who has inveighed oratorically against "increasing the burdens of the Government" take the center of the stage in behalf of "these poor fellows who have given the best years of their lives in the Government."

The collector of the port of New York is appointed to collect customs. He is not appointed to superintend an old men's home. That he has been made to serve as an intendant instead of an executive explains in part the ease with which the American Sugar Refining Company has stolen the duty on thirty pounds of raw sugar out of every 1,000 pounds weighed. It explains also why figs and cheese have been largely brought into this country without payment of duty, and how it has been possible to convey throughout the force so easily an impression that "it wouldn't do to press the Sugar trust too hard."

Now comes Mr. Loeb. Among other "ornaments" he finds seventy-three pensioners. There is no authority of law for keeping them at work without keeping them working. Yet 28 were day inspectors at $1,825; 30 were night inspectors at $1,460, 15 were assistant weighers at $3 a day. Many of these men were veterans of the civil war. Many of them had done efficient service in the customs house. What was a new collector resolute to enforce the law to do with them?

The answer made by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the collector is a reduction in wage. This does not net the Government any increase in efficiency. It merely lessons the Government's outlay for services that are not performed.

No non-governmental business would have treated the problem in this way. The Pennsylvania railroad has, indeed, set a fine example in a way directly opposed. It has created a pension fund and used it as an incentive to better service during the years of the employe's greatest activity. But this is, perhaps, the best that can be done. If anything better is to be had it must come from Congressmen like those now setting up the howl in New York because their constituents are no longer to clog the heels of efficient administration.

Receiver Earle, of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, is disgusted with the Government because it wouldn't prosecute the Sugar trust. Can't help wondering how Mr. Earle would give parliamentary expression of his sentiments about a tariff revision.



Special Cut-Price Sale Of Old Charter Whiskey

Continued Until Tuesday.

In order to give out-of-town patrons a better chance to send mail orders we will continue this special sale until Tuesday—filling all orders received by Tuesday morning, and prepaying express on as much as four quarts.

We are special agents for "Old Charter," the famous Nelson county whiskey—best in the market for family and medicinal use. It is bottled in bond; the age, purity, strength and quantity thereby being guaranteed by the U. S. Government. 'Phone us a trial order—both 'phones 1277.

Mr. Mendel Cerf, Manager Liquor Department.

FULL QUARTS—cut from $1.25 to **89c**

FIVE-TO-GALS.—cut from $1.00 to **74c**

FULL PINTS—cut from 75c to... **52c**

FULL HALF PTS. cut from 40c to... **31c**

- OPEN -
ALL NIGHT.

City Hall Pharmacy

S. E. Cor. 6th and Jeff.

FREE

Friday and Saturday.

To introduce it, for family and medicinal use, we will GIVE FREE, Friday and Saturday, one-half pint of 8-year-old CITY HALL WHISKEY, with every sale of one quart of Old Ky. Taylor Whiskey; or Old Charter Whiskey

Bottled In Bond.

Our Liquor Department is stocked with the best and purest old whiskies, brandies, wines, etc.—for the best class of family trade. Call, telephone or send a mail order.



- OPEN -
ALL NIGHT.

City Hall Pharmacy

S. E. Corner 6th and Jefferson.

Both Phones 1277.

Ky. Journal Apl. 19-1904

FIGHT

Of Distillers Against Rectifiers is Inaugerated by Real Manufacturers.

Will File Protest With World's Fair Commissioners on April 30th,

And Will Ask Injunction if Not Offered Relief Sooner.

Distillers from all over the country held a secret meeting here yesterday, at which the first steps were taken in the organized fight that the straight whiskey men are proposing to wage against the rectifiers. None of those who attended the meeting registered and an effort was made to keep the fact a secret, but it was learned last night that it was decided to have a delegation go before the Kentucky's World's Fair Commissioners, who will hold a meeting on April 30.

They propose to register a protest against the exhibit at St. Louis of blended and rectified goods, and will insist on protection to the real distillers. It is stated that if the Commissioners do not issue a prohibition against the exhibit of the spurious article, to resort to the courts, and hope to knock out the rectifiers by an injunction.

HARD

To the Rectifiers

Is New Kentucky Law, and Some Threaten To Leave State—Will Test Constitutionality.

Ann. Enquirer

Rectifiers of whisky in Covington are kicking over the passage in the Kentucky Legislature of the act levying a tax of one cent a gallon on all whiskies rectified in the state, and some of them are threatening to dismantle their plants and remove them elsewhere. Before doing this, however, it is believed that an effort will be made to have the Courts declare the law unconstitutional.

It is asserted that some of the concerns now operating here located in this state because by so doing they were enabled to use the Kentucky label, which is said to possess considerable value in the liquor market. In view of this it is doubted by some of those in position to know if any of the present companies will pull up and leave.

Should they remove their plants elsewhere, however, the business community would suffer considerable loss, and the state revenues would show a decided shrinkage.

Peter O'Shaughnessy, general manager of the Walsh & Co. distillery, said: "We are recognized as the largest rectifying company in the United States. If the bill signed by Governor Beckham is constitutional we will have to go to either Indiana or Ohio, as those states have no such law, because we are in direct competition with the combine rectifying houses in the West, where the great production is made. The margin on those goods is so small, being one half cent per gallon, that a tax of one cent per gallon would, of course, put us entirely out of competition. We will have to take all of our men with us to our new location, besides the teaming companies that do our hauling. The company has been figuring on placing a distillery in this district, and expected to mash from 400 to 600 barrels of whisky per day. Had we erected the distillery, which is now out of the question, it would have made this the largest grain center in this part of the country. The daily money expense of the plant will reach over $300. We were not treated right, and there is nothing left for us to do but to get out. You can state for me that by July 1 we will be out of Covington.

J. C. McClure, general manager of the Meyers & Co. plant, said: "We have just completed our plant, and we will not run away. The Dow tax in Ohio amounts to about $300, and the hauling of the goods would amount to about four times as much as we have to pay here. It will cost us about $3,000 more yearly, but we will stay here.

L. A. Degginger, of the Old Kentucky Company, said: "The delegation from Paducah, Louisville and Covington did not seem to do any good in fighting the bill, or in asking Beckham to veto it. It will be a hardship on the rectifiers, from the fact that there will be a fifty-cent tax on each barrel of rectified goods. It is a direct move against all blended whiskies, brought on by the distillers because they want to uphold the reputation of the state as a producer of only straight whiskies. The Distillers' and Warehouse Association, a branch of the combine, is the real mover in the action."

PLAINTIFF ACCUSED OF BEING FIGUREHEAD

Suit Filed Against Whisky Trust Said to Be Similar to Peter Powers Action.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Upon allegations that an action brought by Edwin Blum, of this city, is similar to the Peter Power litigation against the Northern Securities Company, several well-known capitalists interested in the Distilling Company of American, known as the "Whisky Trust," have secured a favorable ruling by Supreme Court Judge Gildersleeve.

In his suit Blum charges that the promoters of the Distilling Company, which is capitalized at $125,000,000, made large profits out of the promotion at the expense of the company. The defendants set up the plea that Blum is merely a figurehead, being a broker's clerk, twenty-one years of age, and moved that he should be examined before the trial to ascertain the real pro[illegible] the suit in order that the defen[illegible] might properly answer.

In the affidavits on which the order for Blum's examination was asked, the defendants allege that Nathan Bijur has more than an indirect interest in the litigation. Mr. Bijur made application to have the parts of these affidavits referring to him stricken from the records on the ground that they were scandalous.

Judge Gildersleeve refused this application, and now has denied Blum's motion to vacate the order. No date was set for Blum's examination.

Those named in the suit are the late William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Henry B. MacDonn, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Frederick P. Olcott, Anthony N. Brady, Hugh J. Grant, Frederick S. Flower, John I. Waterbury, Samuel M. Rice, Edson Bradley, George L. Sheldon, Howard J. M. Cardeza and J. Lewis Anderson.

COMMITTEE IS CALLED.

Whisky Dealers Will Arrange General Meeting to Oppose New Whisky Tax.

George G. Brown, Chairman of the committee appointed recently by the dealers in single stamp whisky goods to make arrangements for a general meeting of the trade with a view to combatting the recently made law providing for a tax of 50 cents a barrel on blended or single stamp whisky, has called a meeting of the committee for 3 o'clock this afternoon in his office in the establishment of Brown, Forman & Co. The committee is composed of Messrs. Brown, Ed Babbitt and Bernard Bernheim. The committee will name the time and place for the general meeting, which, it is expected, will be at the Galt House within the next ten days.

Although no definite plan of action has been decided upon it is intention of the single stamp goods dealers to employ attorneys and endeavor to prove the unconstitutionality of the measure on the ground that it is distinctly a revenue law and originated in the Senate, when the law expressly states all revenue laws shall originate in the House of Representatives. The advocates of the law assert it is an amendment to the revenue laws, and as [illegible]ich properly originated in the Senate. [illegible]wever, it is asserted that there is no [illegible]se in the present law indicating it is [illegible]mendment.

[illegible]le the single stamp trade is confi[illegible]e law can be annulled, it is pointed [illegible]: in the event the law will stand [illegible]of the courts, it will drive every [illegible]d single stamp dealer out of the [illegible]his connection it is pointed out [illegible]w provides the tax for only [illegible]stamp goods as is produced [illegible]but does not provide for [illegible]stamp goods shipped into [illegible]dealers say they could [illegible]s in Indiana and ship it [illegible] and exchange the Indi[illegible]e Kentucky stamp, and [illegible]old the law.

Coal and Coke.

The demand is fair and the market steady. Pittsburg is held at 8½c per bush of 2,688 cubic inches, run of the mine 7½c, and Kanawha 9c afloat. Prices to consumers are as follows per ton of 2,000 lbs delivered: Pittsburg $3, Kanawha $3, smokeless $3 25, anthracite 7, gas-house coke 9c and crushed 9c per bush.

Whisky.

There is a firm tone to the market and a fairly active demand, 1,143 brls finished goods selling upon a basis of $1 28.

Provisions.

Another decline at speculative points has the tendency to weaken the local market still [illegible] one or two articles showed

[illegible]rthday.

[illegible]ISKY.

[illegible]n Ken-
[illegible]sociation or
[illegible]w One.

[illegible]men all over the State [illegible] a movement to reha[illegible]entucky Distillers' Asso[illegible]n a new association to represent the straight whisky interests exclusively, as it is asserted the recently formed Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association represents exclusively the blending and compounding interests. The movement at present, although fairly well defined, has taken no definite shape, and it is the purpose of the promoters to keep under cover until the blenders and compounders assert their strength. They also threaten, in the event of activity on the part of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, to formulate and secure, if possible, the passage of laws prohibiting the manufacture of articles in imitation of the natural products of the State. Laws of this nature exist in Ohio, California and New York in regard to wines and dairy products, and, it is asserted, can be secured here.

CITY WILL HAVE PURER WHISKY

Legislation to That End Is Started in Council.

Resolution by Councilman Amorous and Ordinance by Councilman Terrell Both Deal with Question, and Both Are Referred to Committees.

The local whisky question was in a measure dealt with by council, but nothing final was accomplished during the session of yesterday afternoon.

A communication from the board of police commissioners, a resolution by Councilman Amorous and an ordinance by Councilman Terrell were all referred jointly without discussion to the police committee, of which Councilman Terrell is chairman, and the sanitary committee, of which Alderman Longino is chairman, for action.

The ordinance of Councilman Terrell provides that all whisky sold in Atlanta be 100 proof, United States standard, and must contain nothing except distilled spirits and water.

The message from the board of police commissioners asked that council provide for an inspection of the liquors sold in Atlanta. On motion of Councilman Winn the communication was referred jointly to the police committee and the sanitary committee.

The same direction was given the following resolution which was presented by Councilman Amorous:

"Resolved, that $50 be appropriated to the board of health for the purpose of securing samples of liquors, same to be tested by the city chemist or bacteriologist, and said chemist or bacteriologist is authorized to call on any city officer to secure said samples, same to be taken from unanticipated receipts."

WAR IS DECLARED

By the Distillers on the Rectifiers Who Fight the New Tax.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Louisville, Ky., April 7.—The straight whisky distillers of Kentucky have declared war on the rectifiers and blenders. Should the latter attempt to invalidate the law taxing rectified whisky the former will attempt to have a law passed making rectifying illegal in Kentucky.

It is said that Kentucky is the only state in the Union which permits her genuine products to be imitated, and it is alleged that rectified goods come under the spurious class.

The straight whisky fo[illegible]s will probably form a new organization in the fall. In the meantime they will not recognize the Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

CINCINNATI PLAYING FOR DISTILLERS

Rectifiers and Blenders May Remove to Queen City if Tax Is Enforced.

Evening Post Special Service.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—The Cincinnati Industrial Bureau has not received any definite promises from Kentucky whisky men to locate in Cincinnati unless the courts knock out the liquor tax imposed by the last Legislature, but has received some encouragement not only from distillers in Covington and Newport, but also from Louisville and elsewhere.

In reply to Secretary Finch's letter, calling attention to Cincinnati's advantages, the Bernheim Distilling Company, the largest wholesale concern in Louisville, compliments the bureau on its wide-awakeness. The writer says: "Cincinnati certainly offers inducements to good houses. We shall not deny that merchants in our line here have been very much provoked, but the law to which you make reference may, perhaps, never be enforced, as some of our best lawyers declare it unconstitutional."

The Louisville Commercial Club got hold of one of Secretary Finch's letters, and, by way of retaliation, Secretary J. C. Van Pelt, of that organization, sent the rival body in the Queen City a circular setting forth the advantages of the Falls City.

BLENDERS IN SECRET SESSION

Discuss Plans for Defeating Recently Made Law Providing Tax on Rectified Whisky.

About twenty-five blenders, rectifiers and distillers from Louisville and other parts of Kentucky held a secret session in the directors' room at the Board of Trade today and discussed plans for combatting the law recently made, fixing a tax of 50 cents a barrel on what is known as single stamp goods. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. George G. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Foreman & Co.

Mr. Ed Babbitt was elected to preside at the meeting, and William Miller was made secretary. They adjourned at noon to meet again at 3 o'clock.

RECTIFIERS and blenders are making extensive purchases of young whiskies of the years 1901 and 1902 as protection against the possible passage of the pure food bill. The bill provides that the ingredients of all rectified or blended whiskies shall be placed on the packages. The goods of the years mentioned are the cheapest that can be secured, and it is the purpose of the dealers in that style of whiskey to substitute these straight young whiskies for the blends that have been sold in the past. This is one of the ways in which they can retrench against the drastic legislation, should it become a law, and it is being taken advantage of freely.—*Criterion.*

Louisville Post
March 31 - 1904

LET LABELS BE TRUTHFUL!

Barrels & Bottles Feb 25th 1904

DR. H. W. WILEY PUTS MAKERS OF ARTIFICIAL "WHISKEY" IN A HOLE.

The Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture Defines the Attitude of the Pure Food Advocates on the Question of Natural vs. Manufactured Whiskey—He Would Not Prohibit the Making and Sale of Synthetic Beverages, But Would Have Them Branded for Exactly What They Are.

Replying to a request for his views on the question of natural vs. artificial whiskies, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, sends Barrels and Bottles the subjoined letter. As the deliberate judgment of the country's most eminent authority on applied chemistry and pure-food expert par excellence, we take pleasure in presenting his letter as the most conclusive and telling dictum on the subject that has ever appeared in these columns.

Dr. Wiley is a native of Indiana, being born a Kent, this date, some fifty-seven years ago. After graduation at Hanover College in 1867 he went to Harvard, from which he received the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. He was professor of chemistry at Purdue University from 1874 to 1883, and during the last three years of this period was State Chemist of Indiana. In 1883 he was appointed Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, a position he has held ever since with great profit to the country and honor to himself. Since 1895 he has been professor of agricultural chemistry in the graduate school of Columbia University. He was a member of the Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in the same year was a delegate from this country to the fourth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held at Paris. He was president of the famous Hundred Year Club, of New York, in 1899-1900. He is the author of a three-volume work on "The Principles and Practice of Agricultural Chemistry," and of innumerable Government bulletins and papers in the scientific periodicals on the same line of topics. Dr. Wiley is as indefatigable and enthusiastic in his laboratory researches as he is lucid and conservative in the statement of his conclusions. Therefore, what he has to say as to the distinction between genuine whiskey and the simulative mixtures so largely sold in its stead carries the weight of calm and dispassionate scientific authority. Waiving the mooted question of the relative wholesomeness of the two products, Dr. Wiley simply insists that each shall be truthfully branded for what it is. As a measure of common honesty and decency this does not seem much to ask. But will the manufacturers of compound "whiskey" consent to brand it as such? The bitter hostility which their representative body, the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, has manifested toward the Hepburn Pure Food Bill, which requires such honest branding of all compounds, sufficiently answers the question. The moment they are prohibited from lying about their product, that moment marks their arrival at a point from which they can see their finish without the aid of a telescope. Hence their tears and hence the fifteen-thousand-dollars-a-year activities of their attorney, Warwick M. Hough. Dr. Wiley's letter is as follows:

The adulteration of alcoholic beverages, in my opinion, is just as reprehensible as that of ordinary food products. Whatever our opinion may be of alcoholic drinks, I think we all agree that they should be pure, and truly named. I do not mean by this that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages of a synthetic character should be prohibited, but it does appear to me that it is only common fairness to require that such synthetic mixtures should not be sold as the natural products. To illustrate: Our idea of a potable whiskey is that of a product distilled from fermented cereals, either Indian corn, rye, or barley, or mixtures thereof, placed in wooden casks and allowed to stand for four years at least. The object of this is to permit the oxidation of the alcohols, other than ethylic alcohol, which the distilled liquor contains, forming therefrom those aromatic ethers and oils which give to a whiskey its aroma and flavor. A mixture entirely similar to this in chemical composition can be made from pure alcohol, burned sugar, and chemical compounds, resembling the aroma and flavor produced by the natural oxidation of the whiskey. Naturally, the compound can be produced at much less cost than the distilled product, hence when both are offered in the market the tendency is always for the purchaser to buy the cheaper article.

Now, without going into a discussion of the comparative wholesomeness of the two products, it does not appear that it is a fair or honest competition. I would not deny the use of the word "whiskey" to artificial compounds of this kind, but it seems only fair that it should be preceded by some qualifying word which would explain to the purchaser the quality of the goods he buys.

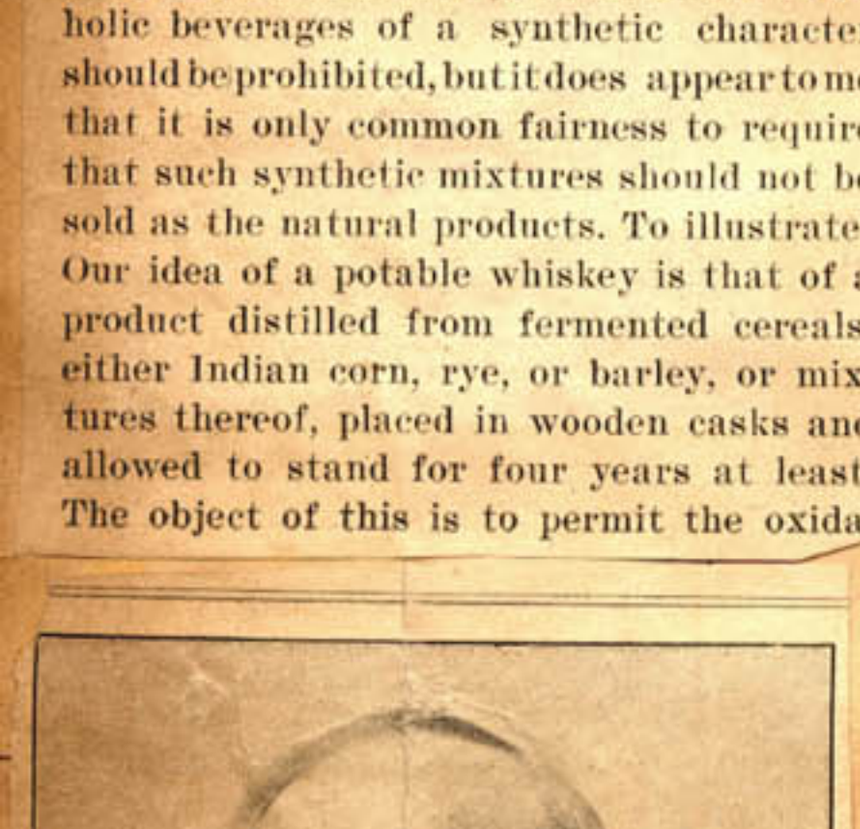
Somehow or other, it does not seem quite possible to make artificial whiskey exactly like the compound which nature makes, although the chemist, so far as he knows, may use the same materials. An illustration of this, which is patent to everyone, is found in the fact that a sparkling wine, which is made by charging a distilled wine with carbonic acid, never has the exact properties and qualities which the natural wine possesses; so I think it is an incontestable fact that an artificial whiskey, though made in the most careful manner and by the selection of the right kind and the purest chemicals, never has quite the physiological and other properties which a properly-aged whiskey, made by the ordinary method of storage, possesses.

My idea of the manufacture and sale of goods of this kind is that prohibition is unwise, and that true branding is not only desirable, but necessary. Just what the character of the branding should be is a matter of detail. If we once establish the principle on which true branding rests, all else will be easy.

My idea of trade is that it should be as unrestricted as possible, that every citizen has the right to make and sell what he pleases, provided his product is not deleterious and that it is honestly branded. Let everybody make and sell all the glucose he wants to—but not as honey or maple syrup! Allow the free and unrestricted manufacture of oleomargarine, but not its sale as butter! Permit any kind of a wholesome beverage to be manufactured and sold, but not under the name of the natural and genuine article! These principles seem to me to underlie all pure-food legislation, and should receive the support of every citizen.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY.



HARVEY W. WILEY, Ph. D., LL. D.

Louisville Post March 31 - 1904

DEAD ISSUE.

J. B. Thompson, Straight Whisky Representative, Says Mean Things of Kentucky Distillers' Association.

J. B. Thompson, one of the representative straight whisky men of the State, although a member of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, says that it is composed almost entirely of blenders or rectifiers, and that straight whisky men take very little interest in its affairs. Most straight whisky men, he says, have withdrawn from its ranks.

With reference to the law recently passed fixing a tax of 50 cents a barrel on blended whisky, he says the constitutionality of the law depends entirely upon its construction with reference to the wording of the constitution.

ized by section 3244 of the Federal Stat-utes, which license carries with it in categorical terms the privilege of producing a "spurious imitation?"

Since you have made a distinction between "straights" and "blends" in the premises, we beg to further ask if that distinction is going to be carried out in the proposed exhibit in such a manner that any spectator can tell by your classification in such exhibit which commodity is "straight" Kentucky whisky and which commodity is a "blend," put up under section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States?

We take the liberty of asking for this information because we know, and because we believe, every Kentuckian in affairs knows that a practice prevails in our good State by which thousands of barrels of new neutral spirits are shipped into our Commonwealth each week of the year from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and used by these rectifiers, under section 3244 above referred to, for the purpose of degrading genuine Kentucky whisky so as to put out upon the markets a spurious Kentucky whisky, and saving the cost of legitimate manufacture and legitimate maturation. They thus secure the geographical prestige of this State, trading upon her reputation for genuine whisky and brazenly counterfeiting one of her chief staples of commerce.

With these facts easily ascertainable upon the most superficial investigati

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Rectifiers to Test New Law at Once

Louisville Herald April 5-1904

Whisky Men Will Meet This Morning to Plan an Active Crusade Against Objectionable Statute.

Nearly all the rectifiers of whisky in the State are expected to be at the meeting of whisky men to be held this morning in Exchange Hall, Board of Trade. The meeting is called to form plans for testing the constitutionality of the bill recently passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, which imposes a tax of fifty cents per barrel on rectified whisky.

A definite line of action will be decided upon at this meeting, and it is probable that suit will be brought at once to determine the constitutionality of the law. The principal objection to it is that, although a revenue measure, it originated in the Senate, while the law expressly provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House.

Attorneys will be employed and funds subscribed to fight the matter in the courts. Most of the whisky men who will be present will be from Louisville, as there are comparatively few rectifiers in business outside of the city.

The rectifiers are greatly wrought up over the matter, and are determined to bring the test into the courts at the earliest possible moment.

THE LOUISVILLE HERALD

Y, APRIL 11, 1904.

RECTIFIERS UNITE IN FIGHT ON DISTILLERS

Apl 2-1904

Organization Formed for Protective and Defensive Purposes.

STRAIGHT WHISKY MEN FOES.

New Body Is to Be Called Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

After discussing the matter for almost the entire day, the rectifiers of whisky in the State yesterday completed the formation of an organization for purposes both protective and defensive.

Practically all the rectifiers of the city became members of the organization, which is to be called the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. The plan for this association has been under consideration for some months. The rectifiers have realized that they would have to take some steps to protect their business from the fight which was being made upon them by the straight whisky men.

Hurt by Legislature.

This fight has not only resulted in the straight whisky men carrying on a campaign of education, distributing literature, which explained the difference between straight whisky and rectified goods, but has also resulted in legislation which is harmful to the rectifier. The Richardson bill, imposing a tax of fifty cents a barrel on all rectified whisky is an instance of this legislation. The organization has been formed to fight together against such measures wherever they may be introduced, and also to form plans for extending their business into States where there are now prohibitory measures.

Will Quit the Distillers.

It is likely that all the members of the new organization will withdraw from the Kentucky Distillers' Association, which has come to be known as a combination of straight whisky men.

The discussion of measures for testing the constitutionality of the Richardson bill in the courts was not reached yesterday. Another meeting will be called in a few days.

The following officers were elected: President, E. M. Babbitt; Vice President, Charles Chase; Treasurer, William Miller.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Both sessions yesterday were secret, and those who were present were not inclined to give out any information.

CRITICISM OF OHIO

That Is Not Relished By the Business Men of Cincinnati.

Allen Ripley Foote, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Commerce and editor of Public Polity, printed in Chicago, is being severely criticised by Cincinnati business men, and particularly by those most actively engaged in advertising Cincinnati to the outside world. Some time ago his paper contained an editorial inspired by the defeat by the people of Ohio of the taxation amendment to the constitution voted on last November. The State Board of Commerce had been active in the campaign for the amendment, and following the disappointment of defeat Mr. Foote published an editorial in which he alluded to the adoption of a similar amendment by the state of Kentucky and then at length pointed out the advantages that investments in Kentucky would have over investments in Ohio.

This editorial was at once taken advantage of by the State Development Committee of the Louisville Commercial Club, which caused to be printed and circulated an elaborate address embodying the editorial, and concluding with a strong supplemental appeal in behalf of Kentucky. This circular was mailed throughout the country to persons and firms whom it was desired to interest in Kentucky with the hope of locating there.

Not long ago Secretary Finch, of the Cincinnati Industrial Bureau, sent out letters to Kentucky manufacturers and rectifiers of whisky calling their attention to the recent law levying a tax of 50 cents a barrel on rectified whisky, and setting before them the advantages of an Ohio location for their plants and business. In reply to one of his letters he received one of the circulars of the Louisville Commercial Club, which seems to have been the first information to reach Cincinnati of the use that was being made of the Public Policy editorial, and to some, at least, of the existence of such an expression of opinion by the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Commerce. Members of Cincinnati organizations that have heretofore co-operated with the State Board of Commerce think that Mr. Foote should have restrained his editorial pen and Mr. Finch is preparing a letter to Mr. Foote in which he proposes to embody the sentiment of Cincinnati business men on the subject. Mr. Finch considers it something that should be brought to the attention of the State Board of Commerce, because the editorial is being used against the whole state, which the Board of Commerce is supposed to represent.

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STRAIGHT WHIS

New Body Is to E sale Liquor D socia

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New York Herald
Nov. 13–1904

MILLION GALLONS REAL

One Hundred and Four Times as Much Is Compoun... Subst... ine and Year—Imitations Usually Taste the Same as t... May Intoxicate More Quickl...

ONE million gallons of whiskey will be bottled in bond in the United States this year, and its age and purity will be officially testified to by the government.

If you drink whiskey and like the real good stuff and are willing to pay for it, do you think that you will get your fair, proportionate share? Perhaps! But if so your share will be small, for the amount aged, tested and bottled under the supervision of the government is tiny by comparison with the quantity placed on the market directly after manufacture and chemically aged and colored. Your fair proportion would be to get one glass of really old whiskey with a government guarantee to 104 glasses of stuff for which you have the word of the barkeeper or the printed statement of the individual bottler.

It seems paradoxical, but it is a fact that the United States government affords the best protection in the world for whiskey drinkers and also the worst. It guarantees the purity and age of whiskey which it has guarded and it specifies that spurious imitations may be manufactured and placed on the market. These imitations may taste like the real thing, and they may intoxicate even more quickly, and that is the sole qualification demanded by the average man who stands up at the bar or who buys a bottle for home consumption.

So far as the label is concerned it may be made to suit the fancy and the pocketbook of the man who orders it. He may draw different brands from the same tank, he may have any age printed to suit his particular trade, and he may give every personal guarantee of purity. The government will not interfere with him in this. The fact that he is making a misrepresentation does not incriminate him or get him into any possible snarl, particularly as almost all his competitors are doing precisely the same thing. He acts solely on his own account and nothing but his reputation is at stake.

DIFFERENCE IN COST.

There is naturally a great difference between the cost of the genuine whiskey properly matured for beverage and medicinal use and the cost of the rectified, blended or compounded substitute, and the natural result is that the imitation floods the markets and the real cannot be obtained at all in many hotels and cafés. The proportion of the imitation sold in New York is even greater than in other sections of the country where the consumers are willing to pay fair prices, as the average drinker here appears even more careless than elsewhere about the quality of the stuff set before him so long as the taste and immediate effect are satisfactory.

So far as the after effects are concerned they are reputed to be wholly in favor of the genuine article. Real whiskey will bring in its wake visions of blue monkeys with green spots, but few headaches on the morrow, and after as many doses of it as any medical man would care to prescribe the patient should be able to get up and eat in the morning.

Edward W. Taylor, who took a leading part in the recent sessions of the International Pure Food Congress, at St. Louis, is now at the Hotel Imperial. He has taken a special interest in the question of pure whiskey, and he gave to a HERALD reporter yesterday an interesting description of the efforts made by the government to preserve the purity of whiskey bottled in bond.

Sometimes when you have held a bottle of whiskey in your hand you may have noticed that a green stamp over the cork had been torn when the bottle was opened. If curiosity prompted you to examine further you may have found that the stamp had been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and that it bore the date of manufacture of the whiskey, the date of its bottling, the location of the distillery, the figure giving the proof and the name of the local inspector.

These stamps are provided to go over the corks of bottles containing whiskey bottled in the custody and under the immediate supervision of the United States. The whiskey is still behind the locks of the government bonded warehouses and after it has matured sufficiently in its term of storage

It is presumably as difficult for a person to tamper with whiskey after it reaches the bonded warehouse as it would be for a bank clerk to help himself to new money in the vaults. A special revenue officer is assigned to duty and only under his watchful eye can any of the precious fluid be placed in bottles. The breaking of a seal would involve the greatest trouble.

ALL SEALED AT NIGHT.

When the storekeeper closes his warehouse for the night he must cover the doors with slips of paper of special design and colors and he must see that these are intact when he opens in the morning. The windows are barred and protected by heavy shutters.

Long rows of tanks inside the warehouse are sealed in position by brass bands which cannot be opened until the government comes. The tanks are filled with whiskey which must be delivered to the storekeeper by a United States gauger from time to time as the whiskey is required. Before the tanks the storekeeper must place, with his hydrometer and other apparatus, proof requirement of 100 standard.

Where whiskey has been reduced in strength in dry storage warehouses it may reduce it back to standard by the addition of pure distilled water, but he must be permitted to add other ingredients only under the then close and seal of the government. Under special cistern is used to convey the water flow whiskey direct from the tank to the barrel, from the provisions of the law and pipe may connect it with the tank from which it is to be filled. Before removing felt sacks may be used, but must be followed by any charcoal which is used, which is from the barrel.

enclosed in a copper gives the locked and sealed himself by

When the period of storekeeper, who dure that superintendent watching every step. Stamps the whiskey is bottled, the corks detends its drawback, and, in are then furnished ment label scribing the age person who addition to the a heavy fine is affixed declaration of not more refills the bottle and to a term making the than two years storekeeper

Special deputy building for a rounds of storehouses is liable to suswho is found over the books moment during the whiskey pension. This accomplished, and makes the government to confirm with every sealed After all storehouse. gives its package

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why more whiskey is not sold ...ernment stamp was graphically ...d by Mr. Taylor, who said:— ...you are engaged in the whiskey ...suppose you make a crop this ...ppose you put it in the government ...ded warehouse to leave it for ...rs, in order to be able to put it ...market as an eight year old ...in 1912. Say you have taken from ...$100,000. You have invested the ...n grain, fuel, barrels, &c., in salaries, maintenance of machinery, and at the end of the 1904 season you have entered into bond a crop of the highest type whiskey known to skilled manufacture. ...r investment is now in new whiskey ...stands, and you have just eight ...to wait. But how? Your costs have begun. As the years go by your volatile product is losing month by month in ...and at the end of each year you find ...r commodity growing less and less, and the end of eight years when you go to ...y taxes on your whiskey you must not ...ly compute the interest on your original ...vestment, but you must go back to the ...nk and draw enough to pay $1.10 to the ...overnment on every gallon withdrawn.

"If your whiskey has leaked out or ...vaporated beyond a fixed annual allowance for outage you must pay the tax on what the government says you ought to have, even if you haven't it. The State has taxed you annually on every barrel, and the county has taxed you right along.

"You must pay eight years' insurance and eight years' wages to the warehouse man, and when you put your genuine whiskey on the market you have a commodity rendered rigid in price by costs which you cannot evade.

"Now, I want to go into business. I look at the revised statutes and see a section which says:—'Go ahead and imitate this whiskey if you want to; you can arrange it with the government; pay a nominal license into the United States Treasury and cut loose!' I say to myself, 'Well, this is the easiest way to get rich I ever saw,' and I get my license. I buy so many gallons of neutral spirits from a high wine or spirit distillery.

"TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN."

"I buy so much prune juice, bead oil, aging oil, run in so much water from the hydrant and lo! before you—a real distiller—have started on the first week of your manufacture. I have put into the channels of trade and in process of consumption a substitute labelled 'eight year old whiskey,' which I made in eighty minutes, and by the time you have held your whiskey in storage for the first of your proposed eight years I have glutted the market with the sham and turned over my capital again and again."

At least eighty-five per cent of the adulterated whiskey is said to be sold in barrels, though some of the worst reaches the retailers in bottles which do not indicate either its true origin or its real age.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the quantity of "distilled spirits" made in this country for the last fiscal year was in round numbers:—

	Gallons.
Alcohol	11,000,000
High wines	588,000
Bourbon whiskey	20,000,000
Rye whiskey	18,000,000
Miscellaneous	21,000,000
Rum	1,000,000
Gin	2,000,000
Neutral or cologne spirits	57,000,000

There has been a constant increase in the production of neutral or cologne spirits, which are the basis for almost all the compounds, and are a wonderful solvent, making any reasonable mixture possible.



World's Fair, Louisville, Ky.
Dear Sir:—I notice in the press that your Commission proposes to devote a certain amount of space to the exhibition of Kentucky Whiskies. We understand the term Kentucky Whisky to mean whisky manufactured at a Kentucky distillery and entered into a Government bonded warehouse at that distillery and withdrawn thence for the market.

As we know that a large volume of liquor is being put up in Kentucky at rectifying houses and shipped out on the market as the genuine product of Kentucky distillers, we beg to ask before we apply for space if the Kentucky Exhibit will display imitation whisky without so branding it as distinguished from the distillers' product.

ditional revenue officer is assigned to the distillery, and under his protective eye alone can a single drop of the pure and precious fluid be transferred to glass. This house is more zealously guarded, if possible, than any other in the plant.

* * * * *

Government Scrutiny.

On closing its doors at night, the storekeeper must incase in the big official lock a slip of paper of a certain size and color. On opening the door the next morning, he must see that this paper has not been punctured by

PURITY IN WHISKY

DIFFERENCE IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMETAL METHODS OF PROTECTING AND GUARANTEEING QUALITY OF DISTILLERY PRODUCTS.

The United States is leading the world in its "Pure Food" propaganda and setting all other countries an example by the vigorous war it is making on the adulteration of food products.

Whisky is not usually considered as "food," although it is often prescribed for nourishment and stimulation, but the United States government has thrown its protection around it and adopted rigid measures to preserve and guarantee its absolute purity.

"Bottling-in-Bond," the process by which genuine, matured whisky is transferred from original packages to the consumer under strict government regulation and control, is such a recent innovation that it is understood comparatively few, and the following descriptive article reproduced from the Louisville Times, which illustrates the thoroughness of government supervision, will be read with interest by all who are interested.

The LEADER has been prompted to these observations and to the reproduction of the article on "Bottling-in-Bond" by a startling exposé of lax methods of the British excise revenue officials in permitting under the apparently slack "Inland Revenue" laws of Great Britain all kinds of vile concoctions to be palmed off on consumers under the guise of "Scotch" and "Irish" whiskies, which have been exploited in the United States until they have a considerable vogue among those who affect to believe that anything "imported" is better than if "made in America"

Henry Devereaux, a distinguished London journalist, Parliamentary reporter and political writer, who contributes an interesting weekly letter over his full signature for the Cosmographic Syndicate, of New York, which the LEADER is a member, handles this exposé of British distilling and "blending" methods in a recent letter to his American newspapers and quotes from sensational publications in the London press.

The contrast between British and American methods of protecting and guaranteeing the purity of whisky cannot be illustrated better than by publishing an extract from Mr Devereaux's letter and the Louisville Times article on "Bottling-in-Bond" side by side, which the LEADER does below.

"SCOTCH" BOTTLED IN BOND WHISKY

HOW UNCLE SAM GUARANTEES PURITY OF WHISKEY.

What the Green Government Stamp Means to the Consumer, and the Startling Disclosure Showing How DECLARED TO BE CHEAP DOCTORED STUFF.

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"SCOTCH" WHISKY

DECLARED TO BE CHEAP DOCTORED STUFF.

Startling Disclosure Showing How Crude Compounds Are Turned Out Of English Government Bonded Warehouses.

BY HENRY DEVEREAUX.
(Special to the LEADER.)

LONDON, Mar., 8—That the British Government should be in practical partnership with a lot of individuals and firms who are engaged in the reprehensible business of putting on the market impure and and consequently deleterious brands of whisky would seem incredible, but [illegible] is the fact. It is made clear [illegible] by a person signing himself "A Revenue Official," in a number of letters to one of the London daily papers. He shows that many of the so-called "blends" that are made up in the Government bonded warehouses consist of nothing but raw grain patent spirits, though a small portion of malt whisky is sometimes used.

One choice "blend" of the latter kind, made up in a warehouse in Scotland, and called [illegible] of En-

BOTTLED IN BOND

HOW UNCLE SAM GUARANTEES PURITY OF WHISKEY.

What the Green Government Stamp Means to the Sonsumer, and the Labor It Costs the Distiller to be Entitled to Its Use.

(Louisville Times.)

In March, 1897, Congress passed the Bottling in Bond Act. On the 3d of March the President signed it, and henceforth it became one of the operative laws of the land. That was almost six years ago, and yet where will you find twenty men outside the coterie of the specialists who could tell you, in the midst of this much vaunted home of Kentucky Bourbon, just what this act really purports. The eyes of citizens have grown familiar with the sight of a green stamp over the cork of bottled whisky, but why should this evoke surprise? Strips of paper of various colors have been placed over the necks of these containers for years.

A few of the more curious, perhaps, have scrutinized these stamps, have noted that they have statements giving the age of the whisky, the proof, [illegible] name of the distillery at which it is manufactured—in short an entire Kentucky product known as Kentucky Whisky?

Are we correct in understanding you to use the word "Blends" to mean a synthetic beverage produced at the plant of a rectifier operating somewhere in the State of Kentucky—at least 600 feet distant from any Kentucky distillery as required by law—under the license authorized by Section 3244 of the Federal Statutes which license carries with it in categorical terms the privilege of producing a "spurious imitation?"

Since you have made a distinction between "Straights" and "Blends" in the premises we beg to further ask if that distinction is going to be carried out in the proposed exhibit in such a mannner that any spectator can tell by your classification in such exhibit which commodity is Straight Kentucky whisky, and which commodity is a Blend put up under Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States?

We take the liberty of asking for this information because we know, and because we believe every Kentuckian of affairs knows, that a practice prevails in our good State by which thousands of barrels of new [illegible] and used by these rectifiers for the purpose of degrading genuine Kentucky whisky so as to put out upon the market a spurious Kentucky whisky, and, saving the cost of legitimate manufacture and legitimate maturation. They thus secure the geographical prestige of this State, trading upon her reputation for genuine whisky and brazenly counterfeiting one of her chief staples of commerce.

With these facts easily ascertainable upon the most superficial investigation, we beg to ask before offering to take part in the exhibit, if it is possible that the magic circle of Kentucky's fame is to be drawn around the genuine and the spurious article in one single exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, when, as we conceive it, the purpose of the Kentucky Exhibit at St. Louis is to exploit the resources of our good State before the world in the pride of her leadership, and in the pride of her integrity!

We should not have ventured these questions unless we had been requested to take part in the Exhibit and we beg to assure you that no business house in the State of Kentucky holds in higher esteem the Honorable Commissioners in charge of the Exhibit that does [illegible] Taylor, Jr. & Sons

set apart for bottling in bond. An additional revenue officer is assigned to the distillery, and under his protective eye alone can a single drop of the pure and precious fluid be transferred to glass. This house is more zealously guarded, if possible, than any other in the plant.

* * * * *

Government Scrutiny.

On closing its doors at night, the storekeeper must incase in the big official lock a slip of paper of a certain size and color. On opening the door the next morning, he must see that this paper has not been punctured by the insertion of a key. The windows are barred, and when their heavy shutters have been opened for the day's work, the light flashes on a number of large brass locks clasped through the cocks of a long row of tanks.

Into these tanks the storekeeper pours the whisky from the barrels, so that it may be conveniently drawn off into bottles by means of a filler. The storekeeper who has charge of the whisky on storage in the main warehouses will not let any one save the United States gauger remove a barrel to the bonded bottling house, and even this gauge must be empowered by permit from the Collector of his internal revenue district. The gauger turns the barrels over to the bottling house storekeeper.

After four or five barrels have been poured into a cistern, the storekeeper dips a long copper cup with thermometer attachment into the whisky, and, bringing it out full, holds it up level with his eyes. He then slowly drops a hydrometer stem into it, and reading the temperature and indication together, deduces his proof.

* * * * *

100 Proof Required.

Now, whisky bottled in bond must not be less than 100 standard proof. Where it has risen in proof strength in dry storage during its term in the ricks, the storekeeper can reduce it back to standard by the use of pure distilled water. Nothing else whatever can be used. He must then close the tank and see that it is securely locked. At some plants a special cistern is used for receiving the whisky direct from the barrels. In such instances under provision of the act a sealed flow pipe connects this cistern with the tank from which it is to be eventually drawn, and the distiller may use felt sacks, through which the whiskey is allowed to filter so as to remove any charcoal sediment which may have followed it from the barrel. These sacks must be securely inclosed in a copper-lined box, and the inevitable lock must again be on this box.

* * * * *

The Stamping Table.

When the whiskey is drawn off into bottles they go to the stamping tables. Here a force of girls sits before a large labeling board covered with thin paste. The storekeeper who has now satisfied himself by watching every step of the procedure that the whiskey is absolutely pure, furnishes the girls with the bottling in bond stamps, and they are rapidly affixed with a view to secure adhesion. The official now sees that every stamp properly describes the bottle of whiskey over the cork of which it has been placed, and after the caution label of the Government and the commercial label of the brand are put on, the bottles are left for a [illegible] then put



E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS
DISTILLERY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

elect to bottle his whiskey out of bond; but when one realizes that at the close of operations the whiskey is turned over to its owner in sealed packages bearing the guarantee of the United States Government, it is easy to see why it is that the espionage and inconvenience are willingly endured by him.

KENTUCKY DISTILLERS

Want To Know If "Blended" or "Rectified" Whisky Is To Go Into Kentucky Exhibit at St. Louis On Equal Footing With "Straight Goods."

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, of Frankfort, Ky., distillers and bottlers [illegible] The Edgewood Distillery, Cincinnati, which has its distillery in Lincoln County, Ky., where it bottles in-bond the "Edgewood Whiskies," have asked the Commissioners in charge of the Kentucky Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, whether in the whisky display they propose to classify "Straights" and "Blends," or mix them up indiscriminately, evidently with the determination of pushing the "pure-whisky" propaganda to the point of separating the two classes of liquor.

* * * * *

COL. TAYLOR'S LETTTER.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., representing his house, has addressed the following lettter of inquiry and protest to the Kentucky Commission, which will undoubtedly precipitate a lively discussion:

Frankfort, Ky., March 18, 1904.
R. E. Hughes, Esq., Secretary Kentucky Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:—We have before us this morning your esteemed favor of the 22d ult. inviting us to participate in exhibit of Kentucky whisky at [illegible] Fair under the



Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray.
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best, Safest, Most Convenient. Always ready for use. Can be carried in pocket. Cleanses instantly.
All your questions answered in our illustrated book—sent (sealed) free. Write for it. Do not suffer from delicate troubles. You can be cured at home. Don't let local dealer impose on you. Insist on getting the MARVEL, accept no substitute. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, we will send sample for 10c. postage. Agents wanted everywhere. Exclusive territory and liberal terms to right parties. Illustrated book—sealed—free.
MARVEL CO.,
Times Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE BY
Plant Co.
Write for free booklet to The Life
Price $1.00 per bottle.
and we will settle with him.
your druggist will refund your money.
at our expense. If it fails to cure you,
long standing you can try Life Plant
matter how severe your case or how
Plant. A remarkable record. No
rheumatic sufferers cured by Life
and neives, and this is Nature's plan.
Don't ruin your stomach with strong
internal medicines for Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Sore Joints, etc. We guarantee Paracamph to cure and relieve
you if used as directed. If it fails
your druggist will refund your money.
If your druggist don't handle Paracamph ask him to get it for you.
If he won't do this send direct to
us. But don't take any substitute, because there is nothing just as good.
Paracamph is sold only in 25 cent, 50
cent, and $1.00 bottles.
The 50 cent size contains three
times as much as the 25 cent size;
the $1.00 bottle eight times as much
as the 25 cent size.
The Paracamph Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.
SMITH-McKENNEY CO.,
Lexington, Ky.

Don't ruin your stomach with strong internal medicines for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Joints, etc. We guarantee Paracamph to cure and relieve you if used as directed. If it fails your druggist will refund your money. If your druggist don't handle Paracamph ask him to get it for you. If he won't do this send direct to us. But don't take any substitute, because there is nothing just as good. Paracamph is sold only in 25 cent, 50 cent, and $1.00 bottles. The 50 cent size contains three times as much as the 25 cent size; the $1.00 bottle eight times as much as the 25 cent size. The Paracamph Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A. SMITH-McKENNEY CO., Lexington, Ky.

RED MEN ELECT OFFICERS.

At the meeting of Miantonomo Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men held Friday night, the semi-annual election of officers was held and several candidates initiated. Those who were taught the mysteries of the order were: William P. Maher, P. H. Mahoney, F. S. Turley, Gus Lachone and W. W. Overstreet.

The following named chiefs were elected to represent the tribe at the meeting of the council of Red Men to be held at Pawtucket, May 10.

Past Great Sachems T. A. Hornsey, Sr., Frank L. Smith, Past Sachem Albert Millie Walker and John D. Walker, Past Sachem O. R. Kline, member of the finance committee, and Past Sachem Frank L. Smith, journal clerk, have also attended to attend the great

Sachem—T. A. Powell.
Senior Sagamore—M. A. Crawley.
Junior Sagamore—Archie Barr.
Prophet—Past Sachem J. C. Langton.
Chief of Records—Past Sachem R. F. Arnell.
Keeper of Wampum—Past Sachem O. R. Kline.
Trustee—Past Sachem Albert Millier, Sr.
Degree Captain—Past Sachem Frank L. Smith.
Representative to the Great Council of Kentucky—Past Sachem Albert Miller, Sr.

St. Paul's A. M. E. Church—North Upper street; Rev. A. H. Ross, pastor, 125 North Upper street; Rev. J. H. Byrd, B. D., assistant; services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Church Endeavor Society 6:30 p. m.

Asbury Temple M. E. Church—Corner Mill and High streets; Rev. G. W. Zeigler, D. D., pastor; services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Epworth League 7 p. m.

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CALIFORNIA'S

Correspondent to New York Paper Compliments Senator E. H. Taylor Jr.

Has Made the Brands Which Made Kentucky Famous.

The San Francisco correspondent of Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, of New York, in its issue of May 10, 1904, writes of Senator E. H. Taylor Jr., and his fight on Imitation Kentucky Whiskey, as follows:

E. H. Taylor Jr. has always been a picturesque character in Kentucky. He has always been agressive; he is acknowledged to be one of the best distillers the old Commonwealth has ever known. In manners he has been referred to as a Chesterfield, and he is one of the best dressed men in the "Blue Grass" region. As a writer we do not think he has an equal in our trade, his language being incisive, his periods well rounded, and he is a master of satire and invective; he has made several brands of whiskey famous, which brands have helped to make Kentucky famous. He seems to have found the spring that Ponce de Leon sought for in vain; for many years he has been the political dictator at Frankfort, and he has served that city in the capacity of mayor a number of terms.

For a great many years he has represented his district in the State Senate, and his name has been prominently mentioned as a representative from the State of Kentucky in the United States Senate.

The fight that Mr. Taylor is making at the present time on the blenders in Kentucky is probably the most radical departure that even he has made from the ordinary lines of trade. In making this fight Colonel Taylor is antagonizing a very large proportion of the men who handle the product of his distillery, and to one who is merely a spectator it is difficult to understand how he will profit from a financial standpoint.

If E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons did business with the retail trade, it would be a very different proposition; but nearly every wholesale dealer of any prominence carries a rectifiers' license and gives most of his attention to the sale of single-stamp whiskeys. It must be admitted, however, that Colonel Taylor is making a brave fight and a most determined fight and a very expensive fight for what he denominates the integrity of Kentucky whiskey.

We agree with Colonel Taylor in many respects and we disagree with him on a few points, but whether he is right in all of his contentions or not, there is no doubt of one thing, and that is that he holds a unique position among the distillers of Kentucky, and he will stand in the history of the business as a manufacturer of very fine whiskey, as a man of great intellectuality and as a fighter who never turned his back to a foe.

THE "FULL QUART."

All retailers are well aware that the ordinary bottle of whiskey does not hold a quart, but a fifth of a gallon—sometimes even less. Therefore, when the compounder wants to overwhelm the customer with his generosity he offers him "a full quart." Not a simple, exact quart, mind you, such as the customer is sure to get if he buys botled in bond whiskey with the Government's stamp guaranteeing the quantity, age and proof, but a "full quart." Full of what? Full of a slinky, doctored fluid, away below proof, full of headache, full of disgust at the duplicity of the dealer. A fullness of prunes is but a mild and fruity condition as compared with the fullness of wrath possessing a man who pays his full dollar for one of these "full" quarts.

The retailer who buys a "full" quart which is not guaranteed by the Government to be an exact quart of real whiskey, at 100 proof, would do far better to buy neutral spirits, cheap sherry, aging oil, beading oil, etc., and taking a quart vessel from the bar, mix his own "full quart," and save the enormous profit he now pays for the mystic word "full."

SIX MEMBERS OF THE WORKING FORCE AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL HEADQUART



E. H. JENKINS. Ph D.,
Director.

THE CONNECTICUT
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

On Huntington St., between Prospect St. and Whitney Ave.; five minutes' walk from the latter. Whitney Ave. Cars leave cor. Chapel and Church Streets.
Telephone No. 1253.

Address letters, &c., to Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station, and not to individual officers.

C

New Haven, Conn., May 7, 1904.

Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,

Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir,-

I have received the copy of your letter to Hon. Clarence Dallam and have read it with a great deal of interest. It seems to me that the ground you have taken is perfectly tenable and I hope you will persist in making it uncomfortable for the rectifiers.

Truly yours,

E. H. Jenkins

Sky Herald May 10th 1904

ERALD

STANDARDS FOR FOODS

WILL BE FIXED BY COMMISSION OF WHICH PROF. SCOVELL IS MEMBER—DECISION WILL AFFECT MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD.

Prof. M. A. Scovell, of the Kentucky Experiment Station, will leave this evening for New York to attend a week's meeting of the Foods Standard Commission, which will convene at the Walcott Hotel Thursday. This commission, consisting of five of the leading chemists and scientists of the United States, was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to determine and define food standards, which will later be adopted by the department, and will ultimately be embodied in national pure food legislation. The commission meets twice each year. This is the first meeting for 1904.

At the last meeting of the commission, held last November, what is known as a tentitive standard was recommended, and received the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of this meeting is to hear the opinions of the manufacturers in regard to the standards already recommended. The large manufacturers of this country and Europe will be represented, and will present samples of the goods affected, telling why this or that provision of the standards set, will be difficult to comply with.

It is the desire of the Agricultural Department to formulate standards, which will be both practical and possible to enforce. To this end, the side of the manufacturers will be heard.

At the next meeting of the commission, which will be held in October or November of this year, the arguments of the manufacturers will be considered, and the present standards will be amended, or new standards formulated.

As the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to set the standards for all imported products, it will be seen that the decisions of this commission will affect directly, or indirectly the manufacturers of food products throughout the world.

The members of this department are: Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Agricutural Department; Dr. William Frear, of the State College of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Experiment Station; Dr. H. A. Weber, Professor of Chemistry of the Ohio State University, and Prof. M. A. Scovell, Chief of the Kentucky State Experiment Station.

Prof. Scovell's appointment to membership in so important a commission is a high tribute to his ability, and to the esteem in which he is held by the scientists of the United States.

Clipped from
Ky. Journal
Aug. 21-1904

KENTUCKY

Takes Lead in Whiskey Market in New York.

Big Deal For Taylor Whiskey Made Says Bonfort's.

"One of the most important whiskey deals for some time", says Bonfort's of New York in its issue of August 10th, "was that made recently by which the Acker Merrall & Condit Company of this city became the sole distributers in Greater New York, and other cities where they have branch houses, for Old Taylor Whiskey.

It is the intention of Mr. Albert H. Hirschfield, Manager of the Vine & Spirits Department of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, to spare no effort to create such a demand in the North and East for Old Taylor whiskey as is commensurate with its excellence as a beverage.

Colonel E. H. Taylor, [illegible] head of the firm of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, is a stickler for pure whiskeys, and there is none purer than that which comes from their distillery."

IN LINE

For Breaking Down New Whisky Law.

RECTIFIERS ARE TO MEET

WITHIN TEN DAYS TO TAKE ACTION.

WILL PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

The rectified whisky dealers of the State of Kentucky will meet within ten days to adopt measures against the act which was signed by Gov. J. C. W. Beckham yesterday, levying a tax of fifty cents a barrel on all single-stamp whisky. That style of liquor includes all blended, rectified and adulterated whisky. The meeting will probably be held a week from Tuesday, and it is the purpose of the dealers to organize a permanent association to be maintained by the wholesale dealers, with the object of promoting the interests of the business and preventing the passage of detrimental legislation.

It is openly affirmed by the majority of the wholesale whisky dealers in Louisville that they will move to New Albany or Jeffersonville in the event all efforts to break down the law in the courts should fail. The meeting which will be held within the next few days will be primarily to engage counsel for establishing the unconstitutionality of the law. Attorneys retained by private firms whose names are withheld have written opinions, in which the act is held to be unconstitutional, and the opinions are said to be the ablest that can be obtained at the Louisville bar. Among the lawyers who have written such opinions is Alex. P. Humphrey, who is retained by two firms, and the wholesalers will make a fight to the last ditch in the effort to prove the law illegal.

* * *

Claim of Unconstitutionality.

The claim of the law's unconstitutionality is made on the ground that all laws for revenue must arise in the House of Representatives. It is set up that the law which was signed yesterday is clearly for that purpose, and originated in the Senate. It is claimed to be unconstitutional for the further reason that no clause, either in the caption or in the body of the bill, states that it is for the purpose of amending revenue laws already existing.

The section of the Constitution which it is claimed the law violates is No. 47, which says: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments thereto; provided, no new matter shall be introduced under the color of amendment which does not relate to raising revenue."

The argument for the constitutionality of the bill is that it simply amends existing revenue laws, and is not a new measure for raising revenue, distinct and to itself.

* * *

Negotiating For Options.

Whisky dealers have already begun negotiating for options on property in Indiana for the establishment of the blending business. It is claimed that a clause in the law will enable the dealers to rectify their whisky on the other side of the river, ship it back to Louisville as rectified whisky, exchange the Indiana stamp for a Kentucky stamp without additional expense, and evade the law by those means. In the discussion of the situation between whisky men yesterday afternoon the plan which was suggested was to establish a gigantic union house on the other side, in which all the Louisville whisky should be rectified under the direction of a single manager. In that way it is proposed to reduce the cost of the methods made necessary by the law to a minimum, should the law go into effect.

By the laws of Kentucky the act will become effective ninety days from the date of its signature, in the absence of an emergency clause.

* * *

Test Case Proposed.

One violation will probably be all that is required, and that will be used as a test case. An injunction will be asked preventing the operation of the law during the time of litigation, and the test case will be fought through the Court of Appeals. The whisky men are confident that it will eventually be adjudged unconstitutional. The meeting to take the preliminary steps of fortification will be called by George G. Brown, of the Brown-Forman Company, who was chairman of the meeting held by the whisky men when the bill passed the House. He in connection with Ed Babbitt and Bernard Bernheim was appointed on a committee to prosecute the work undertaken [illegible] the meeting. Mr. Brown will not [illegible] the call until to-day, after a conference with the other members of the committee has been held.

It is estimated that the tax will affect 175,000 barrels of liquor annually, or about 8,000,000 gallons.

DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

For Bribery Charges That Were Found Groundless.

Nathan M. Uri, who was conspicuously brought out in connection with the legislative charges of bribery and blackmail, has issued a statement, seeking to set himself right before the public, and clear himself of responsibility for the charges which were published. Mr. Uri says:

Of my own knowledge I do not know a single member of either the House or Senate who could be bribed in any way whatsoever, and what I know was simply hearsay. As a matter of fact, I do not know to-day of my own knowledge that there is a war between Russia and Japan; however, I believe it to be so. Having in mind these rumors, I took it upon myself last fall to see a great many wholesale liquor dealers in this city and request them to subscribe toward the election of Gov Beckham and the State ticket, and plainly stated to the members of the trade that I believed it was their duty to contribute toward the election of the Democratic State ticket instead of contributing to any graft that might come up in the future. I did collect quite a nice sum, which I turned over to the chairman of the State Committee.

Judge Hager, as well as Judge Hines, was well aware of what I had done and coincided with me as to the necessity of stopping grafts in the future.

On March 18 there was published what purported to be the "correct and attested testimony of Gov. Beckham and Judge Hines," from which I quote from Judge Hines:

Q—"Have you any information derived from reliable sources, or from any source, that would induce you to believe that such a thing was done?

A—"I think it was last Monday a week ago. I was in Louisville, and while there had a conversation with Mr. Uri and some other gentleman in his store, and Mr. Uri said the whisky men had been held up for about $4,000 the past session of the Legislature two years ago, to prevent the passage of the fifty cents a barrel on rectified whisky, and said they had been attempted to be held up for $2,000 at this session.

Q—"Who was the other gentleman present?

A—"I don't know his name. I know his face quite well, but as to his name I could not tell you. I think he was a tobacco man."

Alas how poor Judge Hines' memory is. In fact, he came into my store with the other gentleman, and he knows him as well as I do, and some of my employes will make affidavit any time that they remember distinctly the gentleman who came with Judge Hines into my office.

When Judge Hines came into my office with the gentleman, knowing of his information in reference to my collecting funds for the Democratic State ticket, I conversed with him as one friend to another. I did distinctly tell him that I believed there had been grafting going on, and both Judge Hines and the gentleman who accompanied him knew a great deal more about the matter than I did. I did not inform him the name of any member of the Legislature, for the simple reason that I knew none, and I have no doubt that State Inspector Hines gave to Gov. Beckham some little information which induced the Governor to write a letter to the Legislature complaining of bribery of the members thereof and which letter, besides the article published in the Herald of February 26, is the only reason why the Richardson fifty cent tax law ever became a bill.

In the testimony of Gov. Beckham, as published on Friday morning, March 19, headed "Mr. Uri's Intimation," he says:

A—"I remember of no specific complaint, the only thing in the nature of it I remember is something about Mr. Uri's being in my office some time ago, and he referred to some measures of that kind up here. I don't remember just what they were, and it seems to me in the course of his remarks he intimated that such a purpose existed, he quoted thus:

Q—"Upon the part of whom?

A—"Upon the part of no particular person.

Q—"Did he give you the name of any particular person?

A—"He did not."

In reference to the above, I desire to explain that I was at Frankfort one day during the last session of the Legislature, and that was on the day of the passage of the Carnegie Merging Library matter, in which I was greatly interested. Whilst in Frankfort I called on Auditor Hager and referred to the Richardson bill which has been presented in the Senate, and Auditor Hager informed me that the bill, having originated in the Senate and being a revenue bill, was not legal, and there was no necessity of paying any attention to it whatever. I then walked into the Governor's office to pay my respects, and the Governor at once asked me if I desired to accept a position on one of the boards of the State institutions, for which office I thanked him and declined it. I also spoke to him in reference to the Richardson bill and said I supposed it was one of those bills for grafting. The Governor informed me in the exact language of Auditor Hager that the bill was originated in the Senate and was illegal, and therefore, amounted to nothing.

During the time I was at Frankfort I did not speak to any member of the Legislature in reference to the bill.

MAY RUPTURE

Relations of Conflicting Whisky Interests.

BLENDERS' LICENSE TAX LAW

SAID TO THREATEN KENTUCKY DISTILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

EVENTUAL DISORGANIZATION

Is the Prediction of Interested Persons—Leading to Formation of Two New Associations

FOR THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES

The Kentucky Distillers' Association may be disrupted owing to the fight which will be made to break down the constitutionality of the law passed to levy a license tax of fifty cents a barrel on all compounded rectified blended and adulterated whiskies [illegible] association, which was formed to

mote the interests of the distillers of Kentucky, embraces a membership which represents the straight whisky as well as the blending and rectifying interests. One of its primary objects was to regulate the output of Kentucky whisky, which has come to be regarded by the straight whisky interests as a snare.

In the passage of the law placing the fifty-cent tax on single-stamp distilled spirits, the straight whisky men and the rectifiers were at cross purposes. It was the support of the former that was partially instrumental in securing the passage of the bill. Representatives of that interest appeared before the committees of the Legislature and advocated the passage of the bill. The rectifiers, on the other hand, were violently opposed to any such action by the General Assembly, and the eventual result of the diverging interests has come to the point where the Kentucky Distillers' Association embraces elements that are as conflicting as oil and water.

* * *

Claim the Law Is Just.

The straight whisky men say that the law has been passed after long-continued efforts on their part, and they will join in the fight to maintain the efficacy of the law which was signed by the Governor last week. Edmund W. Taylor, of Frankfort, and Col. J. B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, are lined up in favor of the law, and the position taken is that the rectifiers are paying a much smaller tax proportionately than the straight whisky men, and that the latter need even greater favor in the way of taxation than they have gained by the passage of the law to place them on an equal footing with the rectifiers. A prominent straight whisky man said, in speaking of the law:

"Suppose I come to Louisville and withdraw from one of the bonded warehouses here a barrel of whisky that I have stored with the Government. Upon withdrawal I have to pay down a tax that is many times as great as that exacted from the rectifiers by this law, and yet they are raising a great furore over its passage and are saying that they will prove it unconstitutional. We shall see."

* * *

Will Propose New Association.

At the meeting of all the wholesalers in the State, which will be held in Louisville April 5, it will be proposed to organize a permanent association of wholesale whisky dealers. The organization of that association, it is believed, will mean the dissolution of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, as it will bring the majority of the members of the latter association in conflict with the remainder, who are straight whisky men.

The majority of the wholesale dealers are also distillers, making the whisky which they sell under private brands of their own, and in that way they are eligible for membership in the Kentucky Distillers' Association. The new turn which the business has taken by reason of the tax law places the hand of the rectifying wholesaler against the hand of the straight whisky distiller, who bottles his product in bond with his private brands, and for that reason those who are familiar with the situation and the interests which are involved in fighting the tax law predict that the organization which has formerly embraced the distillers of Kentucky will be disrupted, and that two new organizations will be perfected, each representing the peculiar interests of its members.

take measures to secure its passage early in the next session of Congress. A fund of $5,000 was subscribed by the distillers who were present to pay any expenses connected with bringing the features of the amendment before the members of Congress.

Other distillers will be called on to contribute to this fund, it being the plan of the straight whisky men to disseminate circulars telling of the object of the amendment throughout the country, and to secure the indorsement of commercial bodies in various cities where rectifying is practiced.

Want Pure Exhibit.

At the meeting today resolutions were passed pledging the straight whisky men to fight for the exhibition of only pure Kentucky whiskies at the World's Fair, and to fight against the admission of rectified goods as whisky. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Kentucky World's Fair Commission, stating that the commission would hold a special session in St. Louis on May 30 to listen to arguments from both sides of this question.

"BOTTLED IN BOND" DISPLAY.

The Kentucky distillers, who have taken the lead in the business of "bottling in bond," Pennsylvania ranking next in amount, are moving to have the other States join them in a great World's Fair display of goods "bottled in bond." They say that no other government's law provides such protection for the consumer or such a perfect guarantee of the purity and strength of the goods, and that it is to the interest of the trade to advertise the fact by a great World's Fair display. Chief Chemist H. W. Wiley, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, has approved the plan. The preliminary work of organizing the exhibit is in the hands of E. H. Taylor, Jr., Sons of Frankfort, Ky. The products of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and several other States will be represented.

THE FREE PRESS is the only active representative of the liquor trades of Kentucky at the St. Louis Exposition. This paper is at the Kentucky Building for distribution to the visitors from all parts of the world. It extends the glad hand to the stranger, and directs him to the place where pure liquor can be found. This should be borne in mind by those who sometimes want to know what good a trade paper does?

Imported Smoke.

Dr. Wiley says that paté de foie gras made of European veal is selling here for $2 a pound; that sausages made from Continental dog meat, horseflesh and other unnamable waste are masquerading as real wienerwurst, and, worst of all, that the canny Scot is unloading in large quantities whiskey tinctured with creosote to give it the smoky flavor that is responsible for "Highland Mary" and the "Highland Fling."

"Sic wark is awfu'," and thousands will applaud the determination of Dr. Wiley to stop a nefarious practice which is calculated to make the Scotch here hot instead of hot Scotch.

The victims of spurious patés, of course, are high livers, and the substitution of veal will not harm them, while those who have been paying high prices for cast off foreign dogs and horse must realize now that the best they can expect is the worst of it, but not wienerwurst.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S HEAD HERE.

Sir William Ramsay and Party of Fourteen Arrive from England.

Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., and a party of fourteen noted British scientists arrived here yesterday on the steamship Baltic to attend the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which Sir William is President. The convention will be held at the Chemical Club from Sept. 7 to 11.

The delegation was met at the White Star Line pier by members of the Chemical Club, whose guests they will be while in the city. Sir William will visit Prof. Remsen at Prout's Neck, and later will be entertained at the home of William H. Nichols at the Thousand Islands, who will soon succeed to the Presidency of the society. Sir William was here twenty years ago, having come by way of Canada.

BOONE'S KNOLL BOURBON—Old fashioned Sour Mash, hand made, bottled by U. S. government, in bond; six years old; age and purity guaranteed; a bottle 1.00

April 17 1904

Warmer Today and Tomorrow

SVILL

ORNING, APRIL 17, 19

STRAIGHT WHISKY MEN ARM FOR BATTLE

Fight With Rectifiers Will Be to the Knife and Unrelenting.

TO SPEND $50,000 A YEAR.

Meeting Is Held at Galt House and Plans for Contest Are Made.

It is now to be war to the knife between the straight whisky men of Kentucky and the rectifiers, and an organization to direct the fight will be formed immediately. The straight whisky men have announced their willingness to spend at least $50,000 a year to carry on the fight.

The warfare promises to be the most bitter in the history of the distilling interests of Kentucky.

Plans for Fight.

At a conference between a number of the most prominent distillers in the State, which was held at the Galt House last night, plans were talked over for fighting the rectifiers and for the organization of an association to be composed entirely of straight whisky men, the principal work of which will be to carry on a campaign of education in behalf of pure whisky.

The meeting was brought about by the recent organization of the rectifiers and their consequent withdrawal from the Kentucky Distillers' Association.

The men who are interested in the formation of the new association have almost unlimited capital, and will subscribe freely to carry on the objects of the organization.

Press to Rescue.

The first step in the organization is to be the opening of an educational campaign, which will gradually be extended to every State. Literature on the subject will be freely disseminated, and the press of the country will be called on to aid in the fight.

A press bureau will probably be established at once, with headquarters in Chicago and Louisville. Trained men will be employed to prepare articles, in which the facts concerning the adulteration of whisky will be set forth.

The plan placed in operation several weeks ago, by which saloon keepers will be instructed how to make blended and rectified whisky without paying a rectifier's license, will be pushed with the greatest vigor. It is now the straight whisky men that will ask every saloon keeper in the State if he wants rectified whisky when he can make it himself instead of buying it from the various rectifiers in Louisville and Cincinnati.

After Fair Action

The new association will discuss the movement to prevent the exhibition of Kentucky whisky at the World's Fair.

These and other matters of all the straight whisky dealers at considerable length at a meeting of dealers last night. He held at the Galt House last night. At that time it is expected that the new association will be perfected. All the straight whisky dealers of the State, who are working with the Galt House straight whisky men, will be present. Among those present were Col. J. B. Thompson, James Greenbrier, James E. Pepper and Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., for the Old Hackberry men.

Clipped from "New York Herald"

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ARRIVES.

Another passenger by the Baltic was Sir William Ramsay, a noted English scientist and president of the Society of Chemical Industry. He is here to attend the meetings of the society, which are to be held in this city from September 7 to September 11. Accompanying him as members of the society are Dr. Conroy and Messrs. Percy Bolison, Keith Kentham, Eustace Carey, W. T. Gerst, W. H. and D. H. Hocking, A. N. and N. M. Holden, R. W. H. Kane, Max Muspratt, Charles F. Ratcliffe and Oliver Riley.

The delegates were met at the pier by Dr. Hugo Schweitzler. Professors Coblentz and Hart, and Mr. Russell W. Moore.

Sir William Ramsay said that he would go direct to Prout's Neck, Me., where he will be a guest of Professor Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, and then to the Thousand Islands, where he will be a guest of William H. Nichols, who is his probable successor as president of the society.

The other members will scatter throughout the country until September 7, when they will reunite here for the first meeting, which is to be held in the rooms of the Chemical Club. At the close of the meeting on September 11 the party will go to Washington and other cities, gathering again at St. Louis, where Sir William will lecture on "New Problems in Inorganic Chemistry."

WILL TALK OF RADIUM.

Asked if radium would form a part of his discussion he intimated that it would, and added that he was not at liberty to disclose anything further about his subject matter.

While here the headquarters of the party will be at the Seville, Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue.

Professor Oscar Liebreich, professor of therapeutics at the University of Berlin, said that he was on his way to St. Louis, where he is to lecture before the Medical Congress on Therapeutics.

Among the arrivals by the Baltic were Captain Nelson B. Burr, of company B, Twelfth regiment, who was forced to cut short his outing by a swelling of the right leg; Mr. E. H. Harriman, who with his wife, son and daughter was transferred from the liner at Quarantine and brought up to the city by the tug Atwood; Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bull, the Rev. and Mrs. S. Parkes Cadman and the Misses Cadman, Lady Clarke, Dr. Joseph Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R Forbes, Mr. J. Chester Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Holmes, General J. M. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Litchfield and the Misses Litchfield, Mr. Stephen S. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Dr. and Mrs. Van De Water and Miss Van De Water, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winsor, Sir W. Lloyd Wise and Lady Wise.

Louisville Courier Journal Aug 18 1904

KEEN EDGE

On Indignation of Wholesale Liquor Dealers

OWING TO VIGOROUS FIGHT

MADE BY DISTILLERS OF STRAIGHT WHISKY.

FORMER TO MEET THIS WEEK.

But Are Keeping Their Plans Dark and Ostensibly Ignore Measures Taken In Opposition.

OTHER MATTERS TO COME UP.

The vigor and vigilance which is being manifested by the straight whisky distillers in the fight against the rectifiers has caused keen resentment and indignation among the latter. The wholesale merchants and dealer-distillers are keeping quiet, but are carrying on their campaign of defense under cover in a way that will probably result in an open rupture of volcanic force within the next few weeks. The Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association will have a meeting of its Executive Committee this week. The committee now consists of President E. M. Babbitt, Samuel Grabfelder, Saunders Jones and D. Meschendorf. Two other members are to be appointed at the meeting to-morrow. Those already appointed will all be present, it is expected.

What measures will be taken by the Executive Committee to stave off the attacks of the straight whisky men are unknown. The members of the committee say that they have nothing to gain by rushing into print at every opportunity, and they prefer to do what they do without the knowledge of any except the members of the trade. It is certain, however, that some action in this particular will be taken. Other questions which will come up before the meeting will be the assignment of dues for the support of the association, and the indications are that liberal subscriptions will be exacted from the trade.

* * *

The Gauge of Battle.

The straight whisky men have put the fight on a broad basis, and it is said that they have subscribed the sum of $50,000 for carrying on the fight. While publicly ignoring the efforts of the straight whisky men, the rectifiers are anxious about the turn which affairs probably will take, and it is not probable that the straight whisky men will be suffered to win the fight by the vigorous measures they are taking at its inception.

The committee will also consider the Richardson bill, which has become a matter of secondary consideration, owing to the developments in other directions. No steps have been taken so far for the practical fight that will be made against the bill, but it is probable that the attorney for the Kentucky Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association will be appointed at the meeting to-morrow, in order that he may thoroughly prepare his case before the issues are joined in the latter part of June.

Expressions from a number of wholesale merchants and dealer-distillers indicate the feeling which exists against the policy of the straight whisky men. A man prominent in the trade made

* * *

Attitude of Wholesalers.

"If it were not for the wholesale dealers, the distillers of Kentucky would still be conducting the petty business which they did before the appearance of the rectifier. The wholesale merchant, and not the distiller, has made the reputation for Kentucky whisky. We pay the expense of advertising, we distribute the goods, we pay the distiller his profit, and yet a few of them, in order to bolster up their little bottling-in-bond business, are trying to cripple the wholesalers' business in a way that will allow the brands of the so-called 'straight distillers' to have a chance. They have not a chance now. People will not drink raw whisky much. The fusel oil and other unpalatable properties have to be eliminated. We do that, and we get the business, and the straight whisky man—he gets sore.

"Another great argument of theirs is that they pay the taxes and we pay the nominal sum. That is the greatest piece of deception that was ever practiced on a long-suffering public. The only tax that the straight whisky man pays is that on the trivial quantity that is bottled in bond. For the bulk of his product he is simply the agent of the State, to which he turns over the taxes when he collects them from the rectifier. He turns them over to the State—maybe. The misrepresentations which they have made are not worthy of serious consideration, unless it were for the fact that they have been so widely disseminated that some people believe them."

Clipping removed & was notice of dissolution of E. H. Taylor Jr. Co. taken from Ky. State Journal Aug. 26-1904

SAID TO THREATEN KENTUCKY DISTILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

EVENTUAL DISORGANIZATION

Is the Prediction of Interested Persons—Leading to Formation of Two New Associations

FOR THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES

The Kentucky Distillers' Association may be disrupted owing to the fight which will be made to break down the constitutionality of the law passed to levy a license tax of fifty cents a barrel on all compounded, rectified, blended and adulterated whiskies, association, which was formed [illegible]

UNITE TO DESTROY RECTIFIERS' PLANS

Louisville Herald April 19 1904

Want Law Amended for Purpose of Compelling Them to Label Their Products as Neutral Spirits.

FIGHT TO BE MADE ON WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Distillers Will Try to Prevent Display of Any Kentucky Liquors at St. Louis Exposition Except the Pure Article.

(Special to The Herald.)

FRANKFORT, KY., April 18.—The second step in the fight of the straight whisky men against the rectifiers and compounders was taken today at a meeting which was held in the offices of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, in this city. It was decided to work for radical changes in the Federal Statutes governing the rectification of whisky. The session lasted almost the entire day, and was attended by a number of the most prominent straight whisky men in the country. A number of wholesale liquor dealers, who confine their business to straight whiskies, were present and took a part in the discussions.

The meeting had been called to take steps to prevent the exhibition of rectified and adulterated whiskies as genuine Kentucky whisky at the St. Louis World's Fair. Before the meeting adjourned, however, the question of the need of changes in the Federal Statutes, regulating rectifying, was taken up and action taken looking toward the passage of a law at the next session of Congress which will compel the rectifier to label all goods turned out by him for what it really is and not as Kentucky whiskies.

Will Be Far-Reaching.

The new law, a rough draft of which was drawn up at the meeting yesterday, is intended as an amendment to Section 3244 of the Federal Statutes. If the passage of this law can be secured the effect will be far-reaching, as it will prevent any rectified goods being labeled as whisky, but it must be labeled as either high wines or as neutral spirits. The amendment to the statute, as drawn up yesterday, will provide for the striking out of that part of the old section, which permits the rectifier to build up from neutral spirits an imitation of whisky.

Col. E. H. Taylor and John B. Thompson compose a committee which was appointed to work out the details of this proposed amendment and to take measures to secure its passage early in the next session of Congress. A fund of $5,000 was subscribed by the distillers who were present to pay any expenses connected with bringing the features of the amendment before the members of Congress.

Other distillers will be called on to contribute to this fund, it being the plan of the straight whisky men to disseminate circulars telling of the object of the amendment throughout the country, and to secure the indorsement of commercial bodies in various cities where rectifying is practiced.

Want Pure Exhibit.

At the meeting today resolutions were passed pledging the straight whisky men to fight for the exhibition of only pure Kentucky whiskies at the World's Fair, and to fight against the admission of rectified goods as whisky. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Kentucky World's Fair Commission, stating that the commission would hold a special session in St. Louis on May 30 to listen to arguments from both sides of this question.

Many distillers and rectifiers and their attorneys will go to St. Louis to attend this meeting, at which a final decision in regard to the admission of rectified whisky as a part of the Kentucky whisky exhibit will be reached.

It was decided to postpone action on the organization of a straight whisky men's association to attend this meeting in St. Louis. The general outline of plans for the work of the new association, as submitted at the meeting at the Galt House last Saturday night, was warmly indorsed, and a number of additional suggestions were put in by distillers who were not present at the meeting in Louisville.

The campaign of education is to be started at once, even before the organization of the association. A bureau of publicity will be opened in New York next week, and as soon as suitable men can be found to take up the work other offices will be opened in Chicago and Louisville.

To Give Away Liquor.

Reports were received from the "bottled in bond" exhibit at the World's Fair, showing that all the largest distillers in the country had entered their goods. It was decided to give away as souvenirs 1,000,000 bottles of bottled in bond whisky during the fair. This was considered one of the best plans to educate the people to recognize the green Government stamps as the guarantee of the absolute purity of whisky.

A feature of the meeting today was the co-operation of the Eastern rye whisky distillers. Several were represented, and letters were read from others pledging their support to any measures which might be adopted.

Prominent Distillers Present.

Among the principal distillers represented today were E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons Co., Col. John B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg; George P. Diehl, Secretary of the Edgewood Distilling Company of Cincinnati; Julius Kessler & Co., of Chicago, and J. W. Field & Co., of Owensboro.

All the men present were thoroughly in earnest, and have taken up the fight against the wrong labeling of rectified whisky to a finish. The distillers say that they realize that the fight will be a hard one, as the profits of the rectifying business are so large that the men in that business will be willing to put up almost an unlimited amount of money to defeat any legislation which may be brought up by the straight whisky men.

CALIFORNIA'S

Correspondent to New York Paper Compliments Senator E. H. Taylor Jr.

Has Made the Brands Which Made Kentucky Famous.

The San Francisco correspondent of Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, of New York, in its issue of May 10, 1904, writes of Senator E. H. Taylor Jr., and his fight on Imitation Kentucky Whiskey, as follows:

E. H. Taylor Jr. has always been a picturesque character in Kentucky. He has always been agressive; he is acknowledged to be one of the best distillers the old Commonwealth has ever known. In manners he has been referred to as a Chesterfield, and he is one of the best dressed men in the "Blue Grass" region. As a writer we do not think he has an equal in our trade, his language being incisive, his periods well rounded, and he is a master of satire and invective; he has made several brands of whiskey famous, which brands have helped to make Kentucky famous. He seems to have found the spring that Ponce de Leon sought for in vain; for many years he has been the political dictator at Frankfort, and he has served that city in the capacity of mayor a number of terms.

For a great many years he has represented his district in the State Senate, and his name has been prominently mentioned as a representative from the State of Kentucky in the United States Senate.

The fight that Mr. Taylor is making at the present time on the blenders in Kentucky is probably the most radical departure that even he has made from the ordinary lines of trade. In making this fight Colonel Taylor is antagonizing a very large proportion of the men who handle the product of his distillery, and to one who is merely a spectator it is difficult to understand how he will profit from a financial standpoint.

If E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons did business with the retail trade, it would be a very different proposition; but nearly every wholesale dealer of any prominence carries a rectifiers' license and gives most of his attention to the sale of single-stamp whiskeys. It must be admitted, however, that Colonel Taylor is making a brave fight and a most determined fight and a very expensive fight for what he denominates the integrity of Kentucky whiskey.

We agree with Colonel Taylor in many respects and we disagree with him on a few points, but whether he is right in all of his contentions or not, there is no doubt of one thing, and that is that he holds a unique position among the distillers of Kentucky, and he will stand in the history of the business as a manufacturer of very fine whiskey, as a man of great intellectuality and as a fighter who never turned his back to a foe.

UNPUNISHED COMMERCIAL CRIMES.

In an article in the Atlantic Monthly for August, portions of which are reprinted on the next page of The World to-day, George W. Alger calls attention to the grave defect in American criminal law that it strikes almost entirely at crimes of violence and pays but slight attention to crimes of craft.

On the whole the criticism is not unjust. Despite thousands of annual enactments, the law lags for a decade or more behind other branches of human progress. Criminal legislation is still viewed from the standpoint of a time when cunning had not replaced force. Furthermore, however incomplete and tentative may be the statutes upon our books, the community at large looks with relative indifference upon such offenses as obtaining credit by fraud, conveyance of property with an intent to evade creditors, theft of trade-marks, substitution and adulteration of foods and drugs, bribery of officials, "commissions" and "special rebates," and particularly the inflation of capital and the wreckage of corporations.

Of corporation frauds the operations of the American Ship-Building Company are typical, including illegal and practically unsecured loans which, as the New York State Bank Examiner put it, "wiped out the entire surplus and necessitated the sacrifice by stockholders of over one-half their holdings."

Some years ago Recorder Goff, in the course of an address before a lawyers' club, mentioned the fact that in a Mexican prison he had found an American convict, one of a firm which had embezzled funds intrusted to it by clients. One member fled to Mexico, becoming a citizen of the republic. The other stayed at home. The latter fought his case vigorously through the courts, was finally convicted and in view of certain powerful influences received a sentence of less than two years, which was materially reduced by good behavior. His prison labor consisted in keeping the books. The other partner, as a Mexican citizen, could not be extradited. He could, however, be prosecuted by the Mexican authorities for bringing stolen money into the republic, for which offense he was sentenced to ten years at hard labor. When seen he had about seven years more to serve before he obtained the freedom which his equally guilty American partner had been enjoying for more than a year.

Is it not time that the words "commercial honor" and "commercial crime" were given a more distinctive meaning in this country?



The Man Higher Up

By Martin Green.

Subway Tavern Whiskey at $3 a Gallon vs. Bar Red-Eye.

"I SEE," said the Cigar Store Man, "that the manager of Bishop Potter's saloon pays three bones a gallon for his bar booze and sells it for 10 cents a ball."

"From the standpoint of a ginmill keeper who is in the business for all there is to be squeezed out of it," replied the Man Higher Up, "paying three bones a gallon for bar whiskey is a companion play to feeding money to a dog. I'd like to know where he buys it. That there is a wholesaler in business who can get three planks a gallon for booze is good news.

"They tell me that the average bar red-eye costs about 65 cents a gallon to the ginmill keeper. He buys it from a man who makes it himself. Most of the whiskey sold in this town wouldn't know a distillery from a carload of bananas. You may think when you are putting away a snifter from a bottle that is marked 'Eight years old' that you are getting adult booze, but of the oceans consumed in this town every year probably 80 per cent. is bob.

"A good journeyman compounder can turn out in three hours a bunch of stuff that looks like whiskey, tastes like whiskey and would ditch a train. Honest whiskey—the real distilled product of the grain—ought to age for years, and, used in moderation, it is harmless as milk. The compounded whiskey is made of cologne spirits, diluted down to the strength of whiskey with water, colored with burnt sugar and caramel, and flavored with extracts from a chemical laboratory. Fine for the interior works—all to the billiards."

"That kind of talk gives me a thirst," announced the Cigar Store Man.

"Well," agreed the Man Higher Up, "I wouldn't wait for any notification committee if somebody nominated me for a highball right about now."

It makes a great deal of difference to your health what kind of whiskey you drink.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Is a Pure MALT Whiskey, absolutely free from fusel oil, "silent" spirits or other pernicious blending artifices.

Y X RAYS.

cures brought about by FINSEN AND X RAYS? o not suffer one moment with RHEUMATISM, EPILEPSY or LUNG TROUBLES. Also treat-

BRYAN FOR THE SENATE.

The main purpose of the fusion movement in Nebraska is to elect a Populist Governor and secure a Legislature which will send W. J. Bryan to the Senate. The electoral vote appears to be conceded to Mr. Roosevelt.

Worse things might happen than the sending of Mr. Bryan to the Senate. There is not the slightest probability that he could ever get half a dozen Senators to vote for his new fads—State ownership and operation of railroads, the popular election of Federal judges and postmasters, and farm-yard notions as to the currency. But Mr. Bryan would carry to the Senate certain very earnest convictions as to the encroachments of Plutocracy, the growing power of monopoly, the trust-sheltering tariff and the danger of imperialism, colonialism, which, joined to an ability to speak eloquently and forcefully, might render him a valuable accession to that body.

The Senate has taken on too much the character of a millionaires' club, a gathering-place for corporation attorneys and monopoly agents and a museum for political fossils. In its membership there are of course men of large ability and considerable independence; but Mr. Bryan would set them all "stirred up" in a manner that would at least attract more attention to the proceedings of the Senate and perhaps result in some publicity.

(Continued)

The Wine and Liquor Show.

Because of the important part played by the wine and liquor trade in the industrial affairs of this country, there is reason to believe that the exhibition planned in its interest, to be held in this city next fall, should attract a sufficient number of patrons to make it profitable. Most men delight to pour into their bodies decoctions of various sorts designed to alter in some way the normal course of their physical or mental operations. In 1902 the United States consumed of imported and domestic distilled spirits 107,452,151 gallons; of wines, foreign and domestic, 49,754,403 gallons; and of malt liquors 1,381,875,437 gallons, making a total of 1,539,081,991 gallons of prepared beverages bought and paid for in the twelvemonth.

A portion of this was used in mechanics and the arts; but making a liberal allowance for the spirits thus consumed, it is apparent that enough was used to wet the whistles of many free and independent citizens. There are various beverages containing alcohol of which their adherents boast that "there ain't a headache in a barrel"; but experiments carefully conducted have not borne out this statement in any case, we believe. A section of the proposed exhibit might be appropriately set aside for the various "remedies" urged on the public as sure cures for that "morning-after feeling." The number of pills, powders and liquid bracers advertised all over the country is incalculable. A collection of them would make an excellent temperance lecture. If so many medicines are needed to overcome the effects of indulgence in alcohol, why indulge at all?

If any old-time barkeepers are now living on this earth they should be exhibited as a lesson and example to the mixologists of to-day. Men of years, experience and discretion mixed cocktails, fizzes and juleps in the old days. Now these delicate and important duties are too often intrusted to callow youths, and much indigestion and profanity result. The craze for uniformity has affected the bars of America. Seldom is a diamond larger than a butternut seen now on a bartender, and even the heavy, drooping black mustache so dear to the cartoonists is merely a memory. The cartoonists are a class of total abstainers. Were they accustomed to visit saloons they would know that barkeepers no longer wear hair on their faces.

The glass blowers, the cabinet makers, cash register manufacturers and a thousand other trades profit from the wine and liquor business. Each of these trades might contribute additional interest to the proposed show. But the real interest is in the liquids themselves; and if some dealers should tell what is in the red liquor they dispense it would cause such a sensation as the town has seldom seen.



By Martin Green.

Good Bishop Potter and Proposed Underground Boozorium.

"I SEE," said The Cigar Store Man, "that Bishop Potter has gone in the booze business."

"The Church is certainly getting close to the people," commented The Man Higher Up. "A few years ago if Bishop Potter had gone in to back a bug-juice emporium the resultant scream could have been heard ten miles. Now it is taken as much as a matter of course as an announcement that Freddie Hemmenschlager, for many years the popular head bartender at McGinness's, was gone into business for himself across the street from the old stand, where he will extend the glad mitt to all his old friends.

"In the same newspaper containing an account of Bishop Potter opening a boozorium with an address, punctuated by the soft, suggy sound of the bung-starter opening a fresh keg, I read that a minister out in Parkersburg, W. Va., is going to preach through a megaphone from the top of a mountain next Sunday, with a tight-rope performance, a balloon ascension and a barbecue on the side. Out West there are churches with roof gardens. Over in Jersey a minister has invited his men to come to church in their shirtsleeves, and another minister has opened a billiard-room in the basement of the parish-house. I remember the time when I was a kid that all you stood to win for church attendance was a paper horn or a bag of inflamed popcorn at a Christmas tree.

"Bishop Potter takes the broad view. He says that the rich man has his club where he can lap up joy-water and sign checks, and why shouldn't the poor man have his club, the same being the ginmill? The rich man can play poker at his club, too. On the same line of reasoning, why shouldn't the poor man be allowed to gamble at his club—the saloon? Let us sincerely hope that Bishop Potter's plan of selling the best fire-water at a dime a slug will eventually cultivate the public taste to a stage where the Broadway gilded soak resorts will be unable to sell safe-blowing compound disguised as whiskey at the rate of two balls for two bits."

"Do you think there could possibly be anything like politics in this new saloon venture?" asked The Cigar Store Man.

"Although the eminent reformers associated with Bishop Potter in the Subway Tavern have always asserted that the saloon is the backbone of Tammany Hall," replied The Man Higher Up, "I don't imagine there can be any intention of making an opposition backbone out of the liquor store at Mulberry and Bleecker streets. The idea emanated from the luminous dome of our dear old college chum and leading Acorn, Joe Johnson, and he admits that he doesn't know anything about politics."

COMMITTEE AT HOME.

Democrats Take Possession of Their New Headquarters.

The Democratic National Committee has moved into its new headquarters, No. 1 West Thirty-fourth street. Everything is aggressively new, even the building. The Democrats are its first tenants, except the cigar counter man, who hurried up when he heard last week the Democrats were coming.

The varnish wasn't dry on the walls and the carpenters were clattering away when Chairman Taggart took possession at 7.30 o'clock and chose the biggest of the two new safes in the hall, leaving the other for Treasurer Penabody.

Roll-top desks were wheeled into places, and an hour later the click of typewriters was competing with the racket of the carpet hammers.

The main offices are on the first floor. Chairman Taggart chose a room with a brilliant vermilion carpet. "I don't like that sea-serpent carpet in that front room—this for me," he said. Later he took two adjoining rooms, one of them looking into the Thirty-fourth street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria. Vice-Chairman Nicoll chose a room in the front, overlooking the Waldorf-Astoria also. Secretary Urey Woodson got an inside room.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Donelson barred out job-seekers by the hundred.

Hoke Smith was the first caller to tread on Chairman Taggart's vermillion carpet. August Belmont spent half an hour with the Chairman and Cord Meyer called.

Chairman Taggart will leave this afternoon with D. B. Hill, N. E. Mack, J. B. Stanchfield, Perry Belmont and others to attend the Davis notification ceremony.

VEAL IN PLACE OF GOOSE LIVER

Dr. Wiley, Chief Government Chemist, Declares Such Is Imported as Pate de Fois Gras.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.

Pâté de foie gras made of veal or tender beef costing fifteen cents a pound and sell for $2, sausages made from dog meat, horse flesh and other unnameable waste scraps of meat and Scotch whiskey tinctured with creosote to give it a smoky flavor are being imported into the United States, according to Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

To stop this wholesale trade in adulterated food products is the purpose of Dr. Wiley's establishment at the Appraisers' Stores Building in New York of a committee of five expert chemists to investigate all incoming shipments. Dr. Wiley is nearly ready to take immediate action in excluding alleged Scotch whiskey. In his opinion there is little real Scotch whiskey in this country.

"The correct formula for making Scotch whiskey," he said to-day, "is to treat the malt from which the beverage is made with smoky peat. This gives it that coveted smoky flavor. I am reliably informed that most of the Scotch sent to this country to-day is treated with creosote to produce the same effect. I think such liquor should be forbidden entrance on the ground that it is diluted.

"Hereafter we shall require with all importations of specially prepared foods of this sort a certificate of inspection from the health officials at the point at which they were made. It is surely fair to enforce on foreign manufacturers the same rules that we enforce on those in our own country."

spirits to from $2 to $4 a gallon.

Many devices and processes for aging whisky and hastening oxidization, or the removal of fusel oil and other poisons by evaporation, have been tested, but no substitute has been found for the original method of putting new whisky in barrels, charred inside, and keeping the barrels under favorable conditions for six, eight or ten years, when the whisky attains the purity, bouquet and flavor peculiar to the different brands and so strikingly peculiar that old distillers can take samples of whisky from various localities and tell from which county, generally from which particular distillery, each individual sample comes. Whether this is due to the water, the grain or the proportions of the ingredients employed by the different houses, has never been satisfactorily explained; but that it can be done is absolutely true.

The war that has been waged between the straight goods men and the blenders in connection with the Pure Food bill is due to the efforts of the distillers to have a ban placed upon all whisky not bottled in bond, in effect to declare all other products impure.

The bottling-in bond process is not widely understood, and, so far as the average man who calls for his drink over a bar is concerned, cuts no great figure. Whisky bottled in bond is bottled at the distillery warehouse in the presence of an internal revenue officer who pastes over the cork and neck of each bottle a Government stamp which guarantees that it was not manipulated in its journey from the barrel to the bottle. Under the law whisky less than four years old cannot be bottled in bond.



ALBERT M. HIRSCHFELD.

What is in a man is bound eventually to assert itself and so set him in his true position. This has been well manifested in the career of Mr. Albert M. Hirschfeld, whose portrait appears above.

Mr. Hirschfeld came to this country but a short time ago as a special representative of W. & A. Gilbey of London, Eng. It took but a short time for his keen intellect to analyze the situation and to create successful methods for an immense distribution of all the brands of that immense firm, Messrs. Gilbey being recognized as the largest spirit merchants in the trade.

Mr. Hirschfeld has interested Acker, Merrall & Condit, the prominent New York house, to become distributing agents of Messrs. Gilbey, who, soon recognizing his ability, in turn secured him as the manager of their wine and spirit department.

In the fullest acceptance of the term, he is certainly the right man in the right place, and we congratulate both parties; Messrs. Acker, Merrall & Condit could not have secured a more able and efficient manager, nor Mr. Hirschfeld a better house in which to give full scope to his superior ability. It verifies what we said in the beginniug, that

WELCOME TO GREAT CHEMISTS

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY TO MAKE ADDRESS TO-DAY.

Views of Discoverer of Argon on Training of Chemists—Programme of Pleasure and Observation for Visitors From Europe—Reception to Begin With

Some of the greatest chemists of the world were present at the reception given last night to the foreign members of the Society of Chemical Industry by the New York section of that organization at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street. The society is international, with headquarters in London and members all over the world. But as about 1,000 of the 4,000 members that comprise it are in America, and also because of the St. Louis exposition, the society decided to have its annual junket in the United States.

Over 100 members came from England, among them Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S., the president of the society. Many of the visitors brought the ladies of their families with them and these were present at the reception last night. Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, daughter of Prof. Chandler of Columbia, and Mrs. William H. Nichols, the wife of the president of the General Chemical Company, who is to succeed Sir William Ramsay as president of the society, received the ladies.

There were no speeches last night, but when Sir William arrived all marched up two by two and were presented to him by Mr. Virgil Coblentz. Then refreshments were served.

One of the most distinguished foreigners present last night was Prof. Oscar Liebreich, director of the Pharmacological Institute of Berlin, and a noted authority on food products. Dr. Ostwald, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Leipzig, the greatest living authority on his subject, dropped in unexpectedly from Leipzig. Some of the members taxed him with the rumor that he is about to abandon physical chemistry and take to philosophy. The doctor was genuinely concerned.

"It isn't as if I were tired of physical chemistry and abandoned it to its fate," he explained. "But that science is now so firmly on its feet in Germany that it will go on well enough without my work. That is a branch I can say I have mastered, and the material growth of the mind leads quite irresistibly, as I think, to epistemology, or the theory of knowledge."

Dr. Osteyald founded a journal devoted to epistemology two years ago.

Sir William Ramsay has, perhaps, more titles than any member in the society. He is a member of every important chemical society in the world. Together with Lord Rayleigh he discovered a few years ago argon, as a constituent of air. He also discovered helium, an element present in certain minerals, and neon, krypton and xenon, three new atmospheric gases.

To-day at 10:30 he will address the society in the gymnasium of Columbia University on the training of technical chemists. Sir William's theory is that most lads may become inventive chemists; that, unlike poets, they are not born, but made. He holds that original research should be encouraged, that professors should be better paid and that a man without a degree is frequently a better teacher than a man with one. It is along these lines that his address is understood to be framed.

After the address to-day there will be a luncheon at the Claremont, an automobile ride and in the evening a dinner at the Waldorf. Under the management of Dr. E. G. Love, the society will have a roof garden reception at the Majestic Hotel on Friday night, to say nothing of a smoker and a vaudeville show at the Liederkranz on Saturday and a trip up the Hudson on Sunday.

The chemists will visit a number of manufacturing establishments on Friday, including the Westinghouse works, the Consolidated Gas Company's works and the Nichols Chemical Company's factory. On Monday morning they will leave on a special train for Philadelphia and other cities on their way to St. Louis.

Ky. Journal Nov. 9-1904

SWELLED

The Majority in Franklin County While Losing Everywhere Else.

City and County Came Forward With Big Plurality For Democrats,

And New Light Company Contract Also Scored Easy Victory.

While the rest of the country went Republican, Franklin County stood as solid as a stone wall in the Democratic column.

The majority in the county is 1,404, with Bald Knob and Flat Creek still out.

The Democratic majority is estimated at 1,500.

The new electric light company contract in the city carried by a majority of 242, with Kinney's Mill unreported. The "No's" only carried one precinct, Vogler's, as far as heard from, and the precinct unreported will not change the result.

City of Frankfort is 231.

The vote as far as heard from is as follows:

Precincts.	Dem.	Rep.
Perrington	105	
Bridgeport	176	
Utterback's	89	
Glore's School	68	
Bailey's Mill	117	
Harvieland	117	22
Swallowfield	81	17
Bloomington	77	27
Peak's Mill	114	41
Elmville	110	49
Thorn Hill	110	48
Switzer	144	37
Forks	141	63
Crutcher's School	142	31
Bryant's School	117	71
Bald Knob		
Flat Creek		
Total	1708	535

City.

Precincts.	Dem.	Rep.
Vogler's	114	195
Bridge	196	87
Court House	124	117
Market House	141	68
Gaines' Stable	208	107
Gas House	89	126
Kinney's Mill	147	88
Total	1019	788

Democratic majority, 231.

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GREAT COMMERCIAL CRIMES THAT PASS UNPUNISHED.

How the Criminal Law Fails to Reach Wall Street Offenses Against Society as a Whole.

(George W. Alger in the Atlantic Monthly.)

Perhaps the most important present criticism of American criminal law is that it is content with the performance of only a part of the functions which the moral welfare of the community increasingly requires it to exercise; that it devotes too much attention to elementary crimes, and fails to recognize that the peculiarly dangerous crimes of our day are those which the changed conditions of modern life have made possible, and the detection of which, for the most part, is beyond the scope of the police system.

The principles of criminal law, as that term is used to-day, were formulated in ancient times to meet the requirements of an essentially agricultural community, when the citizen required protection from crimes of violence rather than from the more modern crimes of craft.

Crimes of the new type, however, affect not only the individual, but in a more immediate and special sense the moral welfare of the community itself.

These crimes may be described roughly as crimes of fraud perpetrated either upon merchants or upon the general public. Fraud in obtaining credit by falsehood; fraud in concealing and conveying property to avoid the just demands of creditors; fraud in stealing trade-marks and trade-names; fraud in the substitution, adulteration and misrepresentation of goods; fraud in bribing, "commissions," and "special rebates;" fraud in the promotion, organization, inflation, management and destruction of corporations; fraud in a hundred manifestations which daily are being fostered and encouraged by success, and rarely are deterred by anything suggesting punishment.

Fraud accomplished by ancient methods, larceny of the simple and obvious type by the common criminal, we meet readily enough, but on crime of a more intellectual kind, particularly crime in the business methods and expedients of highly successful financiers and business men, we hesitate to put the mark of public disapproval. Which, for example, is really the greater enemy of American society, the Mulberry Bend Italian who in a fit of jealous frenzy murders his wife, or the promoter of a heavily watered corporation who, by a fraudulent prospectus induces the foolish innocent to lose thousands upon thousands of honestly earned dollars? At the crime of the Italian the moral sense of the community is shocked. Even his poor neighbors in his own tenement regard his offense with horror. The sphere of influence of such a murder is comparatively small, and the whole machinery of the law is immediately turned upon the criminal. To the promoter whose successful operations enable him to live a life of ostentatious luxury, and with whom reputable men are apparently not unwilling to associate, the criminal law ordinarily has nothing to say. As to the young men who see him living in elegance, with the profusion of worldly goods his methods have gained for him, who enjoy the hospitality of his automobile or his yacht, is it surprising that they should learn to think that there is a better way of getting money than by earning it, or that they also should become earnest students of that all too prevalent form of business success whose triumph consists in making plenty of money and keeping out of jail?

When shall we begin to consider the real importance of dealing vigorously through the criminal courts with the modern business vampire? By what process of reasoning can we make a moral distinction between the larceny of the despised green-goods or gold-brick swindler and the equally real larceny accomplished, for example, by the rich and quasi-respectable promoters of the American Shipbuilding Company, that bubble of fraud concerning which the public press has had so much to say recently? The trustee who hazards the funds of his trust estate in Wall street gambling, and loses, speedily learns to his sorrow that his offense is embezzlement and his punishment severe. How do we distinguish between the conduct which places him behind the bars of a prison and that, for example, of the president and directors of the trust company so closely associated with the shipbuilding swindle, upon which the financial report of the New York State Bank Examiner has recently been made public?

That report shows that these directors made illegal and practically unsecured loans of enormous amounts, and permitted their president to use his official position, and the money of stockholders and depositors, to gamble in floating a so-called trust of the most flagrantly fraudulent character. Illegal loans to this president were made to ten times the amount which was authorized by the banking law, and the trust company preserved its solvency only by reducing its capital 50 per cent. "Its losses wiped out its entire surplus and necessitated the sacrifice by stockholders of over one-half their holdings. Over a million dollars was charged to profit and loss." The State Bank Examiner, from whose report the last sentence is quoted, closes that report with a series of recommendations for new bank legislation to prevent acts which he says "flagrantly transgress the law." It is significant, however, that, notwithstanding this series of recommendations as to needed banking law, there is no suggestion that the existing criminal law be in any wise put in motion to punish such offenses by such highly respectable offenders, nor does the examiner comment on the insufficency of that law for such a purpose, or advise any effective amendments.

The greatest bank wrecker in American criminal history now lives undisturbed in New York. He never served a day in jail for a defalcation of six million dollars. The indictments against him were all dismissed a few years ago. He even seems to have returned to some sort of social position, and the society columns of the New York Times, commenting some time ago upon a reception at his New York home, alluded with becoming gravity to certain Canadian guests as friends whom their host and his family had made "during their long stay in Quebec."

The New York Penal Code contains an entire chapter devoted to "Fraudulent Insolvencies by Corporations and Other Frauds in Their Management." Nearly all the offenses it creates are not felonies, but misdemeanors only, punishable by maximum penalties of a year's imprisonment or $500 fine. For example, one of the commonest ways of giving fictitious value to stock, and of selling large quantities of worthless certificates, is by paying large dividends, not from the actual earnings of the company, but out of the money paid by stockholders for their stock. Stockholders and others, believing from these dividends that the company is actually prosperous and earning money, either increase their holdings, or buy stock at high prices.

The Penal Code provides that the directors of a corporation who perpetrate this swindle are guilty simply of a misdemeanor. Equally serious is the action of directors in knowingly making and publishing false statements or reports as to the financial condition of the company of which they are trustees. Whittaker Wright (the great company promoter, who committed suicide after being sentenced to hard labor for issuing false balance sheets of the wrecked London and Globe Finance Corporation) was convicted in England under a statute substantially similar to this section of the Penal Code. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Under this New York law the maximum penalty which he could have received would have been one year's imprisonment, or a fine of $500.

Over a century ago in England there was a criminal trial the like of which never before or since has been witnessed in the legal proceedings of the nations. The country was then filled with men who had returned from India rich with the wealth of an oppressed people, and who flaunted before the eyes of their home-staying neighbors the spoils of foreign crime. The word "nabob" came into the language filled with a meaning to the moral life of the English people which is not yet forgotten. Before the House of Lords Warren Hastings, the greatest, though not perhaps the worst, of nabobs, was tried. That trial, as we know, did not result in the conviction and sentence of the famous offender, but the influence of the prosecution itself on the moral sense of the people of England cannot be overestimated. It meant that the English people placed upon wealth obtained by criminal oppression the stamp of their indignant disapproval, and by that fact the great prosecution was not a failure but a signal success.

Conditions have changed. The nabobs of our day derive their enormous revenue not from direct physical oppression of the weak and helpless, but from the more subtle and bloodless ways of devious finance. One of the functions of the criminal law, in these days disregarded or forgotten, is, borrowing the words of Emerson, "to correct the theory of success." It is high time the criminal courts should recognize the present duty, which the conditions of these times make daily more imperative, of drawing definitely the line which shall distinguish before the eyes of all men the finance which is finance from the finance which is crime.

Hair Still an Un

WHY IT COMES WHERE IT ISN'T NEEDED ARE PROBL

ROUTINE reports of the proceedings of Congress give no idea of the strife and turmoil engendered by those sections of the pending Hepburn-Dolliver Pure Food bill which seek to maintain the integrity of the highball and preserve the purity of the rickey.

The average man of voting age in this country, and there are more than 21,000,000 of him, consumes some five gallons of distilled spirits annually, to say nothing of wines, beers, &c. The desire is to protect this average man, to legislate him into the straight and narrow path which leads to alcoholic purity. Hence the struggle between the actual distiller and the man who rectifies, blends or compounds.

The straight-goods whisky men contend that their bottled-in-bond bourbon or rye is the only genuine article and the one brand of goods that the drinker can quaff with impunity. The blenders insist that the only road to absolute immunity from all the ills of dissipation is through the use of a properly compounded bottle of all that is virtuous in whiskydom.

In the meantime the unenlightened average man, who knows nothing about the merits of the dispute, who meekly deposits the price and takes what the barkeep hands out, stands in bewilderment, for by the drinking of it he knows not the difference between rye and bourbon, straight and rectified. He can now take the facts as developed in the hearings before the committee in charge of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, or as set forth on the side by experts from both camps, pay his money and take his choice.

Of course there are outlawed straight whisky and upright blends, good and wholesome rye and bourbon and dishonest compounds. For example, bourbon whisky direct from the still is without color and impregnated with poisonous oils and essences. The familiar golden hue comes from the charred inside of the oaken barrel in which the whisky is aged and purified.

Dishonest men have been known to take the rank new whisky, when only a few months old, reduce its fire by the addition of water, bring up its color by the admixture of drugs, and put it on the market as old liquor. Then, indeed, is it vile.

On the other hand, your clever blender or rectifier, prone to deceive, takes neutral spirits, prune juice, burned sugar, water and bead oil and makes a tolerable cheap whisky, one that misleads both the eye and the palate of the occasional drinker or satisfies the thirst of the drunkard. And it need not be especially deleterious, this mixture.

"Neutral spirits" is pure grain alcohol, made from wheat or corn, and distilled pretty much as whisky is distilled, except that it is highly concentrated, is subjected to a process which removes all impurities and leaves the spirits tasteless, colorless and odorless and about 195 proof, or susceptible of reduction by the addition of 100 per cent of water and still have the alcoholic strength of six-year-old whisky.

While spurious rye or bourbon may thus be made out of neutral spirits, fruit juices &c., and the mixture be practically as pure as aged whisky, to the trained palate it is without that peculiar flavor and aroma which is to be found in the genuine goods properly aged.

The reputable and scientific blender insists that neutral spirits doesn't enter into the process which he employs, but that he seeks to and actually does produce a whisky more uniform in its flavor and purity, more attractive to the eye and more pleasing to the taste than any distinctly straight bourbon or rye to be found on the market, and that the honest blender's label is a passport to health and happiness.

He declares that neither rye nor bourbon in its natural state meets the requirements of the connoisseur, but that a judicious intermingling of both, utilizing certain brands and ages, results in a beverage that surpasses any brand known to the trade as strictly straight whisky.

Each scientific rectifier or blender has his secret process or formula, to divulge which, he asserts, would work his financial ruin. Hence his strenuous opposition to the measure which proposed that all blended goods sold should have pasted upon the bottle a label giving the ingredients thereof.

Straight whisky is known as either rye or bourbon. Bourbon whisky got its name originally from the county of that name in Kentucky, where a great deal of whisky was made in pioneer days, but the term is now applied generally to all Kentucky or corn whisky, most of the ryes coming from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Pure bourbon whisky should contain 60 per cent of corn, 30 per cent of rye and 10 per cent of barley. Rye whisky is made of rye and barley malt.

A bushel of corn will make about four and a half gallons of whisky. Without the Government tax, new whisky could be sold at a profit for 15 cents a gallon, but the Government adds $1 10 a gallon to start off with. This, with the cost of storing the liquor until it is six or eight years old, the loss by evaporation, local taxes, &c., brings the selling price of mature

tered, and it is the noisiest place of all. There are sixteen locks, in boating parlance known as "the sixteens," to be passed before Troy is left behind, and by the time the last is passed canaling has begun in earnest.

Going through the locks is a novel sensation to the novice. To be lifted high and higher on the rising water, then to slide through an opened gate to a higher level. These locks are frequent along the way. Some at intervals of three or four miles—many only a mile apart. It is a novelty also to see the horses taken on and off the boats. A bridge from the stable cabin is thrown from the boat to the shore and another from the top of the deck down into the stable quarters.

One leads a horse up the inclined bridge, while to keep him steady another holds the animal by the tail until he accomplishes the short journey from boat to shore, or vice versa. Thus, one at a time, are they managed.

As a rule a three-horse—or mule—team is driven, and the Captain aims to keep two teams on hand. Each team works six hours at a stretch, and while one works the [illegible] This is kept up day and night

middle of the month.

Men engaged in chemistry, unless their careers are particularly brilliant, are mentioned less in the public prints than those in any of the other professions. Yet on the list of those who will attend the coming convention are found the names of experts whose genius has given the world many of the patent processes which prepare the food one eats, the beverages one drinks, the medicines which cure one's ills, and the clothing one wears. Some of the chemists have made discoveries which have electrified the scientific world, but which from their nature attracted little public attention. Among them, too, are the heads of some of the largest corporations.

Decorated by King Edward.

The theoretical or academic chemists are probably most widely known. Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S., the retiring President of the society, has arrived from London, and will be one of the principal speakers at the convention. He is famous in every part of the world where the history of physics and chemistry is taught. It was not long ago that he was selected as one of the few men of letters and science on whom the King of England conferred titular distinction. He has other decorations, including the Hoffmann Medal, the highest gift of the German Chemical

CANAL-BOAT [illegible]

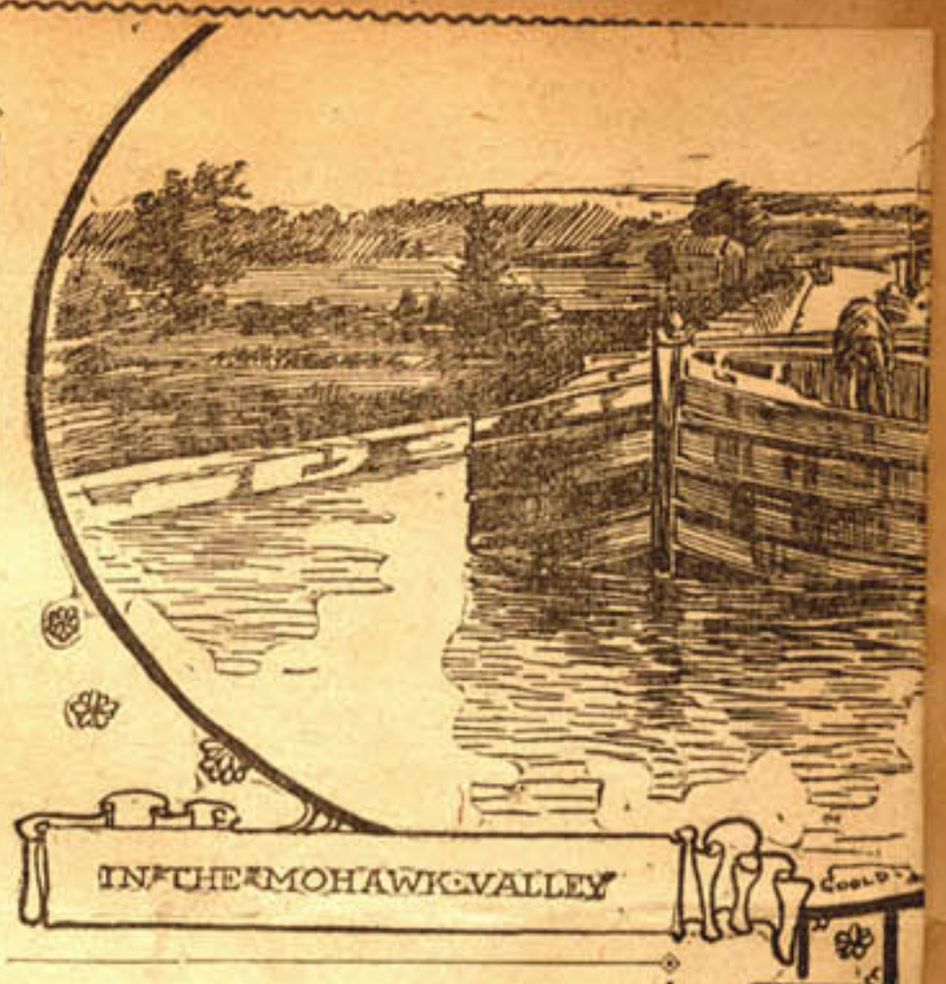
of the State, circus, outdoor opera, a tour of the stores, or only a trolley ride. Or, when the boat's quarters seem too narrow and one longs to stretch his legs, it is a very easy matter to get off at a lock, walk along the towpath and catch up with the boat at the next lock, or, to test one's dexterity, swing down to the cabin's top from one of the many overhead bridges as the boat passes under, without an instant's pause or delay.

Had you thought to while away the hours by reading, you cannot enter into the spirit of your book to save you, and it lies unheeded on your lap. These are truly "do nothing days." Idleness reigns supreme, and you are perfectly content to be perfectly lazy. You are as much out of the world as though you were voyaging to Europe. There are no letters to read, no papers, no business to bother with. Sometimes for a whole day on the canal no boats pass you. Then again a string of them come in a bunch, and you enjoy the homely greetings and the tidings that are passed along from one boat to another.

Housekeeping on a Canal Boat.

Housekeeping on a canalboat very ably illustrates the economy of space. In such a tiny place as the boat's cabin there must of necessity be a place for everything, and it must be kept in its place at that. The "cook room" is large enough for a stove with room beside it for the cook. Around the stove, and above, the wall is covered with zinc or tin, and all cooking utensils hang in this space. The cook room may be shut off from the other part by two sliding doors. A drop leaf table occupies one corner of the cabin, large enough to accommodate six persons. There are a sewing machine, a few chairs, some stools, which may be pushed under the table out of the way, and a "bureau closet." Bunks are built in on either side, with deep drawers beneath. Drawers of capacious size, that slide back under the cabin's side, give ample closet room.

A captain usually operates two boats, one coupled behind the other. On the first he lives with his family, and the cabin of the second one is the one that visitors or boarders may occupy. The floor is covered with oilcloth, with a few bright rugs laid around. Some pictures adorn the walls, and white muslin curtains hang at the eight little windows. Sometimes a little oil stove stands in the room for use on cool days. A neat housekeeper can make of



When such is the case the balance of the day may be spent to very good advantage in the Capitol. The boats do not leave Albany for New York until night. Then the "down-tow" is made up and the delightful end of the journey begun. By the time the metropolis is reached one knows the Hudson River pretty well.

Such an outing consumes about three weeks. Have you a month at command, go to Buffalo from Syracuse, or try a vacation on the Northern Canal. Have you only a week or ten days, go to Philadelphia via the Raritan Canal. Canaling is similar in experience, in a way, to camping out, but the vista is constantly changing. It is really an out-of-door life that induces sound sleep and gives one a healthy appetite. You will come back with an added lease of life and vote your vacation the best you have ever spent. You will be out nothing for clothes. The oldest you have, providing they'll stand rough usage, will be the best outfit; and few at that, for remember the quarters are somewhat more cramped than you are accustomed to. The woman who fails to take along a sunbonnet makes a mistake. It will prove the finest kind of headgear.

Some people have an idea the boatmen, or "canalers," as they are often called, are a class to be avoided. Such an idea is absurd. The life is a rough one, with its

NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER

BANKERS WHO ARE ATTENDING NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE

NEW BUREAU AN AID TO FOOD IMPORTERS

Will Save a Day in the Examination of Samples.

OLD METHOD OBJECTED TO

New Pure Food Law Has Raised the Standard of Merchandise Imported—Home Adulteration Unchecked.

The importers of food products are jubilant over the announcement from Washington that on Sept. 5 a bureau of chemistry, under the direction of the Agricultural Department, will be started at the Appraiser's Stores in this city, for the examination of samples of imported merchandise under the pure food law. When the law first went into operation there was a good deal of complaint from the importers, on account of the delay incident to the examination of samples, which then had to be sent to Washington through a very roundabout method.

When the law first went into operation about a year ago, the Department of Agriculture, when it wanted samples of an importation, sent a request to the Secretary of the Treasury, who transmitted it to the Collector at New York, who in turn sent it to the Appraiser. The Appraiser then sent the sample to the Collector, who sent it to the Treasury Department, and then it was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. The delay consequent on this system caused a storm of protest from the importers, and finally it was arranged that the Agricultural Department should send direct to the Appraiser for the samples it required. This reduced the delay a couple of days, and there has been little complaint since then, but the new system will save at least a day's delay, and will be welcomed by the importers.

When the law first went into effect practically every importation of food products was examined by the department's chemists, but now only a comparatively few are examined. The Department of Agriculture receives a copy of every invoice from the Consul at the port of export and a request is made to the Appraiser for samples from every invoice about which there is any suspicion, or which contains goods which are new to the department. At first it was found that only about 78 per cent. of the importations were admissible under its provisions. Now the percentage of admissible importations is about 85 per cent. Large quantities of both foods and liquors have been re-exported under the law.

Appraiser Whitehead has received a request from the Treasury Department to assign a room in the Appraiser's Stores for the new bureau, and work will begin in a few days on fitting it up for the laboratory. Samples of the imported food products will be sent to it and a report made in most cases on the same day.

Among the articles to which much attention will be paid are wines and liquors. Many of the cheaper foreign wines are said to contain adulterants and preservatives which are dangerous to health, and large quantities have been already refused admission on this account. In regard to whiskies, Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, was reported recently to have said that there was not a barrel of pure Scotch whisky in this country. This statement has been violently objected to by many of the importers of Scotch whiskies, who declare that the imported liquor will compare favorably for purity with most of the whiskies made in this country. What Dr. Wiley probably meant to say was that most of the whisky was blended, or that there was not a barrel of straight Scotch whisky in this country. Even this is denied, but it is admitted that most of the popular brands both of American and foreign whiskies are blends. It is stoutly maintained by the importers that, far from being impure, a blended whisky is more healthful than a straight whisky, which, they declare, is usually so high proof that it is unfit to drink.

Another article to which much attention has been paid is olive oil. It has been alleged that much of the imported oil is adulterated, and it is, but the adulteration is done after the oil arrives in this country. The adulterant most commonly used is American cottonseed oil, and it is not profitable to export that to Italy or France and then pay duty on it as olive oil when it is reimported. There is no low, however, to prevent the adulteration after it has passed the Custom House here. Cheese, preserved fruits, and other condiments also have been closely watched.

Fully 80 per cent. of the importations of food products arrive at the Port of New York, and for the present at least the New York laboratory is the only one that will be established. Later, if there is a demand for them, laboratories may be established at other ports. Those at which the importations of food products are considerable are New Orleans, where there are large importations of French and Italian products, and San Francisco, where Chinese products are imported in large quantities. Honolulu is also an important port of entry for these products.

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HERALD.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
AUGUST 31, 1904

WHISKY MEN WILL BE IN BIG CONTEST

Kentucky Makers of Bottled in Bond and Blended Liquors Interested in New York Wine and Spirit Industrial Show.

The distillers and wholesale liquor dealers in this city and throughout the State are manifesting a lively interest in the Wine and Spirit Industrial Show which will be opened in Madison Square Garden in New York October 26. A half a dozen or more of the leading wholesale houses in the city have voluntarily, or without solicitation, announced their intention of taking space in the exhibit.

A representative of the show is expected to arrive in the city within a week or ten days to talk to Louisville and Kentucky people of the affair, and it is believed that when he has called upon the trade and explained the nature of the exhibition nearly all of the prominent distillers and dealers in Kentucky will have subscribed for space for exhibits in the industrial show.

One of the interesting features of the exhibition will be the contest between the "bottled in bond" distillers and the blenders of whisky. Until recently the "botted in bond" people have had things their own way. They have taken a sixth of the entire space of the show to demonstrate that their goods are the only pure whisky made. The blenders, who at first paid no attention to this campaign, have waked up, and declare that they will undertake just as vigorous a campaign. They declare that the blends of several pure whiskies are just as pure and more healthful than an unripe straight whisky.

WAR IN WHISKY TRADE.

Bottled in Bond Men and Blenders Start Campaign of Education.

The developments of the last week or two indicate that there is to be a lively fight between the "bottled in bond" distillers and the blenders of whisky at the Wine and Spirits Industrial Show, which is to be opened in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 26. Until recently the bottled in bond people have had the argument all to themselves, but the blenders, feeling that their trade was being attacked, have adopted an aggressive attitude, and are about to undertake a campaign of education on their behalf.

The advocates of the green stamp, which is a guarantee that the contents of the bottle which bears it have been placed there in bonded warehouse and under the supervision of Government officers, and that it contains nothing but straight whisky as it came from the still, declare that theirs is the only pure whisky offered to the public. They have contracted for a sixth of the whole space at the show to demonstrate this, and in other ways have been carrying on a campaign of education. The blenders who at first paid no attention to this campaign have now waked up and declare that they will undertake just as vigorous a campaign. They declare that a blend of several pure whiskies is just as pure and more healthful than an unripe straight whisky, and that even the addition of other ingredients to make the liquor more palatable is justifiable. Most of the straight whisky they declare is too high proof, or, in other words, too strong in alcohol, to be drank undiluted, and the dilution they declare is only a form of blending.

SCOTCH WHISKEY MADE HERE

To the Editor of the Herald:—

If Dr. Wiley did make the statement that "there is not and never has been any pure Scotch whiskey imported here," he displays a woeful lack of real knowledge concerning the Scotch whiskey imported into the United States, which is now more than 200,000 cases per annum.

The writer has enjoyed a wide acquaintance among Scotch whiskey distillers and importers, knows their methods of manufacture, and can vouch that those who are the largest distillers and exporters send only pure Scotch whiskey to this country, the same as bottled and sold abroad, regardless of what Dr. Wiley may say to the contrary.

It is a fact, well known among the liquor merchants of this country, that each year thousands of barrels of so-called "Scotch whiskey" are manufactured in America, no part of which comes from Scotland, but which is made by rectifiers, licensed by the United States government, and is composed of grain spirits and a preparation known as "Scotch whiskey essence" sold to the rectifiers by dealers in essential oils, who also sell "bead oil" and artificial "coloring matter" to give the concoction the appearance of real Scotch whiskey. As not one drop of properly distilled whiskey of any kind enters into the manufacture of this American made "Scotch," your readers can readily appreciate how injurious to health this spurious article is.

AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1904.

Louisville Times
Apl. 4-1905

KENTUCKY

Court of Appeals Decides, March 17, 1905.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Distillers of Old Taylor Whiskey, Entitled To An Order of Injunction Against Marion E. Taylor.

Court of Appeals Holds That Marion E. Taylor Intentionally Labeled and Advertised His Whiskey As He Did To Pass It Off As the Whiskey of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, in reversing the judgment of the lower court in the case of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons against Marion E. Taylor, trading as Wright & Taylor, used the following language:

"The appellee (Marion E. Taylor) advertised his whiskey extensively and we think it reasonably clear that one reading these advertisements, who is not familiar with the whiskey trade, would understand that 'Old Kentucky Taylor' was a straight whiskey, and without going into the minutiae of the evidence we deem it sufficient to say that we are satisfied from it that the appellee (Marion E. Taylor) intentionally labeled and advertised his whiskey as he did to pass it off not as blended goods, but as the whiskey of appellant (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons), which has attained a very high reputation as pure Kentucky distilled whiskey, and that his thus selling his blended whiskey was a violation of appellant's (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) rights. Appellant (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) had sent out thousands of circulars every month advertising its whiskey. It has spent hundreds of dollars in the trade journals and otherwise advertising it as the 'Premier Kentucky Whiskey, and it has thus given value to the brand. Appellee's (Marion E. Taylor) whiskey was a cheaper article and could be sold at prices at which appellant (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) could not afford to sell its whiskey. The selling of the cheaper goods under labels and advertisements which to the uninitiated would indicate that it was appellant's (E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons) whiskey so well advertised as a first-class article cannot be sanctioned."

And following these conclusions the action was remanded with the judgment that E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons was entitled to an order of injunction.

N. Y. Times
Jan. 8-1905

TO IDENTIFY PURE WHISKY.

That Bottled in Bond Bears Government Stamp and Is Genuine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—R. M. Allen, Secretary of the National Association of State Food Commissioners, is in Washington to present to the committees of the Senate the recent resolutions of the International Pure Food Congress, asking for the passage of the pending Pure Food bill Speaking of the recent exposures as to the widespread adulteration of whisky, Mr. Allen said:

"The rectifiers who make imitations are offering the chief opposition to the bill. The public must look to the bottling in bond law for its protection against imitation and adulterated whisky. The National Association of State Food Commissioners, composed of the food control officials of the various States and the State chemists, have probed this whisky question,and find that through the protective law any citizen may identify genuine whisky by the Government's guarantee stamp over the cork of the bottle.

"This official stamp tells the date the whisky was made, the name of its distiller, the State and district in which distilled, and means, under provisions of the law, that the whisky has not been tampered with.

"The rectifiers are fighting the bottling in bond act because they know that if the people once learn that genuine whisky has the Government stamp over its cork, and that rectified or imitation whisky cannot get the stamp, an enlightened public will demand the protection of the Government's guarantee."

Clipped from
"Public Ledger"
Philadelphia
Jan. 8-1905

FIGHT PURE FOOD BILL

Whisky Rectifiers Said to Oppose Bottling in Bond Provision

WASHINGTON BUREAU.
THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — R. M. Allen, secretary of the National Association of State Food Commissioners, is in Washington to present to the committees of the Senate the recent resolutions of the International Pure Food Congress, asking for the passage of the pending pure food bill.

Speaking of the recent exposures as to the widespread adulteration of whisky, Mr. Allen said: "The rectifiers who make imitations are offering the chief opposition to the bill. The public must look to the bottling in bond law for its protection against imitation and adulterated whisky. The National Association of State Food Commissioners, composed of the food control officials of the various States, and the State chemists have probed this whisky question, and find that through the protective law any citizen may identify genuine by the Government's guarantee stamp over the cork of the bottle. This official stamp tells the date the whisky was made, the name of its distiller, the State and district in which distilled, and means, under provisions of the law, that the whisky has not been tampered with. Neither wood alcohol nor anything else can be added to whisky bottled in bond, for the Government does not allow anything in the shape of an adulterant to be even admitted within the walls of the bonded bottling house. At the International Pure Food Congress, held at St. Louis in September, and at which leading food authorities of the States, of the United States Government and of foreign countries participated, the safeguards of the bottling in bond law were threshed out, and the act was officially indorsed as the means of distributing pure whisky from the distiller to the consumer.

"In order to get this matter before the public, we devoted a large section of our educational exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair to showing the public how the unbroken stamp of the Government over the neck of all whisky bottled in bond protects the consumer.

"Distillers who are bottling in bond are naturally in favor of the pending pure food bill. Its principal opposition comes from the rectifiers, who cannot get bottled in bond guarantee.

"The rectifiers are fighting the bottling in bond act because they know that if the people once learn that genuine whisky has the Government stamp over its cork, and that rectified or imitation whisky cannot get the stamp, an enlightened public will demand the protection of the Government's guarantee.

"The rectifiers are not only working against the pure food bill, but they are trying to discredit the bottling in bond law through means of the defective Minnesota State law, which has been so cleverly framed as to really prohibit genuine whisky by assailing its essential characteristics, while it gives free rein to those who make substitute whisky from neutral spirits and chemicals."

Courier Journal
Nov. 18-1904

COMMITTEE WILL CANVASS RETURNS TO-DAY.

Close Race Between Johnson and Taylor For Nomination For Representative.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Democratic Executive Committee of Franklin county will meet here at noon to-morrow, to canvass returns from the primary election held on Tuesday last to select nominees for county offices and for Representative in the General Assembly. In several races the majority of the successful candidates was less than 100 votes, notably the race for Representative, in which the Hon. L. Frank Johnson was given seven votes majority over Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the race for Jailer, in which M. B. Lucas won by fourteen votes over the next highest of the opponents for the nomination for that office. County Judge James H. Polsgrove, for re-election, received the largest majority, about 1,200 votes.

[illegible] COMMAND

Washington D.C. Jan 8th 9

FIRST SECTION.

WHISKEY MEN KILL PURE FOOD BILL

Powerful Lobby Said to Have Made Favorable Action During This Session Impossible.

TO CONCEAL ADULTERATION

With the Bill a Law They Would Have to Truthfully Label Their Products.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

Frieneds of the Pure Food bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, especially members of the International Pure Food Congress, believe that the whiskey rectifiers of the country have killed the measure, so far as the present session is concerned. As a consequence they are coming to this city to see what can be done in the way of resurrection.

R. M. Allen, of Kentucky, secretary of the Pure Food Congress, arrived in Washington to-day to present to Senators and Representatives the resolutions in favor of the passage of the present bill.

It is asserted that a tremendous lobby representing the whiskey rectifiers of the country, who, according to Dr. H. W. Wiley, produce eighty-five per cent of the ordinary whiskey of American commerce, has been on the ground ever since the session began. The Pure Food Congress took a very decided stand in favor of bottling whiskey in bond, and the bill now pending is opposed by the rectifiers because they would be compelled to label their product as adulterated whiskey and then offer it for sale at the hotels, clubs and bars. Mr. Allen, in discussing this question to-day, said:—

"Pending the passage of a national pure food law the American people must look to the United States government for bottling whiskey in bond as a protection against the adulterated or imitation article.

"The rectifiers of the country who produce the imitation whiskey are offering the chief opposition to the pending Pure Food bill. They do not wish their compounds, or, as they call them, "blends," identified. Recent exposures of the widespread adulteration of whiskey caused the International Pure Food Congress at St. Louis to indorse the law providing for bottling in bond as the means by which pure whiskey can be distributed by the distillers among the consumers.

"After probing thoroughly the whiskey question we found that there was already in the federal statutes an admirable bottling in bond act by means of which genuine whiskey can be identified by a green stamp over the cork of the bottle. The National Association of State Food Departments during the entire St. Louis Fair devoted a large section of its educational exhibit to an explanation of how the bottling in bond stamp protects the consumer.

The rectifier cannot use this stamp, and is trying in every way to discredit the act that compels it.

"The recent statement made by Dr. Wiley in the HERALD, to the effect that fully eighty-five per cent of the whiskey in the American market is adulterated or an imitation article, is not in the least an exaggeration. Whoever reads the last census on this subject will find there a statement that most of the distilled liquors consumed in this country first pass through rectifying houses.

"The rectifiers are not only discrediting the bottling in bond act, but, more important still, are using every effort to prevent the passage of the Pure Food bill, which will require them to put on their goods truthful labels."

BOGUS KENTUCKY WHISKEY.

In the good old days in Kentucky almost every large-sized spring was the site of a distillery, on which the grain raised in the immediate neighborhood was distilled into whiskey, which, owing to its fine quality, gave Kentucky a national reputation and brought millions of dollars into the State.

From the Internal Revenue reports it is learned that there is an annual production of whiskey in Kentucky, on an average, of about twenty-five million gallons, while from the same source we learn there is shipped and sold as Kentucky whiskey some seventy-five million gallons, or about three gallons sold as Kentucky whiskey to every one made. The difference of fifty million gallons between the amount distilled as in Kentucky and the amount sold as Kentucky whiskey is obtained from various places, not being whiskey at all, but high wines, flavored with essential oils, colored and sweetened and worked off on an unsuspecting public through large doses of "hot air" as fine old Kentucky whiskey.

The question naturally follows: How can a consumer or retailer obtain pure whiskey? And the answer is: The consumer can buy whiskey bottled in bond, which shows under the certificate of the Government the age, proof, size of bottle, etc., and carries the Government guarantee of the absolute purity of the goods.

Norwalk Hour Nov 13 1904

A CHEMICAL laboratory for the examination of imported food products was opened in the appraisers' stores building of the Treasury Department in New York by the Department of Agriculture on the 5th. Five expert chemists will be installed. This is the only one at present, but Congress will be asked for appropriations for such laboratories at Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Chicago. Dr. Wiley says: It is the intention of the Department now to put the screws on. The Secretary has just granted the first request of an importer to destroy his cargo instead of reshipping it, after it had been condemned as impure. The Secretary is awaiting an interpretation of a portion of the law which, it is believed, will exclude the importation of German sausage. He also desires to bar out what is termed "Scotch whiskey." Dr. Wiley, who is chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, says there is not a barrel of pure Scotch whiskey in the United States, and that the importations are practically all concoctions and should be labeled "compound."

(Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, Sept. 15, 1904.)

The Aoker, Merrall & Condit Company has accepted the agency as the sole distributers in New York City, and wherever its branches are locate for the celebrated Old Taylor whiskey bottled-in-bond, which is distille by the famous firm of E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons.

Everybody in the whiskey world knows of the great work which has been done by Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons in bringing to the noti of the public whiskies bottled-in-bond, and that this work has borne fru is evidenced by the fact that while in 1903 there were only about 413,00 gallons bottled-in-bond in Kentucky, in 1904 there were about 659,000 ga lons. A similar increase might be noticed in Pennsylvania, where fig- ures for the corresponding years were in round numbers 329,000 and 556,0 gallons. From this it will be seen that bottled in bond whiskies have come to stay and the great reputation of the Taylor whiskey, backed by the vast resources of the Aoker, Merrall & Condit Company, will doubtless make a splendid combination.

New York Times
Nov. 13-1904

INDORSE BOTTLING IN BOND.

State Dairy and Food Inspectors Draw Attention to Pure Whisky Plan.

The National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments is sending out this week to all public health officers in this country and to those of several European countries copies of a resolution adopted at the International Pure Food Congress held in St. Louis last month, indorsing the United States bottling in bond act.

The bottling in bond act which the Congress recommended as a model to European Governments provides that the whisky shall be under the supervision of Government officers from the day that the grain enters the bonded distillery until it is sold as whisky. It is the duty of the Government inspector to see that no adulteration takes place, that the whisky is not bottled until it has been ripened in wood for at least four years. When bottled a Government stamp is placed over the cork, on which is told the age of the whiskey at the time of bottling, the date of which is given, the proof of the whisky and the location of the distillery and the name of the distiller. This law is not compulsory, but gives

NATIONAL PURE FOOD BILL

The Philadelphia Press, in an able editorial, discusses approvingly the Pure Food Bill, which last session passed the national House by a vote of 201 to 68, and was reported favorably by the Senate Committee, with a few amendments enlarging its provisions. The editorial says: "The efforts that have been made in the last ten years to pass a pure food bill in Congress, while unsuccessful, have had beneficial results in educating the people as to the magnitude of the evils suffered from the general sale of impure and adulterated articles. Many States have passed laws more or less effective on the subject, and the Agricultural Department was authorized to examine imported products and have them excluded when impure or improperly marked. The prosecutions that have been undertaken in this State show how great is the need of such legislation, and yet the surface has been merely scratched.

ONLY BY FEDERAL LEGISLATION WILL THE EVIL BE EFFECTUALLY CONTROLLED

The Government can only control through interstate commerce, but that is sufficient when aided by State and city authorities." It goes on to say: "Another amendment requires rectified whiskies to be properly labeled, and would prevent their sale as pure whiskies. This brings out the vigorous opposition, not of distillers, but of the eighty rectifiers and the few hundred wholesale dealers in rectified whiskey; and 85 per cent. of the whiskey sold is said to be rectified—that is, made up of alcohol mixed with other substances. These influences are determined to defeat the Pure Food Bill in the Senate, and, judging from their success in the past and the fact that the session will be a short one, no wonder will be expressed if they accomplish their purpose. The law relating to the inspection of imported goods was strengthened at the last session of Congress, and the Department of Agriculture is now establishing laboratories to carry it out more effectively. Already a great change has been accomplished in stopping to a large extent the importations of misbranded and adulterated articles of foreign make, though there is probably room for a good deal of work yet in that direction. But the agitation has had its effect in arousing public attention to this great wrong, and in time the country will probably be assured of pure food and drinks, as well as pure medicines."

The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture contains the following provision relating to the inspection of imported food products: "To investigate the adulteration, false labeling, or false branding of foods, drugs, beverages, condiments and ingredients of such articles, when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable, etc." In construing this Act, in relation to whiskey, the Department rules: "Whiskey should not contain less than 45 nor more than 55 volume per cent. of alcohol, and not more than 0.25 per cent. of total solids (extract). The content of fusel oils should not exceed 0.25 per cent. No artificial color other than that derived from the wood in which it is stored is admitted in whiskey. Blended whiskey is whiskey made of two or more whiskies. Compound or "rectified" whiskey is whiskey made with or without the use of some whiskey from neutral, cologne or silent spirits; that is, pure alcohol, to which artificial flavoring and coloring matters may be added. Such whiskies should be plainly branded on the label "compound" or "compounded," even if containing a percentage of pure whiskey."

The wholesaler may fight against the Pure Food principle as valiantly as he chooses, but the day of its triumph cannot long be postponed. The principle has now been recognized by law, and its application will be constantly extended. The fight of the wholesaler is as hopeless as the fight of the Indian and the buffalo against the locomotive. The wholesaler pretends he is in favor of the Pure Food principle. A great daily, unconcerned with the factionalisms of the liquor trade, pronounces this statement to be false, and every fair-minded person will do the same.

LOUISVILLE, KY. COURIER-JOURNAL
OCT 20

WHISKY MEN LOSE.

THE PETITION FOR A REHEARING IS OVERRULED

By Court of Appeals In Cases of Interest On Taxes Due On Bonded Whisky.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court to-day overruled a petition for rehearing of the case of the Commonwealth against Rosenfield Bros., and other numerous cases in which the State sued and recovered interest on taxes due and unpaid on whisky in bond, the decision in which was of wide interest. In overruling the petition the court, through Judge Hobson, delivered a response as follows:

The purpose of the statute is not to add to the burdens of the taxpayer but simply to give him time to pay his taxes until the whisky is taken out of bond. If he wishes to avoid the imposition of interest he may pay the taxes at any time after the assessment is made and avoid being charged with interest

A tax is a charge by the State upon the property and may be removed by the owner by paying the money after the tax proceeding is complete. The taxes in question are payable into the treasury and there is no reason why this payment may not be made at the taxpayer's option before the interest period has begun.

As to the penalty, we have had some difficulty, but conclude that the statute is peremptory and we have no discretion. Petition overruled.

PASSENGER AGENTS HAVE BANQUET AT OLD POINT.

WHISKEY THREAT FOR DR. WILEY

Rectifier Writes to Him, "We Believe You Have Outlived Your Usefulness."

NOT FOE TO THE INDUSTRY

Hosts Inquire of Chemistry Bureau Chief Where Pure Liquor Can Be Obtained.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.

Since Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the government Bureau of Chemistry, first stated, in an interview in the HERALD, his belief that fully eighty-five per cent of the ordinary whiskey of commerce was spurious, he has received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country on the subject. In a communication which came today from one of the biggest distilling and rectifying firms in the country there was something in the nature of a threat. One sentence in the letter was this:

"The rectifiers of this country pay into the United States Treasury more than $130,000,000 annually. They do more than any other industry to support the government of the United States. It will be found that your policy is shortsighted and inimical to the government interests and we believe that you have outlived your usefulness."

Dr. Wiley said to-night that apparently the notion had got abroad that he was making a campaign against the whiskey industry, but that this was very wide of the mark. Many rectifiers who have been in correspondence with Dr. Wiley assert that the compound spirits are as good, and some of them better, than the whiskey in bond. Dr. Wiley responds by stating that they can have no possible objection to labelling the rectified spirits.

Many of the letters inquire where pure whiskey can be obtained and the doctor's invariable reply is, "Any whiskey bottled in bond under government supervision." Sometimes he adds:—"If I could only talk I'd tell you things about this particular subject that would make your hair curl."

To-day Dr. Wiley received a letter from General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," saying in part:—"Won't you be good enough to tell me where and of whom I can get some really pure rye whiskey? I am in need of a supply of the article, not for merchandise, but to put down in my cellar for my own use and that of my friends."

THE KENTUCKY JOU

ONLY DAILY AND WEEKLY PUBLISHED AT THE CA

NUMBER 185 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

ELASH FINISH

ON FOR REPRESENTATIVE, HIEATT OR SHERIFF AND LUCAS FOR JAILER, HAVE SMALL PLURALITIES ON FACE RETURNS.

Mr. R. C. Hieatt wins for Sheriff by 90, with Lee Buckley as second man in the contest, while both McDonald and Shaw, though making creditable races, were not close in the running.

W. H. Hawkins won easily for Assessor, as did N. B. Smith for County Clerk, though his opponent, Crawford Lee, made a fine showing.

County Judge James H. Polsgrove made a runaway race, receiving one of the largest majorities ever given to a candidate in this county. His official plurality over Mr. George B. Thompson is 1,383.

Frank Dailey won by from 300 to 400 for County Attorney and Prof. E. R. Jones, of Switzer, was a big winner over Mrs. Lizzie Downey Roberts for County School Superinter dent.

While the election was hotly contested in every precinct and interest was at fever heat, especially in the contests for Representative and Sheriff, there was no trouble so far as heard from.

In the race for Magistrate in the city W. P. Scott won over Nick Sullivan and John Dugan Newman defeated J. T. Wiley for Constable.

Mr. John C. Noel was nominated for Magistrate in the Forks of Elkhorn district.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., who, on the face of the returns, is defeated for Representative by seven votes, went to his home at Thistleton last night without giving out any statement regarding the result. It was also impossible to secure a statement from Mr. J. W. Bridges, who came within four votes of winning for Jailer, but there was talk among friends of each that they would await the official count.

It was also said that a demand may be made for a count of the ballots in the boxes.

The fiercest struggle was over the fight for Representative, in which the State Administration, with all of its patronage and influence, was lined up behind the Hon. L. F. Johnson against Colonel Taylor, the veteran war horse of local politics, who fought with his accustomed vigor and with a following that was loyal regardless of the big odds against him.

His majority in the city was a disappointment to his leaders, but the Taylor followers did not give up hope of his election till several country precincts, notably Bailey's Mill, Flat Creek and Elm-

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Sheriff				County Judge		County Attorney		County Clerk		Jailer										County Assessor				Su Sch
Harrison Shaw.	Lee Buckley.	R. C. Hieatt.	J. C. McDonald.	George Thompson.	James H. Polsgrove.	W. C. Marshall.	Frank Dailey.	N. B. Smith.	Crawford Lee.	J. W. Bridges.	R. L. Crutcher.	Thomas B. Leitch.	W. T. Saera.	L. T. Rogers.	Jay Robinson.	S. W. Howell.	Judge Dan Moore.	M. B. Lucas.	W. F. Moore.	W. H. Hawkins.	David Sparrow.	Coleman Carr.	
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9	49	1	58	27	87	.....	.....	56	57	113	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	27	29	1		
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278	1223	1313	501	868	2252	.....	.....	1760	1467	549	408	1	266	412	82	429	466	553	863	1189	445		

FRANKFORT, KY., OCT. 25, 1904

A CARD

To the voters of Franklin county:

In offering myself as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature I announced through the newspapers and by hand-bills certain dates on which I invited my opponent to joint debate on the issues of interest to the county.

My opponent, Mr. Johnson, duly appeared on the first several of these occasions in response to my invitation, but has now disappeared from the contest in so far as I can secure his participation in the discussion of said issues.

Upon his retirement from joint debate with me after I had properly characterized in his presence numerous mis-statements made by him, and had shown that he had written a letter to himself full of gross misrepresentations and that he had unsuccessfully attempted to secure to that letter the signature of a lady formerly in my employ. And after I had produced the real letter from the lady in question, voluntarily written by herself to me stating that Mr. Johnson's letter submitted to her did not tell the truth and that therefore she had not signed it, my opponent, unable to bear the humiliation of this exposure, announced that he would decline to again meet me on the stump, but that he wanted it understood that he had not been 'run out of the race.''

In his card attempting to excuse his withdrawal from joint debate with me he stated that he would prosecute his canvass "in his own way."

As his "own way" seems to consist in appearing at various places about the county other than those covered by my announcements and without public notification before hand, he has taken advantage of his solitude to make statements so rash and unconservative that it seems almost impossible that he expected they should ever reach general notice.

It is my inability to induce my opponent to stand up in a manly way and continue our joint debates which forces upon me the necessity of choosing this means of bringing before the people of Frankfort and Franklin county as a whole, and to his attention, one of these many statements as sufficient in itself to show that the mere candidacy of my opponent is calculated to work untold injury to this county in the intemperate utterances which seem to constitute "his own way" of making this campaign.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the important issue which will present itself at the next session of the Legislature.

The city of Frankfort and Franklin county hold it paramount and cannot risk any indiscretions or mistakes which could jeopardize its consummation.

The great importance of the good feeling and friendship of the Representatives and Senators from the cities of Louisville and Lexington and the friendship of their friends and the respect and esteem of the general Legislature is indispensible to our success.

And yet, in the face of this situation, my opponent in his efforts to extoll himself and promote his personal ambition to go back to the House of Representatives, has so far forgotten the city of Frankfort and the county of Franklin as to give utterance in his speech at Purrington to allegations which would seem to fatally incapacitate him for further usefulness, and which seems to illustrate the fact that instead of his being a man of affairs, having at heart the interest of Frankfort and Franklin county, his personal desire to return to the Legislature is the sole object which he has in view.

Unable to arrange with Mr. Johnson to meet me as I have stated I employed a stenographer to find out if possible where he would appear in his solitary speeches and to take down verbatim the statements made by him.

I deem it of so great importance to the people of Frankfort and Franklin county that they should know what this man is saying in regard to matters in which they are most deeply interested that I will ask the people to read his exact language at Purrington on this subject, which was as follows:

"I will say to you gentlemen that for the past twenty-five years to my certain knowledge there has not been a member from this county who has occupied as many prominent positions on committees as were assigned to me at the last term of the Legislature.

"In the first place, the Capitol Committee—you understand that the several committees are appointed by the Speaker of the House, and he agreed that I should name that committee and I did. I named every member of it, and he also agreed that I should name the Committee of Constitutional Amendments. Those committees were essential to the work we had in hand—some one that could CONTROL the appropriation Committee and the Committee of Constitutional Amendments, and I was granted the privilege of naming those two, and in addition to this, I also named the Committee on Municipalities. You can readily understand how advantageous that was to our position there at Frankfort, when Louisville and Lexington have been the contending factors for the past 100 years. We have always been ready to present a fight, but when the appropriation came up both Lexington and Louisville have always claimed that one of them should have the Capitol.

"By appointing the Committee on Municipalities and having it in such shape that neither Lexington nor Louisville could get anything —you know that under our present system all measures are referred to a committee, and if the committee reports adversely, it is almost impossible to get it before the House. They found out they could not get anything at all unless it went through that committee, and that the committee being in such shape that unless they would vote for the appropriation at Frankfort they could not hope to get anything whatever, they just agreed to quit, and that was the way in which we were able to get this appropriation."

It has been my honor to serve this people before in the Kentucky Legislature. It has been my honor to present our city's and county's claims in the light of the welfare of Kentucky to the best of my ability, but never in my experience in any previous campaign or while serving in the Legislature, have I seen an instance where personal ambition has so far intoxicated a candidate for public service as to lead him to public statements of such character as these.

For Mr. Johnson to substantially claim that through his manipulations he had virtually blackmailed the cities of Louisville and Lexington in collusion with the Honorable Speaker of the House, is inconceivable to me, and his willingness to sacrifice our people's interests by such assertions would be incomprehensible except in the light of his personal aims.

But let us re-quote his exact language: "They found out they could not get anything at all unless it would coll uncommittee and the the ing in such shape t be would vote for the hey at Frankfort they c ion to get anything whpe just agreed to quit, ay the way in which we ws get this appropriation."

I deem it just to the this city, and this count that I do not believe Johnson stated the truth a I do believe that if Mr. Jo has stated the facts he cou of no further service in the Le lature after having made pub such self-condemnation.

And I do not believe that an man can go into the Kentuck Legislature carrying the burd of self-confessed black-mail an expect to preserve for the city o Frankfort the friendship of th honorable legislators from Louisville and Lexington, or in fact, further maintain the respect of any member of the Legislature.

Touching upon Mr. Johnson's claims of his pre-eminence as a committeeman, surely the people of Frankfort and Franklin county will not ask me to contest with him in any personal honors, since I believe it has been evident that the energy that I have devoted to serving this people heretofore in the Legislature has been without desire of personal aggrandizement, but for the sole purpose of employing what ability I might have for the furtherance of their interests, in the ways which seem to me the most effective.

While I do not entertain any apprehension that Mr. Johnson will represent this county in the next Legislature, I feel that it is but just to the people of Frankfort and Franklin county, with their great interests involved at this time, that they should know the manner in which Mr. Johnson is prosecuting his canvass "in his own way."

I believe it has been evident to our people that I am in accord with the leading men of the Legislative body and that I am in a position to be of service to their interests in securing the friendly co-operation of Representatives and Senators without resorting to any measures calculated to insult their dignity or to such expedients as may be unbecoming to the dignity and character of this community.

Your Obedient Servant,

EDMUND H. TAYLOR JR.

. inquiries
... really pure whiskey can be obtained. In addition to those from individuals, these requests come from clubs, hotels, hospitals, asylums, &c. One which came to-day is from Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur" and "The Prince of India," which reads:

DEAR DR. WILEY: Won't you be good enough to tell me where and of whom I can get some really pure rye whiskey? I am in need of a supply of the article, not for merchandise, but to put in down in my cellar for my own use and that of my friends, that is, of course, if there is any such thing as pure rye whiskey." You may smile, doctor, but an address which will enable me to secure the article will be a very substantial favor. Very truly yours,

LEW WALLACE.

Dr. Wiley of course does not recommend any particular brand, but advises his inquirers to take in preference any whiskey bottled in bond under Government supervision. To some inquirers, personal friends, Dr. Wiley has added:

If I could only talk I'd tell you things about this particular subject that would make your hair curl and that would result either in your becoming a total abstainer, or else in demanding affidavits from the distiller, the bottler, the retailer and the Government revenue officers with every bottle you purchased.

In my address to the citizens of Franklin county under date of Aug. 25th, 1904, I stated "The Bill authorizing the appropriation for the New Capitol was drafted by a Committee of Citizens, at the head of which was Judge J. H. Hazelrigg, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, neither Mr. Johnson nor myself o-

ing factors in drafting the bill."

In a card issued by Mr. Johnson under date of September 1st—6 days later—Mr. Johnson says, "During the last session I had the honor of being the author of the bill for the Capitol appropriation, and I led the fight for its passage."

To show you my statement in regard to this is true, and that Mr. Johnson's statement is false, I will now read you a letter from Judge Hazelrigg in which he states that he was the author of the bill.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21, 1904.
Hon. James H. Hazelrigg,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

In a circular letter addressed by me, "TO THE VOTERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY" dated Aug. 25, 1904, I use these words, "The bill authorizing the appropriation for the new Capitol was drafted by a committee of citizens at the head of which was Judge James H. Hazelrigg."

I will thank you to advise me if I was correct in making this statement, and if incorrect, in what particular.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. H. Taylor.

Hazelrigg, Chenault & Hazelrigg,
Attorneys at Law,
Frankfort, Ky.
Sept. 21, 1904.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,
Frankfort, Ky.

My dear sir:—

In reply to your note of inquiry touching the Capital bill, will say that the general committee having the matter in charge of which Dr. Blayney was Chairman, appointed a sub-committee consisting, as I now recollect, of General D. W. Lindsey and myself who were to draft the bill to be proposed to the Legislature for the erection of our new buildings.

Various old bills had heretofore been drawn, but a radical change was thought necessary, and, at General Lindsey's suggestion, I proceeded to draft a bill which subsequently met with the approval of the general committee, and which finally was adopted by the General Assembly with only the Guffy amendment added.

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. Hazelrigg.

Will any one doubt Judge Hazelrigg's statement?

I would like to see a cartoon of Johnson leading a fight for this or any other bill.

Mr. Johnson, during the last legislative session, introduced and took active interest in the passage of a bill providing that 46 pounds should be a bushel of meal instead of 50 pounds, as now provided by law, which bill was overwhelmingly defeated.

He also took an active in- and made a speech upon of the House against the p- of a bill introduced by the Hon. Kirby Bourne, of Henry county, providing for the reduction of the Sheriff's advertising bills for delinquent taxes, from $2 to $1, and the bill was passed by a very large majority, notwithstanding his effort to defeat it. I think that the Journal of the House will show that almost every bill that Mr. Johnson advocated was defeated, and that almost every bill that he opposed was passed.

There are many other matters and questions that I had intended to discuss, but on the account of the absence of my opponent I will defer them for some other occasion.

I do not know whether Mr. Johnson's absence from this meeting is indicative of his having quit the race temporarily or permanently.

STATEMENTS

FROM LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON LEGISLATORS REGARDING CAPITOL APPROPRIATION.

LETTERS TO COL. TAYLOR FROM SENATE AND HOUSE MEMBERS.

DENIALS OF CHARGES OF BLACKMAIL OF MEMBERS FROM THESE CITIES.

November 10th, 1904.

To the voters of Frankfort and Franklin County:

The people of Franklin county should realize that the selection of a proper person to represent them in the next Legislature is a matter of supreme importance. Notwithstanding the historic and hitherto successful efforts to permanently locate the Capitol at Frankfort and to secure an appropriation to erect the necessary buildings, it is more than probable, unless great progress has been made in the actual work of construction prior to the next meeting of the Legislature, that the fight, which has been made against our little city for the past seventy-five years, will be renewed. Newspapers and many prominent and influential citizens throughout the State, some of them members of the Legislature, have expressed dissatisfaction over the location of the capitol at Frankfort and have openly and earnestly advocated another site.

It is thus possible, and certainly probable, that at the next meeting of the General Assembly a determined effort will be made, even at that late date, to rescind the action already taken or by dilatory tactics to impede and block the actual completion of the buildings and thus seriously imperil, if not destroy, the result of years of hard labor and earnest work done by the citizens of Frankfort and this county towards settling forever this question, which at every succeeding session of the General Assembly has harrassed and troubled them.

To meet this probable question we will have no local Senator in the next General Assembly, and, therefore the need of an efficient representative in the lower House will be imperative—one alert enough to discover in its incipiency any effort to revive this old fight and strong enough to block it. To accomplish this, he should have and deserve the respect and friendship of the members of the House and command the cordial personal regard of each Representative, particularly those from Louisville and Lexington, the two cities in the Commonwealth which in past years have been the only rival candidates for the capitol.

The remarkable public utterances of my opponent, Mr. Johnson, in the prosecution of the candidacy ("in his own way," as he calls it) show him to be lacking in these requirements and to have justly earned and invited, not the respect and affection of those who will be members of the next House, but their contempt and enmity. If as a member of the last House, Mr. Johnson rendered any service to this county and city, (which the facts and the records fail to show) he has by his methods in this canvass and in a way deserving the condemnation, not only of every citizen of Frankfort, but of every just and self-respecting man, neutralized that service, and put himself in an attitude in which, if elected, he could not only be of no benefit to this county and city, but the fact of his being a Representative would be a positive detriment to their interests and would arouse against him antagonism in other members, whom by his published statements and public speeches he had slandered and insulted.

Some of these speeches were made by Johnson at county precincts where he thought there was little chance of his statements being reported, and where, consequently, he believed himself at liberty to indulge in loose, reckless and untrue statements to deceive the voters without fear of detection, refutation, or punishment. But even foul birds come home to roost, and the evil brood he unloosened are flocking back and seeking protection from the head and tongue that gave them birth. Knowing these characteristics of my opponent, I took the precaution to send Mr. Simcox, a reputable stenographer, to the meeting held at Purrington, in this county, in October, at which Mr. Johnson spoke, to take down his speech and here are his exact words taken down in shorthand and certified to by Mr. Simcox as a verbatim report of his statements on that occasion:

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 8, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

By your employment of me as stenographer I was present at Purrington on the night of October 8th, 1904, and reported the speech made by Mr. L. F. Johnson on that occasion.

The quotations from said speech made by Hon. Thos. Drewery in his letter to you under date of November 5th, 1904, are verbatim statements of what Mr. Johnson said.

Yours Truly,

J. S. SIMCOX.

"I will say to you gentlemen that for the past twenty-five years to my certain knowledge there has not been a member from this county who has occupied as many prominent positions on committees as were assigned to me at the last term of the Legislature.

"In the first place the Capitol Committee—you understand that the several committees are appointed by the Speaker of the House, and he agreed that I should name that committee and I did. I named every member of it, and he also agreed that I should name the Committee of Constitutional Amendments. Those Committees were essential to the work we had in hand—some one that could CONTROL the appropriation Committee and the Committee of Constitutional Amendments, and I was granted the privilege of naming those two, and in addition to this I also named the Committee on Municipalities. You can readily understand how advantageous that was to our position there at Frankfort, when Louisville and Lexington have been the contending factors for the past 100 years. We have always been ready to present a fight, but when the appropriation came up both Lexington and Louisville have always claimed that one of them should have the Capitol.

"By appointing the Committee on Municipalities and having it in such shape that neither Lexington nor Louisville could get anything—you know that under our present system all measures are referred to a committee, and if the committee reports adversely, it is

almost impossible to get it before the House. They found out they could not get anything at all unless it went through that committee, and that the committee being in such shape that unless they would vote for the appropriation at Frankfort they could not hope to get anything whatever, they just agreed to quit, and that was the way in which we were able to get this appropriation."

The statement that Mr. Johnson was permitted by the Speaker of the House to name and that he did name the members of the Committees on State Capitol, Constitutional Amendments, Appropriations and Municipalities is such a direct reflection on the integrity and independence of the accomplished Speaker of the House that I, in common with the other members, disdain to believe it. If true, it should brand with infamy him, who voluntarily, and to re-elect himself, divulged an arrangement evidently intended to be secret. If untrue, the author of the statement should and will merit the condemnation and scorn of every honest voter in the county.

But the most audacious and amazing assertion made by the gentleman in that speech was that "they (referring to the Senators and Representatives from the cities of Lexington and Louisville) found out they could not get anything at all unless it went through that committee and that the committee being in such shape that unless they would vote for the appropriation at Frankfort they could not hope to get anything whatever, they just agreed to quit, and that was the way in which we were able to get this appropriation."

In other words, these Legislators from Lexington and Louisville, all of whom are gentlemen of the highest intelligence and integrity, and each of whom I am proud to count as my warm personal friend, were mere puppets in the hands of Johnson and his Subservient Committees, and permitted themselves to be held up and blackmailed as to any legislation they desired for their respective cities until they obediently promised to vote for the Capitol Appropriation Bill. Such a charge, if substantiated, would forever condemn each of the reputable gentlemen as a coward and poltroon, lacking both courage and independence, and unworthy to represent in a public capacity any constituency. That the assertion was false in every particular will be conclusively shown by the following written statements of Honorables Lawrence Reichert, Christ Mueller, Jas. P. Edwards, Jno. M. Letterle, Herman D. Newcomb and J. C. O'Connor, the Louisville delegation; W. F. Klair and J. Embry Allen, of the Lexington delegation.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5, 1904.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr.
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear sir:—

I am in receipt of your communication of the 4th inst. containing the following statement purported to have been recently made in a public speech at Purrington by Frank Johnson, Representative in the General Assembly from the County of Franklin.

"In the first place, the Capitol Committee—you understand that the several committees are appointed by the Speaker of the House—and he agreed that I should name that committee, and I did. I named every member of it, and he also agreed that I should name the Committee of Constitutional Amendments. These committees were essential to the work we had in hand- -some one that could CONTROL the Appropriation Committee and the Committee of Constitutional Amendments, and I was granted the privilege of naming these two, and in addition to this, I also named the Committee on Municipalities. You can readily understand how advantageous that was to our position there at Frankfort, when Louisville and Lexington have been the contending factors for the past 100 years. We have always been ready to present a fight, but when the appropriation came up both Lexington and Louisville have always claimed that one of them should have the Capitol.

"By appointing the Committee on Municipalities and having it in such shape that neither Lexington nor Louisville could get anything—you know that under our present system all measures are referred to a committee, and if the committee reports adversely it is almost impossible to get it before the House. They found out they could not get anything at all unless it went through the committee, and that the committee being in such shape that unless they would vote for the appropriation at Frankfort they could not hope to get anything whatever, they just agreed to quit, and that was the way in which we were able to get this appropriation."

With reference to that part of the above statement wherein Mr. Johnson states that he named the Committees on Sate Capitol, Constitutional Amendments, Appropriations and Municipalities, I have no knowledge; but I desire to say, and, without intending to offend the gentleman, "that I thought that was a matter in which Speaker Brown exercised his prerogative, or at least should have," and must necessarily be sanctioned and approved by Speaker Brown to sustain Mr. Johnson's contention.

However, with reference to the latter part of the statement wherein Mr. Johnson claims that he so shaped the Committee on Municipalities that the representatives of the cities of Louisville and Lexington could not secure the approval of that committee to any legislation respecting their respective municipalities "unless they would vote for the appropriation at Frankfort, they could not hope to get anything whatever; they just agreed to quit," I wish to state emphatically that neither myself or any other member of the Louisville delegation ever received such a suggestion from Mr. Johnson or from any one interested in the passage of the Capitol appropriation, nor do I or any of my colleagues recall having made any promise "just to quit" either individually or collectively. I take it that the good people of Frankfort are familiar with the record of myself and colleagues from the city of Louisville with reference to the fulfillment of their long cherished hope—a Capitol appropriation—and therefore will not consider it presumptuous on my part to make a brief reference to same. In the session of 1902 (Mr. Johnson did not represent Franklin) the entire Louisville delegation supported the Capitol appropriation, and the late Harry McDonald, a member of the Capitol Committee in that session, was especially active in its support. In the late session the delegation was a unit in its support of the Capitol measure. This much I deem it proper to write you upon this subject in justice both to myself and colleagues from the city of Louisville. With best regards, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Thos. Drewry,
Chairman Committee Municipalities, Session Gen. Assembly, 1904.

We, the members of the Louisville delegation, concur in the above statement.

(Signed) Laurence Reichert,
Christ Mueller.

"I have always been for a Capitol at Frankfort before I ever heard of Johnson, and he could not have influenced me one way or the other. I made up my own mind."

(Signed) Jas. P. Edwards,
John M. Letterle,
Herman D. Newcomb.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7, 1904.

Mr. Thomas Drewry,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear sir:—

In reply to your request to state whether any suggestion was made to me by any one that unless the Louisville delegation was favorable to the Capitol appropriation, that there would be some objection on the part of certain members to any proposed legislation for Louisville, would say that I

not hear of anything of that nature. I was at all times in favor of the Capitol appropriation.

Yours very truly,
Jas. C. O'Connor,
Rep. 5th Leg. Dis.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 8, 1904.
Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear sir:—

I have just been handed an excerpt from a speech of Hon. L. F. Johnson at Purrington in your county, in which he is quoted as saying, in effect, that he manipulated the appointment of the House Committee on Municipalities in the last Legislature in such a way that the committee was packed against Lexington and Louisville and that, by so doing, he used this committee as a lever against the Lexington and Louisville Representatives and compelled them to withdraw their opposition to the Capitol appropriation bill before they could get any other measures through the committee for the interest of these cities.

This statement is so far from the truth and is such a direct reflection on, and insult to, every member of the Municipalities Committee, as well as to every Representative from Lexington and Louisville, that I take the liberty of writing you this letter in denial of Mr. Johnson's statement.

During my first session in the Legislature, and before I ever heard of Mr. Johnson, I introduced a bill to appropriate money to erect new Capitol buildings in Frankfort and, at the 1902 session, after I found that Lexington had no reasonable chance for the Capitol, I voted for an appropriation at Frankfort, or rather voted against a motion to lay the bill on the table which was, in effect, a vote for the bill. I also voted for the Senate amendment to the revenue bill providing for a one-half of one cent tax to raise $750,000 for new buildings at Frankfort. On both of these propositions and during the entire fight, in the 1902 session, on the Capitol appropriation question, the whole Louisville delegation, with one exception, stood by Frankfort at all times and now it seems to me that it comes with very poor grace from Mr. Johnson for him to say that, at the 1904 session, he deemed it necessary and proper for him to resort to the practice of manipulating committees and packing them against these Representatives in order to coerce them into supporting Frankfort's claims when these same gentlemen had been Frankfort's most loyal supporters in past sessions. Such conduct, in Mr. Johnson, had he confessed it at the time, would have lost Frankfort the support of the entire Louisville delegation and many other Representatives and would have destroyed every possibility of an appropriation at Frankfort.

However, I will say that I do not believe Mr. Johnson guilty of resorting to such methods, although he has confessed same and seems to rely on this as a reason why he should be re-elected. I believe he is either very ignorant of what he is talking about or else is telling what he knows to be untrue. So far as I ever knew, he had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the Committee on Municipalities, but if he did, it had nothing in the world to do with the Capitol appropriation or with influencing or coercing any member to vote for it.

Neither Lexington nor Louisville had any measures before that committee that met with any serious opposition in the committee; but, even if they did, I am sure the members of that committee need no defense from me against the implication of Mr. Johnson that they were willing to stultify themselves by holding up the legislation concerning Louisville and Lexington in order to coerce the Representatives of those cities into supporting a Capitol appropriation at Frankfort, and it is equally useless and unnecessary for me to defend myself and the Louisville delegation against Mr. Johnson's insinuation that we deliberately sold our votes on the Capitol appropriation bill in order to get legislation for our cities through the Municipalities Committee, which Mr. Johnson claims he had caused to be packed against us.

If Mr. Johnson ever had any influence in the Legislature he has lost it now, since by his own confession he has used it against the best and most loyal friends Frankfort had, and in this I do not speak of myself, but allude to the Louisville delegation which stood by Frankfort on every proposition throughout the entire fight with the exception of one member.

Sincerely yours,
Wm. F. Klair.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 9, 1904.
Hon. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear sir:—

Having been shown the above letter of Mr. Klair's and the excerpt from the speech of Mr. Johnson to which the letter refers, I find myself very much at a loss to understand why Mr. Johnson should have made the statment attributed to him and, if he did make such a statement, it is very far indeed from being correct, as nothing could be farther from the truth than the insinuation that the Lexington and Louisville delegations were compelled to vote for the Capitol appropriation in order to get legislation for their cities through the Municipalities Committee, and this is the first intimation I ever had that those committees had been packed against Lexington and Louisville. There was no need of any coercion so far as these delegations were concerned, because the Louisville Representatives had been for Frankfort all the time and the Lexington people had given up their fight before the session began.

If Mr. Johnson made the statements attributed to him I am very much surprised indeed.

Very truly yours,
J. Embry Allen.

Being the author of such a false and slanderous accusation, seeking to besmirch the character of reputable men, what aid, co-operation or assistance could my opponent, if elected, have from any of them in any legislaton he desired or measure he advocated, and what could he expect from them except well merited scorn and contempt?

But, not content with thus slandering the members of the four committtees above mentioned and the delegations from Louisville and Lexington, he has made himself obnoxious and persona non grata to all hold-over Legislators by his statements in a public speech at Bailey's Mill in response to an assertion of mine that I had expended $23,000 in entertaining members of the Legislature "that such an amount was enough to have bought the whole Legislature," and coupled that outrageous avowal with the further false statement that the amount had been expended in the sessions of 1902-04, when he knew that I had stated it was during the long session succeeding the Constitutional Convention and the sessions of 1902-04.

But to still further show the reckless disregard of truth of my opponent in his eagerness to be re-elected, and his willingness to deceive you into an endorsement at the polls of him for services he never performed, in written cards sent to the voters of the county by him on September 1st, he said: "During the last session I had the honor of being the author of the bill for a Capitol appropriation and I led the fight for its passage." Such an unblushing disregard of facts exhibits a trait of character in my opponent which renders him unworthy of your suffrages.

Mr. Johnson was not the author of the bill for the Capitol appropriation. Judge Hazelrigg, as a member of a sub-committee appointed by the General Committee drafted the bill which was approved and adopted by the General Committee, and subsequently passed by the General Assembly with only the Guffey amendment added. In proof of this I submit the following correspondence between myself and Judge Hazelrigg.

on. James. H. Hazelrigg,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear sir:—

In a circular letter addressed by me "TO THE VOTERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY," dated August 25, 1904, I used these words "The bill authorizing the appropriation for the new Capitol was drafted by a committee of citizens at the head of which was Judge James H. Hazelrigg."

I will thank you to advise me if I was correct in making this statement, and if incorrect, in what particular?

Yours truly,
E. H. Taylor, Jr.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21 1904.
Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.,
Frankfort, Ky.

My dear sir:—

In reply to your note of inquiry touching the Capitol bill, will say that the General Committee having the matter in charge, of which Dr. Blayney was Chairman, appointed a sub-committee consisting, as I now recollect, of General D. W. Lindsey and myself, who were to draft the bill to be proposed to the Legislature for the erection of our new Capitol buildings.

Various old bills had heretofore been drawn, but a radical change was thought necessary and at General Lindsey's suggestion I proceeded to draft a bill which subsequently met with the approval of the General Committee and which finally was adopted by the General Assembly with only the Guffey amendment added.

Respectfully,
J. H. Hazelrigg.

That Mr. Johnson led any fight to secure the passage of the bill is as false as the other statement just mentioned. There was no fight during the last session of the Legislature over the passage of the bill. The press of the State, both religious and secular, were unanimous in their approval and endorsement of the bill. The people of the State were tired of the fight and were in favor of the passage of the act, the Representatives and Senators were anxious to pass it, and those from Louisville and Lexington were outspoken in their approval and gave cordial and voluntary assistance in its adoption.

The bill was reported favorably by the committees to whom it was referred, both in the House and Senate. It passed the Senate unanimously, and in the House by a vote of ninety yeas to one nay.

So that the imaginary fight which the heroic Representative from this county led was as ludicrous and the enemy as unreal as the battle with the windmill which the valiant Don Quixote charged, believing it to be an armed adversary. For there was practically no opposition to the bill.

Mr. Johnson was in no sense a factor in the passage of the bill at the last session, except to the extent of his vote. And it would have been adopted if Mr. Johnson had not been a member of the House, by the same majority it did pass. The hard work, and earnest and zealous efforts at preceding sessions of the General Assembly accomplished the result and made possible at the last session the sucessful termination of the fight. Section 255 of the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1891, fixed the seat of Government in the City of Frankfort, unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly which would convene next after the adoption of the Constitution. I was a member of both Houses of the General Assembly at the session following the adoption of the Constitution, being first a member of the Lower House when it organized, and afterward succeeding Judge Lindsay in the Senate. With the co-operation of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin County, and the friends of the city all over the State, I was instrumental in securing the defeat of every measure looking toward the removal from Frankfort—and I continued the fight, with the help of the same friends of the city at the session prior to the last session, and passed through the Senate an amendment to the revenue bill, providing for a tax levy for Capitol purposes. Owing to an apprehension that this amendment would endanger the success of the revenue bill, it was defeated in the House, the friends of the new Capitol deciding to wait until the next meeting of the General Assembly, when there would be funds coming from the United States Government sufficient to erect the necessary buildings without additional taxation. The funds did subsequently come from the Government.

A large majority of the citizens of the State were anxious to terminate the fight and to have the Capitol located at Frankfort, and in accordance with popular sentiment the Representatives from the various counties united at the last session in the passage of the necessary bill appropriating money for the purpose of erecting the buildings.

I do not desire to overrate my services in this matter, through many years, and would not refer to it except for the extravagant and untrue claims made by my opponent. But every citizen of the State knows how all of my energies and whatever capacity I possess has been devoted for years to the accomplishment of this result, for the benefit of the people of this county and of this beautiful city, which is my home and which I love with a passionate devotion.

I was Mayor of the city of Frankfort for fifteen years at a paltry salary. Went, most unwillingly, as a member, to the session of the Legislature succeeding the Constitutional Convention, and at a serious and personal loss to myself—believing that I could be of substantial service to this city and county in securing the Capitol. I did expend out of my own pocket, during that session, and the sessions of 1902-4, $23,000 in extending courtesies and showing hospitality to the members of the General Assembly—and can say, without egotism, and as a matter of pride, that I did secure the friendship and confidence and personal regard of my brother members.

In the next session there will be nineteen hold-over Senators, each of whom is a personal friend of mine. Nineteen to be elected, ten of whom will be Senators with whom I have served, and who are my personal friends. Twenty-nine out of the thirty-eight Senators honor me with a personal friendship—which is a valuable asset to my people—and upon which I can confidently rely for assistance and aid in any proper measure proposed for the benefit of this city and county. If my opponent should be elected, instead of having the friendship and alliance of members of either House, he will in the Legislature meet with the certain active hostility of the twenty-six men composing the four committees above referred to, which he assumes to have owned, besides the two Louisville Senators, McNutt and Phelps, all of whom he avows that he manipulated as automatons to accomplish his own purposes, and whom, he says, he held up as to any measures they desired until he could secure their vote in favor of the appropriation for the Capitol, all of whom, I sincerely believe, he has slandered and traduced by this statement. To re-elect this man would be an approval by the voters of this county and city of the slanders originated by him, and an insult to the men involved.

In conclusion, let me say that I seek this office not for its emoluments, for they are small; and not so much for the honor of being your Representative, though I deem that honor a great and proud one, but because I believe that I can be of great service to the county and city at the next session in securing the final consummation of their heart's desire with reference to the erection of the Capitol in Frankfort, and because by my long past services as a member of the Lower House and the Senate, and by reason of my intimate association and friendship with those who will constitute the next General Assembly, I believe I am unusually well equipped to represent their best interests.

Your obedient servant,
E. H. TAYLOR, JR

Cincinnati Enquirer

NOVEMBER 29, 1904

COMBINE

Stirs Up the Jobbers

With Its Proposed Whisky Auction on Change.

Independents Interpret It As Another War Move,

By Which the Combine Aims To Circumvent Recalcitrant Jobbers and Supply Retailers Direct.

The "whisky corner" on Change was yesterday thrown into a commotion on account of circulars, under date of the 26th inst., which the Whisky Combine has sent to the trade in this vicinity over the name of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

The independents state that this latest move of the "combine," as they put it, is another step in the warfare now existing between the combine and the independents.

It is doubtful if the recent attempt of Oliver L. Perin, manager of the Millcreek Distilling Company and representative of the Whisky Combine in this section, to place on the Chamber of Commerce records the base price of whisky at $1 23 stirred the whisky interest in this section as the circular that the combine has sent out from the headquarters at 27 William street, New York City.

The Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company is a branch of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company. The officers of the former company are Edson Bradley, President; H. J. M. Cardeza, Vice President; G. H. Westfall, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. C. Rann, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. H. J. M. Cardeza is the President of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Seeks To Make Stable Prices.

Accompanying the circular was a letter from President Bradley, of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, in which he makes the following statement:

"We feel very sure that you will avail yourself of this opportunity to secure your requirements at our regular auction sales, thus aiding us to bring about the stability of price which an article of this kind should have in order to secure the best results for all concerned."

The object of the circular is to call attention to a public auction sale of bourbon whiskies which will take place weekly on the floor of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, beginning Tuesday, January 10. The total amount of the sales will be about 40,000 barrels. No sales will be made in less than 100-barrel lots, and from the wording of the circular any person, retailer or otherwise, can make purchases of the new whiskies at this sale.

Whisky Made in Kentucky.

Among other things the circular says:

"We will, therefore, on or about the 10th day of December, begin operations at the Wathen Distillery in Louisville, Ky., following shortly thereafter with the Boone County Distillery, and produce at the rate of about 6,000 barrels monthly in nearly equal proportions at the two houses. The whisky produced at the Wathen Distillery will be run in the name of the Sweetwood Distilling Company, and the whisky produced at the Boone County Distillery will be run in the name of the Boone County Distilling Company.

"We wish it clearly understood that these sales will be made without regard to the price which the whisky may bring, and that there will be no protection whatever given by this company or any one representing it. This will enable any dealer in the country to obtain his requirements at the prices which this class of whisky should bring on the strict basis of supply and demand."

As published several days ago in THE ENQUIRER, it is necessary to secure the consent of five Chamber of Commerce Directors in order to have the public sale take place. This number has been secured and notice of the sale will shortly be posted on Change.

Jobbers Don't Like It.

There were informal conferences on Change yesterday among the independent whisky men. Some desire to have the sale stopped, but the opinion prevailed that it was not possible to do so, as everything appeared to be in compliance to the rules of

The independent [illegible] jobbers, are loud in their denunciation of this latest move of the combine. Heretofore the jobbers have taken very little concern in the present whisky war, but with this auction sale the jobbers fear that the combine will injure their business with the retail trade.

The independents also state that through this auction sale the combine desires to place a price on the Cincinnati market according to its liking and at the same time supply the retail trade.

Lottery

Mayor 1871.

Time of the killing of Bishop and Gilmore at Market House precint at election. Effort to stop the mob hanging of George Washington and two other negroes implicated in hanging. Tried to get services of the militia,failing guarded jail with police and others. were overpowered,negroes were hanged.

City was in straits for funds to pay off employees, Police and others,also to pay interest on bonded debt. Could not make arrangements with Banks,and for three years maintained the credit of city by personally paying off all obligations.

1879.

Took an active interest with Hord and others in enlisting the services of Beck,Blackburn,Carlisle, Durham,Willis and Turner in securing appropriation for the improvement of the Kentucky river.
Also interested in Turnpike improvement in the county, and assisted in the building and improvement of the several pikes.

1882.

Active in securing an appropriation and speedy selection of site for Post Office building
Factor in securing Gas Works and Electric Light plant.

1885.

Active in securing the organazation of a company to build new Water plant,and the sale of the old Water works.

1890.

Was the influence in securing for Frankfort of the Colored Normal School.

Power of the Saloon

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.

SOME of the most eminent men of the nation have been patiently and thoughtfully investigating the reasons why the saloon maintains its hold upon the community. Many cities have been selected by them for special study. Among them were San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Haven, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis.

Experts have carried on the investigations. They have not been theorists, eager to advance academic ideas, but practical men, who were looking for actual facts and conditions and seeking to find remedies for the evils which prevailed. In brief, the results at which they arrived showed conclusively several important things:

1. The craving for liquor or something to drink is what primarily makes the saloon.

2. The saloon, however goes far beyond satisfying merely the animal thirst. It meets the imperative, overmastering demand for social expression. There is nothing now in existence, in general terms, which so arouses the social instinct and gratifies it in the nature of the poorest man as the saloon. The welcome is always a personal one and the environment is congenial.

3. The saloon is emphatically "the poor man's club." It is cosmopolitan; it is instinct with the spirit of democracy. The very prompting which brings business men together in "their Somerset club or their Union League club leads the laboring man into the clubs furnished by the saloon."

4. The saloon is the chief labor bureau in nearly every large city. The laboring man goes straight to some saloon when he is out of employment, knowing that he is likely to find not only temporary relief but assistance in finding work.

5. The saloon is a great political center. We know this to our cost in Chicago, as people know it in New York and elsewhere. Some saloons in both cities have the signs outside, "Political Headquarters."

6. The saloon is the center of athletic and sporting intelligence. Blackboards, score cards and the like give to the crowded assemblies "mill" or a racing result by "special wire."

7. The saloon affords amusements of various kinds to its patr Musical attractions, both vocal and instrumental, with many allied tures, are furnished, along with vaudeville plays. The billiard an able are to be found in 27 per cent. of Chicago saloons.

8. The saloon offers food of various degrees of quality, bu t a price that the slenderst purse can respond to. A lady at the head o local temperance organization declared that when her boys began their usiness life in San Francisco they found themselves practically com elled to resort to the saloons for their midday lunches. They could no ford to get them elsewhere.

10. The saloon is often the only place in crowded sections of rge cities where public toilet rooms are provided. How many such pu toilet rooms has the city of Chicago set apart for its citizens? H d office buildings are for guests and tenants. A stranger is an i he saloon bids one welcome. A clergyman was taken suddenly s funeral in this cit open

ARGUMENTS

On Straight Whisky Side

Made By Kentuckians To Commission at Washington.

They Also Called on the President, Who Greeted Them Cordially—Decision Expected Soon.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Washington, January 20. — Representatives of 30 or 40 distillers, chiefly from Louisville and other places in Kentucky, submitted arguments to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Capers to-day, in support of the maintenance of the marking and branding regulations, which were made to conform recently to the provisions of the new pure food and drug act. The distillers protested specifically against the modification of the Internal Revenue regulations of May 5, 1908, with reference to Paragraph 4, which provides that alcohol, commercial alcohol or high wines, which have been manipulated by the aid of artificial flavors, colors or extracts or otherwise, so as to resemble some particular kind of potable spirits, will be marked with the name of such spirits, preceded by the word "imitation" as, for example, "imitation whisky."

Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, the President, after a petition had been presented to him on behalf of the rectifiers and other large taxpayers, requested Secretary Wilson and Associate Chemist Dunlop, of the Agricultural Department, and Commissioner Capers to give careful consideration to this provision requiring the marking of certain spirits as "imitation whisky," for the purpose of determining whether or not the regulations could be modified and some other word substituted as a descriptive adjective. It has been asserted by the rectifiers that this term, "imitation whisky" is not only injurious to their business, but is, in fact, unfair, and not justly applied to the product described in Paragraph 4 of the regulations above referred to.

E. H. Taylor, of Louisville, speaking for the straight whisky distillers, said that these distillers were satisfied with the regulations as they exist, believing them to be not only in accord with the provisions of the food and drug act, but consistent with the several opinions rendered by the Attorney-General in construing the act. He also maintained that the regulations as adopted and now in force had received the sanction of judicial approval, especially in opinions covering the very point at issue. He quoted the opinion of Judge Thompson, United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of the Union Distilling Company against Collector Benhardt Bettmann, petition for rehearing wherein the Court held that "diluted spirits artificially colored and flavored in imitation of whisky should be branded 'imitation whisky' and diluted spirits, pure and simple, should be branded 'spirits' or 'diluted spirits.'"

Mr. Taylor, when asked whether the product now known as "imitation whisky" were branded "neutral whisky" or "rectified whisky" it would be offensive to him and his associates, replied that it was not a question of whether or not any change in the regulation would be unsatisfactory to the straight whisky distillers, but whether or not the law and the decisions of the Courts should be followed. Upon this point, however, he insisted that a beverage produced principally through the use of alcohol and neutral spirits did not, under the law, have any right to be called whisky, no matter what word preceded the title "whisky," unless it was preceded by the word "imitation."

He asserted that the food and drug act permitted the use of caramel and the manipulation of neutral spirits, alcohol and high wines with caramel, for the purpose of producing a potable beverage, but that at the same time the law required such a product to be branded "imitation whisky." Any other course, he said, would be in violation of the law. The gentlemen were given time to submit a brief elaborating their views.

Escorted by Representative Langley, of Kentucky, the delegation afterward called on the President. Mr. Taylor, who acted as spokesman, said that the present revenue regulations governing the manufacture of whisky "are excellent examples of the square deal which has made your Administration so popular with the people. They carry out the spirit of the pure food law and are what the people of the country are demanding."

In replying, the President expressed thanks for the compliment, but suggested that he wished that Taylor and his friends had been at the White House when the rectifiers had presented their side of the question. "I fear, however," said the President, "that if you had been here at that time it would have required some one with the powers of John L. Sullivan to keep you apart."



CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $7,000,000.

THOMAS C. NEAL,
VICE PRESIDENT

125 WEST MONROE STREET

CHICAGO,

June 27th, 1923.

Mr. J. S. Taylor, Vice Pres.,
E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Taylor:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 23rd in which you advised us that you have issued a check for the amount of your balance, which closes your account with us.

The check in question was paid yesterday, and we too regret to see the name of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons disappear from our depositors record.

The relationship between this bank and you and your good father is one of very pleasant and satisfactory record. We have always valued the business and relationsship which we have had with you, and if the occasion ever presents itself again so that we can have additional business dealings, it will be very pleasing to us.

With kind regards and very good wishes, we remain

Yours very truly,

TCN-w

TCNeal
Vice President.

CENTRAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT BANK

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

1112 WEST 35TH STREET

CHICAGO



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P. L. KNOEDLER — DAVID E. SHANAHAN
SIGMUND SILBERMAN

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

J. A. SPOOR — M. A. TRAYLOR

June 28, 1923.

Mr. J. Swigert Taylor, Vice-President,
E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Taylor:-

Your letter of June 23 is received and we note with the deepest regret that circumstances are such that you find it necessary to check on the full balance to the credit of your account with us, thereby closing the account. We concur with you in lamenting that after so many years of highly pleasant and satisfactory relations, conditions bring this about. We wish, however, to take this opportunity to express to you our keen appreciation of the innumerable happy recollections we have in connection with our handling of your financial matters and we wish you the most abundant success in the future operations of your affairs. Be assured that should we at any time be in position to assist you in any way, we shall be only to happy to hear from you.

Meantime, when next the Fates bring you up to Chicago,. I am hopeful that you will make it convenient either to call to see me here at the bank or to advise me so that we may have the opportunity down in town for a little visit of reminiscences.

Always with my kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. N. Jarnagin

WNJ*LO

President.