

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

WORK DONE BY THIS BODY AT MONTGOMERY.

The Protective Tariff Principle Endorsed by the People of the South in a Put-up Job—The Southern States Continue to Favor Low Taxes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 15.—The National Farmers' Congress adjourned today, and the delegates left on a special train this evening for New Orleans. The day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of resolutions, election of officers, etc.

The new officers are: President, R. E. Kall, Alabama; vice president, A. W. Smith, Kansas; secretary, B. F. Clayton, Iowa; treasurer, William Lawrence, Ohio. Vice presidents were also elected from each State. The congress decided to hold its next meeting in Iowa, the place to be hereafter designated.

A petition of the National Floral Congress held at Athens, Ala., relative to the selection of a national flower, was presented.

A resolution by Mr. Faber, of Colorado, that the chair appoint a committee of one from each State to suggest means of selecting a national flower committee, to report at the next meeting, was adopted.

A resolution to remove the tax on tobacco, came up on an adverse report of the committee and was concurred in.

The resolution declaring that the government does not need money raised by internal revenue taxation, and that this congress favors the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and that the taxes raised from whiskey and tobacco be relegated to the different States to relieve them of local taxation, was taken up, and the adverse report was concurred in.

A resolution that the Grange, Alliance, and all agricultural organizations should combine to secure the legislation deemed necessary for the benefit of the organizations, was adopted.

A resolution, that copies of all the resolutions requesting congress to take action, be forwarded to both houses of congress, was adopted.

Resolution asking congress to establish deep water harbors on the Gulf coast for the purpose of facilitating the growth of trade between this country and the countries of South and Central America, was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Faber, of Colorado, asking congress to select Chicago as the best point for the location of the World's Fair in 1892.

Kelley, of Kansas, offered an amendment, striking out Chicago and inserting St. Louis, Lost.

The question coming up on locating the fair in Chicago, a vote taken by States stood, 26 ayes, 63 nays.

The resolution that the investigation being made to reclaim the arid portions of the northwest, meets with the hearty approval of this congress, was adopted.

The resolution requesting the department of agriculture to ascertain the causes of the swine plague and to recommend remedies, was adopted.

The resolution favoring government aid to steamship lines to build up the trade between this country and Central and South America came up and an adverse report was adopted.

The resolution requesting the army and navy departments to advertise for supplies in farm papers was taken up, and an adverse report concurred in.

The resolution favoring the unlimited coinage of silver met with an adverse report and was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution requesting Congress to investigate the great number of accidents to train men on railroads caused by using the old style of brakes, and from coupling and uncoupling cars, and to take legislative action necessary to provide the best and latest appliances for the safety of couplers and brakemen, was adopted.

The resolution favoring the organization of a National Board of Agriculture and the appointment of two delegates from each State to co-operate with such National Board of Agriculture, was adopted.

The resolution favoring the bringing of producers and consumers into closer relations was adopted. The resolution favoring the paying of a bounty to sugar producers on an adverse report.

A substitute that this Congress endorse the action of the department of agriculture in aiding the development of the sugar industry by scientific investigations was adopted. The resolution asking the legislatures of the different States to pass laws to try the export of cigarettes to the National Farmers Conference was adopted.

The following was introduced by Dresser, of Illinois, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, by the Farmers' Congress, that it favors a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and the building of a ship canal across the State of Illinois connecting the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, and it is recommended that the United States Congress make liberal appropriation therefor.

On motion of Clayton, Hon. Jerry Kask, secretary of agriculture and Hon. J. D. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture, were unanimously elected honorary members.

The resolution endorsing farmer's institutes, and recommending their introduction in all States, and that the national government through the department of agriculture aid in this matter, was adopted.

The president appointed the following committee to prepare rules for the government of the Congress: Messrs. McKenzie, of Kentucky; Work, of Indiana; Lawrence, of Ohio; Corpeel, of Georgia; and Clayton, of Iowa. Adjourned sine die.

The following is the full text of the resolutions relating to the tariff adopted by the Congress. They were prepared by Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, who urged their passage as reported favorably from the committee.

Resolved, That while the Congress maintains the policy of a protective tariff, we demand that all farm products shall be as fully protected as the most favored of the manufacturing industries.

Resolved, That while as now a protective tariff is maintained which substantially prevents the importation of foreign carpets and many other articles of manufactured goods, we demand that the duties on cotton, sheep and wool of all kinds shall be so increased as to equally prohibit the importation of cotton, sheep and wool of every kind, which can under protection be sufficiently produced at fairly remunerative prices in the United States to supply all American wants, including the better class of carpets, as luxuries are entitled to less favor than farm and ranch products.

Resolved, That the tariff on wool imported to make carpets should at least be as high as that imported to make coats.

Resolved, That if protection to this extent be denied, we will call upon the farmers of the United States to assert their power at the ballot box and otherwise to right the wrong and injustice of discrimination against them. If they fail in this, the wool and cotton producing industries will be so seriously crippled that they will be in a large measure destroyed, and the farmers will no longer have any interest in protection for the manufacturers of woollen goods, but will insist that they shall have no larger measure of protection than is accorded to the wool industry, including any kind of wool.

OUR MAN ABOUT TOWN.

What He Sees and What He Thinks About It.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Don't put too high a price on your real estate if you expect this city to grow as we want it to grow.

There are no "flies" on North Carolina. Her citizens are, according to reports, just showing gold off their hind doors round Salisbury. It's a crop that has the farmer's choice.

Great Scott! Another cotton bagging wedding! This time it is at the Alabama exposition. If this thing continues silks and satins will take the place of cotton cloth and endow, and the latter the place of silks and satins.

Geese—these are fine birds. North Carolina geese will rank with any in the United States in quality, quantity and flavor of meat. Poor men can afford roast goose here. Price for a big, fluffy, fifty cents. Our geese have the strongest vocal chords of any bird this side of the Rockies. Our neighbor keeps a lot of the darned things in his yard. They yell all day and all night. They have voices something like the devil's assistants over the boiling children in "Flamingo." Live geese should be forbidden the town, if human nerves are to be protected.

Charles Thibault, the French Comick, seems to think that his people are destined to rule the roost in this country; that they will begin with New England and so move on until possibly Asheville is engaged. This Comick is like the rest of his breed—vain-glorious and so narrow minded that they have repeatedly resisted to the death the efforts of health officers to vaccinate their people when thousands were falling before the scourge of smallpox. One of our razor-back hogs on the range compares favorably in the matter of personal cleanliness with a Comick.

At times I have oceans of pity for certain negroes about this town. They act as if the bone of their skulls was sold from the tops of their heads to the ends of their elms. The brain seems to be contained in the marrow of their backbones. They haven't the perception of an antiquated cat who has lost her tail, right ear, teeth, and cannot howl nights. Morning after morning one of these leaden-headed colored gentlemen comes to the door of my room in the hotel with a glass of milk, before I get up. "Set it down!" I have yelled at him for fifty mornings, yet next day his early knock disturbs my morning slumber, and my wrathful cry "Set it down!" rings out on the stillness like the snarl of a varmint possibly. I am getting weary of this black biped's denseness. In my anger my son years for a shot at him with the boot-jack or water pitcher. Hypodermic injections of "Bain's logic" into this man's mind are urgently needed.

THE GREAT GOLD FIND.

The Reports from Montgomery County Said to be True.

RALPHEN, N. C., November 15.—The Carolina Watchman, published at Salisbury, has sent a mining expert to Montgomery county to investigate the rumors of an important gold find there, and he reports that all the statements about the fabulous wealth having been discovered there are true. The find is said to be the richest ever discovered in the State. Three parallel veins were found about half an inch in thickness and only a few feet apart. The ore runs out a large per cent of pure gold. The Watchman's representative ascertained that a mass of solid gold had already been taken out of the deposit.

The place is owned by three Sanders brothers. Two of them have been living in Texas, but have started for Salisbury in response to telegrams. Great excitement is reported in the neighborhood, and people are leaving their work to search for gold. It is stated that one man in two hours work got out 2,000 pennyweights of pure gold, and was then compelled by the owners to leave off work.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Armies in Control—Want a Republic.

LONDON, November 15.—A private cipher cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro states that a revolution has broken out there. The dispatch gives no particulars.

Other dispatches from Rio Janeiro concerning the revolutionary outbreak assert that the movement in favor of republican form of government has recently been strongly fomented, and is the sole cause of the rising.

Up to the present hour, however, there is little information of a tangible character. The announcement is made in cipher cables already at hand, that Brazilian ministers have tendered their resignations, and that the situation is controlled by the army.

New York, November 15.—Charles A. Flint and Co. received the following cablegram this afternoon dated at Rio Janeiro: "A revolution has broken out here, Brazilian armies in control. The ministry has resigned. The revolution is for the purpose of forming a republic."

The Marine Band Will Be There.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Marine band has been ordered to Fayetteville, N. C., to furnish music on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instants, the occasion of the ratification of the constitution of the United States by North Carolina.

The Battery Park hotel is undergoing a thorough cleaning and repairing. A waisting-off of yellow pine is being put in the office. It will be stained to match the ceiling and will add greatly to the cheerfulness and brightness of the room.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, pastor—Divine worship tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO'S REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Trade Unprecedented in Volume—Capacity of Iron Furnaces in Blast on November First Much Greater Than Ever Before.

New York, November 15.—According to EDWARD WYMAN, of R. G. Dun & Co., business continues healthy, confident and unprecedented in volume. Long ago it was held that the year's results would turn out to be the best, and it is now certain that the largest has been on the whole about the largest ever known.

The question whether the wheat yield is 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 bushels below the maximum is not important. The cotton crop will much exceed any previous one, if the latest official figures are correct. The corn crop will exceed any preceding by from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. The oat crop is also the largest ever known, and the shortage in potatoes and fruits is immensely overshadowed by the gain in meats.

Exports of provisions and cattle in October were \$12,704,830 in value, against \$7,535,277 last year, a gain of 68 1/2 per cent, and while the broadwings movement was \$14,500,000 short of last year's, the increase in cotton has been enormous. Bank clearings show a gain exaggerated because of the Presidential election last year and its interruption of business, but the increase at New York was 30 per cent, for last week; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago 17 per cent, and at all other cities 18 per cent.

The capacity of iron furnaces in blast November 1 was much greater than ever recorded—no less than 145,745 tons weekly, against 13,070 October 1, a gain of nearly 10 per cent for the month, and against 144,064 November 1, 1888, a gain of 17.5 per cent. for the year. It appears, too, that several other furnaces of large capacity are about to begin work. The weekly production is now 1,000,000 tons, and the price of iron is firm at the recent advance, an actual but small sale of rails at \$35 being reported, bar iron being strong at \$1.95, rails in fair demand at \$2.10, and the plate, structural and sheet mills full of orders.

The cotton market is firm, and the war-stuffs system may not operate for a time to exceed an excess of output over the real consumption, and thus prepare for a disastrous reaction later.

The coal business is still dull, with undivided sellers cutting prices to meet buyers. Competition in price and price in bulk, though the production is large. Lead is dull and weaker at 12 1/2 c.

The cotton branch of the dry goods trade is active, with some talk of higher prices on leading makes. The receipts of Cooper have been 12 1/2 lbs for the week, but the excess of exports for the week has been over 50,000 bales, and the price is unchanged, with speculative sales of 600,000 bales here.

Woolen goods are moving fairly and briskly, and a number of manufacturers have been buying more freely, Boston sales exceeding 300,000 pounds, but this year's sales thus far aggregate only 109,301,180 pounds at Boston, against 140,146,300 to the same date last year. The cotton of lamb in advance tends to restrict trade, and moreover last week's business in men's woolsens was the dullest for a long time. It is also reported that importer's sales of spring goods have been the heaviest since the close of the last year's, but the competition of the manufacturers have anticipated.

The boot and shoe trade continues large, with steady prices, and leather is steady, excepting that large sales of kip are reported at Boston.

The Carolina Watchman has been more active, with some advance in prices. Foreign reports helped a rise of two cents in wheat, but it came out on Thursday that the heavy operators who were buying at Chicago were selling here, and sales at New York were over ten million bushels for that day.

Corn is but a quarter stronger, pork unchanged, with slight advance in lard, petroleum only a shade higher, and oats one cent higher. Coffee has been advanced again 3/4 of a cent, with speculation of 250,000 bags, but the distribution is dull, Philadelphia noting that the high price reflects consume.

There is more than usual uniformity in accounts from all parts of the country. Reports are all favorable, as to the volume of business, and in the main as to collections. Large exports lessen the demands on this market, the increase in merchandise values sent out from this port having been 24.5 per cent for the two weeks of November, though the imports are also large. The treasury has again avoided the accumulations of money, having paid out during the week \$250,000 more than it has taken in.

If the national hopefulness does not engender excessive production in some branches, and a subsequent revival of business is excited.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States, 235; Canada, 30; total, 265, against 267 last week.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Porter has rented a large house on Pennington avenue for the winter season.

Mr. W. B. Stone, of Lynchburg, Va., is at the Grand Central. He is a member of the Dental Chewing Gum Company of that city.

Mr. G. E. White, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. L. B. Winstock, of New York, who represent well known firms in those cities, are stopping at the Swannanoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Gale, who have been traveling about Europe for some years, have extended their travels to Asheville and are now stopping at Mrs. Alice Reynolds.

Mr. A. B. Casselman, a prominent pension agent of St. Louis, is at the Battery Park. Also among the prominent arrivals there may be mentioned Mr. P. M. Gilbert and Mr. R. W. Gilbert, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bard, of Sedalia, Mo., are visiting the family of A. H. Isbell on Prospect Park. Mrs. Bard is the sister of Mr. Isbell, and is delighted to again visit her native State, and was much surprised at the wonderful growth of Asheville.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A Good Attendance and Much Enthusiasm Last Night.

It is always a difficult matter to get together a large assembly of our citizens. So many projects of public interest are continually under consideration that most men feel that their duty calls them at their firesides. Although the court house was not crowded last night there was quite a respectable number in attendance, and so much enthusiasm expressed as to make amends for the discouragement which might have attended the sight of some empty benches.

Mr. Geo. S. Powell was called to the chair and Mr. W. W. Vandiver requested to act as secretary, and the business began with a good talk from Dr. D. T. Millard and Major T. C. Westall, after which Capt. Nat Atkinson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the citizens of Asheville, in meeting assembled, heartily endorse and approve the efforts being made by the townships of Leicester and Study Marsh for better facilities of travel and trade between this city and those townships, and hereby pledge themselves to do all in their power to further this end, and in order that hearty co-operation may be had between Asheville and those sections, the chairman of this meeting is hereby requested to appoint twenty-five delegates to attend the meeting at Leicester on the 23rd instant, for the purpose of consultation as to what is best to be done in the premises.

Capt. Atkinson then made one of those stirring speeches for which he is famous, and, after urging the necessity of better country roads, presented forcibly the greater advantages of a railroad, and gave most encouraging items of information as to the prospect of an early commencement of work on the Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore railroad, and argued the great additions which would certainly follow to the material prosperity of every man in Buncombe county.

The resolution being adopted the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee of which the vacancies will be filled to-day and published in the Citizen to-morrow: Capt. Nat Atkinson, Maj. W. H. McLane, W. T. Pennington, Dr. J. A. Watson, Jr., J. C. B. Justice, T. W. Patton, J. C. Martin, J. V. Jordan, J. W. Corrhall, Maj. T. C. Westall, H. C. Hunt, R. M. Farnum, J. L. Slagle, W. T. Reynolds, B. A. Newland, T. R. Gaines, Dr. D. T. Millard, Col. A. J. Blair, J. R. Rich.

Maj. Malone then submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we the people of Asheville in mass meeting assembled do most heartily endorse the efforts of the officers and friends of the Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore railroad tending to furnish Buncombe county with more railroad facilities.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CONCERT.

For the Benefit of the Flower Mission, at the Opera House.

When you get a box of Huxley's candies you can shut your eyes and take any one without a secret misgiving. They are all good, and so it was with the entertainment given by the Flower Mission at the opera house last night. It was a perfect success and the audience showed their hearty appreciation by frequent encores and went away with their pleasure unmarred by a single, even momentary touch of ennui. It was useless to try to satiate them. It could not be done. Like little Jack Horner they drew out many a plum, only they couldn't get enough plums. They left hungry for more.

The program was varied and entertaining in the extreme. There was something to please everybody. Songs, instrumental music, and recitations. Why even the critic forgot to criticize, the girls to flirt, and the "boys" to "see a man."

In that perfect harmony of soul all discord vanished, and Tom smiled at Jim whom only last night he had cut dead on the street.

The recitations were given by Miss Bowman and met with the success they deserved. They were of all styles, from the touching pathos and dramatic action of Hiawatha, to the rollicking humor of "the church reveries of a school girl," and the refined wit and sarcasm of "a model sermon." Such transitions from the dramatic to the comic not only gave a spice and zest to the entertainment, but showed a perfect familiarity with all elocutionary details and a surprising range of action. When Miss Davidson sang her solo, "I love thee, Mattie," the wicked man on the back seat forgot to whisper to his neighbor "I with an emphasis (too large to print) love thee, Tom and Jerry. Mrs. Collins sang "Spring Flowers" very effectively and the accompaniment on the violin by her husband, and on the piano by Mrs. Eden, was well rendered. Of course the gentlemen all did well. That goes without saying.

Mr. Collins' violin solo was well received and the audience compelled him to repeat it. Also the piano duet by Messrs. Bissell and McElce showed great skill in evoking music from that instrument. When the quartette, composed entirely of members of the Collins family, sang "Come, Dorothy, Come," it wasn't Dorothy, but the audience come-down with a great burst of applause. That a gle club in Asheville is not only possible, but should be organized at once, was shown by the work done by the male quartette composed of the Messrs. Collins, Mr. Bissell, and Mr. McElce.

It was a perfect night, a perfect concert, and a good audience, and the only sad thing about it was that no individual in the audience can't resist himself into the belief that he has made a martyr of himself for charity's sake, for all received more than they gave.

ALDERMEN'S MEETING.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph—Two New Railroads Proposed.

There was an unusually large attendance of citizens at the regular meeting of the board of aldermen last evening, brought together to hear what might be done about the proposed Fire Alarm Telegraph. After the reading and approving of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. Sawyer, as chief of the fire department, asked attention to the subject in which all were interested, and after a brief, concise statement from Mr. Clark, the agent of the Gamewell Fire Telegraph company, a committee consisting of the Mayor, with aldermen Bullinn and Fitzpatrick, was appointed with full power to act in the matter, and the concerns of interested spectators being satisfied with this result, promptly adjourned to attend the railroad meeting which was being held in the court house. Those who remained faithful in their attendance, however, soon discovered that their constancy was to be rewarded by hearing the discussion of a railroad project of very great and general interest. This matter was brought to the front by Capt. Wm. M. Cooke, jr., and Capt. H. M. Ransauer who presented the following petition:

ASHEVILLE, November 14, 1889. To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Asheville, N. C.: We, the undersigned, directors of the French Broad Valley Railroad Company, do humbly beg that your honorable body do subscribe the amount of \$50,000 to the capital stock of the said French Broad Valley Railroad Company, and amount to be paid over to the authorities of the said railroad company, in return for like amount of stock in said railroad company, in bonds of whatever denomination your honorable body may direct, when the said railroad company shall cause to have constructed a line of railroad from the city of Asheville up to the French Broad valley to a point in Transylvania county; the said railroad to be of the standard gauge, equipped, and grades running daily over the same, and the work examined and approved by your honorable body. Upon the ratification of the said subscription, by the popular vote of your city, we will enter into contract to cause the said railroad to be completed and equipped within twelve months from date of said subscription, and to bind ourselves under a bond of \$50,000, to be forfeited to the said city of Asheville in case we should fail to carry out our contract. Very respectfully,

CHAS. G. DWYER, per R., E. B. WILLIAMS, per R., C. D. BUCKLES, per R., D. B. FRENCH, per R., A. M. RAMSEUR, W. M. COOKE, J. E. RANSAUER.

Directors of the French Broad Valley Railroad Company, duly incorporated under the laws of North Carolina.

This was followed by another exactly similar, except that the proposed rail way is from Asheville to some point on the Tennessee line in the direction of Bristol, which was signed by the same parties.

From conversation with Capt. Cooke and Mr. Ransauer, we learned that they held a charter for both of these proposed lines, and that their object now was to get permission to submit them to a popular election in this city, on the propriety of subscribing \$50,000 to each of the same. If this appropriation should be made, these gentlemen are confident that both of these important undertakings will be accomplished speedily; the former within one year, and the latter within two years from this date.

Mr. Ransauer requests any person, who may desire legitimate information in regard to either the French Broad valley or the Tennessee line, to submit the same through the columns of THE CITIZEN, and he will answer them gladly and promptly.

After hearing the petitions read, their further consideration was postponed to a special meeting of the Board to be held on Wednesday next at 7 p. m.

A suggestion was made of the propriety of purchasing another steam engine and drills for working the city stone quarry which was referred to the street committee. And the license tax on insurance agents was reduced from \$25 to \$10.

After discussing several other matters of minor importance, sundry bills were unaltered corrected and approved, and the board adjourned.

A Sad Accident.

A horrible accident occurred at Deben's factory at 5.15 p. m. yesterday. One of the men who was working there had his hand terribly mangled and two of his fingers cut off. He was putting the stuff through the shaver and in his hurry got his hand caught under the knives. A doctor was immediately sent for and the hand was bandaged. Everything has been done for him that could alleviate the pain; but it is sad that such a heavy penalty must be paid for a moment's negligence and carelessness.

Radium's Microbe Killer.

Mr. W. P. Dearing, representing the Radium's Microbe Killer Company, of Nashville, Tenn., is in the city, and has secured for his agent at this place Mr. J. S. Grant, at whose pharmacy this medicine and the pamphlet issued by the company on "the origin and discovery of the Microbe Killer" can be found. Look out for their great ad. in to-morrow morning's CITIZEN.

Court News.

Criminal court begins next Monday. The Madison county court begins next Monday, Judge Clark presiding. The Buncombe superior court will be convened on the first Monday in December.

The United States court was adjourned sine die at 11 o'clock yesterday, after disposing of a few motions. Judge Dick left for Greensboro last night.

"MOUNTAIN DEW."

THE DIFFERENT WAYS OF DISTILLING DESCRIBED.

Col. A. H. Baird Talks of What He Has Seen in the Manufacture of the "Arduent" in Western North Carolina.

Illicit distilling is always carried on in the most secluded and inaccessible spots. The most picturesque regions, where nature presents itself in all its ruggedness and grandeur, where precipitous hills afford a hazardous approach, and where even the sure footed climber would have difficulty in climbing, there will be found the haunts of the "moon-shiner." There in his rocky fortress he finds the juice of the low, and high amid the jutting crags and cliffs he posts his lookout to give notice of the approach of Uncle Sam's officials, or to shout them down as they stealthily creep onward and upward in order to surprise him at his work. Thus an internal revenue officer takes his life in his own hands. His career is full of perilous escapes and adventures, and he who passes safely through these dangers can tell many an interesting tale. Col. Baird, our esteemed city marshal, is one of these latter, who has faced danger in all its many guises, and show a stern, unyielding front, and an undimmed spirit of courage and bravery in carrying out the execution of the law, in arresting the illicit distillers of "mountain dew," and in breaking up their stills. The bare-footed girl of hill mountain is the name given by the Charleston News and Courier to one of his adventures which has been chronicled far and wide. It is from him that we have obtained the following account of the manufacture of whiskey in those rude mountainous districts:

"I was in the internal revenue service for four years during Cleveland's administration, and in that time I became pretty well acquainted with the methods used by the 'moonshiners' in distilling whiskey. If you wish to hear anything about the process used, I shall be very glad to tell it to you.

"First the meal is taken and put into a tub, and on this is poured the hot scalding slops. What I mean by slops is the residuum left in the still after distillation of the whiskey. Enough of the slops is poured in to give the entire mass the consistency of a thick mush, and this is then technically called the 'mash.' Having stirred the 'mash' well, it is left to stand for twenty-four hours. After this period has elapsed will have fermented a cake. This is broken up and a certain amount of malt is added to it. I can't remember the exact quantity. A 'moon-shiner' makes his malt by taking the corn and laying it upon planks. He then keeps this continually moistened until the corn sprouts. When the sprouts are of sufficient length they are taken and dried, and then ground up. The product is what is generally called malt. The malt having been added, whatever amount it may be, water is then poured into it until the liquid rises to within three inches of the top. If this space is not left in the tub the resulting fermentation would cause the liquid to run over. The liquid is then thoroughly stirred up and left standing for seventy-two hours and allowed to ferment until it has the acidity or sharpness of our better malt. In this state it is called 'beer.' We are now ready for distillation.

"The beer is poured into a large copper still and allowed to boil for a few minutes and then a copper or wooden cap is fastened on. As the heat increases the vapor or steam arises and passes out through the arm of the still, which is a wooden tube generally made of sassafras as this is supposed to give a better flavor to the liquor. The vapor passes through the arm into the worm, which is a coiled pipe. The worm has its coil placed in a barrel filled with cold water. At the side and bottom of the barrel is a spigot where the coil of pipe emerges from the barrel. Now as the steam passes through the worm it is condensed by the coldness produced by the water surrounding the pipes and comes out of the spigot as a liquid. The liquor thus obtained is called 'singlings' and is caught in what is known as the 'singling tank.' The 'singlings' is very strong, and in order to further remove the impurities, it must undergo the process of 'doubbling.' This is, it must be distilled again in the same manner as that by means of which we obtained the 'singlings.' When this is done, we have the pure 'mountain dew.'

"This is the general method of making whiskey, but I saw one distillery which was the most ingenious thing of its kind that I have ever laid eyes on. I never saw one like it in all my tramps around the mountains and I have never heard of one. All you had to do was to light a fire under the still and draw off the whiskey at the other end. And it was very good whiskey too. The beer is placed in the still as before and the vapor passes through the arm into a tube which enters into an air tight barrel. This tube runs down to the bottom of the barrel. As the vapour passes through the tube into the barrel it forms a liquid in the bottom, and this is the 'singlings' of the ordinary distillation. But the vapour that is continually entering makes this liquor boil from the bottom and, this in turn, gives off a vapour which rises and fills the intermediate space between the surface of the liquid and the top of the barrel. At the side and top of the barrel is inserted the worm, and the vapour passing through this is again condensed in the usual way and flows out at the other end in a stream of good, rich whiskey. You see this saves the trouble of two distinct distillations, and a man can run off just as much or just as little whiskey as he pleases and at any time that he pleases."

CHICAGO REVIEW.

Business in the Grain Center During Yesterday's Session.

Chicago, November 15.—In wheat there was a moderate relative way, and no important changes were developed in prices. The market opened steady, then prices receded 1/4c, afterwards advancing with some fluctuations 3/4c, and for December and 3/4c for May, closing 1/2c higher for December and 3/4c higher for May than yesterday.

In corn a moderate trade was reported, and the feeling manifested was easier, though prices did not vary materially from those established toward the close of yesterday's session. The speculative market opened at about the closing prices of yesterday, fluctuated within 1/4c, and closed about the same as yesterday.