DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

The product is disposed of in several

ways. A considerable portion is sold and given away at the still itself and at

proving to the still, and a certain quantity, de-pending upon the capacity of the ap-paratus, is stirred in boiling water until paratus, is stirred in boiling water until It is thoroughly cooked. This is called "mash," and is about the consistency of ordinary dough. It is allowed to stand in the fermenters in which it was mixed for twelve to thirty-six hours. After fermentation has taken place water is added and the mass broken up with a mash stick. When it is free from lumps and about as thick as buttermilk it is called "beer." At this stage the liquid is not an unpleas-ant drink, in fact, large quantifies of it ant drink, in fact, large quantities of it are consumed by the moonshiner and his family and friends. Rye, or more commonly corn malt (from a handful or two to eight pounds to the bushel of meal or tub of beer). It's commeal when it goes in and it's | nearly two to one. In one district alone

is then added to the beer, and it is again allowed to ferment, this time from seventy-two to ninety-six hours. At the end of this second fermentation the copper is filled with a semi-liquid (still called beer) and boiled off.

The steam condenses in and passes off through the worm, and the first drip-pings are called "singlings." When the strength of the beer becomes exhausted the refuse, or "pot tail." is removed and fresh beer put in its place. As soon as enough singlings are accumulated the still is filled up with this liquid and it is redistilled. The product of this latter and final step in the process is corn whisky or proof spirits. With the crude apparatus and meth-ods of the monophium a hundrid

with the crude apparatus and meth-ods of the moonshiner a bushel of meal will yield about two gallons of whisky, whereas the same measure of grain should yield three or more gallons under improved methods.

Contrary to common belief moonshine whisky is generally a very poor quality. These mountaineer distillers have little or no knowledge of rectification, and fused off is therefore present in its orig-inal proportions; besides, the liquor is sold before it has time to age. Strange as it may seem, moreover, adulterations are quite often used, such as tobacco or burkeys back for adding to the interst buckeye bark, for adding to the intoxicating quality of weak liquor, and the addition of soap or lye to make it hold a good "bead." According to the moonshiner, good, unadulterated liquor when shaken in a bottle will contain numerous bubbles on the surface. If four or more of these bubbles remain against the edge of the bottle for some minutes,

opper still, dubbed the "copper," about lighteen or twenty inches in diameter it is said to "hold a good bead." Notand of equal height; a coll of copper pipe several feet in length, called the "worm;" several tubs or casks for holdwithstanding the poor quality of the av-erage moonshine whisky, however, the unadulterated article is not infrequently the mash and for catching the equal to and even above government drippings from the worm; a mash stick or stirring fork, and a small, narrow The usual price obtained is \$1 a gallon bottle in which to test the liquor-the or double that sum when retailed in small quantities. With corn averaging 75 cents a bushel, and labor cheaper articles comprise the entire outfit. The

still is set over a stone furnace, while the worm, with one end connected to than in any other section of the United States, "making moonshine" would on the copper, rests in a barrel of running States, making moonshile would on first thought seem to be quite profitable. But when one allows for the large quan-tity of "hush liquor" given away, for bad debts, for occasional seizures of apwater from the stream near by. paratus, for fines, etc., it will be realized that the business must pay very small dividends. Indeed, the mo his family are in no better, if as good, singlings. circumstances than their neighbors,

the dwelling of the operator. Another method is as follows: A hollow tree or cave adjacent to the nearest village is designated by common consent of the moonshiner and some of his friends, one or more of whom acts as agent between the seller and buyer. When a resident the seller and buyer. When a resident of the village wishes some whisky he hands the necessary money, together with a jug or bottle, to the agent, who deposits both in the secret place and goes his way. After a lepse of several hours, usually twelve or more, the agent returns and finds the money goue and the receptacle full of the desired liquor which he delivers to the custom latter seldom knows who actually made and sold him the stuff. WAS SIMPSON SQUEERS?

The London Times has unearthed

from its own columns, if not the prototype of the immortal Mr. Squeers, at least the origin of his advertisement. On January 3, 1801, the following an-

nouncement appeared in its advertising pages:

"Education-At Mr. Simpson's Academy, Wodencroft Ledge, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, Young Gentlemen are Boarded, and accurately Instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Mer-chant's Accounts, and the most useful branches of the Mathematics, at 16 guineas per annum if under nine years of age, and above that age 17 guineas French taught by a Native of France at one guines a year extra. Mr. Simp son trusts that his Friends will comply with a moderate advance during the present high price of provisions, Further particulars may be had of Mr. Walstell, No. 99, High Holborn; Mr. Robinson, No. 8, Basing-lane; Mr. Bott, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square; Mr. Kendal, Mary-le-bond New-road, opposite Great Portland-street; and of Mr. Charles Johnson, Coal Exchange. Mr. Simpson is now in Town, and may be treated with from eleven till two o'clock every day, at the Saracen's Head, Snowhill." The advertisement that attracted the

attention of Nicholas Nickleby, thanks to his uncle, starts off in the same "Education .- At Mr. Wackford way: Squeer's Academy, Dotheboys Hall, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, youths are educated, etc." Dickens raised the terms to twenty guineas, and added: "No extras, no vacations, and diet un-paralleled," all of which was strictly true, as will be remembered.

That here was the source of Dicken's inspiration is made certain by the ad-dition that "Mr. Squeers is in town, and attends dally, from one to four, at the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill." Mr. Squeers admitted to one of his

customers that he was "the gentleman that advertised in the Times newspaper.

IN NOVELS.

"I see than brain fever and swoons ave gone out of style with the passing of the old-time novelist," said a phy-sician the other day, confessing a weakness for fiction, "Our modern novel writers are thereby deprived of good material that was used with great effect by their predecessors.

"Brain fever was a great favorite with yesterday's fiction writers, and has kept many a plot from getting into a tight corner. It was made to result from any severe mental strain. Grief, rage, terror, remorse and joy brought on brain fever in the old-time novel, with due regularity. It cut down the villain, disabled the heroine or excited the reader's sympathy for the poor but virtuous hero or heroine on almost a moment's notice. Characters swoone all through the famous romances of 50 years ago. The typical heroine of a good tale of adventure spent at least 10 per cent of her time in a swooning ndition. Indeed, the heroine was th only character in the story who was permitted to swoon. "The hero, wounded in a duel or used

"The hero, wounded in a duel or used up by some daring deed, frequently 'fainted from exhaustion,' and the vil-

Skin

motion alone."

Noticoto Wheelmen

There's positively no need to endure

lscomfort by reason of and perspiring arn, insect stings, sore and perspiring

teet or accidental bruises. You forget hese troubles in using Bucklen's Arn.ca

alve. Infallible for Pimples, Blotches kin Eruptions and Piles. Sold by Z

, M. I. Drug Department. 25 cents

Turned out on short notice at the Deseret News. A big shipment of new

types and supplies just in. Our facilities for letter heads, bill heads, tags, en-

velopes, pads, etc., etc., are unexcelled

by any establishment in the West.

NEW CATALOGUE OF

CHURCH WORKS

ARTISTIC JOB WORK

PEKIN HEROINE TO MED.

Miss Mary Conger Pierce, niece of Minister Conger, will marry dashing lieutenant. Couple met at relief of Pekin.



When Miss Mary Conger Pierce, who is en route from China, arrives in this country she will be met by Lieut, Harold Hammond of the Ninth United States infantry. The couple fell in love with each other in Pekin and will be married as soon as the heroine arrives here.





HOW "MOONSHINE" IS MADE.

The "Copper," the "Worm" and the Man Behind the

North Carolina.

unef liquor when it comes out. It's a

a man behind a gun. It's keep your eye

on guard twenty-four hours to the day,

and come out at the end of the year as

poot as a duly respectable farmer, your

Age-Herald. It's a risky business all

the way through, but when it comes

right down to the fascination it's the

ideal. It's "moonshine whisky," that's

what it is, and it grows in the country

"where ther ain't no Ten Command-

The moonshiner is an ignorant coun-

man, very uncouth in appearance, as shrewd as a Connecticut Yankee.

also a prince of hospitality, as,

e is. As he is in daily almost fear of detection, he regards

with more or less suspicion;

very stranger who arrives in the

borhood is looked upon as a possi-

reader must not infer from this

plished without too much risk of

During the year 1900, 1,655 illicit dis-

tilleries were seized by revenue officers with the United States. Of this number

Russia's equal on seas.

te officer, and every knock on dor of his dwelling is answered with

and

be said of nearly all of the Georgia

and North Carolina mountaineers. He lives with a sword of Damocles con-

stantly suspended above his head, and stantly suspended conscious of this fact

ven his best friend and members of his own family are sometimes, and with good reason, suspected of treach-

inward feelings of doubt and nervous-

that the moonshiner is a coward, for he

is not. As a rule he resolutely opposes

aty interference with his calling, even to the shedding of blood, if this can be

detection.

ments and a man can raise a thirst."

eighbor, says the Birmingham (Ala.)

"worm" on the mountain top, and

Gun - Risky and Not Profitable - Many Stills to be

Found in the Picturesque Mountains of Georgia and

tured during the above mentioned per-lod. Rabun county, situated on the northern border of this district and of the State, may be called the hub cen-

ter of the moonshine whisky traffic of

the country. Ninety per cent of its pop-ulation either owns, operates, deals in, furnishes material for or consumes the

stills within its bounds. As may well be imagined, no person, however worthy and well qualified he may be, can hold an office or position of trust in this

county unless he sympathizes with the

The extreme northern part of the State of Georgia contains some of the

roughest, wildest and most grandly beautiful scenery in the Union. Throughout this region are numberless

high mountains, roaring torrents, deep

gorges and almost impenetrable laurels

Amid such picturesque surroundings-

in the most inaccessible parts, at some distance from public roads and trails-

the moonshiner sets up his still. The

spot chosen is in most cases in the twilight depths of a laurel screened

gorge, through which rushes a crystal

stream of water. Sometimes the ap-paratus is housed in a cave which has

side of the mountain gorge, but as a rule it is in the open air, being simply

covered with a roof of split boards. The dwelling of the operator is seldom

nearer than a quarter of a mile. The apparatus used is not complex; a

en excavated for that purpose in the

moonshine faction.

of the large number of illicit

Mikado's premier repeats proud boast that Japan is in position to protect her rights against any power, though outclassed on land; Japan is

onshiner and



ELK novelty of



Etna Potrait Co., 271 S. W. Temple St. ASSAYERS J. W. Currie, 12 W. Third South. AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC. Smith and Adams, 55 Commercial St. BANKS Commercial & Savings Bank, 24 E. First South.

ARTISTS

BARBER SUPPLIES P. A. Sorensen, 48 E. Second South.

BICYCLE SUP LIES A. C. Gartman, 114 W. First South.

BICYCLE REPAIRING S. Jensen, 63 E. First South C. B. Cotten Novelty Shop, Old Herald Building.

BUSINESS COLLEGES Salt Lake Business College, Templeton Building.

CARPENTER AND JOBBER Edward Gaby, 62 Market Street. Utah Screen & Job Shop., 41 South W. Temple

CLEANING AND REPAIRING Deseret Cleaning Co., 125 S. W. Temple Street

Kastler & Gygi, 18 W. Third South. Continental Cleaning Co., 115 Main St. CUSTOM SHOE SHOPS

372 Main St., Fine Repairing. DENTISTS

Dr. J. Thomas, 26 Main Street.

DYE WORKS Deseret Dye Works, 125 S. W. Temple Street

Pantorium Co., 11 E. Third South. ENGRAVING

De Bouzek Engraving Co., 25 W. S. Temple,

ELECTRICAL GOODS AND SUPPLIES Inter-Mountain Electrical Co., 45 E. First South. Utah Electrical & Supply Co., 214 S. W. Salt Lake Electric Co., 15 W. First So.

FIRE INSURANCE J. Rogers & Co., 409-10 D. F. Walker Building. FURNITURE X. L. Furniture and Carpet Installment House.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS Louis Hook, 166 S. State Street. F. Platt Co., 147-149 So. State.

JUNK Western Junk and Metal Yard, 123 State.

LADIES' TAILORING. Pantorium Co., 11 E Third South.

