

# MAKING CANDY

## SECRETS OF THE SWEET-MEAT MANUFACTURER REVEALED

Cheap Candy—How the Candy is Worked—Making Taffy, Gum Drops, Bonbons, Lemon Drops and Caramels.

Cheap candies are not only often poisonous, but they are often made with starch and starch sugar or glucose. Cheap candies are made from corn starch, which ordinary glass is sometimes used for. The best gum drops are made from gum arabic and cane sugar. Stick candy made from glucose may be detected by its lack of sweetness, its yellowish color and its extreme fragility. Bonbons and fruit used in the cheaper varieties are of poor quality, being mostly worm-eaten, old or damaged.

The candy is worked by placing it on a marble slab kept warm perhaps by steam (sometimes an iron plate at one end is kept heated), and having movable iron rods for sides and ends—like the chaise with which a horse is pulled—is surrounded. When cool enough to handle the worked and the coloring ingredients are mixed in. Clear candies are run into pipes or trays without being cooled or pulled, but if a white opaque article is desired the mass is pulled on a hook similar to those seen in butchers' stalls, pulled out, folded and thrown back over the hook, and again pulled until it assumes a sufficiently white appearance. For stick candy "A" sugar is used, boiled down with a little cream of tartar to prevent crystallization.

The stripping of sticks is a very curious thing to see. The operator takes from the warm mass of candy a portion which he colors as desired. He then draws it into long, narrow strips, pressing them into the man's hands, which is then rolled into a cylindrical shape, and gradually tapered out smaller and smaller until it is a mere string. A stick of candy, the mass then resembles somewhat a balloon laid on its side, with its drag-ropes extended on the ground beside it. Now, the candy is drawn into a long, narrow strip, and the strip is drawn out with the rest and in proper proportion, so that they appear both in the inside and on the outside of the stick as stripes. Sometimes a slight twist is given to the long stick before it is cut by the scissors to the required lengths. The working of candy by hand is done in a room where the air is kept at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and the candy is kept in a room where the air is kept at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Lemon and other drops are now made by machines, which consist of two revolving cylinders, with holes on each side so arranged as to cause the opposite ends of the cylinders to revolve; the movement of the cylinders forces the candy into these holes.

The flat, striated, cream sticks of the shops are made simply by working the candy very thoroughly until it acquires the creamy texture. Peppermint drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling point (but not actually boiled), and afterward flavored with the essence. White molasses candy is made of "Coffee O" sugar, mixed with equal proportions of sugar, molasses and New Orleans molasses, and a little bicarbonate of soda; if this candy is poured into trays without working, it forms a fine, plain taffy. Nearly all cough candies are made of boiled brown sugar, flavored or medicated with anise, camphor, cayenne pepper and peppermint, in varying proportions. The medicated lozenges, known under the name of troches, pastilles or pulmonarys, contain substances possessing demulcent, sedative, tonic and other slightly astringent properties. Most bronchial troches are composed of a hot infusion of liquor sugar, gum arabic, powdered cubebs and extract of conium.

The delicious cream bonbons, of which the most popular variety is the chocolate cream, form a group by themselves. The materials used are the best loaf or crushed sugar, water, with a little acetic acid or cream of tartar, and the whole boiled to the third degree. The cream of the mixture, so that it melts in the mouth, is produced by rubbing it back and forth on the marble slab or against the side of the kettle with a wooden spatula or spoon. Sugar in this state is called fondant by confectioners. Owing to the peculiar granular texture of the creamed sugar, it can not be cast in ordinary molds, but the fondant would be to misunderstand and possible complications with eruptions of the law. But as no one outside of professing to apply for a license is expected to apply for or obtain a license, it is hoped the recorded order was respected in both the letter and spirit of its reading.—*Philadelphia News.*

Exhuming a Chestnut.

A facsimile reprint of the famous black letter book, "A Hundrert Merry Tales," the most ancient book of its kind in the English language, just appeared in London. The following tale, which reappears in Captain Hicks' "Oxford Jest," is not brilliant, but proves a smile: "A merchant, who had been in London some what while, stepped in one day to a shop where he had bought a new pair of shoes. The merchant was in a fluid condition, and the delicate little aromatic dainties known as white lozenges, are made of gum arabic, which is mixed with dry, powdery icing sugar, the mass is flavored, rolled flat with a wooden roller, and cut into shape with a tin cutter. In this case the sugar is not even heated or mixed with water at all. Sugar-coated confections, such as sugared almonds, pistachios and perfumed cherry kernels, are now generally made on a large scale by machinery, as follows: The almonds, we will say, are placed in a spherical copper pan over a hot fire, and then a heavy syrup allowed slowly to drip over them. The pans are heated by steam passing through coils of pipe, and are kept continual oscillation: the water of the syrup quickly flies off in vapor, leaving almonds covered with crystals of sugar.

The fruit kernel sold at candy shops are prepared by reducing the fruit—be it peach, orange or quince—to a kind of marmalade, mixed with the kernel, and a quantity of sugar required. The roots of the marsh-mallows are not often used nowadays in the compounding of the medicinal kind, but they are still used in the compounding of the roots. The juice or jelly of the apple is employed instead. The other ingredients are gum arabic, the beaten whites of eggs, and coloring, the whole thickly dusted with powdered starch.

Chocolate caramels are made of gelatin, dairy cream, sugar and chocolate. The medicinal kind are made of gelatin, sugar, and chocolate. The medicinal kind are made of gelatin, sugar, and chocolate.

# THE LATE KAISER.

## ANECDOTES ABOUT EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GOOD NATURE.

The Emperor and the Excursionists—A Fall Backward—Hairs That Were Pried—Hairs Whom William I. Outlived.

At Babelsburg, his favorite country house, he used frequently to permit parties of excursionists to be conducted through the principal apartments, even when he was actually staying in the Schloss. It happened once that he was engaged in the library with one of his secretaries, when the castellan, all unconscious of his reverend master's presence, was a part of the house seldom utilized for official interviews, entered "section" of the sightseers from Berlin into an adjoining drawing-room. The Privy Councilor "in waiting" was for promptly closing the door of communication in order to keep out the unwelcome intruders; but his Majesty would not allow his holiday-making subjects to be balked of their amusement. Upon opening a door in the outer passage he said gallily: "I will go in here and wait until they have passed on into the other apartments; then I can come out and see the rest of the house."

With no more ado, he stepped himself into a narrow room, like a cupboard used by the servants for storing away old china, glass, and other superfluous repositories, and proceeded to brush and dust. There he patiently remained, in the dark for five or six minutes, whilst the Berliners were looking at the pictures and reading the titles of his books. The consternation of the attendants may be imagined when, at length, he pulled the door open, and the Emperor, who had passed out of the library, his Majesty emerged from the china closet and called back one of the footmen, saying, under his breath: "I wish my clothes brush, for my coat has got very dirty whilst I was in prison."

In the spring of 1878 the Emperor was dressing one morning, when his servant, a man who had been a convict, and who was in the capacity of valet for more than thirty years, thinking that the "Hohle Herr" had completed his toilet, removed the chair (fronting the room) and, looking behind him, saw which His Majesty was seated on. He was so startled that he gave it up. My extra rifle now caught his eye and he picked it up, whilst it stood several times, and then snatched it, and, breaking it into a dozen pieces, he put it into his pocket. He then returned to the Emperor, and I now proceeded to put seven ounce bullets into him, one after the other. He screamed and tried to get up, but he was so weak that he could not get up, and he fell back on his side with a crash which made the earth shake.

Picking Up a Coin.

Several merchants were once sitting in the front office of the Suffolk Insurance Company, then on the corner of State and Congress streets, when one of them observed another crossing the street. He turned and saw a gold coin lying on the ground. He picked it up, and he saw that it was a gold coin. He then returned to the office, and he found that the coin was a gold coin.

How to Retain a Wife.

Good health, moral worth, and a sense and good temper are the four great requisites for a successful marriage. After these come the minor advantages of good looks, a good education, and a good position. The first four are the most important, and they are the ones that should be looked after first. The fifth is a good wife, and she is the one that should be looked after last.

Relics Whom William I. Outlived.

The deceased Emperor of Germany, William I., witnessed during his reign the removal from their seats of power of six Popes, nine Emperors, and twenty-one Presidents of the United States. Of these rulers five are still alive—Anastase, ex-king of Spain; Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain; Francisco II., ex-king of Portugal; Pedro IV., Sultan of Morocco; and Sultan Moulay V. They ran as follows:

Six Popes—Pio VI., Pio VII., Leo XII., Gregorio XVI., and Pio VIII.

Two Emperors of Austria—Francis I. and Ferdinand I.

Two Emperors of France—Napoleon I. and II.

One Emperor of Mexico—Maximilian.

Four Emperors of Russia—Paul I., Alexander I., Nicholas I., and Alexander II.

Five Sultans—Selim III., Mustapha IV., Mahmoud II., Abdul Medjid, and Abdul Aziz.

Five Kings of Sardinia and Italy—Charles Emmanuel, Victor Emmanuel I., Charles Felix, Charles Albert and Victor Emmanuel II.

Four Kings of Naples—Ferdinand I., Joseph Murat, Francis I. and II.

Three Kings of Portugal—Pedro IV., Pedro V., and Maria II.

Three Kings of Prussia—Frederick William II., III., and IV.

Two Kings of Wurtemberg—Frederick I. and II.

Four Kings of Bavaria—Maximilian Joseph I., Louis I., Maximilian I. and Louis II.

One King of Westphalia—Jerome.

One King of Belgium—Napoleon I.

One King of Greece—Otto I.

Three Kings of Holland—Louis, William I. and II.

Three Kings of Great Britain—George III., George IV. and William IV.

Two Kings of France—Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe.

Five Kings of Sweden—Gustavus IV., Charles XIII., Charles XIV., Bernadotte, Oscar I. and Charles XV.

Three Kings of Denmark—Christian VIII., Frederick VII., and Christian IX.

Five Kings of Spain—Charles IV., Ferdinand VII., Joseph and Alfonso XII.

—*New York Sun.*

A Shrewd Swindle.

What looked like the largest, straightest, soundest and loveliest walnut for ever floated down the "amberland" river, and it was the other day. It belonged to a green-looking countryman who gave good reasons why he must sell it immediately. It was such a fine log that, despite the owner's anxiety to sell, it floated almost a week before it was taken out of the water and proved to be a scam. The log was a scam, and the countryman had not been seen since.

# Treed by a Mad Elephant.

## 'Didn't Know It Was Loaded.'

The young man fell dead. A friend had pointed a revolver at him. "Didn't know it was loaded."

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# For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

## Paine's Celery Compound

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous system, and the aged, by combining the best of nature's gifts, and by the use of the most powerful and purest of the vegetable kingdom, has produced a medicine that will cure all the ailments of the nervous system, and restore strength and vitality to the debilitated.

William of Orange first introduced wall paper into England.

Consumption Sure Cure.

To the Editors—Please inform readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use, in the early stages, it has been permanently cured. I would be glad to send you a bottle of my ready-made cure, if you will send me your name and address. T. A. SULLIVAN, 101 West St., N. Y.

ROUGH ON RATS TRADE MARK DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Gene Where the Woodbine Twined.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. It is a sure cure for all rat troubles. It is a good thing to have it in the house. It is a good thing to have it in the house.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN.

The only shoe in the world that is worth the money. It is a shoe that is worth the money. It is a shoe that is worth the money.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR WOMEN.

The only medicine for women's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer. It is a medicine that is worth the money. It is a medicine that is worth the money.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded a vast experience in most adjusting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of women's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

As a soothing and refreshing agent, it is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the nervous system. It is a medicine that is worth the money. It is a medicine that is worth the money.