

# BENJAMIN F. BUTLER DEAD

## STORY OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE.

The Veteran Massachusetts Warrior, Statesman and Politician Expires Suddenly at Washington.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, died at his Washington residence, on New Jersey avenue, at 1:30, Wednesday, morning, Jan. 11.

The general has always, to a more or a less extent, made his residence in Washington. During the present winter a case which had been decided against him in the highest courts of the State of Massachusetts and in which he took an appeal to the



B. F. BUTLER.

United States Supreme Court, has demanded his almost constant residence in this city. Finally, a few weeks ago, the case was decided against him.

Whether or not the loss of this case, to which he had paid much close attention, brought anything more than the sorrows of a casual defeat will not be known. His death created an immense surprise, as his life was not even known that he was ailing. He expired of failure of the heart.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in Deerfield, N. H., on November 3, 1818. He was the son of Captain John Butler, who served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was graduated from Waterville College, Maine, in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840, began to practice law in Massachusetts in 1841, and since has had a high reputation as a criminal lawyer.

Mr. Butler early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts House in 1833 and of the State Senate in 1839. In 1850 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention, which met at Charleston. When a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore General Butler announced that a majority of the delegates of Massachusetts would not further participate in the convention, on the ground that there had been a withdrawal in favor of the majority of the States. He further added "and upon the ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated."

At the time of President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, the deceased held the commission of Brigadier General of Militia. On the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the Eight Massachusetts Regiment, and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included. On May 16 he was made a Major General and assigned to the command of the Department of Eastern Virginia. When here he refused to deliver to the masters any fugitive slaves who came within his lines. In August he captured Fort Hatteras and Clark, on the coast of North Carolina.

General Butler then recruited an expedition in Massachusetts for service on the Gulf of Mexico, and after Fort Mifflin captured New Orleans. April 24, he took possession of the city May 1. He instituted strict sanitary regulations and armed the free colored men. His famous and effective "Order No. 28," intended to prevent women from installing soldiers, excited strong resentment not only in the South, but in the North and abroad, and Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him an outlaw.

In 1863 he was placed in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. After an ineffectual expedition against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., he was removed from command by General Grant and returned home.

He served as a Republican in Congress from 1864 until 1874, was elected Governor of the term 1875-77, and was active in the impeachment of President Johnson. In 1882 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the United Democratic and Greenback parties. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Greenback-Labor party for President, and received 153,825 votes. His wife was Sarah Hilditch, an actress.

Frequently spoken, and he had predicted that he would go off like a flash some day. He spoke of Mr. Blaine in this connection at dinner, and asked how he was. Being informed that he was holding his own, he replied: "Mark me, he will outlive us all yet."

General Butler retired Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, and soon after midnight his comatose body servant, West, heard him coughing violently. He went to the General's room and offered his assistance. The general mentioned that his expectation had been discovered with blood. He did not appear to think seriously of the matter, however, and after his valet had assisted him to his bed, he said "That's all, West. You need not do anything more," and apparently went to sleep.

He had lain on his bed but a few moments, however, when his heavy breathing again caused alarm. Lanier Dunn, his nephew by marriage, who resided in the case house, started out in search of medical assistance.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROPHECY THAT HE "WOULD GO OFF LIKE A FLASH" PROVES TRUE—THE END CAME PAINLESSLY.

The sudden death of General Butler was due to heart failure, superinduced by an acute attack of pneumonia.

General Butler came to Washington from New York Friday to attend to a case in the Supreme Court. He was feeling ill at the time, but gave the matter no serious thought. Tuesday morning, while going to the War Department, he took a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. Nevertheless, he sat down to dinner with his accustomed cheerfulness. The subject of sudden death was one upon which he had cal assistance. Shortly after the doctor arrived the General died. The end was apparently painless.

Stocks of Wheat Larger. The Northwestern Miller reports the stock of wheat in the private elevators of Minneapolis at 2,377,000 bushels, or only 14,000 more than on last Monday. This makes the total stock of Minneapolis 14,236,029 bushels, an increase of 101,439. Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior combined have 39,853,324 bushels, a gain for the week of 721,453. A year ago the stock at these points was 17,877,000 bushels.

# A CRAZ GAME AT MILLIONS.

## An Exposure of Venality and Corruption That Will Humble Some of the Proudest Heads in France Before It Ends.

The trial of the directors of the Panama Canal Company for fraud and embezzlement began at Paris in the First Chamber of the Court of Appeals and will probably last for some weeks. The defendants are Ferdinand and Charles DeLesseps, M. Fontaine, M. Cottin and M. Eiffel.

Mr. Charles DeLesseps was first examined. He avowed that a huge petition was got up on the occasion of the issue of shares in 1878, promoted by the company. The President expressed his astonishment that the guarantee syndicate had interested itself in guaranteeing, not the repayment of capital, but only the expenses of the issue. The syndicate ran no risk, being certain the subscription would produce at least 500,000,000 francs for expenses. M. De Lesseps admitted that a commission of 2 francs 50 centimes, granted to the members of the syndicate, was given by way of remuneration for services rendered. This admission produced a sensation.

### THE STORY OF A GREAT STEAL.

The trial, which is now underway, is the outgrowth of one of the most stupendous steals in the world's history. Thrifty Frenchmen to the number of 100,000 have lost \$280,000,000 through their faith in the Panama canal project. The canal was designed by Ferdinand de Lesseps, now 87, to cross the Isthmus of Panama. It was to be on the sea level and 45 miles in length. By it ships were to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific without going around Cape Horn. Work was begun in 1858 and stopped in 1889, about 21 miles of the easiest portion being completed. The money has come by calls of 400,000,000 francs each from the French people, nine-tenths of the subscribers being of the poorer classes, who took the savings of years from the "woolen stockings" in which they had accumulated. Of the money spent on the canal, properly fully \$100,000,000 is said to have been stolen by means of false contracts and exorbitant charges. Beside this \$80,000,000 was spent in France to corrupt officials and news-papers. Fully 200 Senators and Deputies were bribed by Baron de Reinach, who handled the corruption fund, while the silence or approval of the notoriously venal press of Paris was secured in the same way. The exposure came on November 21 last, when Baron de Reinach, in the House of Deputies, laid the whole rotten scheme bare. De Lesseps is a broken-down old man, scarcely in his right mind and robbed of even his good name.

The canal will probably never be finished. The "sea level" idea is impracticable. Aside from that, the route leads through five miles of rock 400 feet high, to get through which engineers declare would cost more than the \$280,000,000 already lost in the enterprise.

### A BIG SPRING BUSINESS.

#### Preparations Making For it in all Line of Trade.

The pause in business incidental to the holidays seems to last longer this year than usual, but preparations for the spring business are going on actively and with the utmost confidence. In spite of reports that more gold will go abroad, and in spite of uncertainties regarding legislation on the money question, the business world seems inclined to believe that there will be no serious financial embarrassment, especially as the average of commercial indebtedness is remarkably low and failures have been comparatively unimportant.

What people mean by depression in business is shown in the red iron output, 3,200 tons weekly, or less than 2 per cent smaller than December 1, with a slight increase in stocks, and 14,315 smaller than a year ago, but with stocks much reduced. The output in 1891 was 3,100,000 tons, only 100,000 less than the largest ever known—that of 1879—and the consumption was probably the largest ever known. Prices are weaker, Bessemer pig only \$13.50 at Pittsburgh, and Alabama iron is offered at the West at lower prices. There is a better movement at Philadelphia. Structural iron is still weaker at \$1.52, and rails are still inactive.

On the other hand, textile mills are crowded with work. Sales of wool are the largest known for many weeks. Speculation in cotton has been legislative, the price declining to, although receipts this week are 40,000 bales less and exports 40,000 more than a year ago. Larger estimates of the crop are now sent out.

Wheat has scarcely advanced in price, though corn and oats have risen 12c each. Western receipts of wheat for four days have been 2,500,000 bushels; Atlantic exports, only 713,568 bushels.

Coffee has advanced \$1 a barrel, and at \$18.25 is far above the ruling prices of recent years. Receipts of beans at the West are still light and prices higher. Coffee and oil are practically unchanged.

Merchandise imports continue fully up to last year's figures, while exports from New York for two weeks have declined \$3,400,000, or over 20 per cent.

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### GOV. BROWN BURNED IN EFFIGY

#### People Enraged at His Committing the Sentence of the Four Negro Murderers of Dr. Hill.

Henry Hurt, Charles S. Emory, Joshua Bahard and Lewis Benson, four of the eight negroes in jail at Chestertown, Md., under sentence to be hanged Friday, have been respite to imprisonment for life.

The men were taken by boat to the penitentiary at Baltimore early Wednesday morning, before the Governor's action became known, to avoid an attempt at lynching.

The respite men were convicted of the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill.

Threats are made that the jail will be burned and that the four murderers still at Chestertown will be lynched. The excitement is great.

In Millington, the home of murdered Dr. Hill, the enraged populace burned Governor Brown in effigy and tolled his death sentence on the town bell.

### Hamburg's Births and Deaths.

The Hamburg health officer reports that there were 10,919 deaths from cholera in 1892, and 20,323 from all causes. The births numbered 22,000. Thus the deaths last year outnumbered births by 3,321.

# HALF A MILLION LOST.

## The Cincinnati Ice Gorge Grinds the Coal Fleet to Pieces.—A Fine Steamer Sunk.

There was greater excitement along the river front, Cincinnati, on Monday than was ever known before. Besides the extraordinary heavy losses to the coal men by the ice gorge, the magnificent side-wheel steamer New Mary Houston, was cut down by the ice, and will probably prove a total loss.

The losses to the coal interests are increasing every hour, and while \$350,000 was thought to fully cover the damage, the losses are placed at \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Of the valuable fleets of coal that were swept away all are supposed to have been totally destroyed. Captain John Robinson's fleet was entirely wrecked before it had proceeded a mile from the place. It had been impeded in the gorge since Friday. The boats and barges from Bucks Landing went one by one, until but two barges remained below Rising Sun. The large number of men on these barges had a remarkable thrilling experience, and were rescued at Aurora by the company's tugboats. The fleet of the Whitehead Coal Company had barges when it passed Rising Sun, and little hope was entertained of saving any of them. The steamer Dick Fulton, a large and powerful Pittsburgh tugboat, lying in the mouth of Kentucky river, all make an attempt to land any floating crafts that pass there.

Of the 12 large coal elevators here, only two could work. The river fell very rapidly after the gorge passed, leaving hundreds of crafts high and dry on the shore, breaking many of them in pieces. The coal elevator floats and inclines were nearly all broken. Dozens of sunken barges and coal boats fill the elevator landings and business is crippled badly for weeks. The harbor boats of the river, lying with their bows at the mouth of the Little Miami, are being lighted in the ice for the past two weeks.

About noon the ice began to thin out, and messages were at once sent up the river, advising if another gorge had formed. Answers were sent back saying the ice had zored at the mouth of the Little Miami six miles above.

The gorge is holding out, but it is liable to break at any time. Amid the excitement attending the formation of the gorge, the steamer New Mary Houston, lying with eight other large passenger boats at the landing, began blowing a distress signal. The palatial steamer, that had been the pride of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, was almost wrecked, and she settled in 20 feet of water. She was to have departed for New Orleans and was partly loaded for the trip. All her valuable freight was lost. The amount of insurance on her is \$13,500, but the vessel was valued at \$25,000 and cost about \$20,000 when built. It is expected the ice will tear the boat to pieces.

Two more barges of coal were cut down at the Cincinnati gas works.

### TWO FLY-WHEELS BURST AND

#### Kill Two Men and Injure a Number of Others.

Two fly-wheels burst at the South Ninth street mill of the Oliver and Roberts Wire Company, Pittsburg, and killed John Orient a heater, and Frederick Eiben, a roll hand, and injured seven others seriously. The accident was caused by the extreme cold weather, which made the wheels brittle.

When the wheels burst there were a number of workmen near a face close by and heavy pieces of iron were thrown in all directions. Orient was struck by a large piece and died shortly after he was picked up.

Frederick Eiben died at the South Side Hospital. He had been standing about 10 feet from the flywheel when it burst, and was lifted into the air and thrown on top of a furnace. He had his skull fractured by being hit with a piece of iron.

Michael Schmutzer had his skull fractured by a piece of the flying metal, and he is not expected to live. John Novak had a leg broken; Andrew Juchas also sustained a broken leg. Adolph Stark was badly cut and bruised and Charles Daleswick and Michael Donahue were hurt likewise. There were a number of other workmen who sustained slight injuries.

### FIRE-DAMP'S AWFUL WORK.

#### Twenty-Four Miners Killed by the Explosion of Gas in a Colorado Coal Mine—Nearly All Italians.

By an explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine of the Union Pacific railroad, near Conco, Colorado, 24 miners were killed. The accident was caused by what miners call a "windy shot," that is, the charge of powder had been insufficiently tamped. The concussion set free and circulated the black damp, and the almost instant death of the 24 men followed.

Of the 24 victims of the explosion 21 were Italians, one Scotchman and two Americans. Twenty-five men were at work in the chamber, but one of them escaped death.

James Carmosa, the single survivor, was thrown forward on his face by the explosion, but was not seriously hurt and, scrambling over the crest of his bed, his legs were made his way to the surface. The scene when the rescuing party reached the place where the accident occurred was one of almost horror. In all sorts of positions, with limbs and faces drawn and distorted by the action of their bodies, the poor fellows were found. Some had evidently been killed instantly by the fatal blast, their bodies being so burnt and blackened as to be unrecognizable.

### A GENERAL COLD WAVE.

#### Freezing Weather Extends as Far South as Florida, While the West Reports Below Zero.

The coldest place on the American continent Tuesday night was White River, Canada, where the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero. In Chicago at 3 o'clock the mercury showed 2 below, and at 5 o'clock the thermometer indicated 5 below the zero mark. At night it was 8 below.

The cold wave prevailed all over the West and South. At Atlanta the temperature was 24 degrees above zero, or eight below freezing. Freezing weather reached as far south as Florida.

ALPES, MICH.—A terrible storm raged here. The thermometer ranged from 10 to 14 below zero.

MANISTEE, MICH.—The worst storm in years has raged here since Sunday night. All public schools are deserted. The snow is piled in huge drifts.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—A blizzard struck this section Tuesday night and the mercury reached 10 degrees low.

CAYTON, O.—Tuesday night was the coldest of the year. The thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero.

### New York's Fever Scourge.

The official record up to Thursday of the present visitation of typhus fever in New York City were 130 cases, 25 deaths and 60 discharges. There are 84 patients and 22 "suspects" in the North Brothers' Island hospital.

### An Earthquake in Indiana.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Jefferson, Ind., at 8 o'clock Thursday night. The shock rattled the doors and windows and shook houses. Persons walking on the street felt the tremor.

# PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

## SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

### THE CAR UNCOUPLER CONVICTED.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN LIABLE TO A LONG TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.—John L. Sullivan, not the sluggish, who uncoupled three Pullman sleeping cars from the fast line, midway between Altoona and Tyrone, on the night of December 10 last, with intent to wreck the cars, was convicted in come here. There were almost 100 passengers on board the Pullman, and only the timely discovery of a brakeman preserved them from accident. The maximum penalty for the offense is \$10,000 fine and 10 years penitentiary imprisonment.

### INCENDIARISM AT NEW CASTLE.

SIX BARN AND A DWELLING SET ON FIRE IN TWO DAYS.

NEW CASTLE.—Since Sunday evening a half dozen barns and one dwelling house have been set on fire and the barns burned to the ground. Two of the barns were set on fire Monday afternoon and another Tuesday afternoon. The other fires occurred Monday night.

At John Davidson's house the incendiaries climbed under a porch and saturated a big pile of kindling wood and the lower side of the porch with oil and then set fire to it. No arrests have been made, but residents are guarding their property.

### KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

THOMAS COLEMAN, a thirteen year old lad of Philadelphia, grew ill on Thursday and complained of pains in the head. That night he was seized with convulsions and died. The coroner held an inquest and it was testified that young Coleman was in the habit of lighting a cigarette on rising in the morning, smoking incessantly during the day, and indulging his abnormal craving for cigarettes immediately before retiring at night. The coroner's verdict was that cigarettes killed him.

### HE JUST WALKED OUT.

MEADVILLE.—William Wandless, tried here for the recent robbing of the Nyanco station, took kindly to the society of some visitors at the jail Saturday, and when they left he just walked out of prison with them. He is not with them now, but so far as known has not ended his walk.

### PENNSYLVANIA TAXES \$6,000,000 LARGER.

HARRISBURG.—The tax returns from 53 counties received at the Department of Internal Affairs show an increase for the year of \$6,000,000. There is a large increase in Philadelphia, but a falling off in interior counties.

A POLISH coke drawer at Bessemer, Pa., named Joseph Tekowski has received word from Russia that he is heir to \$10,000.

MISS MINNIE BENDER, of Sycoweston, pa. carbolic acid on her cornea to cure them. The acid cut through the flesh and dissolved the bones. To prevent a still worse affliction two of her toes had to be amputated.

Mrs. JOEL DEAN, wife of the new Supreme Judge, has been chosen a trustee of the Baptist church, at Hollidaysburg. This is the first instance in this part of the State where a woman has been elected to fill such a position.

ELEVEN Western Union linemen were arrested at Washington, Wednesday, for having worked on Sunday. At a hearing before Squire Magill they furnished bail and a further hearing will be held.

THE State convention at Scranton of sashers painters has adopted a set of rules fixing the measurement of work and scale of prices. Members of the association are restricted from making a contract for a price lower than that fixed in the scale, thus avoiding competition. The convention favors combining paper-hanging with their business.

In his latest speech, Powderly declared himself a Socialist, and says he is but one of 65,000,000 of the same creed in this country.

LESTER HEIDLER and Samuel Nebo, two farmers living near Erie, who cutting timber Saturday were caught by a falling tree. Heidler was instantly killed and Nebo was probably fatally injured.

JOHN CREME, of Canonsburg, an oil well tool dresser, while out hunting Saturday was fatally injured by falling and accidentally discharging his gun.

WILLIAM ISWOK, a Pole, threw himself under a freight train at Johnstown yesterday and was fatally hurt.

JOHN MURPHY, a coke drawer, was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train on Tuesday evening near Leith. He was well known as a tramp workman.

At Beaver Falls three sledloads of merry-makers left the other night for Darlington. The driver of one of the sleds lost his way, and while turning his team precipitated about 15 people down an embankment 75 feet. The party landed on the ice covering a creek, which gave way, letting all into the creek. Besides receiving a midwinter bath and several bruises no injuries are reported.

ROBERT CUCKAN, a one-legged railroad waterman at Bainsville Intersection, was run down by an engine, and his remaining leg cut off. He will die.

### 250 GIRLS CREMATED.

A Horrible Accident and Fire in a Japanese Spinning Mill.

Japanese advices by mail state that a spinning mill at Oasaca burned December 19, with a loss of 250 lives. Most of the victims were young girls. The hundred and seventy houses in the vicinity of the mill caught fire from the sparks and were destroyed. The fire was caused by the breaking of one of the belts, getting between the machinery, was ignited by friction and set fire to oil and waste nearby.

THE LARGEST logging contract ever let in the State of Washington was signed between the new Tacoma Mill Company and the Northwestern Railroad Company. The railroad is to haul 200,000,000 feet of fir timber off the mill company's lands. The logs will be sawed in Tacoma and a large part of the lumber shipped to San Francisco. It will require five years to execute the contract.

# CANDY MAKING.

## STORY OF HOW ALL KINDS OF SWEETMEATS ARE PRODUCED.

### A Barrel of Sugar for One Kettle—ful of Cream—Delt Fingers—Make Pretty and Delicious "Goodies."



HE art and mystery of candy making is one that in former days was easily summed up. Its essential elements

used to be skill and sugar. But very many other things enter into candy "fin de siecle." Flowers and fruits add flavor and fragrance, and color, too, to sweetness, says the New York Press.

Fine candies are made from the best double refined sugar. It is put, a barrel at a time, into big, deep copper kettles, with more or less water, according to the consistency of the candy to be made of the syrup. The cooking is done by steam, which is turned into the jacket two-thirds high around the kettles and soon has everything inside heating hot without danger of burning. These candy kettles are watched all the time, and the steam shut off the very instant the syrup is cooked enough. If it is to be creamed it goes into the creaming mill, where big curved iron arms, moved also by steam, whirl and toss it until it is a white foamy mass.

Cream is usually "made up" on a



SKETCHES IN A CANDY FACTORY.

along the middle, bends the two lobes up together, and behold your pea pod is ready for its sugar coat.

Rose leaves and violets are crystallized by dropping them for a minute into boiling hot candy, taking them instantly out, spreading them very thin and then

Two girls at one end of the steam table are dipping walnuts. One has a pile of kernels in her elbow, a twisted loop of wire in her hand. She lays a kernel on the loop, dips it down under the thick, pink surface of her kettle, withdraws it, and drops it on a coarse sieve beside her. One swift, dextrous wrist and fingers has done it all.

The nuts now go to her companion; they are shapeless oblong bits, the yellow skin sawing here and there through the pink jacket. Each is again set in a looped wire, goes down again into the thick pinkness, and comes up nearly doubled in size. A quick wrist motion sets it on a white paper, where other pink bonbons stand in rows.

The looped wire, though, is not abruptly withdrawn. Instead it slips along up to the top, drawing the warm candy with it in two faint horns, then is turned slowly over and is taken away, leaving a truly artistic curlicue by way of finish. The process is the same with all creamed nuts, also with creamed dates.

Glace bonbons, all except the very finest, are first molded in starch. It is made as fine as dust and puffed smooth and hard in light wooden trays. Next the plastic shapes or molds, made fast to strips of wood, are pressed down into this fine packed starch, where they leave a perfect imprint. Into these "prints" candy warm enough to be fluid is poured quickly and left to harden.

As soon as the candies have "set" the trays pass into the drying room, which is heated by steam to a degree that evaporates some of the water in the

sprinkling them, with hot sugar—so altogether tedious and troublesome process. It is such the same with glass fruit, save, indeed, that the fruit must be cooked until clear and sugared all through.

Creamed chocolate and glace almonds all begin the same way. First the nuts are bleached by scalding in hot water, then run through a winnowing machine to remove the husks. Then the almonds are put by the husel into huge conical copper pots swung at an angle of forty-five degrees, and so arranged as to be revolved rapidly by a steam gearing at the bottom. Steam also keeps the pot warm, while thick, white syrup is poured over the almonds, that are kept whirling, whirling, until the sugar has thick and white all over each kernel. After they are creamed, or they are dipped in encoate, perhaps both. Filberts and Brazil nuts fare the same way.

Very many candies, especially those of satiny surface, are stamped between dies. The candy, flavored and colored, lies in a long roll on a marble slab, with a hooded gas flame to keep it warm enough to work. It is drawn out to a small round; a quick knife cuts off a length that the next minute has been caught betwixt iron jaws and turned to squares and rounds or what saucer you please.

Caramels are made from soft sugar, cream and butter, cooked barely enough to handle and flavored with encoate, maple sugar or molasses. The mass is stirred soft and grainy on a marble slab, and then chilled to allow of cutting into squares.

Last and best of all let it be set down that in candy making cleanliness rules.

There are said to be 109,000 locomotives in the world.

are picked out and laid in a tray of wire netting. Then a man with a huge bellows plays upon them until all this white dusty starch blanket is blown away. Next they are crystallized, which

is accomplished by spreading them out thin and shaking hot sugar thickly over them.

The bulk of bonbons are dipped in chocolate. That is what happens nine times in ten, no matter what the beginning. And every lot of chocolate dipping is hand work.

Here is a way one making young, green pea pods, true to life in form and color. He has balls of bright, green candy before him of the bigness of your thumb; he has also smaller and paler ones the size of peas. Fattening a large one to a thickish round, he lays these small ones



THE DUN OF THE COCONUT CRACKER.

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