

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1903

Vol. XXXII, No. 5

## Free! Free!

The balance of our present stock of

### GLASSWARE

—AND—

### FANCY GOODS

will be given free to purchasers of

### Tea, Coffee and Groceries.

Call early and get best selection.

### P. MONAGHAN.

Stevenson's Corner, Queen Street.

## WE ARE

### Manufacturers and Importers

—OF—

## Monuments

—AND—

## Headstones

In all kinds of Marble,  
All kinds of Granite,  
All kinds of Freestone.

We have a nice assortment of finished work on hand. See us or write us before you place your order.

### CAIRNS & McFADYEN,

Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street Charlottetown.

## YOUR FATHER!

## AYE, YOUR GRANDFATHER

BOUGHT HIS

### CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

AT THE OLD

## Italian Warehouse

You cannot do better than follow their example, so come along and get good fresh Groceries at moderate prices.

Our stock is second to none in quantity, quality and prices.

### JOHN McKENNA,

## Grocery News

Perhaps you are dissatisfied with your Groceries and are paying prices which should secure you better value. Have you ever purchased goods in our store? If not just begin. You may find reason to become a customer. We have lots of good and tasty things to please any person and sell at "live and let-live" prices.

Cash paid for all the Eggs you bring us.

### JAS. KELLY & CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## We would like to have

### Your Furniture Trade

We will try to merit it. Our Furniture has had a reputation for being good in the past. We intend that it shall continue to have it in the future.

### Farmers, You Don't Want Cheap Furniture

That will go to pieces in a few months. Therefore buy from us. We will treat you right, and you will find our prices very low.

### JOHN NEWSON.

## Big Slaughter Sale

### Genuine Discounts

Our whole Stock of Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Collars, Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings,

### 25 to 40 p. c. discount.

What we advertise we do.

### D. A. BRUCE.

## This is the Time to Buy

### OUTSIDE SASHES

—AND—

### Make Your Home Comfortable.

Our Sashes are the best, our prices right.

Call and leave your order or write to

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,  
PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

### A. L. FRASER, B. A.

Attorney-at-Law.  
SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.  
MONEY TO LOAN.

### A. A. McLEAN, L. B., K. C.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,  
BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

### FIRE

### INSURANCE,

### LIFE

### INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,  
The Sun Fire office of London,  
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates.  
Prompt Settlements.

### JOHN McBACHBRN,

### JAS. LONERGAN,

Agent. June 25, 1902.—4f

### Items of Interest.

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### How Macaroni is Made.

Macaroni originated in Italy. It is a national food of great importance. The Italians manufacture it of a special flour made from hard wheat that contains the most gluten. Such flour they call "Semolina," but in France and Germany the makers of macaroni are not particular about securing the "semolina." So they use any ordinary flour and add some gluten to give it the proper consistency for coming out of the mould and hanging together.

If too solid dough be used, they break out at the bottom. All of the macaroni made in San Francisco is manufactured by Italians. There are nearly 100 men in the business. San Francisco has a population of about 6,000 people who were born in Italy, and a large number of the same race born in this country. That very Italian population tends to make this a macaroni center.

The men who specially mix the flour and water and watch it ground or crushed or kneaded under the mammoth marble wheel are the only experts required in the business. They are mixers by trade, just as bakers are mixers of dough for the oven. Any one can be a mixer after six months' practice. It takes an hour and three-quarters to mix up a batch and run it through the mould and have it come out finished macaroni. That is, for the first batch. But after the start has been made in the morning, macaroni and the other forms of the paste can be regularly produced and completed in an hour. As the snaky paste worms gradually out of the bottom of the big hollow cylinder a man squats close by and at intervals carves off the strips in lengths to suit and lets them recline upon a long wooden tray that catches the product. Then while the macaroni is still plastic, it is put on trays and taken upstairs to the drying room and shelved and left to dry. Several days are required for a thorough drying. Then the stuff is boxed ready for store trade and shipment.

Macaroni made from common flour can not support its own weight if left hanging limply over little wood on rods to dry. But real macaroni, made from the "semolina" flour rich in gluten, regularly dries that way and dries quickly, while the imitation macaroni has to be laid on trays and given a longer time to dry. Of course, the smaller shapes can not be hung up and left to dry. But you can always tell real macaroni by the indentation of the edges of the stick over which it hung at the end midway of its length. If you do not see that mark of the rod, showing that it was hung up to dry, you may suspect that you are not getting real macaroni made from the proper sort of gluten flour. Macaroni made of ordinary flour tends to crack while drying and does not sustain its weight when hung up to dry.

True macaroni has a soft yellowish color, is rough on the surface, and elastic, and it breaks with a smooth, glassy edge. When boiled in cooking, it swells to twice its former size, but never loses its shape. Macaroni is a nutritious food, and because of its peculiar properties and composition will keep indefinitely in almost any climate.

The mysterious thing about the manufacture of macaroni and the various other shapes of the same paste substance is the manner in which the curious forms are produced. It is simple enough to understand how a little round solid strip like vermicelli comes slowly coming out through little orifices in the steel bottom of the press. It is easy enough to understand how the ribbon-like solid strips come out. But how do you suppose the tubes are formed? And how are the little barley-grain sized made? And how are the little initial letters pushed out by that same steady, silent, tremendous force pressing down on top of the dough in the chamber? The macaroni tubes come out through holes that are funnel-shaped inside with the big end up, and have a small piston projecting down into the smallest part of the orifice. Then as the dough is forced from above, it squeezes down and down and steals out all around the pistons in the funnel-shaped openings in perfect macaroni tubes, with nice, smooth, hollow interiors. The little letters and disks are made in much the same way, except that as they come out they are continuously shaved off by an arrangement of revolving knives. Exchange.

Very Rev Michael A. Cavanagh, O. S. F., ex-provincial of the Franciscans, died lately at Drogheda, his native town, in which he ministered for half a century. Father Cavanagh was greatly loved by the poor.

### Tourists in Mexico.

In last Tuesday's Herald Mr Guernsey, the special Mexican correspondent of that paper, had some excellent fun at the expense of the sportulous American tourists with whom we are over-run. He tells about meeting a Young Thing recently who at once tried to impress him with the extent of her knowledge of foreign lands, of literature, of science and of everything else under the sun. This Young Thing was presented to Mr Guernsey, he says, by a wandering college professor who should have been kept at home obtained to a reference-book desk in the Boston Public Library. Among the superior speeches made by the Young Thing Mr Guernsey chronicles this:—

"Of course the Mexican women, I mean the ladies of the upper class, are not highly educated; they stay at home and never read, and their lives are narrow, for they must be very much like the Moorish women or the upper class Egyptian ladies—just contented, you know, in a dull and aimless way."

What happened then Mr Guernsey tells as follows:—

"Then I explained, I hope without unduly irritating her, that in tropical lands people generally avoided strenuous thinking, that they kept their eyes sound and bright by refraining from books, and they found peace and contentment in their homes and did not usually go gadding over all lands to learn that which is easier to be acquired at home; that the Moorish ideal certainly made for mental tranquility, and that if the club ladies could be looked up in harems and fed on dates and perfumed confectionery, their husbands, brothers and male relatives generally would emit a sigh of relief that would echo over all the lands of modern civilization."

"Why what barbaric sentiments!" cried the Young Thing.

"Then I told her that there were ladies living in the very houses, country houses of upper class Mexicans, on either side of the car-track, who had lived for years at a time in Paris, spoke good French, subscribed for the best periodicals of the 'villie lumiere,' and had even sojourned at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York."

"Really?" gasped the Young Thing.

"The college professor, who spoke French as it is taught in your high school, put in his cultivated ear."

"But surely they can not follow us our women do, the trend of modern thought."

"Then I had to explain that the trend of modern thought was a tremendous bore, that a woman who made her home a place of daily joy and peace, who was loved like a sister by her children, who could make 100 kinds of delicious 'dainties' or preserves, and manage a troop of servants so that there were always some of them on hand to get the dinner, was worth all of old man Ibsen's talkative ladies."

"But they are bound in superstition, and under the domination of the priests, objected the bespectacled man of thought."

"That always has to come. One is ever ready for it. The Pullman car porters have got it on the tip of their glib tongues. Every forty-six sociologists who arrives in Mexico repeats it, and is a part of the tourist creed."

Much more the Young Thing and the Professor said that amused the Herald's correspondent, which we would like to print if we had space, but as an offset to their remarks about the "superstition" of Mexicans, we will simply reproduce the following comments by Mr Guernsey, who has been in Mexico for years, and usually knows what he is talking about:—

"A group of humble women passed us on their way across the square to the great church. They would soon be saying their prayers in that temple of superstition; they would find those the God the agnostics say of; the unknownable would be known to them, these unlearned, sweet-minded, loving women. Life to them is not a problem, but a slowly gliding romance of the heart, an inspiration bestowed, a time for faith and hope."

"In a neighboring village mellow church bells were ringing out. In poor, backward, barbaric Mexico there is faith, and a belief, deep and sure, in Christianity."—S. H. REVIEWS.

"Libraries are all very well," says the New Century, writing of Mr. Carnegie's hobby for giving such institutions, "but nearly every city worthy of the name will sooner or later provide itself with libraries, free hospitals, and homes for old persons, who would rather die than proclaim themselves paupers, are much more needed than libraries filled not wholly with the intellectual wealth of the ages, but with much undigested trash. If Mr. Carnegie and St. Vincent de Paul could only communicate with each other!"

### Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy condition of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"It was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L. H. Wallingford, Ont.

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Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

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