

BUSINESS NOTICE.
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Quinine Wine
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We Guarantee It at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall
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Wood or Coal which I can furnish at reasonable prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR
STOVES at low prices.

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CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 8, 1903

One Woman Too Many

"Why so petulant, Ally? Had a hard day's shopping? Confide in your cousin."
The man looked at his table-companion out of the corners of his eyes and then smiled blandly at the entrance of the hand of an invisible man insinuating between him and his host's daughter.

"Miss Alice Frankle's dark face darkened, her mouth contracted impatiently, and her eyes roved over the glittering and gaudy things that were piled up before her."
"Relatively," he continued, "I know I'm a bore compared with—Sir John, yonder, for instance. But I have many other things to say to you, stocks, shares, and so on, and you'll find me bright as a button."

"I'm sick of such subjects! Surely, surely, surely, I shall lodge a complaint against you with your agents."
"Your agents get four," said Miss Barry.

"I can't believe it," he said, bowing, while his eyes battled with hers, though his tone was perfectly calm and collected. "I get a guinea in my pocket, I know it buys me, so speak; but I would rather sell myself cheaply than to be a profit to myself."

"I am a poor man, waiting for a dead man's shoes, which are mine by right, and another's by law—my father's fortune, which reverted to me, a misanthrope, I don't attempt to justify myself—least of all to you, Miss Frankle, who have thus branded me before Miss Barry."

"But a lonely man needs some sort of social intercourse," he continued, and I am too poor to be able to afford the expense of a dinner, but what my agents receive each time I am engaged, but a guinea reaches me."

"And leave the acres that I love?" he said humbly, considering. "The dear old place that is going to ruin for want of attention by a loving master. I have thought of it, and my heart has conquered each time. That is enough! I am not conscious of having in any way neglected my duties as an extra man, Miss Frankle, but I had an experience the danger of which I never dreamt of—that of being deliberately insulted and exposed by a lady who, as I am sure, is a friend of my hiner, had no excuse for such a singular breach of confidence."

"How could you do it?" Cynthia said softly, with wonder in her tone, and looking up, she saw she was alone.

"Miss Frankle had gone precipitately in search of the baronet."
"Sir John! Sir John!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, forgive me, forgive me!" she pleaded, panting, and laying a hand lightly on his arm. "You can never understand a woman's reason—motive or decline."
"Good-night!" he said.

A few days later Sir John Levalle received a request to call upon Mark Frankle, the millionaire, at the latter's office, and, on doing so, punctually, was very cordially received.

"Getting to business, Frankle said he was floating a new company, and should like to include Sir John in the directorate. The necessary qualification of one thousand shares would, of course, be allotted to him."

"Sir John hesitated, or appeared to do so. Instinct told him that the idea had not originated in the brain of the financier, but in Miss Frankle's, and the toe of a lady's small shoe which he saw round the side of a high, five-fold screen, which shut off one corner of the room, confirmed him in that view. He was under the impression, too, that the wearer of the shoe intended it should betray her presence, as her presence implied that she was trying to do him a good turn, and thereby trying to make amends and evidence her sorrow for having done him a bad turn. He recognized the identity so characteristic of Alice Frankle, and smiled at his thoughts.

"I like the offer, Mr. Frankle," he said with a business-like air, "and I do not consider you are earning your fee by picking out the most."

"I noticed," said the druggist to his assistant, "that a gentleman came in with a prescription, and that you took it and gave him the stuff in about three minutes. What do you say to that?"
"It was only carbolic acid and water," replied the assistant. "I simply had to pour a few drachms of acid into the bottle and fill it up with water."
"Never mind if you had only to do that," the druggist declared. "Don't you know that every prescription must take at least half an hour to write, and that the doctor who writes it isn't getting anything for his money?"

"When a prescription for salt and water or peppermint and cough syrup is handed to you, you stare at it doubtfully, as if it were very hard to make up. Then you must read it to me, and we will both read it and shake our heads. After that you go back to the customer and ask him if he wants it to-day. When he says he does, you answer that you'll make a special effort."

company—a limited company—myself very shortly?"
"What do you know about company promoting?" cried Frankle, his yellow face widening in a smile.
"Enough to manage this notation, I hope," he said.

"Capital?" asked the millionaire incisively.
"Working capital will run to about a fifty thousand. I'm putting on a hundred thousand, having come into my own."

"You! What's the concern?"
"You'll see the concern," he said. "I'm putting on a hundred thousand, having come into my own."

"The screen rocked. The millionaire said the presence of mind to steady it with his hand."
"Perhaps, under the circumstances, you'd like to withdraw your proposal," Sir John suggested. "But I'd like to join you, if only to mark my appreciation of your daughter's kindness to me. Fact is, if I hadn't been for a suggestion Miss Frankle let drop last time I was at your house, I shouldn't have asked Miss Barry to join me, for I had an idea that she hadn't any belief that the mine would pay out right; and your daughter helped me to see that I was not wrong."

"I see what you mean—you're marrying," said the millionaire ruffling his hair, and looking very uncomfortable.
"His daughter saved him further parley by sweeping into the middle of the room and bowing roughly to the baronet."

"Under the circumstances, papa," she said spitefully, "you had better withdraw the offer, for it will not, perhaps, be for your company to have a director who is concerned in a bogus mine."

"Her eyes flashed at the baronet as she uttered the last two words of her sentence, by her new balancing attempt to disguise a smile of admiration for the way she had turned his metaphor upon him."
"How do you do, Miss Frankle?" he said. "So pleased you looked in before I left. Good-day, Mr. Frankle. You withdraw your offer, I take it?"

"As to our mine all the capital is subscribed, and we're well satisfied that it will pay. By the way, you'll find a preliminary prospectus of our company in to-day's 'Morning Post'—copies of wedding arrangements. Good-bye!"—London Answers.

MOUNT ASSINIBOINE.
Mr. James Outram Describes His Successful Ascent.

Of the beautiful peaks of the Canadian Rockies, one of the most difficult to ascend is the mountain known as Mount Assiniboine, or, as it is often called, "The Matterhorn of the Rockies." It forms a massive pyramid, more than 11,000 feet high. Its precipitous sides are a constant reminder of the assaults of many a climber, the first successful ascent dating only a few months back.

That ascent, made by James Outram with a party of five, is described in the "Spectator" of the 22nd. The narrative is as keenly interesting as Whymper's accounts of his scrambles in the Swiss Alps. We have not the space to quote much of Mr. Outram's article. Readers will be interested in the following description of the descent:

"Well roped and moving generally one at a time, we clambered downward along the snow-belt, balancing upon the narrow ridge, 5,000 feet of space at our right hand; then scrambling down a broken wall-end, the rocks so friable that hand-hold after hand-hold was broken down, and often half a dozen tested before a safe one could be found; now, when the ridge became too jagged or too sheer, making our cautious way along the face of the cliff, we made ourselves, clinging to the cold buttresses, our fingers tightly clutching the scant projection of some icy knob, or digging into small interstices between the rocks, until we were obliged to be passed with laborious steps in the hard, wall-like surface; and again, cliff after cliff must be reconnoitered, its slippery upper rim traversed until a ledge was found, and a gymnastic descent effected to the ice-bound declivity that fell away beneath its base."

"For close upon 2,000 feet the utmost skill and care was imperative at every step, for a careless fall of a dozen could be taken. In that distance, where an unroped man who followed would not inevitably have slipped the rejected hand-hold and been hurled down to a jagged and bound, to crash into fragments on the rocks and boulders far below."

"But with a rope a careful party of experienced mountaineers is absolutely safe. It is desired to utilize the difficulty of screening or filtering the water so completely that the receiving gravel in the wells would be a formidable one. Considering a small lagoon of 500 acres only, it might be necessary to remove 1 inch in depth of water each 24 hours for a time for the surface. This would require the filtration and removal of 1,500,000 cubic feet of water 24 hours, or 17 1/2 cubic feet per second. There are locations where this capacity might be required, but of course it is a flood example and should be considered as such."

"The rational treatment of such cases when it is desired to utilize underground outlets is to first ascertain if a water-receiving bed can be reached at a practicable depth, and by various tests determine if the water will be for any considerable quantity of water. A single line of tile might be discharged into a test well and the effect noted. If the result should be encouraging, other wells could be sunk to the same stratum at several points, on the tract which could be made the outlets for small systems of under-drains, the object of the work being to discharge all drainage water through under-drains into as many separate and scattered outlets as practicable."

"The service will be more likely to be lasting and efficient if this can be done, and the water will be filtered in the best possible manner. Drains which are laid in clay subsoils discharge nothing but clear water after they have been laid a month or two and the clay has settled completely about the tiles. Where the subsoil is loose or sandy, however, there will always be some silt carried by drainage water, especially after a heavy rainfall."

TURKEY RAISING.
Have your stock of turkeys on the

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN
DISPOSAL OF DRAINAGE WATER
The topic brings up a question which has frequently occurred to enterprising land-drainers, and attempts have been made to use open gravel strata found in some localities beneath the surface for the disposal of drainage water. There are instances of success, but it is a kind, but it has been confined, as far as I know, to the drainage of small areas, perhaps not larger than 20 acres, by means of tile drains, the water from which has been relieved of all sediment by passing through the soil, writes a drainage expert, Mr. C. G. Elliott. In the only practical drainage in England, Ellington found in some localities that he could dispose of soil water by means of boring made to gravel below. It should be said that his peculiar art, for which he became famous, was not to tap the surface ground water which saturated the soil above it, bringing it to his drains, and leading it away by gravity, but to tap the water in the capacity and permanency of such an outlet.

If a bed of coarse gravel can be found which has some free communication with the surface, and is under a stream, and drainage water be delivered to it free from sediment, it may be utilized and serve as a lasting and efficient outlet for drainage water. In some gravel beds, however, are in basins which have a considerable reservoir capacity with only a small free outlet.

When the reservoir becomes filled, its capacity is limited by the size of its discharge.
If, for instance, we discharge into it 6 cubic feet per second and it can care for only 3 cubic feet per second, the surplus will be stored up, and adequate and soon becomes useless. This condition is apparently encountered in many of the irrigated sections which depend upon the reservoir of gravel or sand underneath the surface to take care of such waste water as may pass through the porous soil in the process of irrigating to the lower depths. This gives permanent water, and the water of the surface is pumped from a well which is supplied by an undercurrent or vein of the same quality may be discharged into it without raising the water surface, and the water of the well, more such a well will take a matter of more conjecture and must remain so until results are obtained by actual trial. I have personal knowledge of a common house well which received a constant supply of water from waste water from pumping works for four years, and was continuing to do so at last account, but the well was within 200 feet of a stream and the water was so brackish that it was known which disappear in sand beds or rock crevices and emerge at a lower level.

These instances, as well as the fact that they are occasionally successfully used for small systems of under-drains, indicate that under-ground outlets may be used if they can be found. As is well known, the water of the soil is brackish in localities is to bring water toward the surface with such force as to preclude their use for the reception of surface water. What is known as the dry well, when an hour or two has been known which disappear in sand beds or rock crevices and emerge at a lower level.

COOKING THE BOY.
"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school-house?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole story voluntarily."

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SOLDIERS WHO LIVED LONG.
It is not always true that war shortens life. The sole survivor of the Greek war of independence is said to be 105 years old, and the last survivors of wars have often reached a much greater age. Sir Joseph Wynn, who died in 1791, a physician has spoken to a man who fought in the battle of Buxar, which took place in 1764. William Gillespie, who served the colors at Preston, and is on the roll of Chelsea pensioners, died in Dumfries at 102, and the last survivor of the capture of Gibraltar lived to be 115. Thomas Wynn, who died aged 106, and Tuan, in Ireland, had fought in the battle of Londonderry in 1701, and Phoebe Hessel, the Amazon, who received a bayonet wound at Fontenoy in 1745, lived to be 108, receiving a pension from the private purse of George IV. until her death. A veteran of Caloulen drew a pension for sixty years, and died aged 106, and a man whose horse was shot under him at Edgely in 1642 died ninety-four years later, aged 113. There is now no one left who fought in the battle of Marston, and the only one known who disappeared in sand beds or rock crevices and emerge at a lower level.

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SWEET TOMATO PICKLE.—Cut your tomatoes in quite thick slices, put in a crock with salt sprinkled over them between each layer. Let them stand for 24 hours. Then drain and cook in weak vinegar until tender. Drain carefully, and set in crocks of glass. Then cover with a prepared vinegar well sweetened. The woman who is famous for the excellence of her sweet tomato pickle, writes me that these pickles will keep for years. For the small ones this way of preparing them is excellent. Crisp, plump and tender, when once put up by this easy method, you will never again resort to the old way of making cucumber pickles.

SOLDIERS WHO LIVED LONG.
It is not always true that war shortens life. The sole survivor of the Greek war of independence is said to be 105 years old, and the last survivors of wars have often reached a much greater age. Sir Joseph Wynn, who died in 1791, a physician has spoken to a man who fought in the battle of Buxar, which took place in 1764. William Gillespie, who served the colors at Preston, and is on the roll of Chelsea pensioners, died in Dumfries at 102, and the last survivor of the capture of Gibraltar lived to be 115. Thomas Wynn, who died aged 106, and Tuan, in Ireland, had fought in the battle of Londonderry in 1701, and Phoebe Hessel, the Amazon, who received a bayonet wound at Fontenoy in 1745, lived to be 108, receiving a pension from the private purse of George IV. until her death. A veteran of Caloulen drew a pension for sixty years, and died aged 106, and a man whose horse was shot under him at Edgely in 1642 died ninety-four years later, aged 113. There is now no one left who fought in the battle of Marston, and the only one known who disappeared in sand beds or rock crevices and emerge at a lower level.

COOKING THE BOY.
"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school-house?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole story voluntarily."

GERMAN'S WAR HOARD.
It is not generally known that Germany has intact the indemnity which was paid by France after the great war in 1870. In the July of 1870, Prussia had a sum of 300,000,000 in gold, amounting to \$300,000,000 in value lies hidden in boxes. The little town 15 miles outside Berlin, is most heavily garrisoned, and there are several giant arsenals and ammunition stores, so that any scheme to lay hold of the sum of money would be doomed to defeat at the outset. The idea of hoarding up this vast sum is original. It is that there may be money ready at any moment to provide for the week's operations in the way of mobilization.

WAS HE SOBER?
To ascertain whether a man was drunk or sober, a Dublin doctor made him hop twelve feet on the right foot and the same distance on the left, and then stand on one leg for seven seconds, and the other leg for four seconds. The man stood the test, and the magistrate accepted it as a proof of his sobriety.

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About the House
SUGGESTION FOR PICKLES.
Nearly all vegetables can be pickled. The best pickles are made from fresh, tender vegetables. Use the best cider vinegar. Alum makes a crisp pickle. Blend spices carefully, and do not use too plentifully. Keep in a cool dark place. In layers of glass jar, alternate pieces of horse radish in the vinegar prevents mold.

PICKLES WITHOUT COOKING.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of vinegar, one good sized root of horseradish, one tablespoonful white mustard seed, one gallon vinegar, mixed spice to taste. Boil the above ingredients. Then add the prepared vinegar. It will become cold before putting in the cucumbers. Use the smallest pickles as the largest ones do