THE TRUE WITNESS' AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 11, 1896.

A GENERAL'S STORY.

HE RELATES THE NARROW ES-CAPE OF HIS DAUGHTER.

WEAKENED AND RUN DOWN BY THE OPPRES SIVE CLIMATE OF INDIA SHE RETURNED TO ENGLAND-WHEN HER FATHER FOL-LOWED HE FOUND HER IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

From the Hampshire Independent.

There is nothing more interesting than the talk of our brave defenders, who have served their Queen and country in far distant lands. To talk with an Indian officer, hearing his reminiscences and adventures, is what those who have enjoyed it always appreciate. Consequently (writes a special reporter of the Hampshire Independent) I was delighted to receive instructions to interview Lieutenant-General Shaw, who has won his spurs in India, and is now living, with his family, in honorable retire-ment, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. I had grasped the bell pull and given it one tug when the door opened, and the general stood before me. You knew he was a soldier at once. His manly, upright bearing, smile, his pleasant voicehis all told you that you stood in the



Lieutenant-General Shaw.

presence of one of Nature's gentlemen but, alas! he held a time-table, and I feit that the interview must needs be short. However, he ushered me in and at once put me at my case by his affable conversation.

"I am atraid," he said, "that you have come a long distance; but let me know the precise object of your visit."

I explained to the General that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to

daughters had recently experienced. At that he brightened visibly. "You must know," he said, "I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. My daughter came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in at work, and finally give them cases a generally weak and prostrate condi- themselves, to be treated under the dition. A doctor was seen, but she re- rection of the instructor. There is a con mained absolutely colorless, was in siderable demand for women embalmgreat wretchedness and suffering from ers, and they are quite as skilful as sammia or bloodlessness. She had a men." kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. Well, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter took some, and the first box had a marvellous effect. She regained her color, lost her pains, and became altogether different. She had quite a glow upon her. She went on taking the pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact, and all who take them derive great benefit therefrom. "I have a sister at Jersey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other People, and found them to do a great deal of good to all to whom she has recommended them; and I, myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of these pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly en-tich and purify the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anæmia, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health. They are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, and have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache. A specific for all the troubles of the female, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or indiscretion of Aiving.

that sort. Even in the first case, however, we olten have remarkable results, Several months ago we embalmed a body for a gentleman living in Connecticut. It was only a temporary embalming, and we did not know that the body would be seen after it was put in the coffin nd taken away from New York. But two or three months later we received a letter from the min saying that he had receity had his wile's body taken from the receiving vault where it had been placed and deposited in a new vault. The coffin was opened at the time, and the body was found in just as perfect preservation as it was immedi ately after we had treated it."

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How long does it take to perform this temporary embalming ?"

"From one to two hours. Sometimes we do not finish it at one time, but go back to the house several times. People seem to think that you can do what is is necessary in lifteen minutes. If you stay an hour and a half or two hours they think there must be something wrong. So we use our discretion and, in order not to disturb the family, we make several trips. As for 'butchery,' that is absurd! It we removed any vital part of the body, such as the heart. for instance, then the people might be justified in some sentiment against it. But we simply draw the blood from the arteries, veins, and capillaries."

You inject a chemical fluid in its place, do you not ? "Oh, yes, there all sorts of com-

binations used by different embalmers." "How long does it take to embalm a body thoroughly, so that it can be preserved for a long time?

"That depends. We like to have the entire charge of the body for two or three days. Then we can watch it carefully, and see just how things are going. We don't simply aim to preserve the tissues of the body. We want to do something more than make mummies. We try to preserve the natural appearance of the body,"

ed body being exposed for a long time?"

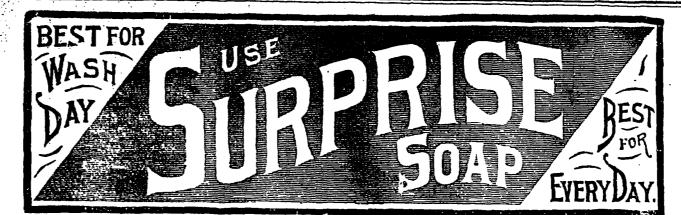
"Yes; I know of one instance. Of course, I have read a good many newspaper stories of such cases, but most of them are lies. But I know of a woman near Macon, in Georgia, who had her first husband's body embalmed, and kept it in her house until she concluded as that would not be possible here. It is against the law."

'Are there women embalmers?"

"Oh yes! We have a school right here where we teach embalming, and we've turned out a couple of dozen women embalmers in this city alone, besides those we have sent all over the country. We have a class now which began last week. There was one woman in that. I think she must be 60 years old. A good many trained nurses take the instruction. They've had a good deal of experience in handling bodies, the narrow escape I heard one of his daughters had recently experienced. work."

"How do you teach it?"

"First, we teach the anatomy of the body, and show them how to locate the arteries and veins. When they have been thoroughly instructed in that, we have them observe a skilled embalmer



FASHION'S FANCIES.

Ellen Osborne, in the Boston Post, 3:1VS :---

Of contradictory propositions both are often true. A scarcity of money makes fashions eccentric and extravagant; it also makes fashions simple and economical. Either statement can be proved by itself out of the snop windows. Neither statement taken separately (x- bined with black velvet, in a scalloped presses the situation. You must admit cape, for example. Ermine and sealboth for any comprehensive view of things.

If there is a tendency to spend little that tendency must be corrected by such a boisterous shake up is shall make to day's clothes impossible to morrow morn ing In normal times clothes age by degrees; in hard times they become groterquely antiquated in a night, else they would be worn torever. For this reason chiefly have sleeves had their bubbles pricked, have skirts acquired overskirts, have bodices crept up toward the armpits, have princess dresses begun to writhe and turn their long tightness, have coats acquired. Watteau folds in 'Have you ever known of an embalm the back, have capes grown out in kerchief-like ends to curls about the waist, have hats shot up into mountain-peaks in the crown, have ostrich trimmings been "cut," inst ad of sporting their old feathery plumes. A woman in yesterday's clothes would feel to-day like Rip Van Winkle just brushing the sleep out of his eyes, Hard times have made the to marry again. A young man who had seen it there, told me. Such a thing turiously. Score one for the clever folks who know that to dress correctly is a necessity, whereas to eat butter on one's bread is a luxury.

But the shield has two sides. In hard times the home dressmaker and milliner sprout like weeds after a rain. They can't be killed; the sellers of cloth and ribbon by the yard wouldn't allow it, and so there must be fashions adapted to the every-woman-her-own-gown-maker idea. And so side by side with this fall's extravagance is the fall's simplicity; and springing from the same root if you please, for people must be made to buy. clothes, must cost little, being makable at home. Fashion takes much, but a little she concedes.

No amateur can fit the princess gown. There is a citadel not to be stormed. A good many deft women can cut overskirts, and so the double draperies, which take more cloth than the full, straight, hard-to be-adjusted-dressmaker requiring folds we have been having, will yet save modistes' bills. Tight not beautiful," continued Mrs. Miller, sle ves are casier for unprofessional scis-sors than balloons, but the new short ', there's something wrong; go and get

bodice was cut low and sleveless with bunches of pink roses on the shoulders. In furs I have seen several things that are new. The little sable capes with edges of ernine that have one long end to cross the bust and tuck in at the side of the waist are as demurely pretty as a Puritan kerchief. Some of the new conts in white fur embroidered with steel and edged with lace are decidedly interesting as experiments, whether or not this treatment of tur finds favor permanently. There is a good deal of soft gray monthlon that looks smartest comskin are used together constantly, a notable example being a square of sealskin, which is turned into a cape by the simple expedient of cutting a slit from the middle to one corner. That gives a cape pointed front and back, and on the shoulders. The flaring collar is lined with ermine and ermine strips are carried down the front. If there is anything more novel in wraps than the models cited, it is to be found in a car riage cloak of ribbed pink silk with cape like sleeves, edged with wide cream lace. A deep founce of the same lace is arranged about the shoulders and is brought down on the left side to fasten under a satin bow with long ends. The beauty of this cloak is thought to rest in its side fastening. The neck finish is a frayed out ruche of the material.

THE ORIGIN OF BEAUTY,

As an advocate of dress improvement, Mrs. Jenness Miller embodied her own theories as she stepped upon the platform to lecture upon health an i beautyher favorite topics. Clad in a Recamier gown of white embroidery crepe, which tell in almost statuesque folds, the graceful lines of human form divine were given full play, and even the most subborn advocate of corsets could but admit that their absence failed to mar the beauty of the toilet. Mrs. Miller began her lecture by saying that, though there was doubtiess a place for the new woman, in the new order of things it was the true woman who was really wanted-the true woman who prefers home life and home association to anything else in the world. "The royal road to health and beauty," she continued, "can be found only through the home-through the education of children and the influence brought to bear there.

"First of all, if you wish to make a man or woman beautiful, you must begin with the stomach ; so, woman's first duty is to see that the stomach is properly cared for and she who learns to cook scientifically and hygienically will have an angel for a husband and fair round

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ence keepers of dairy stock in general to furnish the best known surroundings and conditions?

It is not enough to lead cows to the watering trough and back again (although that much exercise is better than none), or to water them in their stalls or stanchions, as some keepers do. Unless the day be excessively cold the dairy stock should be allowed several hours of exercise in the fresh air, and while the outing" is taken the windows and doors of the stables should be opened to their widest capacity so that iresh air may reach every nook and cranny, presupposing that all refuse matter has been transferred to its proper place, which should not be directly under the window opening into Bossy's quarters, but at some distance away. The stalls for dairy animals should

occupy the brightest side of the stables, i.e., the south side. The purest of water should be furnished, and daily access to salt. If, owing to a lack of better pro vender, it is necessary to use straw as part of the winter's supply of coarse food, do not wait until the other better food is gone, as animals will rarely take to it well if so managed. The better way is to begin with the straw when the feeding season begins, and reserve the better provender until afterward. It is not advisable to use straw as food if it is possible to obtain other food : but with a generous supply of grain, in addition, which, thanks to a bountiful corn har vest, will be possible with nearly all, stock may be carried through nicely, but the milk supply will be diminished. Clover hay well cured is probably as good feed for the milch cow as any. The only trouble is in obtaining it this season, owing to the general failure of grasses. Cornfodder will probably be the standby with the majority, and with it for rough age, corn and cob meal should be fed. Give the cow a change of diet as often as possible. She will relish it quite as much as yourself. Give oats, barley, peas, potatoes, turnips, etc. The two last named should be sliced. Give the cows a combing or brushing once a day; provide good bedding and clean surroundings. All the care bestowed upon the cow will be repaid.

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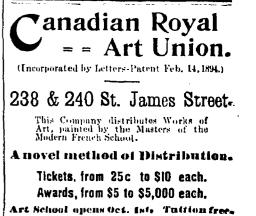
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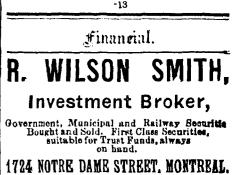
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J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College, Montreal, Canada.





THE EMBALMING PROCESS.

"Embalming is a butchery of the body," said a member of the United States Cremation Society to a Sun reporter last week. "They slice you up and fill you full of poison. Embalming even changes the color of the ashes if the body is cremated. It makes them rose-pink with green spots."

So said the cremationist, but the em-baimers say pooh, pooh! A certain undertaker in University Place smiles pity lagly over such notions. He says he doesn't believe in cremation, and his apecialty is embalming.

"That's all nonsense to talk about embalming being a butchery!" he re-marked. "It's only an ignorant person who would say it. Embalming is taking the place of icing altogether. We haven't iced a body for several years with the exception of one case during the hot spell in August. Then the just to ice the bat people were in a hurry, and said for us Just to ice the body, so we did. But all undertakers of the better class are embalming nowadays."

Isn't it very expensive?"

"Not any more so than icing. Of course, there are two kinds of embalm- loss and disappointment. ing: one which is really only temporary, to preserve the body for a tew days until

' How much does a temporary embalming cost?" " From \$15 to \$20."

"How soon after death should it be performed ?.'

"That depends. A great many undertakers claim that it ought not to be done within six or eight hours, but I have known cases when that would have been too late. Sometimes, you know, a pur tion of the body is really dead before the heart finally stops heating. The ex-tremities are often dead, to all intents and purposes, long before the breath ceases. In a case like that six or eight hours would be a long time to wait. On the other hand, we have embalmed bodies several days after death had oc-curred. The process is more difficult, but we have done it."

"Do you run the risk of blood poisoning?" "Yes, of blood poisoning and of con-

tagion in the case of certain diseases. But there is a risk in everything," and the undertaker smiled philosophically. "Is there a graduated tariff for fun-

erals here, such as there is in France and other countries.

"No. Occasionally I have read of some concern starting up on a scheme like that; such and such a funeral for \$25; such and such a one for \$50, an so on. But they don't seem to last long. As a general thing, people tell us what they want and we give them a statement of what it will cost. There is a fixed tariff for carriages and for other items, so that it is simply a case for selection and addition-and, later, for collection," added the undertaker, with a thoughtful

False Statements Made to Reap Large Profits.

smile.

Diamond Dyes Hold the Fort Everywhere.

greater profit out of them than he can from the Diamond Dyes.

Ladies, you who buy these common dyes are the sufferers; the dealer pockets your money, leaving you to chagrin,

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sors than balloons, but the new short bodices are about as impossible as the old long waisted, tapering ones. Fashion gives what she has to, not a feather's weight more.

It is in the millinery that the rare complaisance of the social tyrant is most to be appreciated. Home millinery, if a woman has any mack for it, pays better than most domestic industries, because the results are big in proportion to the labor. Some of the new hats seem especially designed to be copied at home. There are models, and bright, dainty ones, everywhere, whose chief decoration, bar a feather or a bird or two, is a ribbon rufile standing on its head about the crown. The hats so trimmed are usually bread felt ones. The ribbons are broad and are shot blue and green, or brown and red, or brown and yellow, or some deep, rich tone with a whitish mist upon deep, rich ton- with a whitish mist upon the surface—this is one of the new things in ribbon. They are gathered at one edge, and the other stands up full in flare. They have a little velvet fold for a base to grow in, or perhaps the brim is covered with veil folds, as later on will be described. On the left side the ribbon with a finished with a the ribbon ruffle is finished with a rosette and the before mentioned birds, or plumes. A plaited ruche may replace the ruffle, or a rope loosely twisted out of velvet.

The veil folds with which many mil liners are encircling hat brims are described by their name. Black or white lace, with perhaps a length of ribbon, is laid easily about the hat as if it were the full edge of a veil and some times droops a bit from the brim to complete the illusion. Such folds are readily arranged by the amateur, and are among the most useful of the casements which have come of bad times.

But there are better days coming, and fashion leans more to luxury than to economy. Some of the new dress bodices are fantastic enough to have been thought | in the one must also produce the same out in an opium dream. The root idea in the most novel is that of vest or blouse, with a short jacket or cape, or lapel ar rangement fastened only at the shoulder seams and loose under the arms. A broad folded sash comes up to meet the jacket, which buttons oftener than not on the left shoulder and is drawn straight across the front. The general effect is that of a shorter and larger waist than the long drawn out type which has been the ideal of the last few seasons.

Evening dresses are not numerous yet I have seen one in a rich cream colored brocade, over which were strewn roses caught lonsely together with knots and ends of ribbon. The ribbon effect was startling in its boldness, raised as it was in heavy black velvet woven against the ground of the material. The skirt of this gown was tight fitting in front and over the hips. Three godets appeared behind. The cuirass shaped

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beautiful; there is no excuse for an ugly human being, but you must first have pure blood, boundless vitality and trained muscles."

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DAIRY NOTES,

THE FARM

When we consider that the breathing apparatus and the circulatory system of

the cow is much the same as that of a human being, we must concede that the

conditions necessary to sustain health

result in the other, namely : exercise, fresh air, pure water, drainage, etc. If the human being requires a certain amount of exercise, unlimited fresh air, sunshine, etc., to keep the body in perfect health, then the cow, possessing much the same organism, should be given equal advantages. Breathing the impure, confined air of close stalls for so many hours in succession is a prime

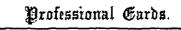
cause of tuberculosis. It may be argued that plenty of fresh air and exercise requires an 'extra allowance of food, as there must be an extra amount of fuel (food) to keep up the internal economy, or heat, which by exer-cise is thrown off. But the advantages to be derived over-balance the waste of

food, especially when we take into consideration the close connection that exists between the health of the cow and that of the consumer of her products; and while we are precise and careful in

WINTER MILK.

"I know I have got a lot of feed more than I can use, but I shall not make much winter milk this season coming. Can't afford to buy any cows at present prices; milk is low and it won't pay to fuse with cows this coming winter." So said an old veteran dairyman to a correspondent the other day, a man who in the past has made some winter milk with common cows, hay, and corn meal, and don't believe that any of these

modern ways pay. The reply was: "Won't it pay better to milk a cow in the winter it milk is low, and have this cow pay for her food, than to eat dear provender four or five months and get nothing in return? All that an animal eats when the object is simply existence, is pretty much food wasted, and why not have a cow produce her milk when her tood is the most costly and so much of it bard labor in the providing ?"



M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2375.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Patch, joiner, of Montreal, Plaintiff ; versus the said F. W. Patch, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted the 28th October last, returnable the 10th November instant.

Montreal, 5th November, 1896. A. GERMAIN. 17-5 Plaintiff's Attorney

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ? DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

SUPERIOR COURT .- No. 2698.

Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action on separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McRse, gontleman, of the City and District of Montreal. Montreal, 27th October, 1896.

DANDURAND & BRODEUR, 16-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) DISTRICT OF MONTBEAL,)

SUPERIOR COURT.

Agnes Spalding, of the Town of St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, taken an action, in separation as to property, against her husband. Charles Lavallee, trader, of the same place.

Montreal, September 24th, 1896. ANGERS, DELORIMIER & GODIN

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

12-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 981.

Dame Marie Louise Arcand, Plaintiff, vs. Occar Tessier, Defendant.

Dame Marie Louise Aroand, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Oscar Tessier, of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 3rd October, 1896.

BEAUDIN CARDINAL. LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN. 118-5 Advocates for Plaintin

L'ALLAN STATISTICS SALAR