

A GENERAL'S STORY.

HE RELATES THE "NARROW ESCAPE OF HIS DAUGHTER."

WEAKENED AND RUN DOWN BY THE OPPRESSIVE CLIMATE OF INDIA SHE RETURNED TO ENGLAND—WHEN HER FATHER FOLLOWED 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 I 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 retirement, 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, his smile, his pleasant voice—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 felt that the interview must needs be short. However, he ushered me in and at once put me at my ease by his affable conversation.

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

"Explained to the General that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to the narrow escape I heard one of his 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 a generally weak and prostrate condition. A doctor was seen, but she remained absolutely colorless, was in great wretchedness and suffering from anemia or bloodlessness. She had a 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."

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 embalmers say, pooh, pooh! A certain undertaker in University Place smiles pityingly over such notions. He says he doesn't believe in cremation, and his specialty is embalming.

"That's all nonsense to talk about embalming being a butchery!" he remarked. "It's only an ignorant person who would say it. Embalming is taking the place of being altogether. We haven't used a body for several years with the exception of one case during the hot spell in August. Then the 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 embalming; one which is really only temporary, to preserve the body for a few days until its interment; the other, of a more thorough and permanent character, calculated to preserve the body until it can be shipped, or to await the arrival of friends from Europe or something of

that sort. Even in the first case, however, we often 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 and taken away from New York. But two or three months later we received a letter from the man saying that he had recently had his wife'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 immediately after we had treated it."

"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 necessary in fifteen 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! If 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 combinations 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."

"Have you ever known of an embalmed 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 to marry again. A young man who had seen it there, told me. Such a thing 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, and they think they can make money out of it in connection with their regular 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 at work, and finally give them cases themselves, to be treated under the direction of the instructor. There is a considerable demand for women embalmers, and they are quite as skillful as men."

"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 portion of the body is really dead before the heart finally stops beating. The extremities 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 occurred. The process is more difficult, but we have done it."

"Do you run the risk of blood poisoning?" "Yes, of blood poisoning and of contagion in the case of certain diseases. But there is a risk in everything," and the undertaker smiled philosophically.

"Is there a graduated tariff for funerals 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 smile.

False Statements Made to Reap Large Profits.

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The false statements, "just as good as the Diamond," "Put up same as the Diamond Dyes," used by many dealers in order to sell worthless and crude dyes, are sufficient to stamp them as mean and dishonest. Such men are capable of any form of business dishonesty. The common dyes are offered to you simply because the dealer makes a far greater profit out of them than he can from the Diamond Dyes. Ladies, who you buy these common dyes are the sufferers; the dealer pockets your money, leaving you to chagrin, loss and disappointment. The experiences of long years point to the Diamond Dyes as first and best. With them your work is well and quickly done, and you derive a satisfaction that you have saved time and money. Use only the "Diamond"; beware of the just as good kind.

Advertisement for 'Wash Day Surprise Soap' with 'Best for Every Day' slogan.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Ellen Osborne, in the Boston Post, says:— 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 shop windows. Neither statement taken separately expresses the situation. You must admit both 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 as shall make today's clothes impossible to-morrow morning. In normal times clothes age by degrees; in hard times they become grotesquely antiquated in a night, else they would be worn forever. 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 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," instead 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 modistes shake the kaleidoscope just and furiously. 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 sport 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. To this end clothes must be different; to this end also not all clothes, but some clothes, must cost little, being mailable 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 sleeves are easier for unprofessional scissors 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 make 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 ruffle standing on its head about the crown. The hats so trimmed are usually broad felt ones. The ribbons are broad and are shot, blue and green, or brown and red, or brown and yellow, or some deep, rich-toned 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 ruffle is finished with a rosette and the before mentioned birds, or plumes. A platted ruhe may replace the ruffle, or a rope loosely twisted out of velvet.

The veil folds with which many milliners 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 late 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 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 arrangement fastened only at the shoulder seams and loose under the arms. A broad folded sash comes up to meet the jacket, which buttons tighter 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 draw 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 loosely 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 curves shaped

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THE ORIGIN OF BEAUTY.

As an advocate of dress improvement, Mrs. Jennie Miller embodied her own theories as she stepped upon the platform to lecture upon health and beauty—her favorite topics. Clad in a Re-camier gown of white embroidery crepe, which fell in almost statuesque folds, the graceful lines of human form divine were given full play, and even the most ardent advocate of corsets could not admit that their absence failed to mar the beauty of the toilet. Mrs. Miller began her lecture by saying that, though there was doubtless 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 cheeks for her children. If you are not beautiful," continued Mrs. Miller, "there's something wrong; go and get 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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THE FARM.

DAIRY NOTES.

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 in the one must also produce the same 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 exercise 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 the condition of the family cow, knowing that what is deleterious to her best condition will affect the quality of her milk, should not a sense of duty influ-

once 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 rough 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 fresh 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 provender, 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 harvest, 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 milk cows 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 roughage, 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.

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 raise 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 if 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 food is the most costly and so much of it hard labor in the providing?"

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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 275. SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. Mary Elizabeth Brown, wife of Frederick William Patch, joined, 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, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 2688. Dame Elizabeth Reid has, in virtue of an authorization of a Judge of this Court, on the 23rd of September last, taken an action en separation de biens against her husband, Finlay A. McRae, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal. Montreal, 27th October, 1896. DANDURAND & BRODEUR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. 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 Lavallée, trader, of the same place. Montreal, September 24th, 1896. ANGERS, DeLORIMIER & GODIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 931. Dame Marie Louise Arcand, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar Tessier, Defendant. Dame Marie Louise Arcand, 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. BAUDIN CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Advocates for Plaintiff.

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