

## When Is a Person Dead?

People Who Have Been Laid Out for Burial and Survived.

Remarkable Instances of Tenacity of Life.

A Person Is Not Necessarily Dead Because He Has Ceased to Breathe.

"Time was that when the life was out of the man would die." It seems, however, that in these days of trances and suspended animation, the "life" may be out, the heart may stop beating, the breath vanish, and putrefaction set in, and still the person may be alive. The subject of premature burials is a gruesome and agonizing one, and to be raised only for some definite purpose. William Tebb, F.R.S., whose attention to this subject was aroused by "a distressing experience in his own family," has a strong conviction that such burials are more frequent than we suspect, and he has just published a book on the subject, "Premature Burial," in which he gives accounts of several cases of persons buried alive, and of the means used to prevent such cases in the future. Here is one of the cases related by Dr. Roger S. Chenevix Trenchard.

"I died, as was supposed, on the 15th of January, 1874, and was laid out for burial, as the most careful examination failed to show the slightest signs of life. I had been in this state for twenty hours, and in another three would have been closed up forever, when my eldest sister, who was leaning over the head of my coffin, crying over me, declared she saw my lips move. The friends who had come to take their last look at me tried to persuade her it was only fancy, but, as she persisted, Dr. Donaldson was sent for to convince her that I was really dead. For some unexplained reason, he had me taken out of the coffin and examined very carefully from head to foot. Noticing a peculiar soft, fluctuating swelling at the base of my neck, just where the clavicles meet the sternum, he was going to do, came back with his case of instruments, and, before anyone could stop him or ask what he was going to do, he laid open the tumor and plunged in a tracheotomy tube, when a quantity of pus escaped, and, releasing the pressure on the carotid and trachea, was followed by a rush of blood and some movement on my part that startled the doctor. Restoring me to the coffin, I was slowly nursed back to life; but the tracheotomy tube (I still carry the scar) was not finally removed till September, 1875."

Here is another case in which a life was saved by the persistent instinct of a dog.

"In Austria, in 1870, a man seemed to be dead, and was placed in a coffin. After the usual three days of watching over the supposed corpse, the funeral was commenced; and when the coffin was being lowered into the vault, it was noticed that the dog which belonged to the supposed dead man, became very restless, and manifested great eagerness toward the coffin, and could not be driven away. Finally, a doctor, who had been placed in the house, the dog attacked the bearers so furiously that they dropped it on the ground, and the coffin was broken off, and the man inside awake from his lethargic condition, and soon recovered his full consciousness. He was alive and well at last news of him. Dogs might possibly be of use in deciding doubtful cases, where their masters are concerned."

Several cases, seemingly well authenticated, of self-imposed trances by Indian fakirs are narrated. One occurred in 1889, in Jeyapore, the fakir, a Sanskrit scholar, much honored by Hindus, giving a trance in the presence of Chunder Sen, municipal secretary of the Maharajah of Jeyapore, and his brother, a doctor, who applied the stethoscope to the fakir's heart without detecting the faintest motion. The account continues:

"The fakir, covered with a white shroud, was placed in a small subterranean cell built of mud, and measuring about 6 feet by 6 feet, of rotund structure. The door was closed and locked, and sealed with Dr. Sen's private seal and with the seal of Mr. Dhanna Tal, the magistrate of the city; the flap-door leading to the vault was also carefully fastened. At the expiration of 33 days the cell was opened, and the fakir was found just where he was. He was perfectly healthy, his death-like appearance, the limbs having become stiff as in rigor mortis. He was brought forth, and his mouth was rubbed with honey and milk, and the body and joints massaged with oil. In the evening, mass-head that were exhibited, and the fakir was fed with a spoonful of milk. The next day he was given a little juice of pulses known as 'dal'."

## A Mother's Story.

I WISH to tell you what MELIN'S Food has done for my baby. I tried several different foods with unsatisfactory results. My baby was failing every day, and I was at my wit's end to know what more I could do. He weighed but ten pounds when three months old. At that time some kind friend recommended MELIN'S Food. I tried it, and in three days time I could see the change. Little Harry is now six months old and weighs ten pounds. I have no praise for MELIN'S Food, for it is certainly a god-send to all who may use it.

MRS. L. B. FOOTE,  
Lenox, Mass.

When an infant is fed with a proper food the response is immediate. In so short a time as three days Mrs. Foote saw a change for the better. MELIN'S Food succeeds where others fail, because it is adapted to infant digestion, and contains the proper elements of nutrition in sufficient quantity to nourish and promote the growth of the child.

Write to us (a postal will do) and we will send you a trial tin of MELIN'S Food free of all expense.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,  
Boston, Mass.

and in three days he was able to eat bread and milk, his normal diet.

In view of these many deceptive signs of death, Mr. Tebb and others advocate a change in the laws concerning death certificates, and the establishment of public mortuaries where bodies can be kept without inconvenience or injury to health until the signs of death become indisputable. Commenting on the subject as brought up by the book, the London Spectator has this to say:

"Try any of the so-called tests of death in the light of human experience, and they all break down. Let us take them in order. A person is not dead because he has ceased to breathe. There are hundreds of recorded cases where no sign of breath could be detected, and yet the patient has lived. Complete stoppage of the heart's action is, again, no criterion. The hearts of men supposed to be dead have given no sign to the trained ear and touch, and yet life has been present. It is the same with the blood. Yet may a man be dead and yet the blood congealed, and yet have been operating on a living subject. Reduction of the body's temperature, i. e., 'the chill of death,' is also no test, nor is rigor mortis, the stiffening of the muscles, or the rigidity of the joints, or decomposition an absolute sign. As is well known, portions of the human frame may rotify in the living. The red color may have gone from the hand when held to a powerful light, galvanism may fail to produce a muscular reaction, and a bright steel blade may be plunged deep into the tissues and when withdrawn show no sign of oxidation, and yet death may not be present."

"What is the lesson to be drawn from the above? The difficulty of pronouncing absolutely whether death has or has not actually taken place—whether, that is, animation may be restored to the body or whether resuscitation is impossible? The lesson, to our mind, is to observe the two old customs which long governed the treatment of the dead—to watch the body till the burial took place, and not to bury a man until unmistakable signs of putrefaction had appeared. These customs have of late fallen into disfavor and are being abandoned. The experience is beginning to show that they were based on reason, and not on sentiment or superstition—were, in fact, more truly scientific than the usage that has superseded them."

## HOPE ENTHRONED

Life Prolonged and Its Usefulness Greatly Extended.

The Ruthless Hand of Nature Permits Only the Survival of the Strongest. Medical Science Secures the Survival of the Weakest.

From the Cornwall Standard.

The science and art of medicine holds a unique place in the esteem of a civilized world, because by a judicious application of progressive science relative to the art of healing innumerable triumphs are won in the struggle with death. The profession of medicine, we may safely say, is no sinecure, its triumphs and successes are rehearsed daily by the million. Those who are in the vanguard of this movement are our greatest benefactors. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have given relief to thousands who would have dragged out a miserable and more or less brief existence, and have been a burden to their families. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have earned and enjoy the gratitude of untold numbers who are now on the verge of isolation or death because their case defied the skill of the ordinary medical practitioner. The ruthless hand of nature permits only the survival of the strongest, but the tender ministrations of medical science, as exemplified by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakling, which is in harmony with the divine injunction, "Weakened, but strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves."

These famous pills have given strength to the apparently hopelessly weak, and vitalized and invigorated fragile and debilitated constitutions, and have secured the strongest and increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the above statement, a doctor, who applied the stethoscope to the fakir's heart without detecting the faintest motion. The account continues:

"The fakir, covered with a white shroud, was placed in a small subterranean cell built of mud, and measuring about 6 feet by 6 feet, of rotund structure. The door was closed and locked, and sealed with Dr. Sen's private seal and with the seal of Mr. Dhanna Tal, the magistrate of the city; the flap-door leading to the vault was also carefully fastened. At the expiration of 33 days the cell was opened, and the fakir was found just where he was. He was perfectly healthy, his death-like appearance, the limbs having become stiff as in rigor mortis. He was brought forth, and his mouth was rubbed with honey and milk, and the body and joints massaged with oil. In the evening, mass-head that were exhibited, and the fakir was fed with a spoonful of milk. The next day he was given a little juice of pulses known as 'dal'."

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## Money in Cornstalks.

An Expert Tells Farmers That the Stalks Will Bring as Much Money as the Ears.

A Washington dispatch says: At the dinner given last week to western Senators and Representatives by the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, Gen. Williams and Prof. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, were present to help entertain Representatives Stride and Mercer and Senator Thurston. Prof. Gibbs made the speech of the evening, which was the reason of the gathering. The subject of his remarks was the cornstalk, and in the half-hour which he spoke he had an audience of attentive listeners. If what he said was the truth, or even half what he said, there is an industry soon to be opened up for the corn-growing region of this country such as was never dreamed of before, and which now sounds more like a dream than the belief and utterance of scientific experts and men known throughout the country for their keenness and far-sightedness in business.

Prof. Gibbs made the announcement that within a few years the cornstalks which are now thrown aside, burned, and otherwise destroyed to get out of the way, would be fully as valuable to the farmer, if not more so than the corn itself. The corn stalks, he said, have been discovered by scientific experts to be the most valuable vegetable which can be found for purposes of protecting the sides of battleships from intruding water after being struck by shells. The best material for such padding is made from the coconut fiber, which has to be imported into this country at a large cost. By actual experiment the pith of the cornstalk has been discovered to be almost twice as serviceable as the coconut fiber, and in addition its cost is less and product greater. The Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, the directors of the largest private shipbuilding plant in this country, have pronounced in favor of the stalk for the purposes of their protecting battleships. They state their belief that within a few years after its value has become generally known all the battleships of the world will be protected with this pith from the cornstalk, properly condensed into a sufficient hardness to be used as a padding for the sides of ships. Already a large plant for the manufacture of this pith cellulose has been established in Owensboro, Ky. Though now temporarily destroyed by fire the plant will be promptly rebuilt on a larger scale. Messrs. Cramp and Gibbs, and other Philadelphia financiers and shipbuilders, are said to have invested large sums of money in the enterprise.

So much for the pith of the cornstalk. This use of it is promised by experts and shipbuilders, and now being perfected by actual experiments. Prof. Gibbs, after delighting the ears of his western listeners with the account of the new uses of the stalk itself, turned his attention to the stalk itself, the fibre of which he declares can be put to great uses, the recital of which seems like the revelation of a new and unexpected harvest to the western corn-grower. The pith will afford one material of modern warfare, and the fibre is also to be used in battle, and the stalk itself, the fibre of which he declares can be put to great uses, the recital of which seems like the revelation of a new and unexpected harvest to the western corn-grower. The pith will afford one material of modern warfare, and the fibre is also to be used in battle, and the stalk itself, the fibre of which he declares can be put to great uses, the recital of which seems like the revelation of a new and unexpected harvest to the western corn-grower.

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fast, was pronounced perfect, and there was marked upon its fine aroma and delightful flavor. One thing in regard to coffee is that it is better parched at home, but if you do buy it already parched, this coffee is over in a pan, and grind it while hot, or warm. It seems to have a nicer flavor when you parch this coffee. No one can tell how long it has been parched, and this may have something to do with the cup of coffee. I had always known that borax was good for washing churns, and milk crocks, all kinds of earthen and tin ware, but did not dream that it would help a coffee pot as it did ours, for I was exceedingly careful in having it washed clean, and then had my cook sun it, and hang it out in the open air. I never liked coffee made over of old grounds, as many do to economize, and let my cook know that fresh coffee was my order, but the brackish taste so prevalent was dispensed with entirely, after the use of borax. I would advise every one who desires to improve her coffee to use this simple remedy. I give out a desertspoonful of ground coffee to a cup, and a cupful of water to eat, and the coffee is extra to allow for boiling, and clear with white of an egg.—New York Observer.

## A Plea for Compensation.

From the Christian Work.

Much joy and satisfaction are to be derived from thinking of the heavenly land where the high and noble spirits, who have sought and longed for here, but which we have been deprived of by the circumstances of our earthly life, shall be made up to us, shall be ours to have and to enjoy. We may not only think this, but we may believe it. The teachings of the Holy Scriptures, the word of Christ himself, and all proper and rational conceptions of the powers and possibilities of the life beyond, warrant us in believing that over the threshold of the life beyond, goodness, love and felicity are as ready to be received as the breath of life, and that the life beyond is a life of eternal youth, without measure, felicity without limitation. We need not be assured that in that country the blind eyes shall know the joy of sight; the deaf ears the blessedness of hearing; the dumb lips shall be endowed with the power of speech; we may be sure not only of all this, but that other powers and capacities, hitherto undeveloped, will be added, and that the life beyond will be a life of eternal youth, without measure, felicity without limitation. We need not be assured that in that country the blind eyes shall know the joy of sight; the deaf ears the blessedness of hearing; the dumb lips shall be endowed with the power of speech; we may be sure not only of all this, but that other powers and capacities, hitherto undeveloped, will be added, and that the life beyond will be a life of eternal youth, without measure, felicity without limitation.

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## The London Gold Mining and Development Co.

(LIMITED.) NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

JOSEPH POWELL, Esq., Civil Engineer, Manager and Engineer, Rossland, B.C.

Capital Stock \$500,000 in \$1.00 Shares.

## OFFICERS:

President, Dr. W. F. Roome, Ex M. P. Vice-President, William Spittal, Esq.; Secretary, Andrew Greenlees, Esq. Treasurer, A. A. Campbell, Esq. Solicitor, G. N. Weekes, all of the City of London, Ontario.

200,000 shares of this stock were sold before the incorporation of the company. The 50,000 since offered are being taken up rapidly at 25c.

The sale of this 50,000 will leave HALF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the company still in the treasury—UNISSUED and not bearing dividends.

The company's manager, Mr. Powell, has been most energetic in the company's service, and has purchased many mining propositions, which cannot fail to bring the company ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The ELLA S. ROSSLAND BELL WHITE FAWN and LANDERS are on Sheep Creek, about 12 miles from Rossland. This group is partially developed, and assays so far are very promising. DAISY ELK NO. 2 is in the South Belt, within sight of Rossland—a favorite location and very excellent surface showing. The FINANCE, BIG WHALE and ECHO, constitute the Finance group, and have been sold to the Finance Gold Mining and Development Company, our company making handsome cash profit on retaining more than half the shares in the Finance Company.

Development work is progressing favorably on the Big Whale, on a ledge no less than 28 feet in width. The mineral is growing rapidly richer as the shaft descends, and a rich strike of ore is expected any day.

GOLENE and JIM DANDY adjoin the Finance group. RIOO and RAND are on the Salmon River. These four are undeveloped, but the surface showing is excellent. AWKRIGHT and ALKI are the latest purchases. Samples from the Awkright two feet below the surface assayed \$64 to the ton.

These two are silver propositions. They are on the famous Toad Mountain, near the great SILVER KING. HALL and WHITEWATER mines, of fabulous richness.

Mr. Powell has aptly named them the SILVER QUEEN GROUP. It appears from a telegram received by the president, Dr. Roome, on Feb. 5, that he (Mr. Powell) is about to bond this group to foreign capitalists at a sum which WILL NET THE COMPANY \$225,000 IN CASH. This enormous profit, if the deal be put through, and there is every prospect that it will, will be sufficient to pay DIVIDENDS OF NEARLY ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on all the shares issued, and the stock will likely at once be withdrawn from the market.

Intending investors should not delay a moment. It is now intended to raise the price, which is now 25c a share, to 30c ON FEB. 15, but it may be raised much higher than that. Remittances in letters postmarked 15th or earlier will be accepted for shares at 25c.

A DIVIDEND is daily expected to be declared out of the cash profits of the Finance transaction. Still other sales are being negotiated, and there is every probability of regular and larger dividends from this time on.

INQUIRE PARTICULARS of the officers or directors. Stock may be had of J. F. SANGSTER, broker, 403 Richmond street London, or of A. A. CAMPBELL, broker, Molsons Bank Building, London, or of ISAAC UNSWORTH, Banker, Florence.

## READ THE LIST OF DIRECTORS:

W. F. Roome, M. D., ex-M. P., London, Ont.  
G. N. Weekes, barrister at law, London, Ont.  
Joseph Powell, civil and mining engineer, late chief engineer of the International Radial Railway, locating engineer of the Duluth, Nepegon and James Bay Railway; now at Rossland, B. C.  
George Burness, commercial traveler, London, Ont.  
A. A. Campbell, managing director of the People's Building and Loan Association, London, Ont.  
J. W. Butler, insurance agent, London, Ont.  
Wm. Spittal, secretary-treasurer and director of the People's Building and Loan Association, and secretary-treasurer of the London Lumber Co., London, Ont.  
Andrew Greenlees, barrister at law, London, Ont.  
Robt. D. Millar, secretary-treasurer of the Advertiser Printing Co., London, Ont.  
Walter Drew, merchant, Florence, Ont.  
Isaac Unsworth, banker, Florence, Ont.  
Solon Woolverton, D.D.S., mineralogist, London, Ont.  
Martin J. Burns, commercial traveler, London, Ont.  
Captain Thomas E. Robson, county clerk of the county of Middlesex, ex-president of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co., London, Ont.  
Geo. D. Lockhart, M. D., Florence, Ont.  
J. F. Sangster, real estate and mining broker, London, Ont.  
F. W. Daly, wholesale merchant, London, Ont.  
S. D. Coon, contractor, London, Ont.

## TERRORS OF CHILDREN.

New York Observer.

"We have it on the authority of Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, that children are terrified by thunder and lightning than any other thing. The same authority informs us that the fear of the dark is the most common of all the fears of children, graded according to the degrees of the fear inspired, are reptiles, strangers, darkness, fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers and high winds. How the professor knows all this we are not informed, but we suppose that his generalizations are based on a sufficient number of scientific particulars. The psychology of fear is an interesting study. 'He was once badly frightened' is in the view of our Oriental friend a sufficient explanation of the origin of almost any disease from which a fellow-man may be suffering. While we may not credit such a theory as to the genesis of ill-health, it would certainly be well for parents to guard their children against undue shocks to their nervous systems, and especially to refrain from peeping at a child's imaginative world with more hobgoblins and ugly ogres than may naturally be supposed already to exist there. 'Practical joking' too, which is generally more weak than witty, deserves to be frowned upon as an unnecessary source of fear and nervous agitation in its offspring."

## Indurated Fibreware

is a little higher priced than ordinary pails and tubs—but the difference is one that tells—one that changes the cost from a expense to an investment.

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