That

Persistent

SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

ONE SIMPLE TEST THAT, IT IS AL LEGED, NEVER FAILS.

A Physician Who Says He Has Tries It In More Than a Thousand Case Explains His Method of Preventing Premature Burial.

The question of an absolutely sure sign of death has troubled mankind from ancient times. It has been most variously answered, but never to entire satisfaction. The difficulties we meet with are: First, that not all organs of the body die in one moment, and second, that the action of some of the vital organs may be so diminished that by ordinary means it appears almost impossible to decide whether the life in them is in fact extinct or not.

The actual causes of physiological death are three: First, cessation of brain function; second, cessation of respiration or failure of the lungs; third, failure of the heart.

The first, involving immediate death of the central or animal nervous system only, is not at once followed by the inactivity of the peripheral nervous system and its special so called vegetative centers, as long ago was demonstrated by Brown-Sequard, Schiff and others. So the lungs may continue to contract and expand, the heart may continue to beat, even if with greatly diminished power. We know further that the life of the skin is not extinct. Hair and nails continue to grow, the stomach continues to digest, the liver to secrete bile, etc. Respecting the second cause of death, we well know that respiration may cease for quite awhile if the brain is not affected and the circulation not interrupted. And of the third cause, by heart failure, the same may be said. So we see that we may speak of true, absolute physiological death only after the cessation of function of the three organs together or at least of two of them, the lungs and the heart, without the life action of which the brain certainly cannot operate.

Now, as regards respiration, we have very simple means to demonstrate its cessation. So remains, in fact, as the only one to show its true death the hear. This to prove indeed with absolute certainty is quite a difficult problem. Upon the absence therefore of any and all traces of circulation in the body have been concentrated most experiments. And as regards the same we have to take into consideration that by disease the heart beats might be diminished to but so few faint pulsations per minute, might become so imperceptible, that without the aid of special instruments and long continued observations nothing of their existence may be

detected. In the following I shall give the simple means by which any person easily enough may convince himself of the absence or presence even of the slightest traces of circulation:

If we ligate tight a member of the body-best, for example, a finger between the first and second joint-in the fiving we will soon notice, beginning almost at once, a reddish coloration of the ertion above the ligature darker and darker red and finally asgumes a dark bluish red color. The entire upper portion will be thus affected, and only directly around the ligature there will be a small, colorless, white ring. Now, as sure as this discoloration will be observed in the living being, as sure will all traces of it be absent in the dead. The bluish discoloration occasionally observed of and around the finger nails in some corpses is of no influence upon, nor does it interfere in the slightest with, the phenomenon and its correct interpretation.

The phenomenon of course is easily enough explained in the living by the stagnation of the blood in the veins and the capillaries when a new supply through the arteries and the backflow through the veins is cut off by the ligature. The white ring around the latter is produced by the partial arterial, partial venous anæmia.

In place of a finger, if, as it at times may happen, the skin seems too thick and horny to show the phenomenon plainly, though this will but seldom occur, one may use the toes, the earlaps, even the tip of the nose, if desired. The member must be only thin enough in order to make the ligature as tight and perfect as possible.

I have used this means in about 1 330 to 1,040 cases previous to post mortem examinations

In one case only I observed the mentioned discoloration, though it was impossible to notice any heart action by any means. I at once resorted to venesection, and, sure enough, the blood flowed, and after a short time faint heart beats up to seven per minute could be distinguished. Everything was done to start respiration. Yet it was too late, and the heart beats. within half an hour gradually dimin-The corpse had been lying for dead for over two bours.

A Lesson. At a lesson in a medical college the other day one of the students, who was by no means a dullard, was asked by the professor, "How much is a dose of -?" (giving the technical name of

a strong poison). "A teaspoonful," was the reply. The professor made to comment, but the student, a quarter of an hour later. realized that he had made a mistake, and straightway said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question." "It's too late, sir," responded the rofessor curtly, looking at his watch.
"Your patient has been dead 14

minutes."-London Telegraph. No matter how bright and sensible a

not have far to go .- Atchison

UPPUSED TO SALL VALVES. Old Detective Tells How One of Them Figured In an Escape.

"I never had but one prisoner escape rom me," said an old railroad detective, from me, said an old railroad detective, "and that was under very peculiar cir-cumstances. In 1882, when I was work-ing for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, I captured a fellow named Jim Fe road, I captured a reliew named Jim Lake, who was wanted for robbing freight cars. I got him near Trinidad, Colo., and after securing the requisition papers started east with him for Kansas City. Lake was a little, consumptive chap, as frail as a woman, and I didn't consider it necessary to free put the

consider it necessary to even put the handcuffs on him. With one twist I could have broken him in two. Besides, I didn't care to cause him needless humilation by exhibiting him before the other passengers in the role of a prisoner, so we simply sat side by side, like two fellow tourists, and nobody in the care had any idea he was under arrest.

"Naturally we did a good deal of talking, and at about dusk of the first evening out Lake turned the conversation to ing out Lake turned the conversation to curious mechanical contrivances and described several remarkable machines he had seen. He had been a skilled engineer earlier in life, and, being a good talker, soon got me deeply interested. Among other things he told me about an airpump with a singular ball valve. The ball lies in a socket, he said, and the greater the air pressure behind it the the greater the air pressure behind it the tighter it sticks. To illustrate, he twisted an old envelope into a cone and dropped a paper wad into the mouth. 'Now, when I blow,' he continued, 'you'll see that the wad stays right where it is.' Like a fool, I stared at the thing, and he blew violently into the little end. At the same instant I felt as if a raging furnace had suddenly belched its flames right into my face. I couldn't see, I

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MEN OF MARK.

Oliver H. P. Belmont is said to have

sunk \$30,000 in his weekly paper, The Verdict, which has just suspended publi-

Adjutant General Corbin has abandon

ed his proposed trip to Europe because of increased work and the near approach of

"Shake, old limpy," was the congratu-

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry

Boyle, inspector general of the depart-ment of Colorado, who has just been re-

tired through the operation of the age

limit, fought in three wars and in many

Governor Roosevelt was thought as a

boy to be of a weak constitution. He

early devoted much attention to exercise

and spent all the time that he could in the open air. To this he attributes his

Congression Allen of Mississippi is an expert in the matter of cotton, to which

he has given much study in leisure mo-ments and to the cultivation of which he

atends to devote himself upon his retirement from politics next March.

The Duke of Sutherland has been asked to accept the office of first vice president of the "Sober Scot society," which is to be known in the fature as the "Scot-

tish Self Control society." The object of

the organization is to oppose treating with liquors and "nipping."

Frederick Layton, the Milwaukee mil-

lionaire and pioneer who recently retired from active business, came from Eng-

and to Wisconsin in 1845. The Lay-

kee, cost \$275,000 and contains one of

the best collections of pictures in the

Mr. Arthur Russell, eldest son of the

ate lord chief justice, has been appoint-

ed county court jodge at Bath. He is 30

years of age and one of the youngest men

ever raised to the bench. If his father had not insisted that his peerage should be only for life the Hon. Arthur Russell

George Francis Train lives in a small

York and has not left the building for

months. He rises between 4 and 5 o'clock

in the morning and spends nearly all day reading the newspapers. He says he

means to live to circle the globe in 33

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National bank of New York, has been in Wall street for 50 years and

feels as young as he did in the days when he was a specie clerk. The other

day when Mr. Tappen was celebrating the rounding out of his half century "on the street" Russell Sage, who is in the

around his condolences to Mr. Tappen, sympathizing with the latter on his age

and the growing infirmities incident

WHITE.

class as to age and speed, sent

days over the Transsiberian railway.

one of the Mills hotels in New

he gave Milway

present health and endurance.

session of congress.

hold of him.

Indian campaigns.

on Art gaile

would now be a peer.

Baby's Own Soap makes young-

sters, clean, sweet, and fresh.

couldn't even move. My throat and nos-trils were on fire and I felt sure my eyes had been burned literally out of their sockets. "What had happened was simply this: The envelope was full of red pepper and I had received the charge, point blank, at about a six inch range. While I was gasping the scoundrel ran to the other end of the car. 'My friend has a fit!' he shouted. 'I'm going after water!' Of course, he jumped off, and that was the last of him. He was never caught. One latory telegram sent by Senator Scott to Mark Hanna on election night. The Ohio senator has been known as "old limpy" day shortly after a man tried to sell me a lawn sprinkler. 'It has a patent ball valve,' he said. 'I don't want it,' I replied." by his intimates since rheumatism took

couldn't breathe; for a moment or two

TIPPING IN GERMANY. Curious Readiness of the People to Give Small Fees.

The question of giving gratuities to waiters and servants is as much a vexed one in this country as it is on your side of the channel. Even your manservant or maid expects in Germany a "tip" from your guests after they have dined or lunched with you, and it constantly happens that on engaging a servant you are asked: "How about tips? Can I expect much from this source, and may I keep all I get, or have I to share the tips with other servants?" I have even known mistresses hold out as an inducement to servants the fact that they entertain a good deal, whereby the wages are con-siderably supplemented by gratuities

from guests.

One very curious feature about Ger man everyday life is the readiness of people to give a "trinkgeld," the equivalent of the French "pourboire," which name the donation is more familiar to English ears. The feature is curious, because the Teuton is by nature thrifty, and many of them are more close than thrifty. And yet the same per son who will expect a hard working teacher of languages to give lessons at from sixpence to 1 shilling an hour will often be seen to bestow a groschen on the shop servant who has brought a parcel to his house or a halfpenny on the tramway conductor for handing him his penny ticket. The postal officials who pay the money orders and bring the money to your house are entitled to charge a halfpenny for doing so, but look very sour if you do not add another halfpenny of your own accord. Small "tips" all around are de rigueur in

German daily life.
It is always understood that the porter and the boots at a hotel may expect a gratuity from the guests. Now, the porter does little more for you than hand you your key and take off his hat to you as you enter and leave your hostelry, and in small towns he summons the boots at your departure by vigorously ringing the bell, and for these amenities he is rewarded in a sort of geometrical progression. The boots really does render serv ices; he blacks your boots and brushes your clothes and is ready to assist you to pack and sits on your portmanteau for you if need be when you want to lock it. Notwithstanding this it often happens that he comes off second or third best in the way of rewards.

Fishing For an Object. "After I had watched a colored man fishing in a South Carolina brickyard pond for 40 minutes without pulling up his hook," said the traveler, "I asked him if he thought there were any fish

there to be caught." 'No, sah, I reckon not,' he replied. "But you seem to be fishing.

But perhaps you are not fishing for

" No. sah. "I waited ten minutes for him to ex ain, but as he did not I finally asked

The Soft Hat.

Louis Kossuth introduced the soft hat into America. He came here in exile wearing one with a black ostrich feather trimmed jauntily on the side, and we immediately adopted it, minus the plume. It became the fashionable head covering and has remained so ever since in the southern and western states. The army campaign hat and the Rough Rider hat had their origin in a Tyrolean hat that was brought here by some American traveler. The Alpine hat comes, as itr name suggests, from the country of the Alps and is purely Tyrolean.

A Cautious Man. "Is Graves a cautious man?"
"Ob. very. He always blows in a revolver to see if it is loaded and snaps any gun that is left standing around."—

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man is, if the gossips discover he is going crazy, the world remarks that he

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him what particular object he had in Subscribe Now 'De objick, sah,' he repeated without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole; 'de objick of my fishin fur fish whar dere hain't any is to let de ole wo-man see dat I hain't got no time to pick up de hoe and work in de truck patch." The Soft Hat.