

ON TO PEKIN.

The Capital of China May Be in the Hands of the Japanese Before Many Days.

If the despatches that are received from day to day from Eastern Asia contain something more than mere gossip and the fruits of the imagination of a few bewildered newspaper correspondents, the early indications that Japan would wage an aggressive war with her pigtailed enemies are being fulfilled. By their recent successes on land and sea the troops of Mikado have got possession of the Korean peninsula, have hemmed in whatever Chinese forces are stationed there, and have apparently got almost unchallenged control of the waters that separate the peninsula from the mainland. They seem, moreover, bent on availing themselves of all the advantages, that

THEIR BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

have brought them, and are about to carry the war into the enemy's country and to the very gates of their capital. Thirty-four years ago a small army of British and French troops encamped outside the walls of Peking, and Prince Kung, the brother of the Emperor, chose to throw open the gates rather than have the city destroyed by the invaders. Now another army is attempting to carry out the same bold, yet feasible, design, but the circumstances are entirely changed and the chances of success enormously reduced. Although the Japanese officials are discreetly reticent, their plan of campaign seems to comprise two distinct movements. One large force is advancing by land from Corea towards Moukden, a city which, after Peking, is perhaps the most important in China for purposes of conquest. It was planned and built for the imperial capital immediately after the ancestors of the present Emperor overthrew the ancient Ming dynasty, but it was afterward decided to establish the dragon throne at Peking, towards which city the other movement is proceeding by sea with a degree of celerity and spirit that bodes well for the success of the undertaking. The idea seems to be to put an army ashore at the eastern side of the Gulf of Lian-Tong, which will proceed along the coast to the mouth of the Peiho, where the Taku forts are situated; at the same time a naval expedition will cross the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, and the attack on the forts will be made simultaneously.

FROM LAND AND SEA.

In the event of success attending both of these movements, railway communication might easily be established between the two invading armies, for a railway is in operation from Moukden to Tien-Tsin, which is the port of Peking, and is only a few miles from the Taku forts. It is almost certain that this is the plan that the Japanese have been carefully devising, but it is impossible to learn from the despatches just how far they have proceeded with their operations. The Chinese naval force, it is safe to say, will be unable to offer any effectual resistance to the force that will attack the Taku forts; but as regards the possibility of the Chinese land force being able to check the advance upon Moukden it is impossible to form an opinion, for China's strength in the north is comparatively unknown.

WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

Possibility That the Chinese Forces May Have to Face French Foes.

China may have to face two foes. France is likely to take up arms against the Mongolians unless full reparation is instantly made for the murder of the French customs collector at Tonquin, says a Paris correspondent. With two forces striking at China, the French from the south and the Japanese from the east, it is easily seen what the end would be. Of course, both England and Russia would have a voice in the matter, neither nation wishing to see France make any further inroads into China than it has made in its ascendancy over Tonquin. But the French blood is beginning to reach the boiling point. The outrage committed by the pirates of the Upper Mehong on the family of Collector Chailliet is being used as a text for tangany articles in the newspapers. They demand not only an apology and a money indemnity, but also an absolute guarantee against any more attacks on the French in Tonquin. If not, they cry, then war.

The deed of the pirates was most certainly a brutal one. They swooped down upon M. Chailliet's house at night and attempted to kidnap his wife and daughter, the latter an exceedingly pretty girl. M. Chailliet had no aid in opposing them, and was quickly beaten down and was cut almost to pieces. He was dead when found the next morning and his wife and daughter had disappeared, undoubtedly carried off by the marauding ruffians. That they are now undergoing the most awful kind of slavery is certain. French officers in Tonquin insist that the Chinese authorities are in league with the pirates and aid them to escape whenever pressed by the French. It is this that causes France to cry out for reparation or war.

DIED WHILE AT WORSHIP.

Edith Martin, Aged 15, Summoned From the Sanctuary.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The worshippers at the Yonge street Methodist church received a great shock on Sunday morning. Just before service commenced, Edith Martin, the 15-year-old daughter of Edward Martin, builder and contractor, suddenly expired. Mr. Martin, is the superintendent of the Sunday school, and a very well-known man in North Toronto. He and his two daughters, Mary and Edith, were sitting in their pew, waiting for the service to open, when Edith, without a cry of warning, fell sideways into the lap of her sister. Thinking that his daughter had fainted, Mr. Martin lifted her up and carried her out of the church to the house of Mr. Hall, on the other side of the street.

MUST HAVE DIED INSTANTLY.

The usual restoratives were immediately applied and Dr. Foster, who lives close by,

was called in. On the arrival of the physician, he at once pronounced her dead, and from the appearance of the girl's face he gave the opinion that she must have died the instant she fell over in the church. The doctor ascribed the cause of death to stoppage of the heart, but an enquiry he could not elicit any information to prove that the girl had been unduly excited, for she had walked leisurely to church in the company of her sister. It seems that for the past week Edith had been complaining of dizziness, but it was not considered serious and no particular notice was taken of it. The parents of the poor girl are prostrated with grief.

WHAT WE EXPORT.

Large Increase in Exports of Cheese—The Benefit of Spraying Apple Trees.

Our cheese exports are steadily improving, whereas our butter exports appear to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. According to The Trade Bulletin of Montreal there have been shipped from Montreal for the season up to Sept. 14, 1,057,762 packages of cheese and 13,671 packages of butter, as against 934,250 packages of cheese and 33,454 packages of butter for the same period in 1893. If the decline in butter exports to one-third of those of last season be explained by the drouth, we are confronted by the increase of cheese exports by nearly 9,000,000 pounds. If the explanation be given that butter has gone into cold storage for speculative purposes, then we may rest assured that the Canadian butter industry will receive another setback, for John Bull wants his butter fresh, and will use no other on his table.

The Canadian Horticulturist for September contains two items that should be placed side by side and examined by our farmers. The first is an extract from an Ingersoll apple-grower:—"I sprayed my apple orchard five times this summer, and I have, I think, the finest samples all through I ever saw." The other is from a report by a Chicago firm as to that market:—"Fancy fruit, from \$2.40 to \$2.60; choice fruit, from \$2.15 to \$2.25; fair to good, \$1.15 to \$2.25." Spraying the trees at a cost of a few cents a tree will in many cases make the difference of \$1 a barrel. High quality generally means high prices.

The Corn Trade News of Liverpool in its latest issue copies an article from The Buenos Ayres Standard dealing with the question of the cost of raising wheat in Argentina. The concluding sentence is significant:—"Yet the Santa Fe colonist, owning his farm, implements and machines, can make a profit off wheat at eleven shillings per quarter at the railway station." The production of wheat in Argentina at 34 cents per bushel with a profit to the grower is one cause of the present low prices.

The United States Consular report for September contains the statements of exports declared for the United States for the quarter ending June, 30, 1894. The total exports from Ontario were \$4,013,151, as against \$4,704,903 for the same quarter in 1893. The principal items were the following:—Lumber, \$1,290,027; logs and timber, 981,459; beans, \$215,493; nickel matte, \$183,050; emigrants' effects, \$166,459; shooks, staves, headings and bolts, \$153,032; fish, \$140,987; hides, skins and furs, \$122,858; lath and shingles, \$113,924. The various products of the forest amounted in all to \$2,660,820.

THE CORN SHORTAGE.

The Failure of the Corn Crop in the United States Will Not Effect This Country.

While the general business situation in the United States has many cheering features about it there can be no question that the reported failure of the corn crop in the west has considerably darkened the prospects. The Washington bureau, in its last report, calculated the shortage at the enormous total of 600,000,000 bushels. Since the date when the returns on which that report was based were collected the weather has been altogether favorable, and it is believed that the October crop report will be more favorable as to the prospects for corn. Indeed, some private authorities, whose judgment and knowledge are worthy of confidence, have prophesied that there will be almost an average yield. This is probably over-sanguine.

If the shortage in the corn crop were anything like as considerable as the Government report indicated, a severe check would undoubtedly be placed on the hoped for return of good times in the United States. Not alone would there be the enormous loss to the farmers, many of whom are in no position to meet further disasters, but there would be also the loss of traffic for the railways which have not recovered from the severe reverses of the past twelve months.

It is but natural that we in Canada should be concerned to know what effect such a failure of one of the great staple products of the United States would have on our own country. A careful review of the situation scarcely leads to the belief that any leading interest here would suffer even if the shortage is as serious as the estimates of the Government statisticians indicate. Our chief industries, namely, lumbering, dairying and stockraising, will not be affected to any extent whatever. If anything, the grain-growers would be benefited. It is a well-recognized law that when there is a failure in any particular cereal crop there is usually a resort to some other which in price and quality forms the best substitute. The Northwest wheat crop this year is large, and there can be no doubt that the grain will supply the corn deficiency to a considerable extent. Its present price would make it an acceptable substitute for feed and for use in many industries and processes where corn is ordinarily employed.

The effect of a failure of the United States corn crop would therefore in all likelihood have a tendency to hold up the price of wheat on this continent, while the evil effects on railway transportation will fall

almost entirely on those roads which carry the products of the corn-growing States. So far as our Canadian roads are concerned it is probable that they will be fully employed if the effect of the corn shortage is to make a brisker call for wheat as a substitute. Modern communities are so linked together commercially that business depression in one is almost invariably reflected more or less strongly in the others; but there seems nothing in the corn shortage, even if as great as the most bearish reports state it to be, to cause Canadians to take a gloomy view of the commercial outlook.

ANTIQUITIES IN CANADA.

A Gentleman of British Columbia Has Found a Skull of a Type of an Extinct Race.

Mr. Hill-Tout, a member of the Historical and Scientific Society of Vancouver, has been digging among the mounds at Hatzic in the New Westminster district. He has been rewarded by finding a skull of a type, he is convinced, of an extinct race. He has been in correspondence with the learned Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, and others, regarding the subject, whose opinions, he says, agree with his own that this empty dome of thought did not belong to any of the present race of native inhabitants. Mounds similar to those at Hatzic can be found in various parts of the western province. There can be no doubt that they were

BURIAL GROUNDS.

But what ages may have elapsed since the last man of the prehistoric race was laid away in the lap of mother earth upon their grassy slopes is open to very wide conjecture. Cartier saw the Indians making embankments, the remains of which are numerous to-day throughout the East, but they must have got their plans from some Tartar or other original source. Mr. Hill-Tout made enquiries among the Siwash in the neighborhood where he made his excavations, and he tells us that they knew nothing of the mounds either traditionally or from tribes who had been before them. The report of Mr. Hill-Tout's lecture before the Vancouver association is so meagre that we are not told how he arrives at the supposition that the skull found by him is at least from 1,500 to 2,000 years old. It was in

A GOOD CONDITION

of preservation, by reason of the fact that on the top of the mound a cedar tree had grown, some 4 or 5 feet in diameter, the roots of which had kept dry and preserved the skull. The tree itself is in the last stage of decay. But how long had the skull rested underneath before the green infant branches of the tree shed their first fragrance around? Among other relics in the same mound the digger found a copper ring. This gives us no clue to the age of the individual who owned the skull, since copper is older than the sorrows of Job.

The pursuit of science amongst us is quite in its infancy still. If among our great natural and historical treasures we only had the good fortune to possess a Duke of Argyll, or some modern wealthy and influential friend of science, we would perhaps know more than we do concerning the antiquities of our country.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.

How It Accumulates in English Coffers—Awaiting Its Owners.

The eventful Imperial Parliamentary session, just closed, has not passed away without important questions having been asked in the House of Commons as to unclaimed funds, and several interesting returns presented with reference thereto. As these returns contain many curious facts, a short summary thereof may be interesting.

The funds in chancery (England) amount to £65,481,866 9s. The liability of the fund in respect of accounts undrawn with for 15 years and upwards is £2,327,822 13s. In chancery (Ireland) there are £5,890,553 18s. 8d. Dec. 31st last, the balance in hand for estates reverting to the Crown was £108,986 18s. 11d. The total amount of unclaimed stock and dividends is more than £5,000,000.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONEY. The unclaimed army prize money amounts to £78,049, while the legacies bring up the total balance to £102,089 5s. 9d. The amount of the "Soldiers' Effects" Fund, representing unclaimed balances due to soldiers' kin, is now no less than £119,608 11s. 9d. This sum has accumulated since the publication of these unclaimed balances in the London Gazette. Soldiers' kin rarely see the official journal, and hence the accumulation of these windfalls. The total amount of the unclaimed naval prize money due to sailors or their representatives is £212,979 11s. 5d. The unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen amount to £24,128 7s. 2d.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

The Old London Horror Revived—Children Brought From the Continent For Immoral Purposes.

Much sensational correspondence appears in the London daily newspapers arising from the discovery of a revival of the traffic in girls between the continent and London. It had been supposed that the traffic had been suppressed. The London Times published on Wednesday a story to the effect that a Frankfort girl who had obtained a situation in London had been saved from procuration only by accidentally getting the protection of an English lady, who sent her to the German Consulate. The inquiries that followed showed that a systematic business of this kind is still carried on. The police are on the track of the persons engaged in the traffic, and are actively assisted by agents of the Purity Society. Regarding the traffic in women in India and China, the Purity Society has obtained testimony from the Sheriff of Singapore that within five years 4,100 girls, some very young, were landed in Singapore for immoral purposes.

LOST AND SPOILED MONEY.

The Bank of England Makes a Big Profit on Her Notes.

Bank notes of the value of thousands of pounds are annually lost or destroyed by accident. In the forty years between 1762 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England, presumed to have been either lost or destroyed, amounting to £1,330,000 odd, every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank. In many instances, however, it is possible to recover the amount of the note from the bank in full. Notice has to be given to the bank of the note supposed to be lost or stolen, together with a small fee and a full narrative as to how the loss occurred. The note is then "stopped"—that is, if the document should be presented for payment the person "stopping" the note is informed when and to whom it is paid. If presented (after having been "stopped") by any suspicious-looking person (and not through a banker) one of the detectives always in attendance at the bank would be called to question the person as to how and when the note came into his or her possession. It is quite a mistaken idea that "stopped payment" of a bank note has the effect supposed by very many people. It simply means that the Bank of England carefully keeps a lookout for the note which has been "stopped," and though it cannot refuse to pay such note immediately on its being presented, a notification would at once be made to the person who stopped it, and the bank would give all the assistance in its power to enable the loser to recover the amount.

In the case of a bank note having been, say, burnt by mistake, if the number is known and notice sent to the bank of England it will pay the amount after an interval of five years from the date of lodging notice of destruction, should no one have presented the note for payment in the meantime. The bank in such cases also insists on a guarantee being given by a banker or two house-holders that it shall be repaid in the event of the document turning up and being again tendered for payment. It is not at all an unusual circumstance for a mutilated note to be presented for payment, burnt perhaps half through, with marks of burning on the fringes. Nor is the damage always accidental. The men who indulge in the luxury of lighting their pipes with a bank note are not always, as some may think, millionaires or recognized lunatics of society. The spoilt notes are more often than not presented by workmen or laborers, who confess without hesitation that they have intentionally lighted their pipes with them for mere braggadocio.

DEATH AT A BULL FIGHT.

Four People Killed and Many Injured—Some Horrible Scenes.

A special despatch from Zacatecas, Mexico, says four persons were killed and many injured at a bull fight in Mesquite, state of Jalisco, on Sunday. A banderillo approached one of the bulls waving a red cloth. The animal charged him, but he jumped aside, and, as the maddened bull passed, drove a pointed iron into his neck. Again the crowd began to applaud, but their bravos soon came to a cry of warning. The banderillo had forgotten the second bull, which was upon him before he knew it. The animal caught him on his horns, tossed him over his back, and before assistance could come had charged again. This time the banderillo was down, and the maddened brute gored him through. As others ran through to the rescue the bull raised his head with the banderillo impaled on his horns, and charged his new foes. In the meantime the first bull had leaped over the barrier separating the ring from the spectators and dashed into the crowd. Several persons were gored, and a panic ensued. Men, women and children made a rush for the single entrance. The screams of those who saw the death of the banderillo added to the terror. In the effort to escape three persons were trampled to death, and many others were seriously injured.

CANADIAN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Campbell the Ex-Postmaster of Moosomin, Run Down in Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Daniel Campbell, an ex-Canadian postmaster and legislator, was arrested here on Friday, charged with embezzlement, and was found working as a hestler. Campbell, it is alleged, left Moosomin, N. W. T., where he was postmaster, two years ago, taking with him something over \$600 of the Government money. He sent his wife and daughter to England and he came to Chicago, where he has been living ever since, working at odd jobs. A few days ago Campbell registered a letter to his wife in England, giving his correct name and address. It was through this that he was discovered. He came down considerably from his high position, and was found doing menial work in a livery stable.

SAVED MANY LIVES.

A Cool-Headed Yardmaster Turns Aside a Runaway Train.

A despatch from Lafayette, Ind., says:—On Thursday morning a Lake Erie and Western freight train eastbound, broke in two on a heavy grade near town. The detached portion rushed back into the city. The Big Four passenger train from Chicago stood in the Union depot, and Yardmaster Brightey, seeing the danger threw a switch, saving scores of lives by turning the wild train on a side track. The detached cars, however, crashed into the Union depot, entirely wrecking it and forcing through South street into the Fottrell company's shoe factory. A cab driver named Washburn is fatally injured, and it is feared other victims are buried in the debris, as the passenger depot was thronged with people a few moments before the accident. Property loss, \$20,000.

AN HOTEL MAN'S STORY.

The Proprietor of the Grand Union, Toronto, Relates an Interesting Experience.

Suffered Intensely From Rheumatism—Six Doctors and Mineral Springs Failed to Help Him—How he Found a Cure—His Wife Also Restored to Health—Advice to Others.

From the Toronto World.

One of the most popular officers at the recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada was Rev. L. A. Betts, of Brockville, Grand Chaplain for 1893-94. While on his way to grand lodge Rev. Mr. Betts spent some time in Toronto, and among other points of interest visited the World office. It seems natural to talk Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any one hailing from the home of that world-famous medicine, and incidentally the conversation with Mr. Betts turned in that direction, when he told the World that he had that day met an old friend whose experience was a most remarkable one. The friend alluded to is Mr. John Soby, for many years proprietor of one of the leading hotels of Napanee, but now a resident of Toronto, and proprietor of one of the Queen City's newest and finest hosteleries, the Grand Union Hotel opposite the Union depot. The World was impressed with the story Mr. Betts told, and determined to interview Mr. Soby and secure the particulars of his case for publication. Mr. Soby freely gives his testimony to the good done him by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago rheumatism with its attendant legion of aches and pains fastened upon him, and he was forced to retire from business. "For months," said Mr. Soby, "I suffered and could find no relief from doctors or medicines. The disease was always worse in the spring and fall, and last year I was almost crippled with pain. From my knee to my shoulder shot pains which felt like red-hot needles. Then all my limbs would be affected at once. Half-a-dozen doctors, one after the other, tried to cure me, but did no good. The rheumatism seemed to be getting worse. As I had tried almost everything the doctors could suggest, I thought I would try a little prescribing on my own account and purchased a supply of Pink Pills. The good effects were soon perceptible, and I procured a second supply, and before these were gone I was cured of a malady six doctors could not put an end to. I have recovered my appetite, never felt better in my life, and I give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills credit for this transformation. My wife, too, is just as warm an advocate as I am. A sufferer for years she has experienced to the full the good of Dr. Williams' invaluable remedy, and recommends it to all women." "From what trouble was your wife suffering?" asked the reporter. "Well, I can't just tell you that," said Mr. Soby. "I do not know, and I don't think she did. It's just the same with half the women. They are sick, weak and dispirited, have no appetite and seem to be fading away. There is no active disease at work, but something is wrong. That was just the way with my wife. She was a martyr to dyspepsia, never in perfect health, and when she saw the change the Pink Pills made in me she tried them. The marvelous improvement was just as marked in her case as in my own, and she says that her whole system is built up, and the dyspepsia and sick headache have vanished. She, as well as myself, seems to have regained youth, and I have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing the remedy one of the most valuable discoveries of the century. Let the doubters call and see me and they will be convinced."

These pills are a positive cure for all trouble arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

An absolutely saw proof metal is made of three layers of iron, between which is placed alternately two layers of crucible steel, and the whole then welded together.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be cured to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.