

## CHINA'S BIG RIVER

Immense Traffic of the Great Chinese River Yang-Tse-Kiang.

More Than \$60,000,000 Worth of Goods Carried Down the River in a Year—Yang-Tse-Kiang Drains a Valley Which is the Richest Portion of the Middle Kingdom—Scenes on the River.

The chief commercial highway of China is the Yang-tse-Kiang. The control of the immense traffic of this great river will be one of the rich prizes for which the powers will strive when the final settling up of Chinese affairs comes.

It is estimated that the total value of the goods annually carried down the Yang-tse-Kiang is more than \$60,000,000. The amount of tonnage entered and cleared at the two



RISE OF THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

great river ports, Nankin and Hankow, is 8,000,000 tons. Of this more than half is credited to British ships. The remainder is made up by the native cargo junks which ply up and down in a ceaseless procession during the summer season when the banks are full.

The Yang-tse-Kiang drains a valley which is the richest portion of the Middle Kingdom. Countless tons of silk cocoons have been produced in this valley and are still being produced. Most of the Chinese tea also comes down this river.

So you can see that while the nations may be more or less interested in the punishment of the imperial government, the catching of the empress dowager and the establishing of a responsible government in Peking, the really important issue will concern the future of the trade on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Early in the present trouble Great Britain foresaw this condition and even before Peking had fallen sent Admiral Seymour up the river to keep an eye on the jealously guarded "sphere of influence" which the British claim in the valley.

At the mouth of the river is Shanghai, the Paris of China. Six hundred miles up stream is Hankow, an even more populous place and a great port. Ocean steamships can go up as far as Hankow, and since the opening of the port to foreign trade in 1860 several lines of steamships, mostly British, have been established. Steamers leave Shanghai for Hankow, and vice versa, every day. The trip takes from three to four days and is a favorite one with tourists in the orient.

There is only one other river in the world longer than the Yang-tse-Kiang, and this is the Amazon. The Yang-tse is about 3,500 miles long and takes its rise in the mysterious mountains of Tibet. Traversing the richest region of China, it has been called the "girdle of the empire," as it belts it from west to east, but owing to the vast accumulations of silt which it brings down and deposits along its banks and at its mouth it is better known as the Yang-tse-Kiang, or Great Muddy, "Kiang" being the name of a first class river.

In China alone it drains an area of 700,000 square miles, containing an estimated population of 180,000,000, mainly pure Chinese, who speak with contempt of "those Manchus at Peking" and hold themselves aloof from intimate intercourse with their rulers.

Into the ocean the Yang-tse pours a flood of diluted mud which tinges the sea hundreds of miles from the coast. The tides are felt 300 miles from its mouth, and it is navigable for large steamers 650 miles, for river steamers 1,050 to 2,000 miles, depending upon the season of the year.



HANKOW.

Just now the river is at flood, for the mountain snows are melting and soon prevailing. After the river is 186 feet low, Nankin is 10 feet above water, and it is now, making it impossible above half distance with any craft larger than river junks and sampans. The province of Szechuan, the "Land of the Silk," is famous for its tracts of wheat and corn, its fields, mulberries, orange orchards, tea fields, bamboo, and other products, and this and the eastern province of Kiangsu every variety of fruit may be seen, from palm to pine.

Between Chung-king and Ichang the glorious gorges and rapids of the river flows between can-

yon walls sometimes 1,000 feet in height, one great natural spire being called "the Needle of Heaven." At Ichang, which is 1,050 miles from the sea, there are rock inscriptions, pagodas, and cave temples which show it to be a very ancient city. Chung-king is an important city on the Yang-tse, 1,500 miles from its mouth and at the head of navigation for large boats during the season of floods.

At the mouth of Tung-ling lake, 20 miles from Ichang, is the curious Kinsan, or Golden Island, where the most precious teas, worth more than their weight in gold and reserved exclusively for the emperor's table, are raised and cured. The fragrant fields extend far back to the hills on either side, and at Hankow, 650 miles from the sea, is the great tea mart of the empire.

This is the headquarters for tea merchants, buyers and sellers, and particularly the Russians, who load ships and dispatch caravans with tea to far distant Odessa with the famous brick and caravan teas. Great ocean steamers may be taken here for coastwise ports and on the way pass Kiu-kiang, where famous royal porcelains are made.

At the entrance to Lake Poyang rises the oriental city of Hukang. Near it is the beautiful Orphan's Island, with its pagodas and temples plastered against almost inaccessible cliffs, forming one of the world's most picturesque natural features. At Nankin, the last important city on the great river going toward the sea, the Yang-tse is a mile and a half broad and 75 feet deep, with a current of from three to five miles an hour.

This interesting old city was once the southern capital of China, as Peking is now its northern capital, being occupied by the Ming, who were predecessors of the Manchus, and though far gone in decay still retains some relics of its former grandeur. It has a Chinese city and a Tartar city divided by a wall, and there is the same distinction here as in Peking between the ruling and the subject classes.

Its prestige suffered during the Taiping rebellion, for it was held by the rebels for ten years and its commerce nearly destroyed, but it is slowly recovering and if the present rebellion does not extend southward will soon regain prosperity.

The province of Huan is richest in mineral wealth. It is ruled by



YANG-TSE-KIANG AT NANKIN.

"Chang, the Incorruptible," who is noted as being one of the few honest men in China. It is believed that this vicerey is favorable to foreigners and to all kinds of occidental reforms and innovations. If there is no mistake about this, Chang may have much to do with the future control of the Yang-tse basin.

## LESSONS IN SELF CONTROL.

How Children Should Be Trained to Regard Thunderstorms.

It is a pity to see what terror assails some nervous children at the approach of a thunderstorm. It is not only the vivid flashes of lightning which throw them into a panic, but the long roll of the thunder and the frequent deafening crashes and peals which act disastrously upon their youthful nerves. Of course, it is well to teach them to be prudent and avoid getting into a draught during a thunderstorm, but such prudence is often carried to excess, and the children endure torments of apprehension of sudden death from lightning stroke.

Mothers who have dread of thunderstorms should endeavor to govern their apprehensions, and show self-control before the children. Teach them the benefits of electricity in clearing up a sultry atmosphere, when the humidity has been unendurably oppressive. There is a bright side even to a thunderstorm, and it is our duty to teach little folks lessons of cheerfulness.

Young Americans have nerves not quite so strong as those of a few generations ago. Anything which teaches a child courage, cheerfulness, and self-control should be cultivated in the nursery. Let us teach the children to understand the benefits of the thunderstorm in summer, and not dwell exclusively on the idea of being "struck by lightning," which is a general impression with the denizens of the nursery.

## A Trick in Cookie Making.

Every housekeeper knows that to be good, cookie dough must be handled very little and very lightly; but, says a writer in What to Eat, many of us have also found that there are some cookie doughs that positively refuse to be coaxed into shape without considerable handling and kneading. To such I would offer a suggestion that may prove of as much value as it has to me. Stir your ingredients in a mixing bowl with granite spoon only and when ready to roll spread the bread cloth or other clean white cloth over the kneading board; dredge thickly with flour and drop your dough upon this from the spoon. Flour your rolling pin, pat the dough into shape with the spoon, dredge lightly with flour and roll out. By this little trick your cakes are ready for the oven and you have not soiled your hands, ruffled your temper, or, worse, all, ruined your cookies.

Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing all forms of disease caused or promoted by impure blood.

## THE JAP SOLDIER

No Longer Any Doubt of Japan's Military Standing.

Little Brown Fighters Have Stood the Test of Fire in China—The Japanese "Tommy" Is a Clean Little Fellow—First Military Duty Laid on Japan Found the Country Ready and Equal to the Emergency.

The little brown soldier of Japan has undergone his test by fire, and he has come out of it with flying colors. The undoubted gallantry with which the Japanese fought at Tien Tsin has proved them worthy to take their place among the white fighters of the best nations of the world.

We can hardly realize with what anxiety Japan has waited for this trial and with what pride the nation is now hearing the grateful news. It is not that Japan seeks to prove herself superior to the white nations, but that she has been doubtful about being received on terms of equality. There is no longer any doubt as to Japan's military standing. Her soldiers are not only admitted to be as good fighters as the English, French and German troops, but they have been received as social equals, and this seems to be regarded as the most important feature of the result so far as the Japanese are concerned. The Japanese Tommy is an extremely boyish looking, clean little fellow, but no one now questions his bravery.

Nor is the officer nor the little Jap



MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

private unworthy by any means to associate with his European or American brother-in-arms. His month's salary will hardly be equal, it is true, to paying for a single tin of champagne, but, on the other hand, many officers know French and German and have private incomes. Major-General Fukushima, for instance, is well acquainted with English, German, French, Russian and Chinese and this combined with his savoir faire and dash and love of athletics ought to make him a general favorite in the camp of the allies.

For several years the great powers of the world have been expecting an international crisis in China, in which perhaps all or nearly all would be compelled to show force. Yet when the crisis did come it was at such an unexpected moment and from such an unlooked for cause that, notwithstanding the fact that European armies are supposed to be kept practically on a war footing, not one of them was ready to advance upon an army into the field to defend or avenge its subjects or protect its interests. Russia, which had a force only a few days distant from the Chinese frontier, was unprepared in its commissary department.

The only nation and one not yet wholly recognized as a first-class power which stood ready for the emergency, both on land and water, was Japan, which a century ago was held to be almost as "dark" as China herself. The marvelous thing about the readiness of Japan to take her part in the general movement of the world against China is the rapid development of her military resources in the five years that have elapsed since she thrashed China at home and abroad, both on land and water, of 25,000 men that she had an army of 250,000 men at the end of 1904, and an account of itself that she had prepared a world first gasped with astonishment and then applauded her heartily.

On the water Japan proved that her men were as good sailors as soldiers. The Japanese naval and military force at that time was not large, but it was well equipped, well drilled and composed of fearless and desperate fighters. Japan emerged from her conflict with China in 1905 richer by an indemnity of \$22,500,000. Of this she devoted about \$29,000,000 to army expansion and more than \$50,000,000 to the navy. Thus she used China's money to become prepared to do battle again with her old enemy, while \$10,000,000 constitutes a war reserve which is probably being used now. After her war with China Japan laid down an extensive program of army expansion. At the beginning of that war her army on a peace footing comprised 60,000 officers and men.

With army expansion the land forces were increased to 145,000 men on a peace footing and between 530,000 and 540,000 men on a war footing. So much progress was made that at the end of 1908 there were 120,800 men with the colors, besides 4,520 students in the military schools. The first reserves numbered over 115,000 and the second 75,000. At the present war footing the army is not less than 360,000 men of all arms and perhaps more.

## To Get Rid of Flies.

Mix one teaspoonful of black pepper, two teaspoonfuls of moist sugar. Make into a paste with some cream or good milk. Put some of the mixture into small saucers on the kitchen table and dresser, etc.

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When a preparation has just been placed upon the market, many people try it just out of curiosity. The constantly increasing sales of

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A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

## KING CHRISTIAN.

The Monarch of Denmark Who Recently Entertained at Fredensborg the Czar of All the Russias.

King Christian IX. of Denmark recently entertained the Czar at Fredensborg, where the Russian emperor made a visit of a few days. Christian is the son of the late Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. He ascended the throne in November, 1863, and has managed his little kingdom with dignity and success so far as the material interests of the country are concerned. As a monarch, however, Chris-



KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.

tian is not popular. Some of his children have made good marriages, notably Alexandra, the Princess of Wales; Dagmar, who wedded with the late Czar; the crown prince, whose wife is Princess Louisa of Sweden, and the second son of the crown prince, who married Princess Maud of Wales. King Christian married Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, who died Sept. 29, 1898. King George I. of Greece is the second son of King Christian.

## HEALING BY X-RAYS.

Skin Humors Said to Be Eradicated by Roentgen Light.

Two Austrian doctors, Schiff and Freund, recently made public the results of their experiments with the X-rays in the curing of certain diseases.

At a meeting of physicians in Vienna thirteen patients were shown who had been treated by the X-rays. Two had suffered from ringworm, three from beard scab, five from lupus (skin tuberculosis), and three from superficial hair.

So far the curative properties of the Roentgen rays have been doubted and it was feared that there was no means of nullifying their harmful effects on the skin. The doctors above mentioned report much better results than have hitherto been achieved. Their experiments convinced them that lupus and superficial hair can both be removed. In the case of lupus a lengthy and continuous treatment is necessary; for superficial hair an interrupted treatment. After a short time a marked improvement is observable. A treatment of months does have a harmful effect on the skin, taking out the color and producing peck marks, but this is not nearly as bad as what is removed.

A man whose face was rendered horrible by lupus, and whose nose and mouth mucous membrane scarcely acted, was remarkably improved by a treatment of five weeks, after a surgical operation had failed to give any relief.

The effect in cases of ringworm of the head and beard were still greater. Those who had suffered for years and who had, moreover, tried every known remedy in vain, were completely cured in a few weeks. Doctors Schiff and Freund concluded by calling special attention to the fact that, except in cases of long and continued treatment, the evil effects of Roentgen rays could be regarded as nil, whereas in the other cases they were but trifling compared with what they took the place of.

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