

MEN WHO TIE UP SUSPENDERS.

It is an Awful Botcher to Get New Ones, as Many Rich Men Know.

"It's funny," said a haberdasher, "but it's true that 50 per cent. of the men are going about with broken suspenders. I've known men worth millions of dollars who neglect to purchase new suspenders until their attention is called to the fact that they need them. The other day a man came in here to buy some neckwear. While he was waiting to be served he kept tugging at a suspender button on his trousers. As the perspiration kept rolling down his neck he bit his lips and mumbled something that sounded like cuss words. He finally asked me if I could give him a piece of twine. When I got it for him he unbuttoned his waistcoat and proceeded to tie together the parts of an old suspender.

"I'll sell you a new pair for a quarter," I remarked, pointing to a bunch of new suspenders. Continuing, I told him we had some beauties for half a dollar and better ones for a dollar. He said nothing, but continued the work of tying up his broken suspender. Finally I thrust a box of suspenders in front of him and he reached for a pair.

"Thank you," he said, and he proceeded to take off his coat and waistcoat. Then he threw his old suspenders on the floor, and as he fastened on the new ones he said they felt fine. He told me that he had been feeling uncomfortable for a week and didn't really know the cause of it until he discarded the old suspenders.

"Unless my wife buys a pair for me at Christmas time," he said, "I never think about it and wear those I have on until they actually fall off. I know thousands of wealthy men who are like me in that respect. The other day when I called upon a friend at the Auditorium he was engaged repairing his suspenders with a piece of wire. Strange to say he never thought of sending his valet for a new pair, although he was paying \$50 a day for a suite of rooms on the fourth floor."

"That fellow," continued the haberdasher, "is a sample of the smart business men. They'll invest thousands of dollars in stocks and bonds, but forget about investing a quarter in suspenders. Most of them wait until they get a pair as a Christmas or birthday present. German-Americans as a rule get suspenders for Easter Monday. Irish-Americans get presents of suspenders on Easter Sunday morning. Italian-Americans get new suspenders at Christmas time."

"And what about the natives," asked a bystander.

"Oh," said the haberdasher, "they get new ones when the string breaks."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MCKINLEY'S EARLY AMBITION.

Would Have Been Satisfied with Election as Probate Judge.

President McKinley and Senator Scott, of West Virginia, both Ohio boys, were in the same regiment in the army of the civil war. They cast their first votes for Lincoln in 1864.

"I shall never forget that first vote," said Senator Scott to some friends around him. "Some of the ballots were cast into soap boxes, some into candle boxes. There was no Australian ballot law then. I remember a conversation I had at the time with McKinley. He spoke of his study of the law and speculated in regard to his future. It was a special wonder with him whether he could reach a position which would bring him influence enough to elect him probate judge in his native county."

Senator Scott at that day as little expected to be a Senator of the United States as McKinley expected to be President. It was intended that he should be a physician, but the war broke in upon his studies and after the war he was guided into new avenues.—Chicago Chronicle.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

STORY OF THE PEKIN TRAGEDY.

History of the Campaign of the Powers Against the Chinese Capital—Oriental Duplicity Conceals the Fate of the Legations for Weeks.



The siege of the foreigners in the British legation at Peking practically began on June 10. For months before that date the Boxers had been persistent in their attacks on foreign missionaries in Pe-Chi-Li and Shan-Tung provinces. In Peking the anti-foreign element was daily growing bolder.

The diplomatic corps met in Peking on May 26 and unanimously decided that the failure of the Tsung-li-Yamen to reply to the joint note of May 20 made the presence of guards for the legations imperative, and they were summoned ten days later.

The international guards were landed at Taku on May 29, and on May 31 they left Tien-tsin by special train for Peking. By this time the whole of Pe-Chi-Li province was in a flame of revolt against the foreigners. The city of Peking was the storm center. Missionaries were murdered throughout the province, mission stations were burned, and the refugees attacked. The Chinese troops were sent against the Boxer mobs, but the generals were punished for endeavoring to suppress them. The railroad from Tien-tsin was destroyed in several places. The Empress Dowager gave every evidence of being in sympathy with the anti-foreign crusade.

The powers, alarmed at the situation, landed several thousand marines at Taku. It was deemed expedient to increase the legation guards in Peking and on June 10 a force of 1,500 marines under Vice-Admiral Seymour left Tien-tsin for the Chinese capital in two special trains. The following day a second detachment started, bringing the strength of the expedition up to 2,944 men, divided as follows:

Russian 1,030 Americans 104
British 415 Japanese 52
German 250 Austrians 25
French 128 Italians 40

Admiral Seymour's force never reached Peking. After it left Tien-tsin it practically was swallowed up in the mystery of the interior. On June 11 it was known to have reached Lang-Fang, half way to the capital. Here the railroad had to be abandoned and a battle fought in which the Chinese were defeated. But after June 11 no word came from Admiral Seymour. Alarmed at the possibility of the little international force being wiped out, the admirals in command of the allied fleet at Taku resolved on heroic

measures. The commanders of the Chinese forts at Taku seemed to be preparing for hostilities, and on June 17, after a council of war, an ultimatum demanded the surrender of the fortifications. In reply to the ultimatum the Chinese opened fire on the allied fleet. An engagement followed, in which the United States warships took no part. The forts were finally captured after a severe struggle, in which the allies suffered heavily.

The Taku forts no longer a menace, the allies began the march on Tien-tsin. Russia and Japan landed troops, and marines were added from all the warships in the



ADMIRAL EDWARD H. SEYMOUR.

harbor. It was not until on June 23 that the allies were able to reach Tien-tsin, and only then after a severe engagement with the Chinese troops. Admiral Seymour's force was then reported to be within ten miles of Tien-tsin, and it was asserted by Chinese officials that the ministers, legation attaches, and all foreign residents were with him. This report, unhappily, proved false.

A courier succeeded in reaching the allied camp at Tien-tsin with the news that Admiral Seymour's force was surrounded ten miles outside of the city and hard pressed. A force was promptly sent to his relief, and on June 26 the Seymour column was brought back to Tien-tsin. It had been fighting continuously for fifteen days and lost many men in killed and wounded.

On June 15 the most circumstantial details of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were received at Shanghai. It transpired that the German minister was murdered on June 18 in practically the manner described by the Chinese officials three days before.

The powers used the utmost dispatch in gathering an army to march on Peking. The United States sent the Ninth regi-



SCENE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

ment from Manila. Russia sent troops from Port Arthur. France from Indo-China, England from India, Japan from Tokio. England ordered seven regiments. President McKinley directed another regiment to sail from the Philippines and several more from the United States. Preparations for war on a huge scale were made by every great power.

Mystery Hidden in Peking.

In the meantime the walls of Peking covered a mystery that defied the scrutiny of the world. The most alarming reports were disseminated by the Chinese officials at Shanghai. The news of the murder of the German minister was confirmed. It was gradually admitted that all the legations but three had been destroyed, and that all the foreigners had taken refuge in the compound of the British legation. The source of all news was Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs at Shanghai. He held the wires leading to Peking. One day he would declare all foreigners safe, the next he would seemingly admit that they had been massacred.

On July 11, however, Secretary Hay handed to the Chinese minister at Washington a cipher dispatch to Minister Conger at Peking. The Chinese minister had undertaken to have the message delivered and used his personal influence with the officials at Shanghai. Nine days later, on July 20, Minister Wu received a message from the governor of Shan-Tung transmitting a cipher dispatch to the State Department from Minister Conger.

"In British legation under continuous shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief alone can prevent general massacre."

For three days Europe challenged the authenticity of the Conger dispatch, still adhering to the belief that all foreigners had perished on July 6. Then, on July 24, the foreign office at London received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien-tsin, dated July 21, stating that a

Lieut. Col. Shaba, in command of the Japanese guard, wrote that the Chinese attack began on June 20 and that an armistice had been agreed to on July 13.

Fighting Around Tien-tsin.

There had been almost continuous fighting in the vicinity of Tien-tsin between the allied forces and the Chinese troops since June 21. On that date the Chinese attacked the allies. Maj. Waller, with the American marines and 440 Russians, was ambushed three miles from the city and compelled to retreat after losing four



GATE OF THE TIEN-TSIN WALL.

killed, seventy wounded and abandoning a three-inch rifle and a Colt gun.

Two days later, on June 23, Maj. Waller, with 130 American marines and two companies of British marines, marched on Tien-tsin, supported by 300 additional British marines and 300 Welsh Fusiliers. A second column made up of Russian and German troops followed. In the engagement which followed the allies were driven back.

Attacking the Walled City.

On July 9 Gen. Doward (British), commanding 850 British, 400 Russians and 100 American marines, with Gen. Tukushung and 1,000 Japanese soldiers, captured the Chinese position southwest of the city, killing 350 and capturing four guns. Gen. Doward reported to the British war office that the honors of the day rested with the Americans and Japanese.

There was three hours of sharp fighting on July 11, the allies losing 100 killed and wounded, without gaining any decided advantage.

The Ninth regiment arrived from Manila on July 11 and was immediately sent to the front. Two days later came the severest engagement so far in the campaign. The allies attacked the native walled city of Tien-tsin and were repulsed after an all-day battle. The Ninth regiment suffered severely, its commander, Col. Liscum, being killed, together with eighteen of his men. Seventy-five men of the Ninth were wounded.

The following day, however, the plan originally agreed upon was carried out. The Japanese engineers gallantly made a breach in the walls of the native city and it was carried by storm, the shattered Ninth regiment being one of the first to enter the town. On the night of the 14th Chinese renegades burned the larger part of the city and the stores and houses were plundered.

After the capture of the walled city of Tien-tsin the Chinese fell back in the direction of Peking and a long delay ensued. The allies waited for reinforcements, gathered supplies, and organized the transport necessary for the final advance on the Chinese capital.

On Aug. 3, however, the advance began and the progress was rapid. Two days later the allies, 16,000 strong, attacked the Chinese at Pei-tsang. In the severe engagement which followed the allies were victorious, at a cost of 1,200 men killed and wounded.

On Aug. 7 the march was resumed and Yang-tsun, eighteen miles from Tien-tsin, captured, the allies losing 700 men, sixty of whom were Americans.

On Aug. 8 the allied army reached Nan-Tsi-Nin, where, after a brief fight, the Chinese fled.

Aug. 10 Gen. Chaffee reported the arrival at Ho-Si-Wu, half way to Peking, and the following day the allied army was at Matow, twenty miles from the capital. The rest of the distance was covered without opposition.

Boys' Appetite in Old Time.

"My boys are too well bred to hang around the kitchen and break into pantries," said Sophia in reply to Old Chimes, as reported by the Boston Journal.

"How times are changed!" mused the old man. "Why, when I was a boy I was hungry all the time. I hid food in my room so that I could always be sure of some in case of flood, fire or murder. Carlo, the dog, used to wink at me when he sneaked off behind the barn with a bone. And all my playmates were as hungry as I was. I asked Eustacia if she thought all modern boys were like her wretched little cousins, and she said, 'I am afraid so; we girls, I know had better appetites when we were of that age.' I suppose, however, there is a reasonable explanation. Boys to-day are fed as infants on all sorts of sterilized things. There are no hungry microbes in the poor fellows; therefore they themselves are not hungry. We boys must have been chock-full of microbes all the time, and we were much happier."

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Comedy.

The comedy is very deftly constructed. It rests, of course, upon a case of mistaken identity. A young wife mistakes her husband for a national bank. "Ma fol!" we exclaim, and laugh until the tears come. For many complications ensue.—Detroit Journal.

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Wife—The doctor orders me to the mineral baths at Carlsbad, and you refuse me the means to go. That shows how little you value me!

Husband—On the contrary, I do not wish to lose a pound of you.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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should learn to write with Carter's Ink, because it is the best in the world. "Inkings in Ink," free. Carter's Ink Co., Boston.

Origin of the Chinese Pigtails.

Until 1627 the Chinese wore their hair long and coiled on the top of the head, where it was fastened with an ornamental pin. The Manchu edict, making the pigtail a sign of loyalty, changed this style.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Foresight of the Bride.

He—Shall I advertise for furnished rooms, Nellie?
She—No, indeed; do you want to make people think we didn't get any wedding presents?—Indianapolis Journal.

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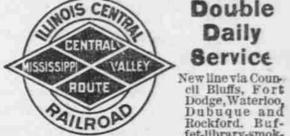


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