

# China Shows Her Teeth.

Has Modern Arms and Equipment to Repel the Invaders.

China has shown her teeth. The great inert mass of Orientals is not lifeless, after all.

As the "foreign devil" approached her capital she aroused herself from her dragged sleep and prepared to strike back.

Her activity has startled the Powers. Fifty warships are plying through Asiatic waters to check her murderous designs.

Ninety thousand troops are being rushed with feverish haste toward the turbulent province of Pe-chi-li, where Peking, the capital, is situated, and where the mouth of the empire, the Gulf of Pe-shi-li, opens.

The fact is that since the war with Japan the Chinese have been doing precisely what the Boers did after the Jameson raid. It is even said that their leaders have gained their chief encouragement in the present anti-foreign uprising from the remarkable successes of the Boers against the British last winter.

There is no longer any doubt that the Chinese troops are armed with modern weapons and know how to fight, which they did not five years ago. The British mistake of underrating the enemy, if made by the Powers in the present instance, would entail results too appalling to contemplate. An upheaval then would involve the whole empire, all foreigners would be slaughtered or driven into the sea, and the Yellow peril would literally menace the entire

resources to resist the force of the civilized nations:

Population . . . . . 400,000,000

Annual revenues . . . . . \$75,000,000

Revenues collected and appropriated by officials . . . \$375,000,000

Such a population and such a vast annual revenue should form a combination that would make the allied Powers tremble. Instead, what has China to show on land and sea?

Her navy:

Six cruisers of 5500 tons each.

Three cruisers of 3400 tons each.

One cruiser of 1800 tons.

One torpedo boat.



LI HUNG CHANG'S RESIDENCE IN PEKING. (Formerly the temple of the sages and righteous men.)

One gunboat.

Two armored cruisers of 4800 tons.

Four antique gunboats of 400 tons.

Four modern torpedo boats.

None of these ships is adequately manned or armed. In her entire empire China has but one dock where even repairs could be made, and that with a capacity only for a 3000-ton ship.

With this insignificant navy she must defend 4000 miles of coast line. Six of her cruisers are at present locked up in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

China, therefore, can expect nothing from her navy. What, then, does her army offer?

Her army:

To begin with, China is dominated by a foreign army, 200,000 strong. The Manchus garrison the empire. They ride high-handed over the Chinese, and are commanded by Tartar generals. Very little loyalty could be expected from the Chinaman if forced to enlist.

The entire army system is corrupt. Revenues collected to support the garrisons have been diverted and divided between the generals in command and the viceroys of the provinces. It is probable, therefore that in the entire Chinese empire there is not equipment for a body of troops exceeding 200,000, and even for that number it is questionable.

General Yuan Shi Kai has 10,000 men. They are the best body of troops

eral Tung Fungsiang's Mohammedans, badly drilled and murderous rabble, 15,000 strong. They are the troops that have menaced the European element in Peking for some time, and are the ones who have probably broken into the city and endangered the lives of the foreign element.

North from Peking, swinging around the shore back from the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, is General Sung's force of 20,000 men.

General Nieh is close to Tien-Tsin with 15,000 men. These troops are the ones who caused Admiral Seymour's return. They are drilled by German officers and are armed with Mauser rifles.

In Manchuria are 15,000 men drilled and fairly well armed, commanded by General Yi-Ke-Tong.

One of the most formidable forces in China is the feudal armies of Mongolia, who are allied by mutual interests to the Empress Dowager and the Manchu dynasty. The force consists of separate commands of cavalry numbering some 100,000, commanded by

Prince Ching as chief of the Tsung-li Yamen, or Foreign Office, and his replacement by Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent to the throne, who is a sympathizer with the Boxers. Prince



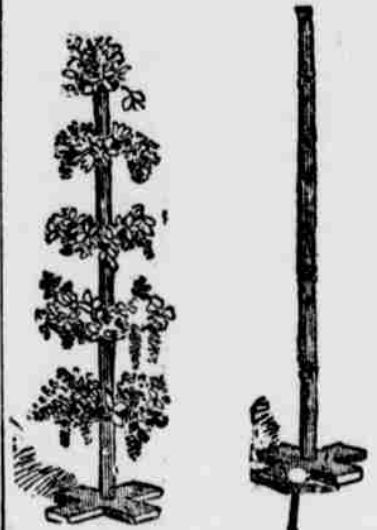
PRINCE CHING, FRIEND OF FOREIGNERS, REMOVED FROM THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN.

Ching is one of the best known and most able of Chinese statesmen, and is known to be friendly to foreigners.

## NOVEL FLOWER STAND.

Plants Made to Grow Out of Bamboo Stalks.

One of the prettiest flower stands which has appeared of late, says the London Express, is made of a piece of bamboo from four feet to five feet high, nailed onto two smaller bits, arranged in the shape of the letter X. A hole of about three inches deep is cut at each knot in the upright bamboo, and a natural receptacle for flowers is made in this easy fashion. Bamboo grows in sections, so that as there is a solid piece of wood between each portion of the upright stick, nothing remains to be done but to pour water into the holes and to place a branch of flowers in each. Lilac and laburnum look exquisite when placed alternately in the bamboo flower stand, but almost any kind of foliage is effective when used in this way.



THE STAND IN FULL BLOOM.

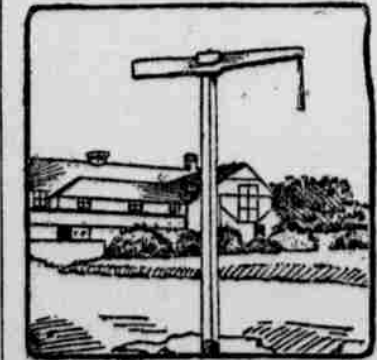
The lower stand should be placed in the corner of a room or entrance hall, and the stand becomes almost invisible when it is nicely filled with flowers.

## A Humming-Bird's Umbrella.

In front of a window where I worked was a butternut tree. A humming bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, says a writer in the American Sportsman, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely. In fact, we could look right into the nest. One day when there was a heavy shower coming up we thought we would see if she covered her young during the rain. Well, when the first drops fell she came and took in her bill one or two or three large leaves growing close by, and laid this leaf over the nest so as to completely cover it; then she flew away. On examining the leaf, we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked upon. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was perfectly dry.

## Only Quintain Post in England.

This interesting relic is to be seen at Offham, in Kent, just off the main road between Wrotham and Maidstone, England. It is in an excellent state of preservation, it being kept in repair by the owner of a house hard by. The stipulation that the Quin-



OLD QUINTAIN POST.

tain is to be kept in order by the owner is made in the title deeds of the house. The Quintain Post formed part of a very popular pastime in Queen Elizabeth's days. To one end of the crossbar, which swings on a pivot, a heavy sand bag was fixed. The other end, the broad flat end, was the object of the tilt by a player who rode against it, lance in hand. The object was to tilt it at the broadside and to ride swiftly by before the sandbag, coming round, should strike him to the ground.

The somnambulist who tumbles from a roof is an illustration of one way to fall asleep.



## THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—Red and white striped madras, white lawns and all-over embroidery with edging and insertion to match are the materials combined in this attractive and dainty

shoulders, scant fulness below being drawn to the centre at the waist line.

Stylish flaring cuffs fall in scallops over the hand and finish the wrists of the dress sleeves that have only slight fulness at the top.

Tiny darts taken up in the foundation of the stock collar curves fit comfortably to the neck and over this the material is smoothly adjusted.

To make this waist in the medium size will require three and one-half yards of material twenty inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide, with one yard of lawn or two-thirds of silk for lining.

## The Long Glove Again.

With the adoption of the short elbow sleeve on some of our smart gowns the long glove is again worn; indeed, there are whispers that Parisians are trying to introduce silk mittens. It is a fashion for the lady of beautiful hand and handsome rings to rejoice at.

## Wrapper With Watteau Pleat in Back.

The comfort suggested by this pretty, cool-looking wrapper is most bewitching. Soft wool challies that has a green leaf on a cream-tinted ground, is the material illustrated. The pointed bretelles yoke and collar of leaf green Liberty satin are overlaid with Russian lace, and trimmed with a quilling of three-quarter-inch Liberty satin ribbon in the same shade of green. Ribbon two inches wide is used for the semi-girdle, which is sewed on the underarm seam at the waist line, and stylishly bowed in centre front. The upper part of the front and back lining is faced to square yoke depth. The full fronts are gathered and applied over the lining to the edge of the yoke, and the back is arranged in a stylish double box pleat, which is attached to the lower edge of back yoke and falls in graceful folds to the lower edge. The collar which curves high in the back



A DAINTY LITTLE FROCK.

little frock. The full body is arranged over fitted linings, which close in centre back, the upper portions of which are covered with the embroidery to round yoke depth. The pretty bertha of unique shaping is made of the white lawn, to match the sleeves, and its edges are handsomely trimmed with insertion and edging. This lining may be omitted, and the waist finished with the bertha in guimpe style. The lining may be used with



CHARMING WASHABLE WAISTS.

the sleeves as a separate guimpe, to which the embroidery is applied in round yoke outline. The sleeves are gathered into wristbands of insertion finished with a frill of embroidery.

The full round skirt is deeply hemmed at the foot, gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of waist, a band of insertion forming the belt. To make as illustrated will require two and three-fourths yards of striped madras, thirty-two inches wide, one and five-eighths yards of white lawn guimpe, with sleeve and bertha, and three-eighths yards of all-over embroidery for yoke and collar, three yards of insertion and four and one-half yards of embroidery.

## Washable Shirt Waists.

Midsummer demands that a generous supply of washable shirt waists be kept on hand, and the simple styles now in vogue are easily made at home with the use of a reliable pattern. The material represented in the drawing on the left of the large picture is red and white Scotch madras, simply machine stitched and closed in front with pearl buttons. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders, and may be made with or without applied yoke, the fulness at the waist being adjusted by tapes run through a casing. The fronts have attractive fulness laid in five small backward turning pleats at the neck.

The regulation shirt waist sleeves have openings finished with under and over laps, and the wrists are completed with straight link cuffs. The mode is desirable for all wash fabrics in plain, dotted, striped or figured designs.

To make this shirt waist will require in the medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and a half yards thirty-six inches wide.

Ribbon and lace insertion united by machine stitching is the dainty fabric illustrated in the other drawing. The front and sleeves are cut on bias and a strip of the insertion is applied over the pleat in front, which renders the closing invisible.

The waist is arranged over fitted linings of silk or lawn which match in color of the ribbon.

Gathers at the neck and waist line give the fronts a graceful, slightly bowed effect.

The back fits smoothly across the

closes in centre front, and the closing may be made visibly or with buttons and buttonholes, as preferred. The two-piece sleeves are correct in shape, and the pretty pointed epaulettes that are sewed on over the shoulders, at the yoke outline, stand out stylishly over the tops. The wrists are simply trimmed on the edge with a band of quilled ribbon. A wrapper in this style can be appropriately made in lawn, percale or gingham, with all-over embroidery insertion and edging for trimming. Made in foulard or China silk, a combination of contrasting color or fine tucking, with trimming of lace, will be attractive. Cashmere of lightweight wool goods will trim daintily with ribbon or irregular insertion.

To make this wrapper in the medium size will require six and one-half yards of cashmere or other material forty-four inches wide, ten and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or twelve yards twenty-two inches wide. To trim as represented, seven-eighths yards each of satin and all-over lace,



LADIES' WRAPPER.

eighteen inches wide, is needed for the yoke collar and bretelles, with seven yards of ribbon for quilling and two and one-half yards for girdle.



TYPE OF A BOXER.

world. It would then be necessary to decide whether to abandon China utterly, with the future mannae which would always be impending, or to send the utmost resources of all civilization to conquer an enemy numbering from a quarter to one-third of the human race. It is easily understood, therefore, why Europe is hesitating before a problem so gigantic that there is nothing in modern times with which to compare it.

The arsenals and batteries of Russia command the northern approach at Port Arthur; a fleet of British cruisers, a regiment of soldiers and a formidable fortress holds the southern ap-



BOXERS INVOKING THE GOD OF WAR.

proach at Wei-hai-wei, while yet further south, at Kiau-chau, Germany has a fortified naval base.

The mouth of the Chinese dragon is filled with foreign teeth.

What, then, is her equipment to check the race of the Powers? What are her

resources to resist the force of the civilized nations?

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native princes. They are loyal to their feudal lords, but fight without pay and would unite against a common enemy.

Scattered down the coast and along the Hoang Ho and Yang-tse rivers are numerous arsenals and military camps. A list and location would give an inadequate idea, as the figures obtainable are largely based upon hearsay.

It is known, however, that Li Hung Chang, at Canton, has at his command over 20,000 men, mostly Manchus. I have visited the forts and garrisons



FAMILY OF CHINESE CONVERTS.

there, and they are of the most antique and old-fashioned kind, totally unfitted to make a resistance of any importance.

The Chinese forts are mounted largely with old breech-loading cannon and every kind of a rifle manufactured in the last half century is used by her army.

There are, in some of the forts at Taku, for instance, a few Krupp guns, and in the Peking field forces and scattered around the Manchu arsenals are some modern field pieces and siege guns, but the equipment in the face of a modern army is absolutely ridiculous.

The tottering old empire must rely, to accomplish its avowed purpose of driving the "foreign devils out," not upon its navy, hardly upon its army, but largely upon its population.

Once relieved of what little restraint now holds them in check and this long suffering race will wreak a revenge upon civilization and their own rulers that will "stagger humanity."

The race for an empire that is now going on in Asia is a race for humanity.

The nation that storms Peking and strikes a blow at the barbarism and ignorance of antiquity that still radiate from the throne of the Dowager Empress will commence a new cycle in Cathay and confer a lasting obligation upon the civilized world. Who will win the great prize?

Lord Charles Beresford made an investigation of the condition of the Chinese army, and declares that not even the imperial Government at Peking knows the real strength of the military forces. Some of the commands are Manchu and some Chinese—distinct the one from the other. The army is entirely a voluntary service, but when once a man has joined it he finds it difficult if not impossible to leave it.

Besides the Manchu and Chinese armies there are 100,000 Mongolian cavalry, excellent men, ruled by their own princes under a system of feudal tenure. They are not paid. This cavalry force is said to be devoted to the present dynasty.

Direct evidence of the friendship of the Empress Dowager for the Boxers has been given in the removal of