

# MEDIATION IS THE SUBJECT

## Of Communication between Peking and Washington.

### STATE DEPARTMENT WAITS ANSWER

#### Upon Which Will Depend Future Action—Powers Desire Only the Safety of Ministers.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The State Department is again in a waiting attitude regarding China. It has frankly, promptly and fully answered the Chinese Emperor's appeal for mediation, and the correspondence given publicity today (See 8th page of this issue of the Statesman.—Ed.) makes it appear that the next move is for the Chinese Government. It is to accept or reject our terms at once, and in either case the answer must convey tidings of the state of affairs at Peking, and the welfare of the Legations.

The belief is not credited here that the chances for mediation are slight. Mediation cannot be forced upon a party to a cause; it must be acceptable to all parties. In the United States it is to mediate in China's interest, she must first secure the assent of all the powers who have suffered in life or property at Peking. The difficulties in the way of such an undertaking are likely to be many and serious, in view of the exhibition of feeling in Europe. But it is said here that the United States will cheerfully undertake the task, provided its conditions are met. If it does not succeed in inducing the European powers to be lenient in their treatment of the Government of China the United States Government will not be drawn into further hostilities after we have taken care of our own affairs, but we will withdraw, taking care, however, to let it be understood that this Government will not allow its proper interests in China to be injured by the action of any of the powers that may choose to remain obdurate.

At least one of the greatest powers is under strong suspicion here of acting cold-bloodedly and without regard to sentiment or any more than the most material of considerations. It is believed here that this power is quietly taking measures to drop out of the league at Tien Tsin, and conduct a campaign on its own account against Peking, and it is even suspected that this Government is already moving troops toward the Chinese capital.

One fact, regarded as now beyond need of further demonstration, in view of the Chinese appeal, is that the Chinese officials at the coast ports are actually in communication with whatever remains of the Imperial Government at Peking, and the text of Kwang Su's appeal appears to establish the fact that the Chinese Government itself is sanctioning the resistance of the International advance upon Peking. The State Department and the Chinese legation are substantially agreed in the estimate of six to eight days as the time necessary to get a reply to the President's answer to the appeal of the Chinese Government. According to the best information here, urgent measures are being transmitted between Peking and Shanghai by a "flying express." The relay riders make about 200 miles per day.

### TO SAVE LEGATIONS.

London, July 24.—Negotiations between the powers have brought out mutual assurances that the military expeditions to China are for the sole purpose of relieving the legations, and that there is no intention to partition China. Hence, should China agree to deliver the Ministers alive, no power will have reason for continuing aggressive military operations except Germany, whose Minister is undoubtedly dead.

As for the other powers, it is emphatically stated that they have unanimously agreed that, with the safe delivery of the Ministers, the aggressive campaign will end. It may, with safety, be stated that, should the Ministers prove to be alive, the Chinese Government will to some extent use them as a lever to compel the European and American missionaries and commercial enterprises to moderate their activity, if not to withdraw from the empire entirely.

### GERMANY STANDS FIRM.

Berlin, July 24.—Count Von Buelow, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made reply today to the appeal of the Emperor of China for German mediation between the powers and the Chinese Government. In substance, Count Von Buelow said he would not submit the telegram from the Peking Government to the Emperor, so long as the fates of the legations and other foreigners in Peking, were not ascertained, and until the Chinese Government had atoned for the murder of the German Minister to Peking, and had given guarantees that in future its conduct will be in harmony with international law and the usages of civilization.

### A FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, July 24.—M. Del Casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a cablegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23d, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichou (French Minister to China) is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me, requesting a reply within five days."

### PROOF IS WANTED.

London, July 24.—One month to the day has elapsed since Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Maritime Customs, smuggled out of Peking the last piece of news that appeals authoritatively to Europe, and apparently the only method by which the Chinese court can vindicate its veracity here is to transmit another autograph letter from some authoritative source.

Admittedly, the Tsung Li Yamun possesses facilities to set all doubts at rest. Li Hung Chang's reported statement to the effect that while the foreigners are alive, they would be killed

immediately if the allied forces neared Peking, is regarded by those who credit the reported survival of the Foreign Ministers as an indication that the latter are held as hostages, and that their lives will be made the subject of negotiations by the Chinese. Hence Li Hung Chang's anxiety to keep the powers from Peking as long as possible.

### TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Spokane, July 24.—Troop I, of Fort Harrison, Ky., and Troop H, of Fort Bliss, Arizona, First Cavalry, 222 men in all, passed Spokane this evening en route to Seattle, where they will receive sailing orders for China. One hundred men and 505 horses of the First Cavalry passed through the city last night from Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, for the same destination.

### RUSSIANS BLOCKADED.

New York, July 24.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says: Three thousand Russians have arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur, and their advance is blockaded by 10,000 Chinese troops near there. Fighting is imminent. The Chinese will bar further progress.

### JERRY TURNED DOWN.

The Sockless Statesman Not Endorsed by Kansas Populists.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 24.—The feature of today's proceedings in the Populist, Democratic and Free Silver Republican conventions, which met here in different halls to nominate a state ticket or effect fusion in the interests of a single ticket, was the turning down of the Senatorial aspirations of Jerry Simpson, by the Populist convention. The ex-Congressman desired to go before the next Legislature, in the event of Populist or fusion success at the polls, with the definite endorsement of the state committee for United States Senator. Endorsement of his candidacy was refused by a majority of nearly two-thirds. Neither of the conventions accomplished much at today's session.

### FELL OFF TRANSPORT.

Tacoma, July 24.—Griffith Williams, a coalpasser on the United States transport Rosecrans, fell through at the coal bunkers Monday night and was drowned. Williams was drunk and was trying to board the transport. He made frantic cries for help, but no assistance could be given him, a strong ebb tide bearing the drowning man away from the transport. Williams was 28 years old and comes from San Francisco, where his mother and sister reside.

### A STUDENT KILLED.

Tacoma, July 24.—Roy Miller, a student, 18 years old, at the Yashon College, was instantly killed while felling a tree near the college yesterday morning. The tree leaned considerably. Miller was chopping on the upper side. When half way off the body of the tree suddenly split open, the part which split off striking Miller on the back of the head. The boy scarcely breathed after receiving the terrible blow. Miller's father is J. A. Miller, the Palouse grain dealer.

### MINER KILLS HIMSELF.

Prescott, Ariz., July 24.—Harry Arnot, locator and part owner of the Little Annie group of mines in the Big Bug district, has committed suicide by taking strychnine. Despondency, due to ill health, was the cause.

### KILLED BY GAS.

New Whatcom, Wash., July 24.—F. D. Alexander, a prominent business man of this city, met his death last night, a gas jet in his room being accidentally left open.

## MacDONALD'S LAST LETTER

### British Minister's Appeal for Aid, Just Received.

### WAS SENT FROM PEKIN WEEKS AGO

#### Difficulties of the Allied Forces in Opposing the Chinese—Bravery of Japanese Troops.

### GERMANY STANDS FIRM.

Berlin, July 24.—Count Von Buelow, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made reply today to the appeal of the Emperor of China for German mediation between the powers and the Chinese Government. In substance, Count Von Buelow said he would not submit the telegram from the Peking Government to the Emperor, so long as the fates of the legations and other foreigners in Peking, were not ascertained, and until the Chinese Government had atoned for the murder of the German Minister to Peking, and had given guarantees that in future its conduct will be in harmony with international law and the usages of civilization.

### A FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, July 24.—M. Del Casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a cablegram from the French consul at Shanghai, dated July 23d, which says: "Li Hung Chang has just assured me that M. Pichou (French Minister to China) is living, and he has agreed to transmit to him a message from me, requesting a reply within five days."

### PROOF IS WANTED.

London, July 24.—One month to the day has elapsed since Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Maritime Customs, smuggled out of Peking the last piece of news that appeals authoritatively to Europe, and apparently the only method by which the Chinese court can vindicate its veracity here is to transmit another autograph letter from some authoritative source.

Admittedly, the Tsung Li Yamun possesses facilities to set all doubts at rest. Li Hung Chang's reported statement to the effect that while the foreigners are alive, they would be killed

immediately if the allied forces neared Peking, is regarded by those who credit the reported survival of the Foreign Ministers as an indication that the latter are held as hostages, and that their lives will be made the subject of negotiations by the Chinese. Hence Li Hung Chang's anxiety to keep the powers from Peking as long as possible.

### JAPANESE FIGHT WELL.

Tien Tsin, July 15, via Shanghai, July 24.—Chinese from the walled city report that the foreigners in Peking are living, having taken shelter in a bomb-proof building.

### General Nieh was Imprisoned because he opposed making war on the foreigners, but afterwards was released on the condition that he fight them.

To this, he acceded with lukewarmness. After the battle he committed suicide. The Japanese were the heroes of the battle. Their fighting was remarkably brave. When some of the foreign officers counselled retreat, last night the Japanese General said: "When my men move, it will be forward."

This morning they charged the breaches in the wall made by the artillery and fought hand to hand in the streets. Their conduct after the fight was equally good, as they refused to accept a truce, while some of the European soldiers were having an orgie.

### PREPARING FOR WAR.

Washington, July 24.—The Navy Department is preparing for possible eventualities arising out of the situation in China. One of the greatest difficulties which would confront the United States in the event of naval warfare in Chinese waters, is the lack of the naval base close to the scene of operations. As a precautionary measure the colliers, purchased during the Spanish war and which had gone out of commission, are being fitted out for service. Foreign countries have gobbled up everything afloat which could be utilized for shipping coal and stores. Germany and Japan have even impressed the steamers. The result is that at the present time 50 per cent of our government freight for the Orient is now being carried in foreign boats. Consequently, prices have materially increased.

### PANAMA IS CAPTURED.

Columbian Rebels Score a Signal Victory on the Isthmus.

New York, July 24.—A cable dispatch received by Dr. Eber, of Ecuador, seems to confirm the capture of Panama City by the Colombian rebels. The dispatch is from Guayaquil, and reads: "Liberal triumph in Panama."

New York, July 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, dated Sunday says: The revolutionary forces about 1500 strong, arrived on Friday evening at Corozal, the first station on the railroad line from Panama, and only a short distance from the city. The government forces advanced at daybreak on Saturday. Sharp firing took place for several hours. The government forces then retired to new positions. All of the wounded were picked up in the meantime and were brought to Panama.

There has been no interference with railroad traffic. All business in Panama has been suspended since Friday evening. Hostilities were renewed at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. There was sharp artillery firing by both sides. General Lozada, who has been commanding the government troops, and his chief of staff, Colonel Guerrero, have taken refuge on the warship Leander. General Emilio Herrera is leading the revolutionary troops.

### SIGNED A TREATY.

Long Continued Boundary Dispute in Central America Is Settled.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 24.—The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments today signed an agreement, which settles the boundary dispute. This ceremony terminated the dispute which has often threatened war between the two Governments during the last forty years.

### A FAKE FIGHT.

Chicago, July 24.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, and Jack Root, of Chicago, fought a draw at Tattersall's tonight. In the first two rounds some fast work was done. After that 6000 people gave vent to their disapproval in cries of "fake" and "take them off." Several hundred left the hall, so disgusted had they become.

About two years ago the newspapers were full of accounts and the scientific and technical world heard all sorts of great things about a Hungarian inventor named Szczypanik (pronunciation prohibited) who had a marvellous machine for seeing by wire—the tele-telescope—which was to occupy for the eye the position which the telephone holds relatively to the ear. It was promised that it would be shown at the Paris exposition, but a diligent search of the exhibits there fails to reveal it. While no one in the scientific world has ever had much faith in the possibility of such an invention, still this was at least the tenth time it had been announced. In all the history of science and semi-science perhaps the most remarkable instance of general popular interest in a scientific subject and practically universal delusion about it is furnished by liquid air. The manufacture of this fluid, the methods by which it came to be made on a manufacturing scale, and the superb experimental research that led up to its production are genuine achievements of science, but once the product was obtained it was seized upon by people who, either from ignorance or with design, have made assertions about it that are utterly ridiculous and misleading. Liquid air by the tons or more, but so far the most important use it has found in the physical laboratory as an aid to research. Its principal use, however, has been as the subject matter of illustrated lectures and as the basis of prospectuses that would have put the Keely Motor company to the blush.

## THE AVERAGE MAN.

### The Foolish Ways in Which He Risks His Life.

The story of the knight who leaped into the pit among the lions is known to every school boy. One of the court ladies dared him with a glance of her sparkling eyes, as she carelessly dropped her glove among the growling lions in the pit below. The knight accepted the challenge, leaped the parapet, dropped among the astonished lions and retrieved the glove before the savage beasts had time to realize that they had lost a good hearty meal of man.

### That's a fair example of the foolhardiness of the average man.

Of course the average man of today does not "beard the lion in his den." But every day the average man takes risks of his life which are just as great, though not as apparent, as a dash among hungry lions.

### Play the detective for a day and follow the average man through his day's work.

He over-sleeps, rises a little late, rushes through his toilet, hurries to the breakfast-table, drinks a glass of ice water because he's thirsty, gulps



down a cup of scalding coffee because he's in the habit of it, hastily swallows a pancake or two, and runs to catch his regular car. He feels an undue fullness of the stomach. His breathing is oppressed. He is very uncomfortable. When he drops off the car the discomfort is so great that he goes into the first drug store and says, "Give me something for my stomach. It feels a little off this morning." And he gets some palliative which affords temporary relief.

He goes on to business and puts in his time until noon, when he thinks of luncheon. He arranges the card on his door to "Back in ten minutes," and off he goes. He hurries to the eating house, gulps down a glass of milk, eats a piece of pie and is back again to the office to make good the sign, ten minutes for luncheon. And so runs his day. He goes home late to a hearty meal, which his stomach is in no condition to receive. He is irritable and fretful after it, and the family are really glad when he goes to bed. Though sometimes he does not go to bed. His irritation drives him to the club, where he smokes many cigars and joins a friend about midnight in a "broiled live," with suitable liquors.

What happens to him? Some morning he does not run to catch the car. But the "reguirs" of his acquaintance do. They chat with each other. "Too bad about poor old Brown, wasn't it?" "Yes. Terribly sudden, too. Must be a great shock to his wife." "Poor woman! She's going to have a pretty hard pull to bring up that family of hers." "How old was Brown? Not an old man, was he?" "No; just in his prime. Forty-two or three, I should say." "Poor Brown! And that's the story of the average man."

Every man who lives in such a manner is risking his life.

Follow the newspaper obituaries through the year and see how many men die of stomach trouble, or of some disease growing out of a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

### No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach.

It has been said, "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are." But it is not what is eaten but what is digested and assimilated which is really the measure of a man's physical powers. It might be far more truly said, "Tell me the state of your digestion and I will tell you the state of your health." Everybody knows that food is essential to life, but most people overlook the fact that food to sustain life must be properly digested and perfectly assimilated. Everybody knows that when a man starves to death his mind weakens with his body; that he is the victim of strange delusions and hallucinations. But few people realize that when food is not digested and assimilated there is a condition of partial starvation of brain and body, and that the mental irresolution and physical weakness so often associated with indigestion and other forms of diseases of the stomach and its allied organs, are only symptoms of this starvation. When digestion fails partially, life fails in like proportion of its due vigor and vitality. To bring body and mind to the highest efficiency the one thing needful is good blood-making food, perfectly digested and assimilated.

It follows necessarily from these facts that a medicine which will restore the active powers of the stomach and digestive and nutritive systems will restore the body to sound health.

### The Secret of Success.

The secret of the success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in restoring to sound health the most hopeless invalids, is due to its remarkable power to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

able power to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I was a total wreck—could not sleep or eat," writes Mr. J. O. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from doctors, but received very little benefit. I lost flesh and strength; was not able to do a good day's work. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep and my appetite was wonderfully improved. I have taken five bottles and am still improving."

It is only a reasonable proposition that weakness is a natural result of starvation. Thus, when food is not digested and assimilated, and the body falls of the necessary nutrition, "weakness" in some other organ is sure to follow the weakness of the stomach. "Weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" kidneys, "weak" or torpid liver, are very commonly associated with "weak" stomach. These diseases, seemingly remote from the diseased condition of the stomach, which prevents the proper nutrition of the body. Diseases which have their origin in the stomach must be cured through the stomach. It is of no use to try local treatment of kidneys, heart, lungs, liver, or other organs, while the stomach is left uncured. Some of the most remarkable cures of

diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, and other organs, have been effected by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery," which is proof that these diseases, seemingly remote from the stomach, are cured when the diseased stomach and its allied organs are cured.

"For six long years I suffered with my liver, kidneys, and indigestion, which baffled the best doctors in my country," writes E. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'cart-load' of medicine from three doctors I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have death-like pains in the side, and blind spells, and thought that life was hardly worth living. I decided to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, and his staff of physicians. They said my case was curable, and I was greatly encouraged. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' as advised (in August, 1898). Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six more bottles and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce and his medicines. These words are truths, so if this testimonial can be used in any way to be of benefit, you need not hesitate to use it. I shall stand for the Invalids' Home and Surgical Institute as long as life lasts."

### Will Bear Investigation.

There is nothing more desirable than that the claims made for "Golden Medical Discovery" should be proven true by an investigation of its cures. It is a striking fact that the very success of this medicine tends to arouse a prejudice in the minds of some people who have "doctored for years" with local physicians and failed of help or cure.

They ask, "Why should this 'Discovery' do for me what the doctor couldn't do with his medicine?" That is a fair question, and a fair answer to it is that "Golden Medical Discovery" cures where the doctor's medicine failed because the doctor was treating the wrong disease, or treating the disease from the wrong end.

There is one other reason for the curative power of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is the specific of a specialist—a man who has made a special study of the stomach and its relation to the other organs of the body, and after years of experiment and experience has succeeded in preparing a medicine which in ninety-eight cases in every hundred perfectly and permanently cures those who give it a fair and faithful trial.

Sick persons are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge, especially if they are suffering from disease in chronic form. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Given Away.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 large pages of medical knowledge, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. This work discusses topics of vital interest to every man and woman, and deals plainly with the problems of biology and the laws of reproduction. Send 31 one-cent stamps (for expense of mailing only) if cloth binding is desired, or 21 stamps for the book bound in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### A CUBAN CONVENTION.

Havana, July 25.—The decree calling for a constitutional convention, and providing for an election of delegates, will be promulgated tomorrow. The election will be held on the third Saturday in September, and the convention will meet in Havana on the first Monday in November.

## THE FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

### Report of Consul Fowler Regarding Firms and Residents.

Interesting statistics concerning foreigners in China are contained in a report in regard to the trade relations between China and the United States just received at the state department. The report is made by Consul Fowler at Chefoo and is dated May 7th last, so that it is practically up to date. The table of foreigners is divided into two classes—residents and firms—and includes statistics for the years 1898 and 1899. The total foreign residents are stated as follows: 1898, 13,421; 1899, 17,193, and the foreign firms as follows: 1898, 773; 1899, 933.

The nationality of the foreign element for 1899 is stated as follows: American—Residents, 2335, an increase of 279; firms, 70, an increase of 27.

British—Residents, 5562, an increase of 414; firms, 401, an increase of 3.

German—Residents, 1134, an increase of 91; firms, 115, an increase of 8.

French—Residents, 1183, an increase of 263; firms, 76, an increase of 29.

Dutch—Residents, 106, an increase of 19; firms, 9, an increase of 1.

Danish—Residents, 128, an increase of 11; firms, 4, an increase of 1.

Spanish—Residents, 448, an increase of 53; firms, 9, an increase of 5.

Swedish and Norwegian—Residents, 244, an increase of 44; firms, 2, an increase of 2.

Russian—Residents, 1621, an increase of 1456; firms, 19, an increase of 3.

Austrian—Residents, 90, an increase of 2; firms, no change.

Belgian—Residents, 234, an increase of 65; firms, 9, no change.

Italian—Residents, 124, a decrease of 17; firms, 9, no change.

Japanese—Residents, 2440, an increase of 746; firms, 195, an increase of 81.

Portuguese—Residents, 1423, an increase of 339; firms, 10, a decrease of 10.

Korean—Residents, 42, an increase of 2; no firms.

Non-treaty powers—Residents, 29, an increase of 2; no firms.

The total number of residents, 17,193, shows an increase of 3772 over 1898. The total number of firms, 933, shows an increase of 160 over 1898.

The figures show that Russia made the greatest gain in the number of residents and Japan in the number of firms, France coming next in the latter respect.

Consul Fowler says that these figures do not include the leased ports, and that it must be remembered that in the case of Great Britain a large number of Indians and Asiatics (Chinese born in Hong Kong, the Straits, etc.), are included.

Consequently it is difficult to determine the true number of British in China. Moreover, by British law, every British subject is compelled to register in his consulate, but with the exception of this registration is optional. Consul Fowler expresses the belief that the number of American residents is greatly understated.

### DEWEY GAVE HER A GAVEL.

Admiral Dewey has presented to Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, regent of Sarah Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rockville, Conn., for the use of the chapter, a novel gavel, made from teakwood taken from the port side of the flagship Olympia while under repairs at the Charlestown navy yard. Its artistic beauty and historical value, together with the personal favor conferred, is much appreciated by the Daughters of the Rockville Chapter. The gavel is small and especially adapted for the use of a woman. The shape is novel, the handle being tastefully beaded, and the head carved in a handsome figure. The gavel is enclosed in a handsome box.

### THE STRIKE ENDS.

Fishermen in British Columbia Are Weary of Strife.

Vancouver, B. C., July 25.—The trouble at Steveston with the striking fishermen is practically settled. The presence of the militia has taken all light out of the strikers.

The military forces and Provincial policemen at Steveston are still on duty at the canneries, but there has been no mob violence of any kind. It is probable the militia will remain at Steveston for a week. No attack by members of the Fishermen's Union on Japanese fishermen is apprehended.

### FELL OFF A HORSE.

A Well-Known Sheep Owner of Eastern Oregon Killed.

La Grande, Or., July 25.—J. W. Gurdane, a well-known sheepman of Pendleton, was found yesterday in a dying condition on Whiskey creek. He was brought to camp but soon died. It appears he was killed by falling from his horse.

J. W. Gurdane was the son of Hon. J. S. Gurdane, a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1897, and one of the most prominent Republicans and best citizens of Umatilla county.

### TO GOVERN VIGAN.

Philippine Commission Has Provided Another Municipal Government.

Washington, July 25.—General MacArthur has cabled War Department an announcement of the successful erection of another municipal government in the Philippines, under the terms laid down by the Philippine Commission. This particular government is established at Vigan on the northwest coast of the island of Luzon.

### AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR.

When the Siberian railway is completed the transcontinental route will extend from Havre, via Paris, Cologne, Berlin, Moscow and Irkutsk, to Vladivostok. Of the 7,250 miles by rail 298 will belong to France, 100 to Belgium, 663 to Germany, 2,254 to Russia in Europe and 4,044 to Russia in Asia. The price of a first-class ticket, with sleeping accommodations, from Moscow to Vladivostok will be \$60.

### ALL KINDS OF HOT SPRINGS.

At Whakarewarewa, New Zealand, there are geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, mud volcanoes and hot waterfalls.