# THE GERMAN VOTE.

GEN. DICK SAYS IT WILL BE CAST FOR M'KINLEY.

Democratic Imperialism Scare of No Effect-Teutons Stand for Sound Money and Don't Fear Large Increase in Our Military Force-A Question of Police.

"Our friends, the Democra's, are trying," said General Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National committee, "to make everybody believe that the German vote this year will go to the Democratic party, but there is not the slightest likelihood of this being the case.

"In 1896 the Germans voted for President McKinley. They are strong believers in the advantages of a gold standard of currency. This the Republican party has given them. They know that should the Democrat candidate for president be elected, which, of course, would mean Democratic contiol of congress, then the gold standard law would be repealed and free coinage of silver will be foisted upon the country. The Germans do not want this. They are probably the most level-headed European people who come to live here. They know that they fare better here, can make and save more money than they did in the Fatherland, and they are not a people who are lead away by flights of the imagination.

"An effort is being made to bring the Germans into the Democratic line by scaring them with the bugaboo of imperialism, which it is claimed would compel a large increase in our military forces. Many of them have come here to escape the strict military laws that are in force in Germany, and naturally they would not favor anything tending in the same direction in this country. I am glad this subject has developed thus early in the campaign, because the Germans will have time to read and study what the actual conditions are as to our military forces, comparing them with their Fatherland.

"Germany has over 52,000,000 people. Its standing army is 600,000 men. an average of 111/2 soldiers to every 1,000 people. The United States is 76,000,000, and a standing army of 65,000 men, which is equivalent to 1.86 of one soldier to every 1,000 of our population. While Germany has nearly eleven soldiers more per 1,000 of her people than we have, there cannot be the slightest chance of the effect of imperialism being experienced in this cowntry.

"The following table shows the leading countries of the world, with their population, their standing army, and the number of soldiers each country has per 1,000 of its people:

Country. France	a lange	Boldle per 1.0	
	Population.	Army.	Inti
Germany	52,300,000	560,000 600,000	11.
Austria-Hung Russian Emp	Ire. 129, 800,000	280,000 700,060	6. 6.
	33,600,000	240,000 210,000	87-87-
United State		*65,000	7.

This country is the leading export nation of the world, and the future growth of that trade seems illimitable, provided, always, that we have an abundance of ships in which to sena our products abroad. But a check at this time, when the broad foundation for an enormous export trade is being laid, would have a most serious and far-reaching effect upon our people and our resources.

The stability of our foreign trade can never be assured so long as 90 per cent of it is carried in foreign ships. We send three-quarters of all our exports to Europe, and American ships carry the ridiculous proportion of but 1.30 per cent! Foreign ships carry a billion dollars' worth of our products to Europe, and our own ships carry less than thirty million dollars' worth.

No greater danger confronts the United States today than that caused by our dependence upon foreign ships for the carriage of nearly all of our exports. Of our exports to all the world, less than 7 per cent carried in American ships. Apart from the commercial calamities possible, and, as some people believe, probable, through the withdrawal of the larger part of the vast foreign shipping upon which we are now dependent for the auxiliary naval and military uses of the great powers, our great weakness upon the sea emphasizes our only real national danger.

Congress cannot remedy this condition too soon. Proper provision must be speedily made for the attraction of American capital into shipbuilding and shipowning, so that at the earliest moment possible we shall become possessed of the ships we may require for all of the necessities of our foreign commerce. Our export trade is closely approaching a billion and a half dollars in value. At its present rate of growth less than a score of years will find it valued at three billions and requiring double the shipping of today for its carriage. Foreigners will, then, have us all the more at their mercy if we do nothing to establish our own ships upon the seas.

Foreseeing just such a possibility as this, Thomas Jefferson as long ago as 1793, in a great state paper predicted that a nation which allows foreigners to do the great bulk of its foreign carrying "will be disarmed of its defense, its productions will be at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce." These words were prophetic of a condition that actually exists in respect of the United States to-

### Nebraska's Live Stock.

Nebraska's live stock affords an ineresting object lesson to the farmers of that state. Compare the values:

Jan. 1, 1895. Jan. 1, 1900 Horses .....\$17,715,202 \$28,120,512 Mules ..... 1,794,246 2,384,667 Cows ..... 9,474,974 24,329,499 Other cattle .. 16,333,731 46,220,249 Sheep ..... 339,783 1.090,807

Total .....\$45,657,896 \$102,145,734 An increase of 125 per cent in the

### NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN. Hon. D. H. Mercer Thinks McKinley Will

Beat Bryan.

Washington .- "In my opinion there is more than a fair chance that the electoral vote of Nebraska will be recorded this year for the re-election of President McKinley, even if Mr. Bryan should be the opposing Democratic candidate," said the Hon, David H. Mercer, member of congress from that state.

"My reasons for this conclusion, at which I have only arrived after a careful study of the conditions in Nebraska, are several. First of all comes the general prosperity that has extended to all classes of the people during the present administration. Another reason is, that the people out there have seen for themselves that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not necessary to bring about prosperity. Another reason is because farmers have been selling their crops at much better prices under the gold standard than they did when the silver agitation was at its height. Another reason is that better wages are being paid all over Nebraska, and it is difficult to find a man out of work. The advertising columns of the Nebraska papers are now filled with people who want labor. Four or five, and six years ago there were columns of advertisements from people who wanted work.

"Nebraska's big corn crop has sold at excellent prices, and money has been rolling into the banks there to the credit of the farmers. Bank deposits in our state last year amounted to almost \$23,000,000, as compared with less than \$14,000,000 in 1894. Divide this increase of \$9,000,000 among our population of one million and a quarter people, and they cannot but feel that money talks.

"It is not so many years ago since corn was used as a fuel in Nebraska, and only a few years since farmers were feeding even wheat to their hogs. But under the broad expansive policy of the present administration, the markets for American products are increasing, and the demand for our food stuffs is becoming greater and greater throughout the world.

"Only five years ago when Grover Cleveland was president, and when free coinage of silver was being widely agitated, the value of all the live stock in Nebraska was \$45,658,000. At the beginning of this year our live stock were worth, excluding hogs, as much as \$102,000,000. This alone added \$56,500,000 of wealth to farmers in the state which I have the honor to represent. An increase like this of considerably more than 100 per cent is remarkable. Mules are worth more. Horses have increased 60 per cent in value. The number of sheep in Nebraska is not large, but they are worth just three times as much money this year as they were in 1895 when American wool had no protection. The wages of the laboring man have increased in proportion and he always

has a job. "Now, let me give you the following comparison of prices at which farmers sold their products in 1896 and 1900. The figures are taken from one of the ocratic nan OUF

#### SHAM CHADRON'S BIG GRANDCHILDREN ATTACK A WILL. Probate Court of Johnson County Occu

by many.

Indians and Cowboys to Mix Up on the

Glorious Fourth.

**MORE THAN 4,000 TO PARTICIPATE** 

Chief Red Cloud to Command Five Hun-

Tribes.

dred of His Braves in Sham Battle To-

gether With Many Other Troops and

CHADRON, Neb., June 25 .- The

committee in charge of the Fourth of

July celebration at this place has ar-

ranged for the entertainment of the

public in grand style. The most novel

feature of the celebration will be a

sham battle between 2,500 Sioux In-

dian and 2,000 cowboys. The Sloux

will come from the Pine Ridge agency

and the cowboy brigade will be com-

posed of old-time riders, who used to

ride the ranges in the early days of

this country. The battle has been ar-

ranged through the personal efforts

of Colonel W. F. Hayward, who has

just returned from a visit to the res-

ervation. The plan is for the Sloux

to make a sham attack on the city at

daybreak, armed with their rifles and

belts full of blank loads, the town to

be defended by the cow punches, in

charge of Colonel Jay L. Torrey, who

was colonel of a regiment of rough

riders in the Cuban war. The colonel

is proprietor of a ranch in the Big

Horn mountains, and has been invited

to come with as many of his old com-

mand as possible, and take charge of

the defense. The cow punchers will

be mounted and armed with carbines

and siz-shooters, with double rounds

The Indians are quite friendly and

peaceable, some of them being half

and quartertreeds, and most of them

speak the English language, so no real

danger from them is apprehended.

They will come over the day before

and camp outside the city limits the

night of July 3, which they will spend

in dancing war dances and singing

war songs, accompanied by the squaws.

are being arranged for from all di-

rections, and the time of arrival will

battle will be of greater interest when

it is remembered that Chief Red

Cloud, the greatest living Indian chief,

will lead with 500 braves from his

Chief American Horse, who has in his

command a great many of the Wound-

ed Knee warriors and some who were

There seems to be no doubt that the

battle will appear real, and every

precaution will be taken to avert any

Two Licenses for One Couple.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., June 25 .-

There was quite a romantic runaway

by

district, and will be supported

in the Custer massacre.

possible danger.

Excursion trains and special rates

of blank cartridges.

pled by an Important Hearing. TECUMSEH, Neb., June 26.-The attention of the Johnson county probate

court has been occupied for several days in the hearing of the argument and evidence in the Woodruff will contest case. Judge Ellis has taken the matter under advisement and will probably render a verdict next week. Several months ago Buel Woodruff died and his will provided that his estate should go to his children and the children of a deceased daughter, Mrs. H. A. Miles, were ignored, with the exception that a daughter, Mrs. J. A. Bennett, recently of Omaha, but now of St. Louis, received \$100. The estate is valued at \$10,000. And now these children of this deceased daughter, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. E. A. Miles of Tecumseh, come into court and ask that the will be set aside and that they be allowed to participate in the estate to the extent that their mother would were she alive. It is quite an

### Dies From Snake Bite.

interesting case and has been watched

M'COOK, Neb., June 26 .- Little Sammy Bendewald, the 7-year-old son of Mrs. Margaret Bendewald of West Mc-Cook, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the ranch of a sister in Cheyenne county, Kansas, about twelve miles south of Halgler, and died at the home of his mother in West McCook. The little fellow noticed a rattlesnake going into a hole and taking his knife attempted to cut from the tail of the serpent its rattles. As is the habit of the rattler, the head was curled about until it was just inside the opening to the hole and when the boy attempted to secure the rattles he was bitten.

## Begin Building Shops.

ALLIANCE, Neb., June 26 .- The Burlington has begun the erection of extensive machine shops at this place. similar to the shops at Havelock. The foundation for the main building, which is to be 80 feet by 140 feet is laid and soon a splendid brick structure will rise upon it equipped within with the latest and most improved machinery for car and engine work of every description. As Alliance is one of the leading business centers of the Burlington system the convenience to the company of such an improvement can readily be seen. The work on be such that visitors will arrive in the new addition will necessitate the time to witness this novel event. The coming of 150 families to this city.

### Small Boy in Luck.

TECUMSEH, Neb., June 26 .- The 4year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hays had a very narrow escape from death. A washtub of scalding water was setting on the kitchen floor and the child was playing thereabouts. He stumbled and fell backward into the boiling water. The girl yanked him out with great alacrity and his life spared. He was not exposed a was sufficient length of time for the water to penetrate his clothing and was fortunate enough to escape with but slight burns.

### Entertains German Consul.

marriage here, or rather at Pawnee City. Mr. William Holman Jennings PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 26 .of Lincoln, who formerly practiced law Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dovey enterhere, being the groom and Miss Addle tained a large number of frineds in honor of Leonard Kluftinger, German Shaw Lyman, who has lived here since consul to Bologna, Italy. Music was the chief attraction of the evening. a child, being the bride. Mr. Jennings came down here Thursday night, with

### OLD RIVER MAN

Will Float a Fiatboat Down the Treach crous Yellowstone.

Livingston (Mont.) Correspondence Chicago Inter Ocean: An attempt is being made to navigate the Yellowstone River from this city to the Missouri, and thence to St. Louis, with a craft that will carry about 100 tons of freight. Livingston may be said to be at the head of even canoe navigation on the Yellowstone River, and this is the first attempt in history to navigate the stream with anything approaching a boat. Many attempts have been made in the past to float down the river with skiffs, but they have been uniformly unsuccessful, and each summer adds to the list of victims claimed by the river from those who have been foolhardy enough to make the trial. The Yellowstone joins the Missouri at Fort Buford, about 600 miles northeast of this city, and for about half the distance flows through a succession of canyons, and at short intervals below this city breaks into rapids extremely dangerous and difficult of navigation, even for a skiff.

An old Mississippi River flatboatman named H. C. Sharpless last winter announced his intention of constructing a flatboat, loading it with bones, petrified wood and other far western curiosities, and, with the first sign of high water in the spring, floating down the river. He had had his craft ready for the trip at her dock at the foot of Lewis street, with a partial cargo, amounting to perhaps 50 tons, for the last ten days, waiting for the snows in the mountains to make their presence known in the river, The looked-for flood having arrived. the Saragossa, as he calls his vessel. weighed anchor to-day and started on its 3,000 miles journey to St. Louis, where Capt. Sharpless expects to dispose of his cargo of bones, etc. If the craft meets with no mishap it is expected to arrive in St. Louis some time this fall.

#### Invalid Diet.

The housekeeper who can make meals attractive at all times and the act of sitting down to them a pleasure to be anticipated as well as realized, has reached a high stage of excellence, and if she can go further than this and make an invalid's diet as tempting as it may be nutritious, she has won one of the finest diplomas. It is an unfortunate fact that invalid diet is usually plain to monotony, patients complain that everything which is worth eating is denied to them, and often there is much truth in their assertion. Milk and beef tea gain a reputation that is by no means creditable, because they form the staple resources on which the nurse relies, and for weeks together appear with painful regularity. Too often both nurse and housekeeper forget that the two essential elements of invalid diet necessary to insure the food itself fulfilling its share of the treatment specified are surprise and daintiness. If these elements are left out or overlooked, there is small chance for the food to be of much benefit, whatever its own intrinsic worth may be.

"France has 14 soldiers to every 1,000 of its population; Germany more than 11; Austria-Hungary and Russia more than six each; Turkey and Italy each more than seven; Great Britain more than 5%, while the United States has less than one soldier per 1,000 of its population. There can surely be ance of the miltary strength of the United States ever being increased to the proportion that exists in Euro-pean countries.

"As a city grows in size and extends its area, the first thing for which the citizens living there ask is more police protection. Our country is like a large city, and the bigger it grows, the better it should be protected. But the United States has been growing and growing year after year, and its population has doubled since the civil war while our standing army has been kept nomi-nally at 25,000 men year after year. Even our present increase above 25,-000 men is but temporary, as the law authorizing it expires on July 1, 1901, just a year from now.

"As a matter of fact, this country has not been affording sufficient protection to its citizens in proportion to their increase. If our German friends will study the matter in this light. they will see that we are as far removed from militaryism and imperialism as we were fifty years ago."

## A Great National Danger!

The present disturbed condition of Europe, with reference to far eastern complications, as well as those arising in Morocco and elsewhere, has called attention to American dependence upon foreign shipping for the carriage of their foreign commerce. If the nations of Europe should become involved in a great war, which many believe to be imminent, there would be a wholesale withdrawal of foreign ships from the channels of trade to provide transport for troops and munitions of war.

As nine-tenths of our foreign commerce is carried in foreign bottoms, it is obvious that the withdrawal of a large portion of that shipping for other than commercial uses would deprive our people of their only means for supplying our constantly growing foreign markets. Freight rates would rise to a prohibitive amount in respect of many of our commodities. Our surplus productions would accumulate upon our hands in enormous quantities, prices would fall, wages would he reduced, and industrial stagnation and loss of employment would be widespread. The conditions existing between 1893 and 1896 would be re-established in even a more intensified form.

alue of Nebraska's live stock is good evidence to the people of Mr. Bryan's state that they can get along pretty well without either 16 to 1 or a Democratic president.

#### National Finances.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, May 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,-122,608,811, a decrease for the month of \$2,193,274, which is accounted for by the redemption of bonds.

The amount of bonds so far exchanged at the treasury for the new 2 per cent bonds of 1930 is \$286,865,850, of which \$64,560,400 were received from individuals and institutions other than national banks. The amount of old 2 per cent bonds so far redeemed at the treasury is \$510,500. Total cash, \$1,104,261,826.

### Less Foreign Wool.

Wool was imported into the United States as follows:

1899 ..... 76,736,209 pounds The difference was 154,175,264 pounds, which represents the quantity for one year sold in the American market by foreign wool-growers instead of by American wool-growers. The Democratic free trade tariff robbed the American farmer of his market for 154,175,264 pounds of wool in a single

year.

#### The Labor Combination

The organization of labor in the United States has grown equally as fast as the organization of trusts. With a membership of 1,004,000 on January 1, 1900, the American Federation of Labor has since enrolled 304,000 more members, besides issuing 1,500 local charters this year. The past three years have been those of greatest success for the consolidation of labor interesta.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter was worth only 14 cents pound in the New York market in 1896, and cheese, 7 cents. Last year, on the same date, July 1st, butter was worth 1716 cents, and cheese, 816 cents. Factories were busy, people had money to spend, and could afford to buy butter and cheese last year. In 1896 they couldn't.

### A Conjunction.

It seems to be "Bryan or bust" with the Demo-popo-silvo delegations this spring. They will understand how much a conjunction means sometimes when they see on the bulletin, boards next November "Bryan and bust!"

they represent the difference in a farmer's income:

FARM PRICES IN 1896. 1,000 bu. of wheat at 50 cts...\$ 500.00 1,000 bu. of corn at 16 cts.... 160.00 1,000 bu, of oats at 13 cts..... 130.00 3,000 lbs, hogs at \$2.85 per cwt. 85.50 10,000 lbs. steers at \$3 per cwt. 300.00

Total .....\$1,175.50 "For these same products the farmer received on April 27, 1900, as follows

1,000 bu. of wheat at 50 cts....\$ 500.00 1,000 bu, of corn at 30 cts.... 300.00 1,000 bu, of oats at 23 cts..... 230.00 3,000 lbs hogs at \$4.95 per cwt. 148.50 10,000 lbs steers at \$5 per cwt. 500.00

Total .....\$1,678.50 "Here is a difference of \$500 in a farmer's income from these small quantities of his products. And the figures are the actual prices that were paid in the two years. On the other hand what is there that the farmer is buying for which he pays more money? Sugar and coffee are cheaper now than they used to be. There has been no advance in the price of clothing, or in farm materials, and these are the principal articles that farmers have to buy.

"The grain in the farmers income represents much to him and to our state. It enables him to pay off his mortgage, or at least pay off a part of it. He can moreover borrow money now at a lower rate of interest. He has been able also to improve his property, and to add very materially to the comforts of his home, besides having money to spare for the better education of his children. All these things are facts which the Nebraska farmer has experienced, and it will take an almighty lot of talking and theorizing to offset the benefits that have been derived under the results of practical experience."

#### Price of Wire Nails.

The average price of wire nails in the United States last year was \$2.57 per keg of 100 pounds, as compared with an average of \$2.50 in 1896. The increase, therefore, was only 7 cents a keg notwithstanding the much higher cost of raw material.

#### A Pure Gamble.

Will the Democratic dice at the Kansas city convention turn up the political policy number 16-2-1 is the question that is agitating some of the Gold Democratic leaders of Maryland

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said, 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.

arriage ficense securely hid in his inside pocket, which he had procured that day from the county judge of Lancaster county. Finding an irate father, with the aid of friends a swift team was procured and the couple drove to Pawnee City, where another license was procured and the couple made one. The Lancaster county document he took back with him to Lincoln. Arriving home and driving up to the residence of the bride they were not permitted to enter and took their dinner at the house of a mutual friend.

They took the afternoon train for Lincoln, their future home. bride is the daughter of W. G. Ly-man of this place and the groom is a nephew of Captain R. P. Jennings.

#### Re-Establish Binir Road.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 25 .- The county board of supervisors has decided to re-establish the boundaries of the historic "Blair road" within the confines of this county. This is one of the oldest established roads in the state and runs in a diagonal direction from the southeast corner of the county to the city of West Point, thereby saving the farmers living along the route a considerable distance to the county seat. It was established by a special act of the legislature on February 15, 1869, but the records of that body being inaccessible to the people of this county heretofore the fact was denied and the road allowed to fall into disuse.

### Old Settlers of Sarpy.

PAPILLION, Neb., June 25 .- The old settlers of Sarpy county held a picnic at Howard's grove Saturday afternoon. John I. Goss of Bellevue was speaker of the day. Fully 500 people from the surrounding country were present. The Papillion band furnished music for the occasion.

#### Seven Year Sen once.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., June 25 .- An adjourned session of the district court is being held here, with Judge Stubbs presiding. The man Nelson, who broke jail here two years ago, and was brought back by Sheriff Second last week from Carthage, Mo., was arraigned in court and pleaded guilty to burglary, receiving a sentence of seven years in the pen.

Street Fair Preparations. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 25.-The first meeting of the street fair executive committee was held at the Commercial club rooms. Officers were selected and the chairman of several subcommittees appointed. The unanmous sentiment of the committee was that no time should be lost in getting ready for the fair and preparations will begin at once. The officers of the executive committee are: Chairman John Bratt; vice chairman, V. R. Mc-Keen; secretary, W. H. McDonald; assistant secretary, Butler Buchanan; treasurer, W. A. Vollmer.

**F**Tee Miss Antonio Kessler of this city each played several selections. The Misses Ethel and Alice Dovey sang two duets and Miss Ethel Dovey sang several so los.

#### Harvesting His Cottonwood.

LYONS, Neb., June 26.-Lyon Bros. have located a sawmill 'n the Cottonwood park, immediately north of the city, and are now th'nning out some of the large trees, which are yielding 500 and 800 feet of lumber and considerable firewood. This tark contains several acres, which will yield a profitable investment, besides being nearly as good a park as heretofore. These trees were set out by Mr. Lyon thirty years ago.

### Offices Change Hands.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 26 .-W. C. Elder, who has been quartermaster of the state Grand Army of the Republic for the past year, sent the supplies, records and cash on hand to Brad P. Cook, his successor, at Lincoln. The new quartermaster will assume official control of his department on June 25 and the new adjutant, General Gage, will go into office on the same date.

#### Creamery Dors Big Business.

OSCEOLA, Neb., June 26-The South Platte Creamery company, located here, is running out 1,000 pounds of butter every day of the week and they cannot supply the demand. This year they are shipping to Providence, R. I., and Boston, where they get the top of the market.

#### Dietrich to Build at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 26 .- Charles H. Dietrich will begin the erection of a new building in Hastings within the next fortnight. The building is to be of brick and will be erected on the corner of St. Joe avenue and Second street.

#### Loses Three Fingers.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 26 .- One of the employes of Schinstock Bros. had the misfortune to get his hand in the gearing of a feed cutter at the elevator last evening, resulting in the loss of three fingers.

#### On Trial for Gambling.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 26 .- The case of the State against J. H. Kuntz & Co. was tried before County Judge Krake. The defendants were charged with permitting gambling in their saloon. After a hearing both of the partners were bound over to the district court in \$200 each. This case excite great interest in West Point, from the fact that it always has been considered a wide-open town and not subject to such spasms of morality as seem to be rampant now.

### Sheep in Spain.

In Spain there are some ten million of migratory sheeep, which every year travel as much as two hundred miles from the "delectable mountains," where the shepherds feed them till the snows descend. These sheep are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are regulated by ancient and special laws and tribunals, dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one is allowed to travel on the same route as the sheep, which have a right to graze on all open and common land on the way, and for which a road ninety yards wide must be left on all inclosed and private property. The shepherds lead the flocks, the sheep follow and the flocks are accompanied by mules carrying provisions, and large dogs which act as guards against the wolves. The merino sheep travel four hundred miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on migration there and back is fourteen weeks.-The Spectator.

Alarm Among the Puny Japs.

The Japanese are getting anxious about their physique, which is deteriorating so much that the land of flowers may in course of time become a land of bables. The military authorities have discovered that their men cannot use the ordinary rifle because it is too long for them and have been compelled in consequence to arm them with special short firearms. Recent investigations have shown that the students are among the worst developed specimens of humanity on the face of the earth, the finished product of the Japanese university generally presenting the appearance of a puny, sickly, undeveloped youth.

#### The Whistling Tree.

The musical or whistling tree is a native of the West Indies, Nubia and the Sudan. It possesses a peculiarshaped leaf and pods with a split or broken edge. The wind passing through these causes the sound which gives to the tree the name of "whist-In Barbados there is a valley ler." filled with trees of this character, and when the trade winds blow across the islands a constant moaning, deep-toned whistle is heard from it. A species of acacia, which grows very abundantly in the Sudan, is also called the whistling tree by the natives.

#### Superannuation Allowance in Canada.

According to the public accounts of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the sum of \$325,560.47 was paid out by the Dominion in superannuation allowances to civil servants and others during the periods of 1898-1899.