

THE TOYS.

My little son, who look'd from thoughtful eyes
And mov'd and spoke in quiet grown-up wise,
Having my law the seventh time disobeyed,
I struck him, and dismiss'd
With hard words and unkind'd,
His mother, who was patient, being dead.
Then, fearing lest his grief should hinder sleep,
I visited his bed,
But found him slumbering deep,
With darkened eyelids, and their lashes yet
With his late sobbing wet.
And I, with moan
Kissing away his tears, left others of my own;
For, on a table drawn beside his head,
He had put within his reach,
A box of counters and a red-veined stone,
A piece of glass abraded by the beach,
And six or seven shells,
A bottle with blue bells
And two French copper coins, ranged there with
careful art,
To comfort his sad heart.
So when that night I prayed
To God, I wept and said:
Ah, when at last we lie with tranced breath,
Not seeing Thee in death
And Thou rememberest of what toys
We made our joys;
How weakly understood
The great commanded good,
Then, fatherly not less
Than I whom Thou has moulded from the clay,
Thou'lt leave Thy wrath, and say,
"I will be sorry for their childishness."

Students in Germany.

German universities carry on their rolls the names of 2000 foreign students. Perhaps 50 or 75 of these students are preparing to take degrees. The majority of them, however, are hearing lectures in special branches of science, which they follow for twelve or eighteen months, and then give up to return to their homes and practice what they have learned. Probably a third of the total number went to Germany merely to have fun, and enrolled their names at the register's offices so as to say that they had been German students and to enjoy the academic privileges; that is about the usual proportion of foreign drones in the busy hives of German learning.

Of all countries the United States send the largest number of students to Germany. The number last year is supposed to have been well above 400. In 1895 it was 411. In 1893 it was 345. In 1892 it was 392 and in 1886 it was 306. Russian sent 395 students to Germany in 1895; Austria-Hungary, 307; Switzerland, 262; Great Britain and Ireland, 126. France, with all her prejudices against German science, letters, government and art, sent 36 students. It is significant of the intellectual torpor of Spain that she sent only 4, the smallest number to the credit of any civilized country. Even little Bulgaria sent 92; Roumania, 19; Servia, 20, and Denmark, whose prejudices are hardly less violent than France's, 10. Moreover, Africa sent 12 and East Asia 52.

Some persons of arithmetical talents have tried to guess how much money the 2000 foreign students spend in Germany annually. The estimates are difficult to make with much chance of correctness, owing to the enormous differences in the habits of the visitors. The Russians of the titled class and many of the Americans live in what the Germans regard as a debauch of extravagance, smoking 5-cent cigars, drinking wines daily, travelling second and sometimes first class on the railways, and playing poker, Napoleon and skat with fatuous recklessness of the cost, which not infrequently is 50 or 75 cents a day. On the other hand, there are Americans who do their own cooking, in the cheapest respectable lodgings to be hired, and travel fourth class or walk.

The range of expedition is between \$11.50 and \$15 a month. There is the same wide gap between the two classes of Russian students. While the barons and counts luxuriate to the full extent allowed by German civilization, the raw-voiced, raw-boned fellows among whom Nihilism pets its recruits seem to live on dark looks and midnight debates in their sky bedrooms. These lower class-Russians, who look as if born to conspiracy, are said to live upon about 50 marks or \$12.50 each month, and such a feat is possible in Germany, although not applauded by the acquisitive natives with whom the foreigner deals.

The French students handle their money with care, as do also the English and Swiss, and probably keep down their expenses to \$30 or \$40 a month. The Austrians and Hungarians, however, throw money about recklessly, and the few Spaniards do the same. A man who has lived among them all, not even excepting the South Americans and Japanese, has calculated that about \$75 a month is a moderate average allowance to each of the 2000. The total amount left annually in Germany by the foreign students then would be about \$1,600,000 a year. Remembering that this sum is spent in eight, or at most ten towns, one can understand the enthusiasm with which the foreign student is greeted when he appears in Heidelberg or Marburg or Goettingen.

There's nothing a university town tradesman admires so much as a foreigner who spends money; he is as soft as butter and as smooth as oil to such a delightful fellow. His tongue rolls off only "Herr Barons" and "Herr Counts," and his lips articulate nothing of smaller demonstration than gold pieces and bills. His eyes float over the careless air of the young spendthrift and his palms tinkle with the sensation of coming accounts and receipts. His soul expands in the presence of such a patron, and he is ready with the advice and information he possesses as to books, lodgings, lectures, billiard rooms and

wine houses. Upper Broadway has no warmer heart for its good spender than has the German university town for its gay young foreigner with the open hand.

'TIS JOYOUS NEWS.

Paine's Celery Compound Cures are
Always Permanent.

The Happy Cures that the
Afflicted Desire.

A Report from Mr. Douglas Hixon, of
Beamsville, Ont.

A great number of men and women, cured months and years ago by Paine's Celery Compound, have taken the trouble to assure the proprietors of that famous medicine that their cures are permanent.

This noble and bright record of permanent cures, shown only by Paine's Celery Compound, is worthy of special notice, as it is the grandest record of the kind in the world. It should also be noted that all the permanently cured people are residents of our own Canada.

There are some medicines that partially relieve pain and suffering, that assist in building up vain hopes of a new life; but after a few days or weeks the terrible agonies come back again in more alarming forms, and hope and faith are lost forever.

This never happens when Paine's Celery Compound is used as a banisher of disease. The first bottle establishes a joyous feeling of security, and soon a perfect cure is effected which is permanent and lasting.

Mr. Hixon says: "To-day I think more of Paine's Celery Compound than ever before. Since I was cured—over two years ago—I have never had a bad day or lost a day's work, never having had a return of the rheumatism from which I once suffered so terribly."

"Through my influence many have used Paine's Celery Compound and have been cured. I wish to affirm once more that it was Paine's Celery Compound that took the rheumatism from my system. I strongly recommend it to all rheumatic and sick people."

The Liverpool Overhead Railway.

At a recent meeting of the British Association Mr. S. B. Cotterell read a paper upon the subject of the Liverpool Overhead Railway, of which the following summary is given by Engineering, of London:

As is well known, electric traction is the method of locomotion followed here, the rule being very short trains at very frequent intervals. The carriages are 45 ft. long and 8 ft. 6 in. wide, and are on two bogies. Each carriage has accommodations for 16 first class and 41 second class passengers. The vehicles are self-propelled, being each fitted with an electric motor. The armatures are series wound and built directly upon the axle. The motors are started first in series and are then switched into parallel. The current is carried to collectors of cast iron fixed under the trains by means of a steel bar 4 in. square in section which acts as conductor. It is made up of lengths of 32 ft. each, these being connected by copper fish plates. The running rails are used for return circuit. A train fully loaded weighs 38 tons. This we should gather from the paper, is a train of two carriages. Of this weight the motor equipment is 6 tons 7 cwt. Lighting is by 32 candle power incandescent lights supplied from the main conductor. The generating station is near the center of the line, and consists of four horizontal compound condensing engines with six Lancashire boilers. Each engine develops 400 horse power. Each engine drives an Elwell-Parker dynamo, of the shunt wound, drum type, of 500 amperes and 500 volts. The dynamo is of the double-imb type, with magnetic circuit above and below the armature, the poles being cut through horizontally along the center to allow the top half to be lifted readily. The efficiency of the dynamo and engines is about 85 per cent at full load. The stations are also lit by electricity, and the signals are worked by the same agency. A short description was given by the author of the method of signaling. This is automatic, the train in passing performing the operation. The first part of the railway cost £90,000 (\$436,500) per mile.

A northern extension now carries the line to Seaforth, while a southern extension five-eighths of a mile long is in course of construction. This latter part comprises a length of tunnel where the line passes into the hillside at the north-east corner of Herclane Dock. There is also a span of about 200 ft. over a part of the Dock Board property. The author gave particulars of this extension, and also of the new generating plant that will be required. This will be placed in the existing generating station, and feeder cables will be used. Two new Corliss engines, each of 400 horse-power, will be supplied by Hick, Hargreaves & Co., of Bolton, having dynamos by Parker & Co. The output of each dynamo is to be 500 volts, 500 amperes, at a speed of 420 revolutions per minute. Details of this new machinery and of the main switchboard were given by the author.

Mrs. S. T. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75c. For Sale by Garden Bros.

A Detective Story.

There is many a detective story which does not get into the newspapers, active as are the reporters in scouring the city. One event of which never a word was printed occurred some time ago on the line of the Lake Erie railroad. At one of the stations a young man was in charge at night. In great excitement, one morning, he informed the day man that during the night, while he was temporarily absent, three men had got into the station office, broken open the cash drawer and stolen \$80. He said he had seen the men running away, and had pursued them some distance, but they were too fleet for him. Word was at once sent to Pittsburgh and a detective went down to investigate. The day agent had a chisel, which he used for some purpose about the office, and which he kept hidden when not in use in the most improbable place that thieves would look for it. It took the detectives but a glance to see that the money drawer had been broken open with an instrument which was precisely like that chisel. He asked the day agent where the chisel was, and was told that it was in its usual hiding place. Sure enough it was there. It was not at all probable if the thieves had employed it that they would have put it carefully away again. The detective applied it to the marks in the money drawer. He not only found that they fitted to a nicety, but that the money drawer had not been opened with that or any other chisel, but with a key, and the chisel simply used to make a pretense that the lock had been forced. The young man was requested to go with the detective to Pittsburgh "to catch the thief," which the detective said very confidently he would find in the city when they reached it. Unsuspectingly, the young fellow accompanied the officer. On the way up the latter got the clerk to tell again the story of the alleged robbery, from beginning to end. When he was through repeating it the detective told him to go over it again. A little surprised, the youth complied. Then he asked, with some apprehension, if the detective was sure about catching the thief or thieves. "There was only one thief, and I already have him," was the reply which astonished the clerk. "It just depends upon you whether or not he is locked up," the detective continued.—Ex.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 2, 1896.
Edmanson, Bates & Co.,
45 Lombard St., Toronto, Can.
Messieurs the manufacturers,—I tried a bottle of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for ulcerated sore throat. It cured me in two days. It is an admirable preparation.
Believe me, votre ami,
D. F. LAFLECHE.

Troubles of Engaged People.

Some persons wonder why engaged people generally prefer to keep their engagements as quiet as possible until the day of the wedding. Perhaps the reason lies in the results of a newspaper announcement.

The other day an engagement was mentioned in one of the afternoon papers, says the Buffalo Courier. It was in the last edition of the paper, but early the next morning several awning makers were at the home of the future bride's parents, soliciting the contract for supplying an awning when the event came off. On the same morning and in the first mail no less than half a dozen printers and engravers sent samples of their work, and quoted prices for which they would be willing to prepare the wedding cards, according to the latest dictation of fashion. During the remainder of the week milliners, caterers, dressmakers, liverymen, furniture dealers, hardware men and dry goods merchants made known their desire to supply the future bride and groom with all the outfit that they might need or imagine they needed. The young folks are now waiting for bids from ministers who are willing to tie the knot at bargain prices.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Ontario Town Councils.

A bill was introduced which has for its purpose the lessening of the number of Town Councils. The bill provides that in towns of over 4,000 inhabitants the council shall consist of a Mayor and two Councillors to be elected by general vote, and two councillors for each ward. The council of towns of 4,000 and under is to consist of a Mayor and six councillors to be elected by general vote, and the council of every incorporated village of a Reeve and four councillors, who shall be elected by general vote where the township is not divided into wards, and where the township is divided into wards, of a Reeve who shall be elected by general vote, and one councillor to be elected from each ward.—Toronto World.

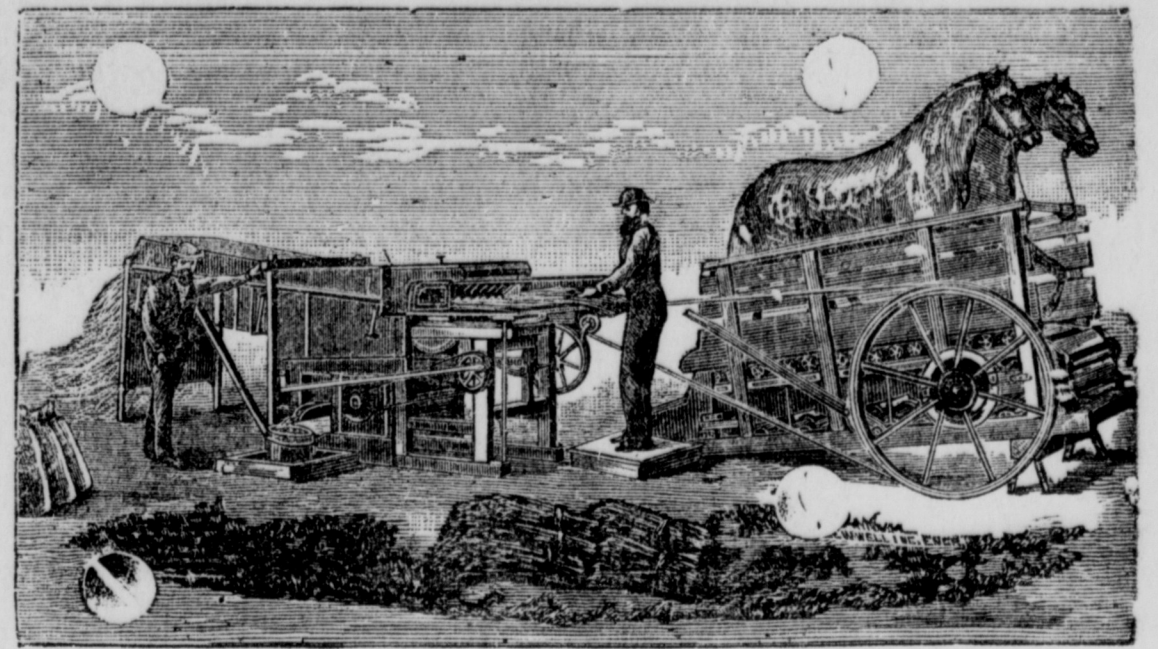
SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. For sale by Garden Bros.

Once Too Often.

"When you stepped on that gentleman's foot, Tommie, I hope you apologized."
"Oh, yes; indeed I did," said Tommie, "and he gave me ten cents for being such a good boy."
"Did he? And what did you do then?"
"Stepped on the other and apologized, but it didn't work."—Philadelphia Times.

The bicycle rider may toil not, but he certainly does spin.

What the People Say.



Mactaquacy, York Co., N.B., April 29, 1895.

Messrs. Small & Fisher, Woodstock:
Gentlemen,—Having used one of your Threshing Machines for a number of years, I can say that it did the work to my entire satisfaction. It is not only easy on horses, but does not waste any grain and cleans well, and always took the lead wherever I worked. I threshed 10,000 a year for 4 years and it did not cost me fifty cents for repairs.
Yours truly, WM. GRAHAM.

Scotch Settlement,
Tracey's Mills, N. B.
Small & Fisher, Woodstock:
Dear Sirs,—I think that the Little Giant Thresher and Sawing Machine is the best that is put out. I had a share in one in 1894 and earned about \$500 with her.
Yours truly, G. W. STILES.

Whitney, Northesk, N. B. Mar. 1, 1895.

Small & Fisher, Woodstock:
DEAR SIRS,—I have been using your Thresher for six years, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I consider your Machine the best in the Maritime Provinces, as it is so easy on the horses, cleans well and feeds very easily. I can recommend it to the public as being first class.
Yours truly, DAVID WHITNEY.

North Tay, N. B., March 11th, 1896.
Small & Fisher, Woodstock.
Sirs,—We have run one of your Threshers for the past five years, and it gives good satisfaction both in threshing and cleaning, and in that time have not lost an hour for breakage. We are also well satisfied with the Wood Cutter.
Yours respectfully, DAVID DELUCRY.

For Prices and Terms call on or write to

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Woodstock, N. B.

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THIS WEEK.

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LAMPS.



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Silk Shades and Etchel Globes.

We purchase all our Lamps direct from the manufacturers, and sell at Lowest Prices.

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON.
Do you intend purchasing
A Pung this season?

If so it will be in your own interest to inspect our stock before purchasing, as we have the best assortment in the county, and the prices are in keeping with the times. Sleighs, Pungs and Sleds Repaired and Painted at Short Notice and at Lowest Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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