



(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

Mr. William Lemont left yesterday afternoon on a business trip to New York, he was accompanied as far as Boston by his son William who will remain some time in Boston and enjoy the sights at the sportsman's exhibition.

Miss Fairall of St. John spent a few days here the guest of Mrs. Wm. Cooper and returned home on Monday.

Miss Ethel Bourne who has been spending several weeks here the guest of Mrs. Wm. Black, returned to her home in Woodstock today.

Miss Skinner has been spending the past week with her friend Mrs. Julius L. Leches.

The bachelors' fete which was a production of the Y. M. C. A. was the entertainment on the topic last Thursday evening and was a great success. There were five tables each presided over by one of the following gentlemen, Hon. A. F. Randolph, Premier Emmerson, Dr. Stockton, Col. Vince and his worship Mayor Vanwart. A committee of ladies Mrs. Howie, Mrs. Babbitt, and Mrs. J. G. McNeill, was appointed to award a prize to the best decorated and best served table. Mr. J. J. Fraser Winslow took first prize while Mr. Horace M. Eastman was awarded the second prize. After the dinner which was served in the upper flat of the church hall a musical program was such enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. Col. Vince of Woodstock presented the prize.

ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.



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DOUGLAS MCARTHUR
90 King Street.
SHOW ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

LOST IN THE POSTOFFICE.

Taking Care of Letters and Parcels That Go Astray.

Visitors to the dead letter office who turn the leaves of the photograph albums to examine the soldiers' pictures saved in war time and gaze down at the long table where a dozen men are opening letters, never realize the amount of work it takes to produce order in the chaos of letters and parcels gone astray. Ranged along the sides of the great room where the openers are, and also in several rooms near by, are the bookkeepers or recorders. Their labor is seldom appreciated because its results only are seen. Without them it would be impossible to answer the many inquiries for missing mail, or to locate any article the office has received. Uncle Sam's business methods are often criticized as intricate and laborious, but the necessity of a system of records of this kind cannot be doubted.

About fifteen per cent of the seven million pieces received yearly contain valuables. An accurate record of each article is made, giving its address and disposition. Six sets of books are used for this purpose, one for money, one for papers which have a money value, as notes and mortgages, one for other valuable certificates, such as receipts and certificates, one for stamps, one for photographs, and one for property or miscellaneous articles received in packages.

These are all returned to the sender if the address is given. If there is no address, but a legible postmark, they are sent to the postmaster at the mailing office for delivery to the sender. If there is no address and no postmark, or if the postmaster fails to deliver the article and returns it to the department, it is filed.

In the case of property the articles filed are kept two years and then sold at public auction, excepting such books as are selected for the department library. Several hundred books are added each year to the library, which is for the use of the officials and clerks exclusively. They comprise largely works of fiction and poetry intended for gifts.

The money which cannot be returned to the owner, is kept for three months and then deposited in the United States treasury. In these books one cent receives as much attention as \$50, a receipt being signed by each clerk through whose hands it passes. No red tape is spared on account of small values.

The stamps are the most numerous of all values received. Every time the department issues a fraud order against any swindling concern that concern is not allowed to receive its mail. Its letters are stamped "fraudulent" and sent to the dead letter office. Thousands of dollars yearly are thus saved by the department and returned to the people in money and stamps alone. The stamps which cannot be delivered are destroyed each month.

The photographs and valuable papers which had been kept on file were allowed to accumulate until the summer of 1893, when the oldest files were destroyed, excepting only such papers as marriage certificates, wills and others of exceptional value. At present, only those photographs and papers filed within the last three years are kept intact. The rest are destroyed.

Thus, Uncle Sam, with Yankee practicality, utilizes everything that comes in his way. He realizes a neat little sum each year from the auction sale of packages, from the deposit of lost money, and also from the destroyed matter sold as waste paper.

In addition to these records is a book which gives the postal history of lost manuscripts, which number about one thousand yearly.

There is also a record of inquiries for missing mail, and a record of registered matter. The registered articles received are not distributed among the six desks named, but a separate record is kept of them, so that these are the largest of the record books and the articles kept on file are miscellaneous in character.

Every month the periodicals which have gone astray in the mails and reached the dead letter office are distributed among the charitable institutions of the district. They are the department missionaries that cheer the sick and bless the lonely.

It is expected that the recent order to postmasters in regard to the plainer stamping of letters will facilitate the work of this office to a large degree. Postmasters are now ordered to stamp each letter distinctly with the name of the mailing office. It sometimes requires half a dozen clerks with magnifying lens and every facility for "blind reading" to decipher a single postmark. This kind of stamping is usually done in the smaller offices. The letters from large cities almost always have a legible postmark. When this ruling is enforced the percentage of matter returned will be largely increased.—Washington Star.

Nobody can sit down in the Queen's presence without being requested to do so by her, and in the open air men must not come nearer than three paces to her person. The Queen must not be addressed unless she speaks first, and people may not kiss each other in her presence.

A Neighbor's Advice.

The Means of Restoring a Little Girl to Health.

She was Gradually Fading Away and Her Parents Doubtful Her Recovery to Health.

From The Examiner, Clark's town.

Perhaps the most remarkable cure that has ever been recorded is that of little Minnie Woodside, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Woodside, of Baltic, P. E. I. Mr. and Mrs. Woodside are members of the Princeton Presbyterian church, and are well and favorably known in the settlement where they reside. Mr. Woodside does an extensive business in cysters. A newspaper correspondent hearing of the remarkable recovery of this little girl, called on Mr. Woodside and ascertained the exact facts of the case. The following is substantially the result of the interview:—

"About a year ago last June I first noticed that my little daughter was not as bright as usual and that she complained at times of pains in her head and chest. Up to that time she had regularly attended school and was remarkably clever for a child of her age. She did nothing except attend school and although I never supposed it would do her much injury, I allowed her to study too sedulously. Thinking that she was only a little run down I kept her from school for a few weeks and expected that she would be all right again. By the end of that time I was badly disappointed in my expectations, however, as she rapidly grew weaker and lost flesh every day. I was alarmed about her condition when she complained of a soreness in her lungs and began to cough. I was just preparing to take her to a doctor when a neighbor called to see her and advised us to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that Pink Pills had restored her own daughter to health after several doctors had failed to do her any good. I therefore resolved to give them a trial and purchased a couple of boxes that very day. I began giving my little daughter those pills being very careful to follow the directions. At the end of a month I noticed a decided improvement in her health and then encouraged I continued using the pills three months more. Her health was quite restored by that time and she was able to attend school again. I regard my daughter's cure as almost marvellous and accord all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For little girls and boys of delicate constitutions no better remedy could possibly be prescribed. What was done for my little girl could certainly be done for other children."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



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Sold by Dry Goods Houses Everywhere.

AN ARTILLERY DOG.

Without Training This One Can Manage a Gun Skillfully.

A dog that, without being trained for the army, can take the place of a man in serving a gun is a dog worthy of being remembered, and Mr. W. Carruth only gives this particular dog his due when he narrates his doings in the Indianapolis News.

Styx was a fox-terrier. He came into the battery one morning just as the soldiers were "hitching up," at daylight, to resume their march in Louisiana. He attracted the writer's attention by running up to him and placing a small stick at his feet, asking plainly that it might be thrown, so that he could catch it and bring it back again; but as the captain of a battery has at such a time something better to do than to throw sticks for dogs, his opportunity was disregarded. Styx, however, was not discouraged. He picked up his stick and started with the column, keeping somewhere between the gun-carriages of that battery all day. The writer says:

"Late in the afternoon when we halted for the night, he reported himself at my particular fire as it on duty as an orderly. He asked for no food or caresses, but putting down a stick at my feet declared in his fox terrier language that if I would please throw that for him just once, he would consider all obligations discharged in full, and I threw it. He brought it back before it had fairly touched the ground."

"The next day we were in action. The enemy, in their retreat, had made a gallant stand at a narrow pass where it was most difficult for us to advance, and here the genius of Styx came into play."

"The 'No 5' man, as he is called, runs between the limber and the gun when the battery is in action, carrying the missile or cartridge from the ammunition chest to the 'No 2' man, who places it in the gun, when the 'No. 1' sends it home with the rammer."

"Styx had joined one of the gun detachments, and was acting as 'No. 5' man. Receiving the cartridge from 'No. 6' who took it from the chest, he rushed like lightning to the gun, and delivered his burden to the expectant artilleryman. He was in his element now. The thunder of guns could hardly drown his shrieks of joy as he rushed back from having delivered one charge to get another. This was something like. Now he saw what a battery was for."

"That day gave Styx a reputation throughout the whole corps. The commanding general heard of him, and requested me to bring him up to headquarters. An admiring circle of officers sat about him one evening and discussed the possibility of using dogs in artillery in general."

Three days later Styx was in the midst of his favorite battery, when an almost spent six pound solid shot struck the ground, and rolled, as it seemed, slowly into the battery. Styx jumped for it, and the moving mass of iron that seemed as harmless as a rubber ball crushed the ball out of the little volunteer. The career of Styx was ended.

Rather Remain Bald.

Two or three of our citizens, one bald-headed and the other red-headed, met in Mr. Wiley's barber shop the other evening, when the red-headed one said to him of no hair: "You weren't there it seems when they were giving out hair, were you?" Baldy replied:

"Oh, yes, I was there all right, but they had nothing but red hair left, and I would wear red hair."

"Next," shouted Mr. Wiley, just in time to prevent bloodshed.

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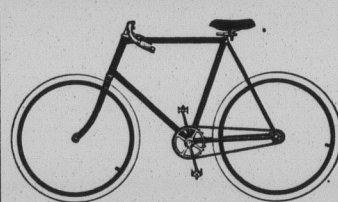
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THE RUINS OF ZIMBABWE

MYSTERY OF THE BACKGROUND HAGGARD'S STORY.

Ancient Fortresses in South Africa. The Mystery of the Background. Haggard's Story.

The ruins of Zimbabwe, which form background of Rider Haggard's new South African romance, have excited much interest among archaeologists. They are picturesque, nor have they cyclopean dimensions; but in the attributes of mystery and suggestiveness they are interesting relics of the past. They constitute gleam from the darkness that surrounds South African history, and as such have puzzled investigators. When came the powerful race that built them? What purpose did the massive walls and narrow, winding passages serve? Were they prisons for confinement of the slaves who worked the gold mines near by? Were they fortresses built by an invading army with a view to permanent settlement in a new country? Were they temples or palaces of the aborigines of the land? All four theories have found their supporters. The first explorer to examine them thoroughly, less than thirty years came to the conclusion—now wholly credited—that one of the ruins was a production of King Solomon's temple; the other a copy of the Queen of Sheba's palace. The latest and best theory, skillfully set forth by the last Theodor Bent, holds that they are of a settled established and garrisoned by Arabs for the sake of the gold they found between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers.

Zimbabwe is a Bantu word, and means 'the great kraal,' or palace. It is used to denote any kind of building, but especially the residence of a native chief. Among the Kaffirs, Zimbabwe is a common noun. Only Europeans are it to denote these peculiar ruins in southern Mashonaland. The ruins lie about fifteen miles southwest of Fort Victoria, about 250 miles due west of Beira on the Indian Ocean, and about 100 miles north of the Transvaal. They are the largest and most important, but not any means the only ruins to be found on the rolling table lands of Mashonaland. About fifteen such ruins have already been discovered in different parts of the plateau, and as the country and hilly districts are gradually explored no doubt more will be met with. These ruins all show signs of workmanship. Most of them are fragments of walls built of granite blocks, or chipped into fairly uniform shapes. These blocks, which are usually a foot long by six inches high, are strongly and neatly set together, without mortar or any kind of cement. Why the ancient architects abstained from using cement cannot be conjectured. The flooring of the buildings shows that they were acquainted with its manufacture. The buildings are generally found on the summit of some hill, and are rarely under seventy feet in height. They are always thinner at the top than at the base. Two more characteristics are common to them all. They are found only near rivers and they all show the same signs of ornamentation. This attempt at decoration is of the simplest kind and consists in placing some of the layers of blocks at an acute angle to the layers above and below, thus producing what is known as the herring-bone pattern, and the of the wall that contains this ornament work invariably faces the rising sun. The majority of these ruined walls seem to have been constructed for purposes of defence, though a few have possibly a religious significance. According to Theodor Bent, they constitute a chain of fortifications erected by the conquerors to overawe native tribes, culminating at Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwe ruins are split up into two buildings, one of which stands on top of a rocky and precipitous hill and the other on comparatively level ground, a third of a mile away. The building on the higher ground was obviously for its outer defences consists of a series of walls, some single some double, and from point to point around the eastern and southeastern sides of the hill—the sides, that is from which an attack could be feared. The walls which are built of the same granite blocks already mentioned are in parts thirty feet high and thick, and decorated along the top with a succession of masonry and