PAT JOBS RANDALL'S WARNING.

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AND JOBS RANDALL'S WARNING.

My Job Randal only remained a few days at the first the part of the line of of the line

But though he listened attentively, no voice spoke again. He surveyed the exterior of the fine cathedral, and looked in the shop windows, wandering without any definite object. The town was unusually full of people, who seemed in a state of excitement. The winter assizes were on. Not knowing how to occupy his time, he stepped into the courthouse, where a trial was taking place. The entrance was blocked with people.

"What case is on?" he inquired of a police

man. "A young man is being tried for his life,

visits and amusements it had escaped his memory.

"I will go in, if you can get me a place," said he, slipping silver into the policeman's hand. This talisman and his fine military appearance gained him an admission which had been refused to many others. Through some private interest he possessed, the officer succeeded in not only introducing him into the body of the court but procuring him a good seat. ing him a good seat

Ing him a good seat.

The interior was densely packed, and its heat was great, for the trial had lasted some hours. The accused was a young man of about four-and-twenty years of age, tall, fair, and handsome, but pale and worn by anxiety. The Major was sorry that he had not heard the area from its commencement;

\*\*MAJOB RANDALL'S WARNING\*\*

\*\*DET JESSIE MAGLEOD.\*\*

PART III.\*\*

Mejor Randall only remained a few days at the Hall, having a large circle of friends to vii.1' before returning to his military duties in India. There was to be a week's hunting at one place, a week's shooting at another; then a stay with former brother; the corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was unwilling to part with him, and offered a higher salary and a house to live win by a corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was unwilling to part with him, and offered a higher salary and a house to live win by a corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was unwilling to part with him, and offered to raise his wages to those proposed by the corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was unwilling to part with him, and offered to raise his wages to those proposed by the corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was unwilling to part with him, and offered to raise his wages to those proposed by the corn-factor at Boston. The old miller was a unwilling to part wit

Being an experienced traveller, he arranged his long journey so well, that, changing at one junction in order to catch the express at another, he was enabled to reach Lincoln by two o'clock. After enjoying a luncheon, he strolled through the hilly street of that interesting old city.

"Why am I here, I wonder?" he kept repeating to himself. "Shall I have further orders?"

But though he listened attentively, no voice spoke again. He surveyed the exterior of the fine cathedral, and looked in the shop windows, wandering without any definite object. The town was unusually full of people, who seemed in a state of excitement. The winter assizes were on. Not knowing how to occupy his time, he stepped into the courthouse, where a trial was taking place. The entrance was blocked with the courter of the present materials.

Wajor Randall never heard the voice again, and declares, in spite of the general opinion to the contrary, that it was not a drawn. To do Mrs. Drew justice, she was greatly shocked at her uncle's tragic death and poor Elizabeth's sudden decesse, but triumphed in the expectation of inheriting greater than expected. She contemplated removing to a country-house, weight and the country families see she could hold up her head as high as any of the courthouse, where a trial was taking place. The entrance was blocked with the first of the contrary, that it was not a drawn.

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imate.
"Pride must have a fall," exclaimed th

She never again upbraided her husband with having "ao ambition." The miller's fortune went to very distant relations, who were advertised for in

"A young man is being tried for his life, sir—it's a murder."
"Of whom?"
"Mr. Twyford, the miller at Roby, as his house—pore old gentleman."

Major Randall recalled the sad affair that had harpened the night of his arrival at the Miss Ingestres! in his auccession of visits and amusements it had escaped his memory.

The miller's fortune went to very distant relations, who were advertised for in the papers.

A convict named Ashworth died at Portward. On his death-bed he confessed that he had shot his father-in-law on the road home, having learned from his wife that she was forgiven and would inherit the property. Her sudden death defeated him.

Pigmy Camels of Persia.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pigmy of its race. Typical specimens of this crea-ture are almost a pure white in color, and ture are almost a pure white in color, and are, on account, worsh; jed by some triliforther are the shah was in Berlin in 1889 he was kindly treated by the city authorities, and in return precented the municipality with a pair of these by white wonders. The largest of the weighed but sixty-one pounds, and we only 27 taches high.

## HOUSEHOLD.

The Common Path. Whether we toil 'neath the mountai Where the rocks are barren and st or delve in the damp and darksome Where the shadows of midnight el

Whether we stand in the harvest field.
Mid the wheat field's garnered gold;
Or strive for the treasures ocean yields
To the hands that are brave and bold;

Whether we stray over frozen wilds, Or toil on a burning plain; Or whether fair fortune frowns or smiles On the work of the hand or brain;

Whether if rough or if smooth the road, Or the hours be sad or gay, We must hear our share of the common los We must walk in the common way. But the common way to the heart uncowed Blooms out into beauty true; And a song can shatter the deepest cloud, And the sunshine shall shimmer through,

Less grows the weight of the common load, If the courage be high and bright; And less the shadows across the road, If the eyes are fixed on the light.

Mental vs. Physical Beauty.

Mental vs. Fhysical Beauty.

Another advocate of feminine beauty who believes that woman's first duty is to make herself attractive has risen up and pronounced against too much study for our girls. He is Sir James Crichton Browne, and he has talked upon this subject before the Medical Society of London. He described a group of girls that he once saw on a platform of a railway station. They were en route from college to their homes. They were not fair to look upon, it seems, and had, the lover of beauty declared—from which which we infer that he studied them attentively—"stooping gait, withered appearance, chrunk shanks and spectacles on nose." And did their books do all this for them we might ask? Our Crichton would probably reply that their devotion to books and lanes, acquiring ease of movement in rollicking play and the gayety and color of the butterfly. We do not quite agree with our Crichton because we have seen country girls with plenty of air and exercise looking pale, angular and meagre in figure. Then, too, they lacked the expression of intelligence and mental alertness which transformed often an otherwise plain girl into one of interest, if not attractiveness.

We think our Crichton simply misreads, by reason of his predominant love of physical beauty, the average school girl's thin and ungraceful figure. She is simply undeveloped in body as in mind. While she is growing tall she dees not fill out, and maturity of physique does not come to all alike. Our Crichton says he would rather English girls remained ignorant of logarithms than that they lost a jot of their beauty. Well, fortunately, girls will still go on deciding for themselves, and we think it the wiser way, since there is a beauty of mind and spirit as well as of externals, and it shines through the latter, and is clearly perceptible to the appreciative. Mere beauty needs no appeal; it mikes its own. But there is nothing, after all, so vulgar and wearisome as physical charm without adequate harmony of mind and heart. We should prefer that al

June by universal acclamation is the month of roses, the leafy month, and in all her characteristic deserves the high eulogic through the considered in hardly as good condition as a her characteristic deserves the high eulogic through the considered in hardly as good condition as a her characteristic deserves the high eulogic through the considered in hardly as good condition as a her character of the bath one crystal remains. When it is put in a cold bath, it is better in the heat of July the month of nature as a desired that the salt be completely dispute the considered most from rain and frequency and the considered the most auspicious month for weddings and betrothals, although her did the most auspicious month for weddings and betrothals, although her did the most auspicious month for weddings and betrothals, although her did the most auspicious month for weddings and betrothals, although her did the most auspicious month for weddings and betrothals, although her did the print of the salt with the present of the salt with fresh water, but dry the did of May," asys an old adage, "is the bright of this dimart-des, except that the Romand of May of the salt with the print of the salt with

so is not so apparent.

The charivari or horning party, which is now quite common in some of our villages, especially on the occasion of an ill-assorted marriage, was a custom away back in the early centuries, and was the subject of a synodal order from the church. The fee most given to the minister was formerly purchase money for the bride given to herself to "bind the bargain," and the ring was originally merely a part of this purchase money. The system of wedding presents which has now become so formidable, probably arose from the "penny weddings" of Queen Bess's time, when it was a custom for all the guests to contribute something to the couple at the wedding feast.

To the city resident, June also represents the time for the annual exodus to green fields, seashore, lake and mountain, and for this is welcome enough to make it a favorite month without its traditions or its beauty.

The Laundry.

The first June days are welcome to the good laundry woman. No artificial bleachers do such work as the green grass and sunshine. Winter clothes are quite likely to have acquired something of a yellow hue. They may now be bleached to a snowy whiteness and acquire the fragrance of clayar.

whiteness and acquire the fragrance of clover.

Household linens, which no housekeeper allows to be frozen, will bleach in a few days if spread on the green grass in the bright sun and sprinkled three or four times a day. No bleaching but this is strictly safe, though the market abounds with aching fluids and bleaching powders. No pretent housekeeper uses a soap or fluid of such srength that it eats the dirt out of the cloths without rubbing. The rubbing board remainsts day as much of a necessity as it was the day before washing machines were invented.

One great labor-saving machine has been inch in thickness. It is difficult for one to believe that a book of 700 pages could be made thin enough to conveniently go into a common pocket purse, but this is what Mr. Frowde has achieved in his "Finger Prayer Book." It is a marvel in paper making and one of which the author, the paper maker and the printer are justly proud. A copy of and in silver with gold clasps will be exhaused at the world's fair.

A rich man is an honest man, no thanks the first markind when he had no need of it.

[Daniel DeFoe.]

given to the laundry which actually does its work better than it can possibly be done by hand, and that is the wringer. There appears so far no possible way of inventing a machine to take the place of hand-rubbing, one that will select out the spots that need rubbing and will soap and rub them especially, giving the remainder of the garment merely a general washing. It is true that a washing machine does the work quite as intelligently as the unskilled washerwoman who does her work with no regard to the necessities of the case, but this is no recommendation.

There is a great deal to be said about soaking clothes over night. If they are merely plunged in cold water it is better to leave them unsoaked, but if each garment is carefully looked over, the fruit and coffee stain removed with boiling water and all the other stains treated as they should be and the clothes then soaked in cold water over night, a little soap being rubbed on the wristbands and other parts of the garments which are especially soiled, it will prove a success. The careful laundress puts her coarse clothes in one tub and her finer clothes in another and she begins by washing her finer clothes.

Where the water is hard, as it is in certain parts of the country where the water supply comes from mountain springs, it will be necessary to add a certain amount of ammonia or borax to soften it. Two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to a gallon of water or a half pound of borax to five gallons of water is fully sufficient. This should be used in the rubbing water and again in the rinsing water. There should be an amount of melted soap put in the boiler and this will probably soften the water sufficiently for boiling. It is a great mistake to allow clothes to boil any great length of time. As soon as they are fairly boiling they should be removed to the rinsing water. Too wuch cannot be said in regard to the hecessity of thorough rinsing. If the clothes are thoroughly rinsed they may be slightly blued and, though this is not a necessity, it gives a pearly ti

Salt Rathe.

At this season of the year, when children are apt to be languid with the approach of warm weather it is an excellent time to start the habit of the daily bath, if it is not already a part of the regular regime of the day. With the coming of the new summer and the loveliness of the early morning hours, even the most indolent feels the impulse toward early rising, and the very best beginning of the day is a refreshing bath, followed by some light food and a vigorous walk in the open air. The addition of a cup of rock salt to the bath is a great advantage, and is especially soothing to the nerves of delicate people who find the shook of cold water too severe. Even indoors, such a bath possesses much of the strengthening, invigorating qualities of the ocean wave. Rock salt is considerably cheaper than fine table salt, and is quite as good for this purpose. It should be thoroughly dissolved, however, so that not one crystal remains. When it is put in a cold bath, it is better to dissolve the salt in a little warm water first, though not enough to change the temperature of the bath perceptibly. It is very important that the salt be completely dissolved as a single crystal may cut into the skin. Where a little child is feverish and restless a warm salt bath will sometimes induce sleep when everything else fails. Let the temperature of such a bath be about from \$5 degrees to 90 degrees. Add a cup of salt to every six gallons of water. Do not rinse off the salt with fresh water, but dry the child's skin thoroughly, and rab it down with smooth, gentle strokes of the hand. All this has a wonderfully pacifying effect and a fretful baby will often drop to sleep before you are aware of it under such treatment.

Spon,000.

The Rialto Bridge, Venice, is said to have been built from designs furnished by Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch

of 98 1-2 feet.

The new bridge at Burton, over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, 1,545 feet.

1,545 feet.

The new bridge over the Tay at Dundee, Scotland, is 77 feet above the water, has 85 piers, and is over two miles long.

The longest bridge in America is a trestlework over a portion of Lake Ponchartrain. It is nearly twency-five miles long.

The largest and longest stone bridge in the world is over an arm of the China seafive miles long, 300 arches. Each 70 feet high.

Wonderful Books.

Wonderful Books.

Thirty-five or forty years ago someone issued the famous "Thumb Bible," so called because it was scarcely larger that the first joint of the thumb; now Mr. Frowde, of Oxford, England, is out with a marvel, ous little book, which has been dubbed "The Finger Prayer Book." This tiny volume has 700 pages and is bound in morosco and velvet with brass clasps. It weighs less than three quarters of an ounce, is only one inch in breadth, three and one-half inches in length and one-third of an inch in thickness. It is difficult for one to believe that a book of 700 pages could be made thin enough to conveniently go into a a common pocket purse, but this is what Mr. Frowde has achieved in his "Finger Prayer Book." It is a marvel in paper making, and one of which the author, the papermaker and the printer are justly proud. A copy of the in silver with gold clasps will be exhanced at the world's fair.

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

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See Comparison of the Department of Agriculture for June.

The Weather April began warm and the put of the Comparison of the Comparis

great loss from drowning-out and from lodging. An extra good crop may be expected should bright warm weather continue.

SPRING WHEAT.—The Lake Eric counties report much damage from rain in the west, with improvement in condition as we come east, the condition of this section at present is only fair. Lambton and Huron report a backward growth and much loss through rain; Bruce, Grey and Simcoe on the whole give most satisfactory returns, some parts being affected by too much rain and the growth being a little backward. The prospects in the West Midland counties are good, as also they are from Lincoln to Prince Edward county. The eastern and northern sections report spring wheat in very good condition except on low land. While the spring wheat can, on the whole, be considered in hardly as good condition as the fall wheat, the present prospects are up to the average, but the success is now dependent upon continued warm weather.

BARLEY.—The acreage is still decreasing. Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesx appear to have suffered most from rain and frost. There is an improvement in condition along lake Erie in going east, and Bruce and Huron give better reports than the counties to the south. As to the rest of the western section the general report is that the high lands look very promising, the low lands very poor. From Lincoln to the the eastern boundary of the province, the returns are quite favorable. The inland and northern regions report backward growth, favorable only on well drained soils. The present condition of barley over the province is fair but backward, with the prospect of a very much decreased total yield unless the weather soon becomes and continues more favorable.

OATS.—As with barley the greatest loss has cccurred in in the south-western portion of the province, many reporting at least continues.

plowing under.

PEAS.—The reports as to peas are necessarily incomplete, as, owing to the lateness of the season, sowing was still in progress in many sections. With the exception of the south-west the pea crop of western Ontario is one of great promise, above the average, the most encouraging reports coming from Grey and Simcoe. From Toronto east returns are uniformly very good, Prince Edward especially reporting a large acreage, and fine condition. Present indications point to an extra fine pea crop over almost the entire province.

Corn.—All over the province, but more

the entire province.

CORN.—All over the province, but more particularly in the corn-growing countries of the Lake Erie group, the repeated rains of May greatly hindered corn planting. A few fields on high situations were doing nicely, but on low and level land there was much washing out of seed and yellowing of the young plants, and some replanting will have to be done. The rains have delayed corn planting by a week or ten days, and when correspondents sent in their reports fully half the corn area remained to be planted. The weather was then more promising, and there is no reason to doubt that the usual acreage will be given to corn.

BEANS.—The planting of this cropt as in

Beans.—The planting of this crop' as in the case of corn, has been delayed by wet weather making it difficult to prepare the soil for the seed. Very little had yet been planted in Kent and adjacent counties, where most of our beans are raised, and some correspondents ventured the opinion that the area grown this season would not be as large as usual.

Hay AND CLOVER.—During the seat for

be as large as usual.

HAY AND CLOVER.—During the past few weeks the hay crop has made wonderful growth owing to the continuous rains. Since our last report, the prospects of the crop have continued steadily to improve, so that now a heavy yield is assured. The appearance of timothy was perhaps never better than at present. Although clover was badly winter-killed and still looks uneven and patchy, yet what survived is making strong growth and looking well.

ing all over the province, has delayed seeding of roots and the planting of potoes. From the Lake Eric counties it are many rooports of the rotting of potoes of the ground, and more scattered ports of like avenued.

ing.

BEES and HONEY.—The reports regarding the apiary are far from encouraging. In addition to losses by starvation, chilled brood and dysentery were not uncommon. Foul brood was reported in only a few localities, but the death of queens appear to have been more frequent than usual. The reported losses during winter and spring vary from 3 up to 75 per cent. the averagemay be placed at about 25 per cent. Just as cerrespondents wrote, however, fruit blossoins were providing excellent supplies of nectar, and with more seasonable weather bees were beginning to pick up.

LABOR AND WAGES.—There is little that is special to note in the condition of farm labor. Regarding the quality and supply of labor opinions differ. While the greater number of those reporting consider that the right chase of hands are available, a strong minority state that good farm laborex againscaree. This is said to be caused by the large emigration of our farmers' sons to the United States, Manitoba and the Northwest, their places being taken by "farm pupils" and others from the old country, some of whom are of doubtful quality so far as our agricultural methods are concerned. In some western counties boys from the Barnardo Home are being tried in the place of men, but the moiety paid them is not included in the rates of wages herewith summarized: The amount paid per month for the working season, of say seven months, runs from \$14 to \$20 with board, the average being \$16.79, an increase of 28 cents over that of the previous year. The amount paid without board ranges from \$20 to \$28, the average being \$24.60, or 59 cents more than in 1891. The wages per day of temporary help averages 86 cents with board and \$1.15 without board, both these rates slightly exceeding their respective figures of the previous year.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Fifty thousand women belong to the trade mions of England.

unions of England.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter, to secure plumpness.

During the past year Chicago spent over \$54,000,000 for 11,845 buildings, while New York expended over \$56,000,000 for 2,827.

A society has been organized in Stockton, Cal., whose members believe in the efficiency of Limburger cheese as a cure for dyspensia.

dyspepsia.

An Australian correspondent writes that his country no longer offers good opportunities to the skilled artisan or the in-

In about sixty years a walnut tree, grown from the seed, will attain a diameter of four feet and if properly cut and seasoned will be worth \$400.

be worth \$400.

An old soldier of Wichita recently received from the Government three centricians which had been due him without his knowledge for more than thirty years.

Farmers in Mexico always use oxen of one color in the morning and of another color in the afternoon. They do not know why; but they know that it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

In the Chicago cattle yards the various plants are estimated as worth \$11,000,000, with 25,000 employes, to whom annual wages of \$20,000,000 are paid. In the fiscal year of 1890 the approximate value of the products of all sorts utilized there was \$150,000,000.

The longest train ever hauled in the United States by a single engine has just been hauled on the Reading road. It contained 260 empty freight cars and was about a mile and a quarter in length. The longest train previously recorded was on the Northern Central road, a mile and an eighth is length, or 6,113 feet.

A Small Girl Composes About Boys.

Boys is havrid. That's what all the gurls sez. Thay doant think so but thay as so, soot thay wunt git plaged.

Boys like to hav gurls think thay ur tuf. I like tuf boys.

Mi big sisstur sez tuf boys is the best. Shes had speryunce.

I have nevur thot of gettin merried, but Iv had lots uv chances.

Boys is yusful. Thay clim tres and steel things fur the gurl thay likes best. Sicks diffrunt boys sez thay likes me best.

Gurls pretends thay doant car fur boys. Gurls hoo sez thay doant car fur boys wunt go to heven. Gurls mus tell the trooth if thay go to heven.

hay go to heven.

After whil boys is men. When boys git to chune tewbacka thay ar men.

Boys is better than men.

Millions of Organisms.

Millions of Organisms.

In the milt of a codfish, or in water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalculi so minute that 100,000 of them would not exceed in bulk a single mustard seed. And, strange as it may seem, each of these infinitesimal creatures are supplied with organs as complete in every detail as are those of the whale or the e-ephant.