

low tone scarce  
of Henry Postans,  
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r cousin, reflect  
re free, I shall  
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r refused no long-  
s, with a grave  
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se, freebooter no  
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Henry Postans;  
nt crew of the  
he consequence,  
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ht of the happy  
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Eleanor had  
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t and the Long  
on its way. A  
vessel, and fair  
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rders of Henry  
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Woolston, a  
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y realized all,  
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## ELEPHANTS IN WARFARE

### MONSTER BEASTS ENLISTED IN THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

They Move the Big Guns With Greatest Ease—An Important and Welcome Addition to the British Forces in India.

The elephant has become one of the most important adjuncts of the English army in India. He is attached to the artillery in every sense of the word and drags the biggest guns as if they were feathers, keeping a steady pace with the tramp, tramp, tramp of the infantry. He is no laggard at any time and deep indeed must be the mire and high the barricade which he cannot walk through or demolish. In one respect the elephant in artillery is like Napoleon—he never knows defeat.

The officers and men of the Indian army have for years been working with the idea of making the elephant more and more useful. At first the big beast was used on the fortifications, for hauling timber, and all kinds of tasks for which strength, absolute obedience and docility were required. The elephant is not a particularly intelligent beast, and therefore his progress has been slow along the lines laid down by the disciples of Mars. Now he knows as well what to do as the best posted artilleryman and will bring his gun to the regimental front with as much precision as the veriest martinet who wields the sword could desire.

### THE TRAINED ELEPHANT

Everybody who knows anything about elephants is aware of the fact that when excited, he is in the nature of a terror. Oddly enough, however, rarely gets into that state of mind. With the knowledge he gains seems to come the power to control himself and do his duty as best he can.

The particular use to which the elephant is put in the artillery line in India, is as a beast of draught for the heavy batteries and for the guns of the siege train. These instruments of war are tremendous in size and exceedingly heavy. Until the regime of the elephant, it had been the custom to have them drawn by long lines of bullocks. There was, however, no end of trouble with these beasts. They were hard to control and so many of them were required that they proved a good deal of a nuisance. So it is that the British artillerymen rejoice at the substitution of the elephant for the bullock. One elephant will draw without effort a piece of artillery which a long line of bullocks would have difficulty in moving at all.

Every one of these heavy batteries which the elephant moves from place to place consists of four 40-pounders, and two 6 and 8-inch howitzers. While one elephant can draw, if necessary, a single piece of artillery, in order not to strain him at all they are sometimes paired or driven tandem. For instance, in such a battery as the one just described, twelve elephants are utilized. These are not all employed in drawing the artillery at the same time, for it is well not to work an elephant too hard, because, if that is done, he is

### APT TO BECOME STUBBORN.

despite his usual tractability. For this reason the elephants are given kindly usage and under those circumstances do all that is asked of them.

The elephant battery, or rather the guns thereof, is always accompanied by ammunition wagons and baggage. Owing to the fact that the supply of bullocks are still utilized as the beasts of draught for the battery accompaniments. The fact that 262 bullocks are required to draw the ammunition and baggage forms a striking contrast between their powers and those of the elephants, for the gross weight of the ammunition and the baggage is infinitely less than that of the artillery itself.

The British artillerymen do not attempt to manage the big beasts that draw the guns. To accomplish this task, they employ a staff of twelve mahouts, and twelve assistants, the latter being under the command of an official known as jemadar, or captain. All are natives of India. Then besides the elephant company, as it is called, there are with each battery a jemadar, six sirdars and 131 drivers who care for the bullocks. Therefore, it can be seen that a battery of artillery in India amounts to something. In fact, it is a little army in itself, for every one of the natives employed is supposed to be competent, and ready to fight if necessary.

Whenever it happens that the battery is to be transported a great distance.

### THE RAILROAD IS USED

as an aid, if it can possibly be made available. In such cases, it is necessary, of course, to transport the elephants by rail, and special cars have been made for the purpose. These cars are in appearance like the ordinary coal cars on our railroads, the sides being about one-half the height of a box car. At one end of the car is a small house in appearance, with one end omitted. In this little house sits the mahout, or attendant of the elephant, who sees that during the journey he does not become frightened, and has no opportunity of injuring himself. Over the top of the car is a framework. There are three steel posts at each side. Running lengthwise and attached to these are two sections of steel of about the size of the ordinary pine board.

At the end blocking up an opportunity of egress, are two small steel beams of the size of the sections of steel on the side rises a thin piece of steel to a height which carries it just clear of the elephant. Running from the top of these small pieces of steel in the form of the letter V is another steel section, and the whole prevents the elephant from rising or sitting down. He must either lie down straight or stand up straight. Straight across the car and attached to the lower section of steel on the sides, is a big beam that keeps the elephant from be-

ing thrown against the end of the car by a sudden jolt. Entrance and exit from the car are made by means of a heavy platform. In this way the elephant is able to move by means of the railroad from place to place without fear of injury.

### THEY LIVE AND DIE UNKNOWN.

Strange Community of Hinkleyites, Which Pursues Its Secluded Life in the Hills of Pennsylvania.

One of the strangest sects in the United States, whose existence was until recently practically almost unknown, are the Hinkleyites, who occupy a small settlement among Pennsylvania's hills, not far from the city of Binghamton. There, strange as it may seem in these hard times, money is a drug on the market, and yet the inhabitants are contented and happy but it is doubtful, though, if all the money in the community were scraped together it would foot up more than \$10 at any one time.

This peculiar settlement is known as Hinkley's Corners. It consists of a half dozen houses, a like number of barns and other outbuildings, and a frame structure used as a place of worship in cold weather. As long as the weather will permit, the religious rites of this strange sect are held in the open air, usually in a cave near the woods.

The history of this peculiar community is a strange one. About thirty-five years ago a man named Hinkley began preaching a crusade in the city of Pittsburgh. He claimed that Christianity, by disregarding the Mosaic laws, had violated one of the principles upon which it was founded.

Hinkley's crusade was so much of a success, many prominent persons following his standard, that the police suddenly put a stop to his preaching. The result of this threat was to cause Hinkley and a few followers to emigrate to the mountains, there to start

### THE PECULIAR SETTLEMENT

that exists to-day. While working about the farms the men wear ragged clothes that in the summer season scarcely cover their bodies, but on Saturdays, they don their best apparel. The services open with the invocation, the sacrifice having been previously prepared and laid on the altar. The fire is then lighted, and if the smoke arises in a straight column, both men and women burst into songs of thanksgiving, but should the smoke hang in a cloud above the altar a weird, wailing song fills the air until the priest has replenished the fire, prepared a new offering, and the smoke ascends directly heavenward.

A strangely weird and solemn sight is a funeral among these strange people. The body is carried to its last resting place on a bier, the grave having previously been lined with straw, and into this the uncoffined remains are lowered. Each person in attendance then sprinkles a handful of earth on the corpse, all the while chanting the funeral hymn, and finally passing out of the graveyard, until the sexton is left to complete the work of burying the dead.

A wedding is an unusually quiet affair. The contracting parties call upon the priest, who requires them to sign an agreement to live together as man and wife, and then performs a short ceremony, at the conclusion of which he pronounces the couple united. Then at the next funeral or on the next day of worship he announces the wedding, and the newly married couple are accorded the rights usually bestowed upon man and wife—they are at liberty to purchase a farm, and the community will become security for the payment within five years. If at the end of that time the farm is not paid for by the priest, who is the chief executive officer of the community, forecloses the claim, and the couple are obliged to separate and seek work where they can among their fellows.

### A POWERFUL LIGHT.

A new signalling light of extraordinary power has been invented by Colonel Miklashevski of the Russian engineers. During the autumn manoeuvres of the Baltic squadron the signals were read at a distance of thirty-four nautical miles, and the inventor hopes to increase the distance to sixty miles by means of reflecting mirrors. The apparatus is compact, weighing about seven pounds. It contains spirit and two powders, one green, the other red, the composition of which the inventor keeps secret. The working parts are two tubes ending in pear-shaped balls, which, being pressed, sent out a brilliant red or green flash; by a combination of flashes messages are formed. The powder keeps dry under water. Each lantern costs about 100 rubles.

### HAIL, GENTLE SPRING.

Come gentle Spring;  
Haste here and bring  
Tears that are sunny and smiles that  
are glad;  
Soon all the land,  
Will, by thy hand,  
In garb of sweetness and beauty be  
glad.

With blossoms sweet,  
Deck all you meet,  
Be it the orchard, the field or the  
glen;  
With cherry notes,  
From willing throats,  
Make the woods echo the joyous re-  
frain.

Bid winter drear,  
No longer here  
Tarrying, chill us with snow and with  
rain,  
All hearts rejoice  
When the soft voice  
Of the cuckoo proclaims thy coming  
again.

### POOR INVESTMENT.

Wife—Why are you always complaining about that \$10 you paid the minister for marrying us?  
Husband—Because I was swindled.

## REFRIGERATOR ROOMS.

### CONSTRUCTION OF A COLD STORAGE BUILDING DESCRIBED.

Invaluable to Farmers, Fruit-Growers, Makers and Handlers of Produce—A Pamphlet Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

A little six-page pamphlet has just been issued from the Department of Agriculture, the work of Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, which gives detailed instructions for the erection of a small-sized cold storage building, and will be found invaluable to farmers and others. The pamphlet is accompanied by drawings for "cold storage building, small size," showing the construction of a cold storage room to be cooled by ice stored in one end of the building. These excellent drawings have been supplied by Mr. T. W. Fuller, of the chief architect's office of the Department of Public Works, and the whole will be found a complete "vade mecum" to this important subject. The instructions are as follows:—

The insulation of a cold storage building should make it as nearly airtight as practicable. A cold storage room should not be larger than is actually necessary.

### AN INSULATING MATERIAL

is any substance which prevents or almost wholly prevents the passage through itself of the form of energy known as heat. Different substances conduct heat more or less rapidly and are spoken of as being good conductors or poor conductors of heat. Whatever is a good conductor of heat would be a very poor insulating material; and a substance is a good insulating material in proportion as it is a poor conductor, or non-conductor, of heat.

For the insulation of a cold storage building the requirements are that the interior of the room or rooms where the products are to be stored shall be separated from the ground and from the ordinary atmosphere by efficient insulating substances. Among these are wood, paper, and still air, such as air confined in hollow spaces formed by lumber and paper, or by some other insulating materials, such as mineral wool, dry sawdust, or dry wood shavings. If the sawdust or other material becomes saturated with water it loses its insulating qualities and becomes practically a heat-conducting material, like a body of water.

Air in circulation is practically always conveying heat or cold, and is one of the best distributors or carriers of heat or cold. But by its own motion, and thus it becomes an insulator to the transmission of heat through itself, when it has not freedom to circulate.

The insulating efficiency of hollow spaces in the walls depends upon

### THE CLOSENESS

of their construction. If the air in them can circulate, to that extent their insulating quality is lessened. To prevent the circulation of air every precaution should be taken in putting on the building paper to make the places where it laps thoroughly close; and two layers of building paper should be put on the outside of the rough boards on the studs.

Building paper is an excellent insulating material. It is practically airtight, and thus prevents circulation of air through itself, but if the places where it laps over, in being put on are not made perfectly close, that air-proof quality is lost. Particular pains should be taken in putting the building paper on to see that it is not torn at any place, and that there are no holes in it. Wherever a hole appears a patch should be tacked on, making that part close. Two layers of building paper should be used between the two boards which make the inside lining of the refrigerator room.

### MINERAL WOOL.

If put in carefully, mineral wool will hold the air in confinement and prevent it from getting in or getting out. If the spaces in the wall could be filled from bottom to top with mineral wool, the insulation would be all the more thorough; but that would add unnecessarily to the cost of the building. Mineral wool is vermin-proof. If sawdust should be used in its stead, the insulating quality of the sawdust would be satisfactory, but sawdust is apt, after a few years, to become musty, and to give off smells which would taint butter. It also becomes a harbor and nesting place for mice and rats. Mineral wool can be bought for about fifteen dollars per ton in large quantities; it may cost more when bought in small quantities. A hundred pounds of it will pack from forty to forty-five lineal feet of wall, six inches deep in the hollow space, six inches wide between the studs. The quality of mineral wool is suitable for this purpose, and wherever practicable it is of advantage to use six inches of it at the bottom of every hollow space to prevent any air from getting in or out.

The layers of paper and the hollow spaces in the sides of the wall should in every case be continued around in the ceiling without interruption. If the walls be finished up past the ceiling and the ceiling be brought against them, touching only the inside of them, the air may find admission inwards and outwards through the cracks and openings between the ceiling and the walls. Where the layers of building paper and the hollow spaces in the wall are continued around without interruption in the ceiling,

## THE INSULATION IS THOROUGH

### and air cannot get out or in at the corners.

The layers of paper in the walls should also, where practicable, be brought down under the top thickness of the flooring lumber. If an opening occurs in the floor, or between the floor and the walls, then the cold air of the refrigerator will flow out through that, as water would flow out of a vessel if a hole existed in the side or bottom of it.

The lumber for insulation should be spruce, basswood, hemlock or other wood free from objectionable odor. No pine or other wood of strong odor should be used. All rooms should be whitewashed inside before being used for storage purposes.

When the door of a refrigerator room is opened into a chamber or place where the air is warm, the cold air of the refrigerator flows out quickly, and the warm air of the other place flows in. To prevent injury from that cause a refrigerator, it is recommended in every case that a receiving room or ante-room be constructed. The door of it may be closed before the door of the refrigerator is opened. The doors shall be of double thickness, and one door should be hinged to both sides of the wall. Attention to these small matters will permit the refrigerator to be kept at a uniformly low temperature for the preservation of its contents. If butter be cooled to a temperature of even thirty-five degrees Fahr. during twenty-two hours of the day, and left during the other two hours, the injury to the butter lessens its keeping qualities and its commercial value. The same is true of other perishable food products.

### CAT CAUGHT A BURGLAR.

Aroused Her Sleeping Master to His Danger—Shown the way to Where the Intruder Lay Hidden.

Through the remarkable sagacity of a big black cat belonging to John Aitt, a saloon keeper, of 310 Myrtle avenue, Baltimore, not only was a robbery prevented, but the thief was caught and sentenced for one year in the penitentiary. The cat attained celebrity on the night of January 5, or, more properly speaking, it was the following morning that the cat's gentle slumber on a chair was disturbed by the entry with felonious attempt of a colored burglar, who subsequently proved to be Ernest Bell.

The cat immediately ran upstairs to the bedroom of the Aitts. She pushed her way into the room and began in a vigorous fashion to tug away at the bed clothes and scratch on the bed-posts. The Aitts were evidently sound sleepers, for, as they subsequently stated in their evidence, they heard the scratching of the cat, but it was not sufficiently to thoroughly arouse them from their slumber.

Finding this did not effect its purpose, the cat leaped upon the bed and began to dance upon the bodies of the sleeping couple, which soon aroused Mrs. Aitt. She, of course, was thoroughly frightened, and awakened her husband. They then heard a noise below, and the husband started out to investigate.

The cat seemed to divine his purpose and, instead of following as might be expected, went ahead as if to show the way. She piloted him to the back kitchen door, which was open, and stood still there for a moment, as if to say, "This is the way the fellow came in."

Then she started towards the bar-room. Everything seemed all right there, and Aitt went behind the bar to warm up and stimulate his disturbed nerves with a drink.

As he reached below upon the floor, the intruder shouting murder, rushed for the open door. Meanwhile Mrs. Aitt had come down, and Aitt who had gotten out his pistol, hesitated to shoot for fear of hitting his wife.

Bell got out and for a while eluded the officers. He was subsequently captured and arraigned for burglariously entering Aitt's premises. It was evident that his purpose was to rifle the cash-drawer, but as he had taken nothing he was indicted on the charge of being a rogue and a vagabond. Aitt told the story of his cat's defective work when placed on the witness stand. The cat was not produced as a witness but Bell was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

### DO WE BUILD TOO FAST.

English Journals' Opinions of Canadian Railways—Capital Expended.

English journals are impressed with the idea that Canada is building her railways too fast. The latest available statistics show that there are 16,091 miles of line laid in the Dominion, and the capital expended is \$894,660,559. Towards the cost of the construction of this mileage the national Government has contributed an average of \$9,369 per mile, the Provincial Governments \$1,847, and the municipalities \$881 a mile. Altogether the subsidies amount in round figures to \$195,000,000. It is held that the results obtained do not justify the liberality so great. A correspondent points out that in Cape Colony the proportion of the net revenue to the capital cost of the railways is 5.75 per cent.; in India, 4.96 per cent.; in South Australia, 3.13 per cent.; in New South Wales, 3.46 per cent.; in New Zealand, 3.78 per cent.; but in Canada the proportion is only 1.57 per cent. In Tasmania, alone, of all the British colonies, is there a lower return. The cost of a railway, it has been laid down by some authorities, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic, that is to say, the annual traffic should yield 10 per cent. of the capital cost. The application of this test to Canadian railways shows that the percentage of traffic to cost is about 5.14 instead of 10.

### HABIT OF DOING WELL.

Learning to do well is like learning to swim. You wade into the water, but not far, for fear you will drown. You try again, and do a little better. You swallow a good deal of water, but you keep on splashing, and finally can swim. So you must keep on doing well until you learn how. A habit is something which we have. A habit is something which we have. It often becomes something which has us.

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Twenty Thousand Troops Will Be Present—The Procession Will Be a Mile Long—Speculation in House and Rhod Windows.

The British War Office will have to put some 20,000 troops in the streets of London on June 22, the day when Queen Victoria will proceed from Buckingham palace to St. Paul's cathedral to offer up thanks to God for her long reign. If the original programme had been adhered to, 10,000 men would have sufficed, the War Office could have managed that on its head, so to speak. Now it is nearly off its head at the prospect of what is regarded as the biggest military display since the Crimean war, more than forty years ago. There are no barracks accommodations in London for more than the normal garrison, and 20,000 additional troops cannot, it seems, be quartered in the garrison towns within easy distance of the metropolis, because the railway managers say they will have quite enough to do on the great day to bring the hundreds of thousands of sightseers safely to town and back again. The soldiers, therefore, to all appearance, will have to camp in the parks, which will be a novel sight for cockneys.

There is not the slightest doubt that the display next June will be the greatest and largest ever seen in London. The Royal procession itself will probably be a mile long, and the array of Princes and Princesses in it will exceed the jubilee show in numbers and gorgeousness. Physicians and courtiers are already shaking their heads, predicting all sorts of evils likely to result to the aged sovereign from

### THE PRODIGIOUS STRAIN

such an undertaking will involve. Various curious and ingenious arrangements are being made to save her needless fatigue, including a specially designed revolving spring seat in her carriage, by means of which she will be able to bow from side to side to the acclaiming multitude with the minimum of exertion and maximum of effect.

The members of an enterprising syndicate who bought up house and shop front windows along the route of the procession have already made more than 100 per cent. profit, which, however, they have made no attempt to realize yet.

The Telegraph declares that a well-known millionaire has just offered \$5,000 for the use on Jubilee day of three small windows belonging to a weekly newspaper with a publishing office in Ludgate Circus, which is by no means a first-class position, and that the offer has been refused.

The rate of the possession is a popular one with the masses; the only protest against it comes from the Colonial Offices and the occupants of flats in Victoria street. An open air service outside St. Paul's was suggested by the Bishop of Winchester, but the clerical element insist that no service can be impressive unless it is held inside the cathedral. The police officers complain that the space is too narrow for handling a procession with a mounted escort. Princesses, peeresses, and leading officials, who are accustomed to claim the chief seats at great functions, foresee that they will not be privileged spectators. The present plan will not enable either the masses or the classes to witness the thanksgiving service, but it dispenses with many questions of etiquette.

### GLADSTONE

Will Refuse a Title, Preferring to Remain a Commoner.

Mr. Gladstone, having been sounded as to whether he would be willing to accept a peerage from the crown, in honor of the diamond celebration of Her Majesty, has replied to the negative, declaring that he prefers to remain a commoner to the end of his life, and to be known until the day of his death by the name under which he has served his country for more than 60 years. He was already in Parliament and a minor member of the Government prior to the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne.

At the same time he has intimated that he would have no objection if the Queen were to confer an Earldom upon his grandson, the eldest boy of his own house, who died six years ago. This eldest son, who died six years ago, was the grandson of the grand old man. He was a twelve-year-old lad, bears the name of William, and is preparing for Eton. He is destined to inherit the whole of the Hawarden property, which, with its valuable collieries, clay pits, &c., now yields an income of \$80,000 a year—that is to say, quite sufficient to keep up a peerage. He has asked that the latter may take the form of an earldom of Liverpool, in view of the latter having been the city of his birth, as well as the home of his family for many generations.

Hawarden Castle came to Mr. Gladstone through his marriage. It is the ancestral country seat of the ancient family of Glynn, and when Mrs. Gladstone's elder brother, the late Sir Stephen Glynn, died as a bachelor he left it to his sister and to her husband on the condition that at the death of the grand old man it should pass to his eldest son, or to the latter's heir in the male line.

### POOR INVESTMENT.

Wife—Why are you always complaining about that \$10 you paid the minister for marrying us?  
Husband—Because I was swindled.