OUT IN THE COLD.

The Adventure of a Gentleman Who Would Not Sleep With His Brother.

One night, writes Bob Burdette in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, I reached Erie the pleasant just as the clocks in the Lord Mayor's castle struck 21. It was bitter, biting, stinging cold, and there was no ambulance at the station, while there was a good hotel there. I went in and registered, and a man of commanding presence, tailor built clothes and a brown beard of most refined culture followed me, and under my plebeian scrawl made the register luminous with his patrician cognomen. I stood a little in awe of this majestic being, about as little as I usually stand in the presence of any majestic creature, and when in a deep, bass, commanding voice he ordered a room, I had a great mind -something that I always carry with me when I travel —to go out and get him one. The gentlemanly and urbane night clerk, who also seemed to be deeply impressed—as is the habit of the night clerk—with the gentleman's responsible-to-any-amount toot on sawmbel, said he was sorry, but he had but one vacant room and it contained but one bed. "Still," he said, as became a man who was bound to stand for his house if it hadn't a bed in it, "it was a very wide bed, very wide and quite long. Two gentlemen could sleep in it quite comfortably, and if——" But the commanding being at my side said that was quite altogether out of the question entirely. Quite. He was sorry for the—here he looked at me, hesitated, but finally said—gentleman, but He couldn't share His room with him. He was sorry for the—gentleman, and hoped he might find comfortable lodgings, but He couldn't permit him to occupy even a portion of His bed. Then the clerk begged pardon, and was sorry, and all that, but this other gentleman had registered first, and it was for him to say what disposition should be made of this lonely room and solitary bed. I hastened to assure the majestic being that it was all right; he was welcome to two-thirds of the room, all the looking-glass and one-half of the bed. "No," he said very abruptly, "I will sit here by the stove and sleep in a chair. I thank you, sir, but I would not sleep with my own brother. I prefer a room to myself." I meekly told him that I didn't know what kind of a man his brother was, but, no doubt, he did, and, therefore, I must conclude that he wasn't a fit man to sleep with. But his brother was out of the question, and if he wanted part of my couch, he might have it and welcome, and I would agree not to think of his brother. "No, sir," he said, "I will sleep in no man's bed." I said I wouldn't either, if I wasn't sleepy, but when I was sleepy I didn't care; I'd sleep with the King of England or the President, and wouldn't care a cent who knew it.

Well, I went to bed. I curled up under the warm, soft blankets, and heard the winds shriek and wail and whistle and yell —how like all creation the wind can blow in Erie—and as the night grew colder and colder every minute, I fell asleep and dreamed that heaven was just 48 miles west of Dunkirk. About 2.30 or 3 o'clock, there came a thundering rap at the door, and with a vague, half-waking impression in my dream that somebody from the other place was trying to get in, I said:

"What is it?"

"It is I," answered a splendid voice, which I recognized at once. "I am the gentleman who came on the train with you."

"Yes," I said; "and what is the matter?"

The splendid voice was a trifle humble as it replied:

"I have changed my mind about sleeping with another man."

"So have I!" I howled, so joyously that the very winds laughed in merry echo; "So have I! I wouldn't get out of this warm bed to open that door for my own brother!"

I will close this story here. If I should write the language that went down that dim, cold hall outside my door you wouldn't print it. And when next morning I went skipping down stairs as fresh as a rose, and saw that majestic being knotted up in a hard arm-chair, looking a hundred years old, I said:

"Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king, who knoweth not how to be admonished. For out of prison he cometh to reign; whereas, also he that is born in his kingdom becometh poor." This also is vanity.

Just Around the Corner.

Inebriate Young Man (to policeman, who has invited him to "come along")—I say (hic) offishur, ish this joke? If tish (hic) y' mushn't carry it too far.

Policeman—I'll only carry it as far as the station house.—*New York Sun.*

A Bill Endorsed.

"Martha," said her father, "William asked me for your hand last night and I consented."

"Well, pa, that's the first bill of mine you haven't objected to."—*New York Sun.*

Knew It wasn't the Cat.

The Czar considers "women his most efficient detectives." It was always our mothers who found out who stole the gingerbread and jam.—*Boston Globe.*

There is a Bill now before the Nevada Legislature disqualifying from holding office any one who is a victim of strong drink.

A mesmerist of Detroit obtained such control over the minds of his audience in a recent lecture as to make them see an orange tree grow into full maturity from a seed which he threw on the platform before him. So great was the delusion that men rushed up and began to fill their pockets with the imaginary fruit, and wrangled and fought for its possession. When he broke the spell the scene was most ludicrous.

On and after the 1st prox. the Suez Canal will be lighted by electricity.

The Swiss Government yesterday seized a Nihilist printing press in Geneva.

The new rules of procedure, which are to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament on Monday, will be met with much opposition.

Advices from Tonga, one of the Friendly Islands, state that the six natives who were condemned to death for complicity in the assault on Missionary Baker and his family have been executed.

FORTS OF SOLID STEEL.

A Bold Idea in Iron Work Such as Might Abash Great Vulcan.

When Sir Henry Bessemer began his experiments cast-steel railroad bars were worth more than $200 a ton; that is the same thing as saying they were worth so much that they could not be used at all. Now they can be bought for $18 to $20 a ton, and it is certainly impossible to say the limit has been reached. The difficulty with the costly steel plates for armor for ships and forts lies in the fact that they have to be cast by a costly process, their edges planed, and then they must be bolted together and fitted in place. To make a fort is a tedious and very costly process. But Sir Henry himself says that it is not necessary. No one has attempted to obviate it, and no individual can; but a nation could do it. Suppose that we wish to cast the side of a fort in steel, say 200 feet long, 16 feet high and 3 feet thick. We have only to build a gigantic mold out of brick and concrete, build on top of this mold, say eight or ten 20-ton Bessemer converters, capable of turning out three charges in twenty-four hours; they would run into the mold a ton of molten steel every thirty seconds and the mold would be filled in sixteen hours. The melted steel would solidify as it was poured in, so that there would only be six or eight inches of melted metal on the surface at any stage of the filling.

It sounds preposterous to speak of casting the whole side of a fort in one plate or piece, embrasures and all. But Sir Henry says it can be done. He will undertake also to cast the turret for a warship in one solid piece of steel. It makes no difference what shape the fort or turret is to take, or where or how many are to be its loop holes or posts; it is merely a question of building the matrix in the first instance in this or that shape. Suppose that the face of a fort weighs 2,000 tons, it is clear that it could be cast in a single piece for about $40,000. Built up of plates in the usual style it might cost ten times that sum. It is but a step from this theory to one for the casting of an entire fortress. Whether turrets can be cast as proposed is another question, because the difficulty of casting them in situ would have to be surmounted. It would not be difficult to cast the turret to a matrix on shore; but to put it in position afterward would tax the ingenuity of the engineers.

Sir Henry says that a fort cast in one piece three feet thick could not be destroyed by any artillery now in existence. At any rate, the process of casting being cheap and easy, the thickness can be increased to any required extent. It is only necessary that there should be enough converters in operation to supply a sufficient flow of molten steel. It would need a 10-ton converter for every 75 square feet of horizontal section. There is no limit practically to the number of converters which could be caused to pour their floods into a matrix for a fort, but it would burst the matrix if too many converters were emptying into it at the same time. It would not be unreasonable for Congress to anthorize an experiment on these lines.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Not Yet.

"George," said the senior partner to the junior in a law firm of three, "I thought you told me that Alfred had gone out of town on legal business. I understand he's down the road on a visit to a young lady." "Well, sir," said George, with an injured look; "it's not illegal to call on a young lady, I believe."—*Puck.*

Her Money.

Said a little school-girl to her teacher: "Mamma gives me 2 cents every day for taking a dose of thoroughwort tea without making any fuss about it." "Indeed! And what do you do with so much money?" "Oh, mamma takes care of it for me, and uses it to buy more thoroughwort tea!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Now We Understand It.

Canada is girding up its loins to annex the United States.—*San Luis Obispo Tribune.*

A Delicate Compliment.

Mary—Stop your flatteries or I shall hold my hands to my face.

John (wishing to be complimentary)—Ah, your lovely hands are too small.—*Boston Beacon.*

An Incurable One.

In a police court. What is your profession asks the magistrate of the accused.

Prisoner (with much dignity)—I am a tragic poet.

Magistrate—But that's not a profession —it's a disease.

Lawrence Donovan, the Brooklyn Bridge jumper, leaped into the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, from Chestnut street bridge, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was arrested, and held in $500 bail.

John Buckingham, aged 87, and his wife, aged 85, a wealthy couple living in Dalton, Ohio, met with a horrible fate early yesterday morning. The house was discovered on fire by neighbors, who burst in the doors and found the aged couple asphyxiated. The man died at once; his wife still lives but cannot recover.

They are trying to introduce green chalk in some of the billiard rooms of Chicago. It is claimed that the chalk loses none of its adhesiveness by reason of its artificial color, and that it possesses the merit of preserving the color of cloth. Chalk, as it is used at present, soon fades the heaviest emerald cloth, and makes the tables appear unsightly and worn.

—"I do not desire wealth for itself," remarked the philosopher. "No," replied the cynic, "I suppose you desire it for yourself."

M. Hector Malot, the well-known French novelist, has taken the recent Crawford case for the plot of a new work to be entitled "Les Vices Frangais," the title of which phrase by Mrs. Crawford during the trial greatly irritated public opinion in France.

The Imperial Government has arranged to construct a new and important railway in India, and also one connecting India and Mandalay. The public works will be of immediate interest to the steel trade, and will subsequently have a very beneficial effect upon the cotton industry, for which it will open new markets of great extent.

STORIES OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Pithy Pieces of Advice Given by the Rich Banker.

It is related of Baron Nathan de Rothschild that on one occasion he gave a lady the following pithy piece of advice: Seated at dinner table, she informed him that she had an only son, whom she was anxious to see placed well in business, and begged him to give her a hint on the subject. For a long time the Baron hesitated, and at length, when urged by the lady, half good naturedly and half worried, he turned round and said: "Well, madam, I will tell you. Selling lucifer matches is a very good business if you have plenty of it."

The first English Rothschild came to England with £2,000, which he soon turned into £60,000. "My success," he said to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, "all turned on one maxim. I said: I can do what another man can. Another advantage I had, I was an off hand man. I made a bargain at once. When I was settled in London, the East India Company had £800,000 worth of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it. I had bought a good many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent for me, and said they must have it. When they had got it they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and I sent it through France; and that was the best business I ever did." Another rule of his was never to have anything to do with unlucky men. "I have seen," said he, "many clever men—who had no shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them; they cannot go on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?"—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

Twelve Rules for the Care of Ears.

1. Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.
2. Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.
3. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.
4. Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed.
5. Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleaning the ears from pus.
6. Never strike or box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drum-head, and cause incurable deafness.
7. Never wet the hair, if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap when bathing, and refrain from diving.
8. Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger, if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hair pins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.
9. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back towards the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.
10. Never put milk, fat or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.
11. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.
12. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—*Health and Home.*

The steamer Great Eastern was sold yesterday at Liverpool for $130,000.

Proceedings have been instituted to unseat five of the aldermen of St. Catharines on the ground of insufficient property qualification.

William Gander had his hand and arm badly mangled yesterday morning by coming in contact with a circular saw in Smith & Co.'s saw works, St. Catharines.

It is thought Antoine Bedard, a Frenchman living two miles west of Prairie Siding, Ont., was drowned in the flood which has covered the prairie. Bedard lived in a hut alone, and no trace can be found of him by his neighbors.

The sensational reports recently published of intense suffering among the inhabitants of Northern Newfoundland from cold and starvation are stated to be false.

The Supreme Court Thursday concluded the hearing of the list of appeals from the Maritime Provinces, and adjourned till March 1st, when the Quebec list will be taken up.

At a meeting Thursday, the vestry of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, decided to petition the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Langtry vs. Dumoulin.

The Dominion Government has called for tenders for steamships capable of maintaining a fortnightly service with the British West Indies, with a view of promoting our trade relations with the colony. A fast line of steamers will be selected and liberally subsidized.

The Queen has written a kind letter of condolence to Sir William Jenner, who has lost his last surviving sister, Miss Hannah Jenner, who lived at Bishop Waltham, where she proved an untiring benefactor to the poor of the town.

Monday and Tuesday were observed as holidays in Madras in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The feasting and rejoicing were universal. The native quarters were gaily decorated and illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Emil Holub, the explorer, has reached Shoshong, Bechuanaland, in a destitute condition. His camp on Lake Bangwelo was attacked and plundered by natives, and his fellow-explorer, Zoldner, was murdered. Holub was absent at the time of the attack.

Advices from Massowah say 800 Italian troops, with Gatling guns, landed there on the 15th inst., and that 2,000 more men were expected. The Italians have raised a corps of 1,000 Bashi Bazouks and have armed the inhabitants of Massowah. Ras Aloula has gone to meet the King of Abyssinia, who is displeased on account of the attack upon the Italians.

SHIPPING A BIG TELESCOPE.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Prevent its Being Injured.

The two great lenses for the Lick telescope, on which Messrs. Clark, of Cambridge, have been so long at work, are now practically completed, and will soon be sent to their destination. The plan adopted for shipping the double lens, worked out by Capt. Fraser, is as follows: The two glasses will first be wrapped in fifteen or twenty thicknesses of cloth, drawn very tight. The cloth will be cotton, and, in order to make it soft and perfectly free from grit, it will be washed many times and thoroughly beaten. Next to the cloth will come a thick layer of cotton batting, and then a layer of paper. A box made of wood and lined with felt will contain the glasses when so prepared, the felt lining of the box coming next to the paper. The lenses with their covering will be packed tightly in this box. The shape of this box will conform to the shape of the lenses. The felt will be attached with glue, so that no nails will be anywhere near the glass. Outside of this wooden box and inclosing it will be a strong steel box, about the shape of a cube. The wooden box will be tightly packed into the steel box with curled hair. To inclose this steel box will be still another steel box or chest, and the inner steel box will be kept from touching it by a large number of spiral springs covering the whole interior of the out steel chest. This outer chest will be packed with asbestos, to render it fireproof, and both of the steel boxes will be made airtight and waterproof. The outer chest will be suspended by pivots in a strong wooden frame, and a contrivance has been adopted for turning the chest one-quarter around every day during its progress to California. This is to prevent any molecular disarrangement in the glass and to avoid the danger of polarization, it being feared that the jarring of the train will disturb the present arrangement of the molecules unless the position of the glass is daily changed and all lines of disturbance thus broken up. The glass will be insured to its full value—or rather its cost—$51,000, and all the precautions mentioned are taken to prevent any accident to it. It would probably be impossible to replace it, as Fell, who cast it, and the elder Clark, who ground it, are both old men. The glass will be shipped by express.

There is something almost romantic in the design and construction of the monster Lick telescope. Being the greatest work ever undertaken, presenting difficulties that had never before been encountered, inviting and suffering drawbacks and disasters that seemed to be sufficient to stagger the most persistent and painstaking skill, watched from day to day by a world of anxious observers hovered over and caressed by the united wisdom of a generation, the lens has come into the world with its great cyclopean eye ready to pierce the mysteries of the heavens. Captain Thomas Fraser, Superintendent of the Observatory, furnishes some hitherto unpublished and highly interesting information concerning the grinding of the crown-glass lens, and the plan adopted for transporting it from Cambridgeport, Mass., to San Jose. On the subject of the grinding he says that the closest measurement at command was the 110,000th part of an inch, but in grinding the great lens it was discovered that even this infinitesimal fraction was too large. A still finer measurement was required in reducing the lens in numberless places to a thickness (itself unequal) that would exactly concentrate parallel rays of light, filling a circle three feet in diameter, to a point a little larger than a pin. In order to reduce the fine measurement already at command the following ingenious arrangement was employed by Alvin Clark & Sons, the makers of the lens: A gas jet was placed before a mirror, which sent the rays of light through a telescope to the great lens, thus magnifying the rays. The magnificent light, passing through the great lens, was still further immensely magnified, and after having passed through the lens it was observed through a second telescope and thus further magnified. In this way the least failure of the great lens to concentrate perfectly was detected, and there was also determined the amount of glass in it, at any given point, that had to be ground off in order to secure a perfect focus, Thus a measurement of the 2,000,000th part of an inch was secured. It took very little grinding to remove so small a thickness of glass from a given point, a gentle rubbing with the thumb being sufficient, as the glass is softer than common window glass.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Cat's Remarkable Feat.

Mr. John A. Thompson, of lot 12, 3rd concession, O. S., Melancthon, has a cat, the gastronomical performances of which are worthy of note. The other day Mr. Thompson carried from the barn to the house thirty-four mice which he had killed while moving sheaf oats, and one frozen mouse. These mice he commenced to feed to a 9-months-old cat. In ten minutes by the watch the cat had eaten and taken into its little stomach thirty-four mice out of the thirty-five. The thirty-fifth, being frozen, took up nearly ten minutes more of the cat's time, but the feline disposed of it also before quitting the job. The truth of this story is vouched for by two other witnesses, who say it wasn't a good day for eating mice, either.—*Shelburne, Grey Co., Economist.*

"When Found Take a Note Of."

I am told that there are in the English language but four words ending in "ceed;" I can name "proceed," "exceed," and "succeed," but I cannot find a fourth. Will you or any of the readers of the *Daily News* help me out of the dilemma which I find so exceedingly aggravating?—*Chicago News.*

Binghamy and Bigamy.

They economize space in Utah. In a three-room house in Ogden live Willard Bingham, two wives, twenty unmarried children, five married sons, with their wives and fifteen children, and two hired men in the attic.

The Recorder of Galway gave a dinner party last evening in Kildysart, and among the guests were two magistrates. While the guests were seated at the table the police patrol noticed a man running rapidly away from the house. The police found on one of the window sills a box of dynamite with a burning fuse attached. The fuse was quenched. The culprit escaped.

SMALL POCKETBOOKS.

Receipts for an Inexpensive Company Dinner—Household Hints.

When company comes in suddenly to dinner or tea and the family larder is almost empty the good housekeeper is almost worried into an early grave to know what to get for the meal. It must be something that will cook quickly and taste nicely, and of course cost but little. Here are a few receipts that may aid them at such a moment. If there are any apples in the house wash them and put into a hot oven to bake. They will make a nice dessert eaten with cream and sugar, or if the milk is not plentiful put a little molasses in the dish while baking, or the cores may be removed and the centres filled with cinnamon, cloves and sugar, and a little hot water poured over them.

Every one knows how to make quick biscuits. Of course they are not at all healthy as a steady diet, but are palatable for any emergency. They should be made with a little sour milk, if possible, and a little butter as well as lard will add to the taste. The secret of having them light is to work them quickly and bake immediately.

Any cold meat that may be on hand, if not in sufficiently good shape to eat sliced, may be converted into croquettes. If beef, lamb, chicken, corned beef or veal, chop to a mince, make moist with one or two eggs, add a little mashed potato, salt, pepper and enough milk to make into a thick paste, roll in little oblong shapes and fry in boiling hot lard a light brown. Serve on little squares of buttered toast and with cold celery, if you can get it. Two or three kinds of meat and fowl may be used for these croquettes, and a little ham or bacon will add to the flavor.

Pieces of cold chicken or turkey may be warmed up with a little butter in a frying-pan; put on a platter into the oven, and surrounded by biscuits halved, or small, thick slices of bread. Then make the following gravy to pour over all: Into the frying-pan put a large piece of butter, a cup or two cups of milk, and any gravy that may be left over. Bring it to a boil; then add sufficient flour, first wet in a little cold milk or water, to make the consistency of cream. Season with salt and add a little of the dark meat chopped to a mince. Let the sauce cook for a few moments, then pour over the biscuits and fowl. This will be found a really nice dish, and but little chicken or turkey is needed to make it go around.

Gold Fields,

that pan out richly, are not so abundant as in the early California days, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home wherever they are located, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required; you are started in business free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes.

The French steamer Burgundia, while leaving Naples for New York with 834 passengers on board, was struck amidships by the spur of the man-of-war Italia and was so badly damaged that the captain beached her. The main and afterholds are full of water.

Let the World Know It.

You can purchase a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, the greatest pain remedy in the world. Nerviline cures headache, neuralgia, toothache, pains in the side or back, rheumatism, etc. As an internal remedy, Nerviline is prompt, effective and pleasant to take. Nerviline has no equal as a pain-subduing remedy, and a test bottle costs only 10 cents. Call on your druggists and invest 10 cents. Nerviline, Nerviline, nerve pain cure.

It is stated that three of the fastest steamships of the Cunard line have been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the proposed service between British Columbia and Australia, and that the vessels will be placed on the route in the spring.

A new hospital for the treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases has been erected in Montreal. The building, which contains accomodation for 124 patients, will cost $26,000 when finished.

I was much troubled with rheumatism through my system, and in great pain. I took a $1 bottle of McCollom's Rheumatic Repellant ten months ago, and obtained permanent relief.

W. H. SWEET, Mount Elgin.

The commemorative diplomas of the Colonial Exhibition are being mailed to Canadian exhibitors by the clerks in the Department of Agriculture as rapidly as possible. The medals will not be forwarded for about a fortnight.

The Duke and Duchess of Nassau and their son Prince William have arrived at Cannes, on a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Baden. Prince William of Nassau, who was born in 1852, is the best royal *parti* in Europe, as he will inherit an immense fortune from his father, and he is not encumbered by the possession of a crown.

The Chairman of the Midland Railway Company denies that railway companies are unreasonable towards the public. If the Government, however, are dissatisfied, they ought to purchase the railways at a fair price. It is expected that the Government's Railway Rates Bill will be strongly opposed.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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