

ughton County Suervisors' Monthly Report.

Petition Was Presented

the Village of Lauriam to Inunde Certain Lands-It Was Heferred.

[Official]

meeting of the board of supervisors he county of Houghton was held ant to adjournment at the office of ounty clerk in the village of Houghon Tuesday, November 9, A. D. 1897. e board was called to order by its

tollowing supervisors were presentCalumet Township

Links and designed at	Adams
bert D. Edwards	Chassell
pert D. Bentley	Franklin
Wright	Hancock
Scott	Laird
Scott Henderson	Omonolu
P DUPERI	Portage
and way over the	A 4 2 4 2 8 . 3 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5
Harris	Quincy
the similar it it	Torch Lake

eminutes of the last meeting of the rd were then read and on motion ap-

petition from the village of Laurium sleade certain lands in said village read to the board, and on motion, red to a committee of three members the board including the chairman. chair thereupon appointed Charles th and William E. Parnall as mems of such committee.

a motion Prosecuting Attorney A. T. eter was appointed a member of the

ve-mentioned committee. he matter of adjusting the salary of janitor was, on motion, referred to committee on county buildings. he following bills having been duly hted by the finance committee, were

motion, allowed and ordered paid: L & P. Co., lighting sheriff's res.. \$ 30 " court house... bridge..... Do. bridge..... Igon Bros & Hoar, sundries..... E. Scallon, ex. Elizabeth Tescher, in-

Johnson, brief in Craig case, 8

follos W. Goodale, testimony in case of Axel as. O. Jackoia, I day interpreting...... é Stopie, sundry labor Crawford & Son, coffin for Peter Fox, ex, report of supt. of poor......

zoo Pub. Co. blanks.

Managoo Pab. Co. Dianks...... B. Myers & Co. probate reports..... W. Thompson. I ency. of law Innegoo Pab. Co. federal ot rules... U. Tel. Co. sundry telegrams..... Ernst Beck, officer's fees.....

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to Seneca Camp, and it is a foregone conclusion there will be a "hot time' there that night. There will be musical and literary numbers on the program, as well as addresses by some of the officers of the grand council.

At the meeting for men held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon Dr. H. H. Haskell of the Quincy was the speaker. He gave a very fine talk on "The Value of the Christian Life" sighting the value placed upon it by many noted men. His talk was well received by some seventy men and boys who were present. Mrs. W. W. Finch sang a beautiful sacred solo in an acceptable manner. A new feature in the line of special music was a number of hymns such as "Nearer My God to Thee," etc., played by a very large and expensive

Regina music box.

The Mining school foot ball team will endeavor to get up a practice game with a scrub team at the base ball park. The boys did not play together as well as they might in Saturday's game at Calumet and have decided to brush up a little in the tactics of the game before going to Ispheming, where they will play the home team on Saturday.

The local lodge of the Knights of Maccabees are making arrang ments for their annual dance, which will probably be given during Thanksgiving week. The Maccabee parties are always looked forward to with pleasure by our young people, as they prove to be most enjoya-

ble social affairs.

Ed Demar, of Charlton, Gilbert & Demar, architects, of Milwaukee, was a copper country visitor Saturday. Mr. Demar came down from Ontonagon, where he has been superintending the construction of the new county building.

Sheriff Lean is using his gang of trusties to good advantage putting up the storm sheds, and otherwise making things snug about the court house for the coming winter.

The steamer India, of the Anchor line was in Portage Lake yesterday unloading and receiving freight. This will in all probability be her last trip here for the season.

The busiest man in the courthouse these days is County Treasurer Frimodig, who is kept on the hustle receiving delinquent tax moneys.

The "Two Johns." Rube and Condon, went to Calumet Saturday evening, and visited over Sunday with Dr. Davis.

Mrs. R. D. Edwards, of Tamarack, visited friends and relatives at Houghton over Sunday.

Among the many Portage Lake visitors yesterday was J. D. Cuddiby, of Calumet.

Snow enough for sleighing is reported at Sidnaw and Ontonagon.

ONLY PAPIER MACHE.

DUPLICATES OF FAMOUS RELICS THAT FOOL A FELLOW.

There Weys the Dagger That Killed Cosar and the Ax That Severed Mary's Head. Grewsome Rarities Which We Don't Have to Go to Europe to See.

Those who want to enjoy the sensation promised by Joe, the fat boy, to poor Mrs. Wardle, when he remarked to her pleasantly, "I wants to make your flesh creep," will get it at a show window on Fulton The window is filled with a most remarkable array of instruments sugges tive of horrors-wars, behendings, tortures, lifelong imprisonments and slavery on the galleys. There are suits of armor, apparently ponderous, old, battered helmets, rusty knightly swords, which imme-diately suggest to a mind that loves to dwell on auld lang syne:

Their bones are dust:

Their good swords rust; Their souls are with the saints, we trust Then there are fetters, foot chains, with the iron cannon balls attached; war hatchets, pikes, daggers, heavy keys from terrible, tyranincal prisons; pontards, solmiters, headsmen's axes—everything grewsome that can appeal to the creepy feeling and bring strange thoughts to the nineteenth century man as he views the collection. The attention of the writer was natu-

rally attracted to the show as he passed down Fulton street one day not long ago. I say naturally because it is, after all, human nature to be attracted irresistibly by something "that will make your flesh creep." When hangings were public spectacles, half the town would shut up shop to go and look at them. Most of the articles exhibited that day were replete with fascinating historical interest. Their tifascinating historical interest. tles were given in bold writing on cardboard tags.

Here was a Gallie Roman shield of the fourth century. In another corner was the sword of the Duc d'Aquitaine, A. D. 768. Near by lay the poniard of Ravaillac with which Henry of Navarre was assassinated in the streets of Paris in 1610. There was an extraordinary hatchet with six blades, used at the battle of Pavie, 1525. There was an interesting ball and chain used on state prisoners in the reign of Louis XV. An iron chain and "prisoner's necklace' provoked vivid and shuddersome thoughts. Anklet, ball and chain, used in the Bastille-ugh !- more and more shuddersome!

A few other weird objects lay around, such as a double neck yoke, used in ancient galleys and prison fortresses; a de capitation sword, five feet long; a headsman's ax of the fourteenth century, a mace or war hammer of the thirtcenth cen tury, an ancient Saxon hatchet, the hel-

met and gauntlet of Henry III of England, the breastplate of his armor, engraved with the arms and insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and-a Grecian war hatches used by the Spartans B. C. 1209.

The awestruck observer thought that that was a pretty big claim for the old hatchet, "but, after all," I argued, "they are all the time digging away at old ruins and are finding all sorts of things that lead back nearly to the flood."

I looked again, and my eyes bulged as I beheld a weapon tagged "Sword of Joan of Arc." Well, after all, that might be all right, too, though how the dickens did this fellow ever manage to make such a wonderful, rare and expensive collection and exhibit it in a Fulton street window,

Again, "Roman dagger of Brutus, with sheath, with which (dagger, not sheath) Julius Cæsar was assassinated." Well, well, well!

"And," thought I, "am I gazing at the very dagger that struck down the very man for whom when at school I conceived a supreme aversion because he wrote a

A DREAM DISCOVERY.

Ira. Rorer's Vision Helped a Scientific Man to His "Missing Link."

A very curious instance of what may be called thought transference, or telepathy, was related recently and is unquestionably authentic, since the narrator was herself the medium through whom a very strange bit of lore was communicated to a scientille man whose most persistent researches in that direction had failed to discover what he sought.

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer related the incident. She was at the time sharing a summer cottage in the woods with the Cushings-Professor Cushing of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian in stitution and his wife. They were domi-ciled in one of those camp lodges where the partitions between the rooms are only about 8 feet high and serve merely as screens, since they do not obstruct ventilation, conversation nor, it seems, the circulation of that subtle current which is commonly called "magnetism."

Mr. Cushing was occupied in the prepa ration of a history of "The Evolution of the Arrow." There was a gap in the chain of succession which he seemed unable to fill. It came between the "throw-ing sticks" of the mound builders and the Tartar arrow, and his most diligent search failed to find the missing link. This wor-ried him greatly. His perplexity had been the subject of conversation one evening before the family separated for the night. "Of course, we couldn't be of the least service," said Mrs. Rorer, "only to sympathize, but that we did most heartily.

She continued in these words: "I fell asleep as soon as I was in bed, and then I had a strange dream. Some one came to me. I seemed to know he was a venerable man, but I cannot describe him except as a presence, though I saw, with absolute distinctness, what he held out to me. It was a bow and arrow, different from any I had ever seen. The bow was bent somewhat after the manner of the Tartar bow, but the lacings were peculiar. They were crossed to form a six pointed star in the center. 'What does that mean?' I asked. And the presence answered: 'The four points are the four directions of north, south, east and west. The other two symbolize the upper and the under worlds. The arrow passes over them all in its flight, and, crossing this star, is sped on its way with the blessings of the gods. This is the arrow you seek.'

Then I stretched out my hand to take it. The vision vanished, and I awoke. As I opened my eyes I heard the stroke of a match and saw its flash in an adjoining room. I knew by that sign that Mr. Cushing was awake smoking and worrying about the missing link. I called out that I had just dreamed of an arrow and told him what I had seen. When I came to the lacing of that bow and its meaning, his excitement was great, for the whole thing roved to be exactly what he was in quest

"In some mysterious way the revelation which his alert, anxious, active brain could not receive had been brought to my mind as I lay passive, asleep. That arrow went into the history, and ever since be cause of that dream I have regarded myself with a certain pride as a sort of latter day Joseph."-New York Herald.

What Load Will Ice Bear?

The army rules are that 2 inch ice will austain a man or properly placed infantry; 4 inch ice will carry a man on horse ck or cavalry or light guns; 6 inch ice, heavy field guns, such as 80 pounders 8 inch ice, a battery of artillery, with car to tempt every cracksman who might pass riages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges, and 10 inch ice sustains an army or an innumer-able multitude. On 15 inch ice railroad tracks are often laid and operated for months, and ice 2 feet thick withstood the impact of a loaded passenger car after a 60 foot fall (or perhaps 1,500 foot tons), but broke under that of the locomotive and tender or (perhaps 3,000 foot tons). Trautwine gives the crushing strength of firm ice as 167-250 pounds per square inch. Colonel Ludlow in his experiments in 1881 on 6-12 inch cubes found 292-889 pounds for pure hard ice and 222-820 pounds for inferior grades, and on the Delaware river 700 pounds for clear ice and 400 pounds or less for ice near the mouth, where it is more or less disintegrated by the action of salt water, etc. Experiments of Gzowski gave 208 pounds; those of others 810-320 pounds. The tensile strength was found by German experiments to be 142-223 pounds per square inch. The shearing strength has been given as 75-119 pounds per square inch. The average specific gravity of ice is .92. In freezing water increases in volume from 1-9 to 1-18, or an average of 1-11; when floating 11-12 is immersed .- Engineering Mechanics.

THE NEWER CAIRO.

A Quaint City In Which Oriental and Occidental Are Curiously Blended.

from most of the hotels, and you are at once in a medley of cast and west. A Ger-man nursemaid, accompanied by the lit-tle daughter of the family, is asking for letters at the arrivec window, and an old sheikh in kaftan and turban is negotiating a money order or a registered letter at the next bureau. Over the way a row of public letter writers sit at their tables on the sideway, gravely imperturbable, await ing illiterate correspondents. In the street omnibuses, the latest innovation in Cairo (soon to be followed by tram cars), rumble by, blowing strident horns; but the passengers who sit on the sents beneath the awning are not Europeans-they are Egyptians, effendis, clerks, shopkeepers, sheikhs, often simple fellahin come to town on business and driving in from Bulak or Kasr-en-Nil.

On the footpaths-always uneven and often muddy, in curious contrast to the roads, which are kept wonderfully clean by circular brushes and little girl scaven-gers-the European element, Greek, German, Italian, chiefly, is intimately blend ed with the oriental; Sudani women close-ly veiled with the white burko, which sets off their swarthy brows and black eyes to advantage; Egyptian girls in blue gowns and black veils hanging loose and allowing the well formed neck and line of cheek and chin to be seen, while concealing the only part a woman scrupulously hides in the east, her mouth; horrible, blear eyed old harridans, veiled with immaculate preclsion, squatting in rows against house fronts; Bedouins striding along in the roadway with the striped kufiyeh wound round their turbans; strings of camels tied together, laden with bersin, the rich fodder of Egypt, and driven by the smallest of urchins; petty government clerks or effendis clad in stambuly and tarbush, hunched up on donkey back; all classes and ages and sexes mingled together in a jostling, perspiring but good tempered crowd, and everywhere the pungent, pervasive smell of the east .- Saturday Re view.

"THE BURNING TREE."

A Native of India Whose Touch Is Dreaded by the Natives.

There has lately been added to the collection of plants at the botanic gardens at Madras, India, a specimen of a strange tree, writes an East Indian correspondent to London. It is in size scarcely more than a bush, but other individuals of its species are known to have attained, in their habitat in the Himalayas, Burma, and the Malacca peninsula, the dimensions of a large tree from 50 to 75 feet in height. The Madras specimen is surrounded by a strong railing, which bears the sign, "Dangerous; all persons are forbidden to touch the leaves or branches of this

It is therefore a forbidden tree in the midst of the garden, but no one is tempt-ed to touch it, for it's known to be a "burning tree." This name is a misnomer, for the tree stings rather than burns. Beneath the leaves there are stings comparable to those of nettles, which, when touched, pierce the skin and secrete a fluid which certainly has a burning effect.

The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain persists sometimes for months and is especially keen on damp days or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burma where this natives in the part of Burma where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly in haste when they perceive the peculiar odor which it exhales. If they happen to touch it, they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with the backet. shricks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of their bodies which has been touched.

A horse which had come in contact with "burning tree" ran like a mad thing, iting everything and everybody that it 8 could reach. A missionary at Mandalay who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger suffered agony for several weeks, and for ten months felt occasional darting pains in his finger .- New York Mail and Express.

CHARLES B. GALE. No. 6, Willow Ave . Calumet. VOCAL CULTURE ... Tuesdays at Hermann's Studio, Red Jacket. Wednesdays at Langier's Studio, Hancock Thursdays at Lake Linden. Howland & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS. Ames Building, BOSTON · MASS Interest allowed on deposits. ders executed for Cash or Margin in itooks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions listed on the Boston, New York and Chicago Exchanges. Special Attention Given to Copper Stocks. Fend for Giros ar and Telegrams Cod R. R. Time Cards. MINERAL RANGE R. R. Taking effect Sunday, October 3, 1897. 8428 4888 0 0 ----8285 . H d 1885 OH 2200 4888 a m Arrive STATIONS Calumet. Osceola Hancock Houghton 1282 0 H 101000 8848 p m 101010101 8883 b m ****** \$289 2222 *Daily 8889 = W. FITCH, General Manager. J. C. SHIELDS, Superintendent. THE D., S.S. Marquette & A.R.B. ROUTE Time Table: In effect October 3, 1897. TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTOP

Dally. Thally ex

Go to the p scoffice, a few minutes' walk

Ward, th Stukel, D. Murphy \$5.70, ref.... 3.80, 13.31, Beek. Inhierbe. o, B. Curtis, justice m. Fisher, ************ \$27.45 ref Fisher, " H Houser, " ************* Kennedy Kennedy, sowden, inquest on Martin Oldish. 6. Anton Monini... 9. John F Johnson F. Lean, fees and expenses 115 8 00 ber yandry printing sper Journal, sper Brand, justice and inquest fees... Arist Kath, officer's fees M. Foley. M. Jancas, assisting officer... Bert Va airin. 2 00 27 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 12 40 Wheeler, attending prisoners. Sout, ex. books treas. and clerk. Bentley. Smith. 10 00 10 00 member of equalization committee, wwight, equalization committee, member of 10 00 has Smith, census births and deaths... 5 00 The board thereupon adjourned until readay, December 14th, next, at 9 clock a. m. JOHN DUNCAN, Chairman. ROBERT H. SHIELDS, Clerk.

A meeting of the presidents of the seval societies of Christian Endeavor was id at the home of Mrs. J. H. Gillespie st Friday evening to take steps toward organization of the local union of the hristian Endeavor societies of Houghon county, there having been no meeting two years. The different societies ere represented as follows: Miss Gertrude son, Chassell, Miss McLelland, Pressteman church. Calumet; Mr. Alvin ks, South Lake Linden; Miss Currie ad Mr. Incker, Lake Linden; Miss Mary isher, Hancock. Calumet Congregaional and Red Jacket societies were not presented. Officers were elected and trangments will be made for a convenon to be held in the near future. Such eetings where different ideas and suggesins are presented will help the Chrisian Endeavor work to a very great xtent.

Tomorrow evening a special train will be run to Calumet to convey the embers of Portage Camp. No. 2596, the will attend the banquet to be given IT Seneca Camp. This event will prove one of the biggest in the history of the odern Woodmen in the Upper Peninula and will be participated in by all the aps in the county. The banquet will be held at the Italian hall, after the initiation of a class of about fifty members and see the new stocks at E. Ryan s.

C. D. Hanchette visited the metropolis of copperdom Saturday.

For Beer Drinkers.

Mr. Charles Klein of Laurium, is the agent of the Upper Peninsula for the liquid carbonic acid gas beer pump. This is something new and a decided improvement, which will, no doubt, be appre ciated by those who use the beverage. To those who want to drink fresh and pure beer the accompanying illustration

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shows an apparatus in use at thefollowing places in this vicinity: J. F. Schoeder, Joseph Wilmers', J. R. O'Niel, Paul Kratt, Merz & Muir; Boyer & Boyerd, William Plauff, Frank Distel, Z. Ethier, Matt Housen, Frank Kopp. Drittler Bros., Joseph Stephanic and Joseph Trudell. It is called a liquid carbonic acid drum and it is used to keep the beer in its original condition, flavor and taste. By its use the beer is

kept charged with carbonic acid gas until the last drop is taken from the barrel. When the beer is barrelled in the brewery it is charged with the gas, but as soon as the keg is tapped the gas begins to escape and the beer soon becomes flat and insipid. This gas is gathered from the fermenting tubs in large breweries and compressed into cylinders or drums under an immense pressure. These cylinders are shown in the illustration. This gas is the natural gas from the malt and is just what the beer requires to keep it good. In the ordinary way of keeping beer with the air or water pump a pressure of air is kept on it by pumpng air in the keg. Thus air is usually drawn from near the saloon floor or cellars and of course is rather foul and when a pressure of foul air is kept on the beer all the time it gives it's bad taste. With the carbonator machine attached to the kegs nothing but pure malt gas goes into it and the beer is always fresh and keeps the natural taste which it should have

when first made. Orders can be given Mr. Klein or tele phoned to his pop factory in Lasrium and will receive prompt attention.

If you desire comfort in the approach ing cold days the Peninsula Heater will furnish it at the smallest expense. Call

book beginning with the statement that all Gaul is divided into three parts? Good old dagger!"

But I looked with far different emotions at a big sword labeled "Sword that de-capitated Mary Stuart."

I happened to be a Scotsman, and this struck me as not being exactly right. I had my doubts, and plunged into the store, trying to think up how many kinds of a cheat I would call the man inside if I trapped him.

I asked for the proprietor, who came forward smilling. "See here," said the writer, "if you can prove to my satisfaction that that thing in the window is the sword used to behead Mary, queen of Scots -the real, bona fide, original article-I'll make arrangements by which you can get an ad. in The Sunday Press for nothing, and if the proprietor won't give it to you, why, I'll pay for it myself!"

The man looked at me for a minute and then burst out laughing. "It's too bad," said be, "but I'm afraid that I cannot get my free advertisement.

"Aha!" said I fiercely. "Then you acknowledge"-

"Hold on a minute," said the man "That's a mighty good imitation of the original weapon, and that is all it is. No-body would be deceived by it if he handled it, but it looks splendid in a show window or on a wall. It's made of papier mache. "And all these other things that look so solid?"

"All made of papier mache. Most of them are made in Europe from originals and are shipped over here. Ha, ha! You're not the first man to be fooled. I have to meet challenges and inquiries like yours every day."

Great is the ingenuity of modern man-kind. What is to prevent us all from rig-ging up sham baronial halls now, and ar-ranging imposing collections of antiques which will surpass to all appearance even Sir Walter Scott's celebrated one at Ab-bottsford? Nothing except the want of the money, and not very much of that is needed, for papler mache swords and suits of armor and Bastille relies don't come high. Hurrah, boys! Let "Every man own his own British museum" be now our motto. And who knows? Perhaps soon we'll be able to buy exact papler mache reproduc-tions-full size-of the castles, cathedrals, ruins, towers and fortresses of Europe, and of the pyramids and sphinx of Egypt

to boot. Then what will the ocean steamship companies do? The desire for "furrin trav will be blunted, and all the original el'' articles will strike us as so many ' nuts."-New York Press.

Look to the Plumbing.

In choosing a house or an apartment al-ways look to the sanitary arrangements. Nothing that is old and worn out will do in plumbing unless one is careless as to consequences. If we are not well up in sanitation it is best to have some one ex-amine the drains and pipes. A small sum of money spent in this way will save a or money spent in this way with a set a greater expenditure later on. Builders are not as careful as they should be, and in a very short time the plumbing is apt to be full of deficiencies and shortcomings.

Boiled Water and Impurities

It is generally believed that the most impure water can be rendered pure by boiling and that in this we have an abso lute safeguard against the dangers of water containing disease germs. Now, while it is true that boiling will kill the germs of disease, yet the fact has been brought to our notice by so high an authority as Dr. Charles M. Cresson that, while boiling kills the germs of a particular disease, it yet in reality renders the water more impure than it was before, because by the very death of these germs dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which it pollutes by putrefaction. Hence while boiling is a most excellent precau-tion against the occurrence of typhoid fever or similar diseases when we have occasion to think the germs of these disease exist in the water that we drink, yet we must remember that this boiling do as not purify the water. It simply removes from it the specific power to produce a specific distance. —Philadelphia American.

Register Spotters.

"Many register spotters are women," said a conductor, "and the men are constantly on the lookout for them. As soon as they are known the tip is passed along the line, and the conductors point out the women to each other, and then take especial delight in forgetting to ring up fares and then making a note of the fact and turning it in to the division superintendent. One woman spotter that I knew used to work the pin racket. She would stick a pin in a cushion in one pocket and another pin in a cushion in an opposite pock et when the register bell rang. I know of one conductor who was discharged for jumping off his car to buy a paper of pins, which he presented to her."-Philadelphia

Desperate.

Press.

"John," said Miss Blykins, "what is that in your overcoat pocket?" "It's a tin horn, Maria."

"And what have you in your hand?" "A rod lantern. I have a police whistle in my vest pocket and a red flag inside my

A Wonderful Telescope.

scope of the Edgecomb binocular telescope are rendering rare and valuable aid to research in that line, the two object glasses in this latest construction being pronounc ed so perfect in quality and likeness that the eminent maker himself, Alvan Clark, declares his inability to discover the least defect or difference between them. These glasses are of 6 5-16 inches aperture and 94 inches focus, and in this latter element they do not differ by one one-hundredth of an inch. So perfect is the parallelism se-cured and maintained that they are considered unrivaled by any other object glasses in the world. Prismatic eycpieces bring the pencils of light traversing the two great tubes to within the proper dis-tance apart to be received by the eyes, and tance apart to be received by the eyes, and by the same means the image of the object viewed is presented in the natural or "right side up" position, the instrument being thus suited equally for terrestrial and celestial uses. Each eye, by this arrange ment, receives an image formed by a 614 inch telescope of perfect defining power. In practice a minute spot of light 250 feet distant is exhibited by the reflector, clear

How It Happened.

A good anecdote is told of an ambitious gentleman who rather indiscreetly set himself up as a candidate for some office, and who, after the election was over, was found to have received only one vote. The candidate's mortification was extreme, and to increase his chagrin all his neighbors talked as if it were a matter of course that he had given that one vote himself. This annoyed him so much that he of-

fered a 50 shilling suit of clothes to the one voter if he would declare himself. An Irishman responded to this appeal, proved his claim and called for the reward

"How did it happen?" inquired the can-didate, taken quite by surprise. "How did it happen that you voted for me?"

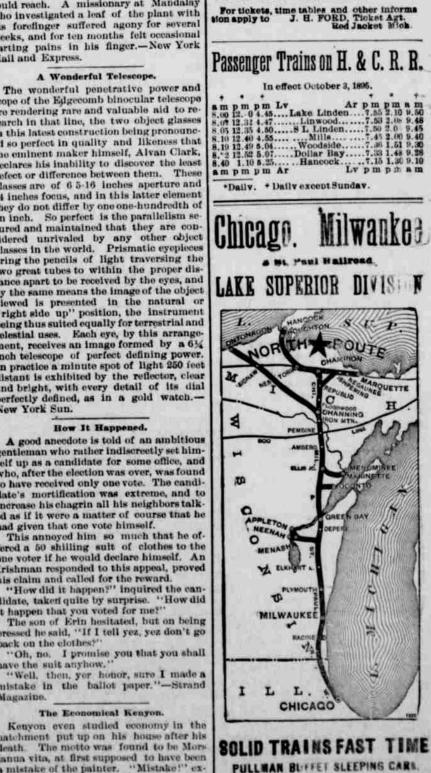
The son of Erin hesitated, but on being pressed he said, "If I tell yez, yez don't go back on the clothes?

"Oh, no. I promise you that you shall have the suit anyhow.

"Well, then, yer honor, sure I made a mistake in the ballot paper."-Strand Magazipe.

The Economical Kenyon.

Kenyon even studied economy in the hatchment put up on his house after his death. The motto was found to be Mors janua vita, at first supposed to have been a mistake of the painter. "Mistake!" exclaimed Ellenborough, when he heard of H. "There is no mistake about it; the testator left explicit directions that the estate should not be burdened with the expense of a diphthong."-Temple Bar.



Allooupon agents on the Northern Panine sula sell flokets vis the Milwaukse & Norths srn B. E. Oommericial Ast. Ecouble Mich GRORGE H. HEAFFORD