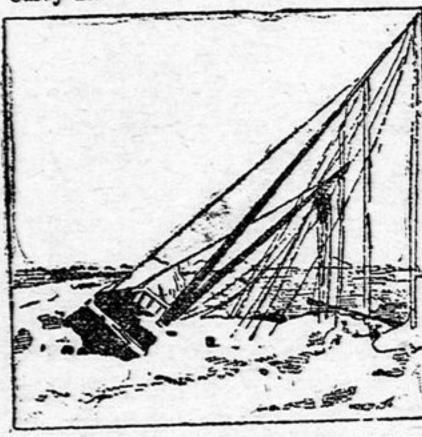
Their Fate-Interesting Decuments Dis-

covered in a Cairn on Carey Island. On the 17th of June, 1893, Captain Mc-Kay, of the SS. "Aurora," visited Carey Island for the purpose of finding traces, or tidings, of the Swedish party. On approaching the island Captain McKay (who was in the crow's nest) discovered a small schooner lying ashore. He despatched search parties to the island. The schooner (a small "fore and after") was found partially buried in the ice. She was lying heeled over very much to the starboard, and with her stern landward. Some manuscript notes on natural history-portions of scientific books, etc.-were picked up, and subsequently brought on board the "Aurora," and delivered to Captain McKay. The dead body of a man some 32 or 33 years of age, was found a short distance off, on a stony, elevated region behind the vessel. The dead man was carefully covered over with juskin, a berg which could not have had its stones, but no mark or inscription was observed. The stones were not removed from the body while I was present, but there were indications that the deceased was clothed. A stone was stuck up at his head by visitors from the "Aurora" and a red handkerchief was tied to it to serve as a guide to subsequent visitors. In the meantime papers had been discovered at the cairn and these, together with the articles previously mentioned as having been picked up at the vessel, were duly delivered to Captain McKay in accordance with the wish expressed in Mr. Bjorling's letter addressed, To the visitors of S.E. Carey Island, 1893." that he would attempt to reach it this year Captain McKay steered for Clarence Head and take up his winter quarters at this with the intention of trying to learn something further regarding the fate of the party. But on the 10th of June, when within about thirty miles of Clarence Head, ice was encountered, which rendered a Their Dash of Speed When Alarmed by the close approach to the land impossible, and Captain McKay, was, to his great regret, compelled to turn back.

THE RECOVERED DOCUMENTS.

The following notes have been copied from visiting cards bearing the name J.A. Bjorling, Fil Stud, Stockholm. These cards and a letter were found in the cairn on Carey Island.



WHERE THEY FOUND LHAIR ARTIC GRAVE.

Written in ink: "Visited S. E. Carey Island, 16th August, 1892. I left Godhavn on the second in this month, and sailed along the ice in Baffin Bay to the thirteeth, when I, on only one day, sailed over Melville Bay to Cape York. An easterly hurricane near that place drove me to the west, and I was at noon near Cap Parry, from which point I sailed over to Carey Islands in order to supply me with some provisions from the English station.'

Another written in pencil :- "17-8. After having taken on board the provisions from Nares' depot, the schooner "Ripple" went en shore on the South side of the island, the island. 17th August, 1892."

The third card written in pencil:-"After having lost the ship, thus obliged to winter over, I left this island on the 26th of August for Foulke Fjord. If I thence should be compelled to go to another place, further notice will be laid down in cairn at Pandora Harbor. Together with the provisions from Nares' depot here, I hope to have food enough to help me and my four companions nntil June month, 1893.

BJORLING'S LAST MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of the letter: " To the Visitors of S. E. Cary Island, 1893. As you of my notices here, I have after the loss of my vessel tried to reach Foulken Fjord in order to winter over there; but after reaching Northumberland Island I must of several causes give up this voyage and return to Cary Island. "Compelled by bad weather to be

longer time on this island, I start now for the Eskimo at Clarence Head or Cap Faraday on Ellesmere Land. As I hope that a whaler will visit Cary Islands next summer in order to rescue me and my party, I will attempt to reach this island before the 1st of July. Should none be here to the 15th of July. I must if possible, go to the Danish settlements, therefore, if you visited this island later than 1st of July, and found no notice from me concerning my voyage to the Danish settlements I should be very much obliged if you would go to Clarence Head (fifty miles herefrom), where I, in a cairn on the most eastern point, shall leave a notice concerning my and my party's fates during the winter. At last I will beg you to send all notices from me to Professor Baron A. E. Norden- old, kept his eyes on his paper. He also the army 33,000,000 milreis; on the navy, republican to day, he may turn monarchist fore the next crop. skield, Steckholm, Sweden, or to the nearest Swedish consul, with statement of time and place where they were found. Our provisions will, if I cannot reach the Esquimos, not last longer than to the 1st of January, are standing on my foot." without supplying from any depot. Party now consisting of five men, of which one is belonged to the man sitting down. dying .- S. E. Cary Island, 12th of October,

An Hotel Incident-

Any letters for me to-day?" asked the professional chair-boarder as he briskly walked up to the desk at the Rossin house, Toronto.

clerk without raising his head.

izes the bouse.

THE FROZEN NORTH.

Where Explorer Nansen is Wintering-

The Latest News From the Traveller. A London despatch says :- The interesting question as to where Nansen is winter-Where Bjorling and His Companions Met ing is most probably answered by the following important communication just at hand. It may be remembered that he intended to winter in the New Siberian islands, north of Cape Tstjeljuskin, the northernmost promontory of Asia. The arctic skipper, Hans Johannessen, of Hammerfest, Norway, who, in 1878-9, simultaneously with the Vega's voyage round Asia, commanded the steamer Lena to the Lena river, and who remained in East Siberia several years, states in an interview that old Yakutsks told him that from the highest parts of the northern shores of the New Siberian islands, which they had frequently visited in order to collect mammoth tusks, they could in fine weather distinctly discern a lofty land to the northwest. The distance is estimated by the Norwegian skipper, from the statements of these natives, at about fifteen nautical miles. From this lofty land, too, Johannessen hailed a large iceberg, which in 1878 was seen ashore east of Cape Tstjelorigin from any part of the coast between the northernmost cape of Asia and Behring strait, nor could it have come from the low New Siberian islands. Johannessen was surprised that there were currents which could have carried the berg south, but this was also almost the only real ice-berg seen along the coast of north Asia in 1878. Should, therefore, Nansen, he considers, not steer too close to the coast, it is probable that he might discern this lofty, unknown land from the masthead if the weather was clear. And should the state of the ice be at all favourable there can be no doubt but unnamed polar terra nova.

FLEET-FOOTED ZEBRAS.

Whiz of a Rifle Ball.

The rapidity with which the different zebras have been exterminated, owing to the advance of civilization in South Africa, is shown by reference to such works as that of Sir Cornwallis Harris, written in 1840, in which the author tells us that the quagga was at the time found in "interminable non. herds," bands of many hundreds being frequently seen, while he describes Burchell's zebra as congregating in herds of eighty or one hundred, and abounding to a great extent; but now, after the expiration of but fifty years, the one species is extinct or practically so, while the other has been driven much farther afield and its numbers are yearly being reduced.

This author's description of the common zebra is well worth repeating. He says: The spring and autumn maneuvers of the "Seeking the wildest and most sequestered | European armies cost annually over \$10,spots, haughty troops are exceedingly diffi- 000,000. cult to approach, as well on account of their extreme agility and fleetness of foot as from | non has cost the world's taxpayers a little the abrupt and inaccessible nature of their over \$40,000,000

highland abode. so posted on some adjacent crag as to com- disabled. mand a view of every avenue of approach, adorn' is to be viewed perambulating some rocky ledge, on which the rifle ball alone can reach them.

"No sooner has the note of alarm been sounded by the vidette than, pricking their long ears, the whole flock hurry forward to ascertain the nature of the approaching dan- na the Russians took possession of \$17,000ger, and, having gazed a moment at the advancing hunter, whisking their brindled tails aloft, helter-skelter away they thunder, down craggy precipices and over yawning is a little over 25c. ravines, where no less agile food could dare to follow them."

Of Burchell's zebra he says: "Fierce, strong, fleet, and surpassingly beautiful, there is perhaps no quadruped in the creation, not even excepting the mountain zebra, more splendidly attired or presenting new report will be left here before we leave beauty." Zebras are by no means amiable every 1000 of her population in the field; designed to economize space it is pardon- fee animals, and though many of the stories Germany, 310, Russia, 210. told of their ferocity are doubtless much exaggerated, they have so far not proved themselves amenable to domestication.

Not his Fault.

"This is the third time you have soile your waistcoat and torn your trousers, Osgoodson," said his mother, putting him across her knee, " and I shall have to pun-"I protest against such treatment,"

responded the juvenile Bostonian with as much dignity as he could demand under the circumstances. "The abnormal--"

Whack ! " Development of the organs of-"

Whack ! "Destructiveness does not arise, as you

can ascertain by-Whack!

Consulting the authorities, from a deliberate purpose to——'

Whack !

"Do evil, but solely from-" Whack! Whack!

"Heredity. Ouch! Murder! Great Scott! Stop, darn it, stop! That's enough !"

St. Anthony on a Queen Street Car-

The conductor said there was room for a few more inside. At the Yonge street corner, when the car

turned west, the customary contingent of shoppers got on board and there was an uncomfortable jam. But the little man, like St. Anthony of

kept his seat. "Pardon me, madam," said a polite man

side him with an armful of parcels, "you in proportion to population. The population

"I'm so sorry," said she, "I thought it And then the little man's eyes were lifted were made fatherless by Napoleon's cam-1892. (Signed,) J. A. BJORLING, Swedish from his paper, but it was not after the paigns. fashion of the good saint that he weakened.

She got the seat, however. - [Toronto Em-

"What is your room, sir ?" returned the as the topaz, harden the sand, and petrify it killed. in a most surprising manner. If a stone

COST AND WASTE OF WAR.

Some Surprising Figures.

The total number of men in the world's navies is 237,000. In the last 200 years France has spent

£992,000,000 in war. The engines of a first-class steel man-ofwar cost nearly \$700,000. In the British navy the annual cost

maintaining a man is £211. The average cost of maintaining a man

in the American navy is \$1500. Even little Belgium spends every year

46,000,000 francs on her army. At Bannockburn 135,000 men fought and 38,000 were killed or wounded.

In less than 300 years Great Britain alone has spent £1,359,000,000 in war The peace footing of the Russian army

calls for the services of 170,000 horses. The annual cost of the British army is £17,000,000; of the navy, £14,000,000. Marengo called 58,000 men into action of

whom 13,000 were killed or crippled. The Spanish army costs 142,000,000 pesetas a year. Twenty-five pesetas equal \$5. The French army costs every year 675,-

000,000 francs; the navy 209,000,000. The U. S. army in 1892 cost \$46,895,-456; the navy in the same year \$29,174,-

At Gravelotte 320,000 men were engaged of whom 48,000 were killed or wounded, The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country \$1,800,000 a

At Austerlitz 170,000 were engaged, and the dead and wounded numbered 23,000.

Austria spends every year 15,000,000 florins on the army. Twelve florins equal

is 18,000,000 drachmi. A drachma is about

The annual army expenditure of Greece

livered to various nations over 15,000 can-

There were 402,000 men on the field o Sadowa, of whom 33,000 were killed or

At Borodino 250,000 French and Russians fought, and the dead and wounded numbered 78,000. The estimated cost to both sides of the

It is estimated that the world's can-

At Waterloo there was 145,000 men on "Under the special charge of a sentinel, both sides, of whom 51,000 were killed or

The army and pavy of the Argentine the checkered herd whom 'painted skins Confederation are kept up at an annual cost of \$13,000,000.

cost Russia £335,000,000 and the lives of a fair lady's dreams-might have been ex-

664,000 men. After the surrender of the Turks at Plev-

000 worth of arms. Denmark spends every year 16,000,000 krones on her army and navy. A krone

The destruction of stores and clothing by both armies during the civil warin the U.S. ed to the floor. is estimated at \$100,000,000.

have perished in war.

During the last few months of the American civil war the expenses of the government exceeded \$3,000,000 a day.

ian, £57; German, £60.

condemned as useless. The principal nations of the world have

2291 war ships, mounting 8383 guns, mostly of very heavy caliber. The list of the world's battles comprises 1527 regular engagements whose names are

given as worthy of record. During the Mexican war the United

States, put 90,100 men in the field of whom 7780 died of wounds or disease.

At Gettysburg 140,000 men fought on the Union and Confederate sides, of whom 8000 were placed hors du combat.

imperial army 413,000,000 marks; on the "politician," however, must be understood

navy 42,000,000. A mark is about 25c. 1880 caused a war expenditure of \$15,235,- his politics begin and end with the triumph 000,000 and the loss of 4,470,000 lives.

in order to drive out the French caused an estimated loss of ever \$12,000,000.

The revolution cost the people of the duty of the chief to obtain it for him; if he States \$135,193,703. The war of 1812 with has incurred some fine or penalty, the chief Great Britain cost \$107,159,003.

15,000,000. A milreis is about 55c.

Over 1,000,000 French women were made widows and 3,000,000 French children

estimated at \$500 for each ton of weight; ment, Under the infamous rule of the of a Krupp gun, \$900; of a Whitworth gun, Genoese, justice was not administered, it

great part a war debt.

The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the U.S. civil war on the Union side was 2.772,408; the Confeder-

ates enlisted over 600,000. The cost of the American navy during the years of the civil war was-for 1862, \$42,000,000; 1863, \$63,000,000; 1864, \$85,-000,000; 1865, \$122,000,000.

At Cannæ, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat they ever experienced, there were 146,000 men on the field, of whom 52,000 were killed.

Russia spends 225,000,000 roubles a year on the army and 40,000,000 on the navy. A silver rouble is worth nearly 75c., a paper rouble about 50c.

The reports after the battle of Waterloo showed that the British artillery fired 9467 rounds; about one for every French soldier killed on the field.

The barracks built for European soldiers are generally far better than the houses of 18,000 dozen frogs' legs. the peasantry. Chelsea barracks, in England, cost £245 per man.

The expense of the American War Department in 1862 was \$394,000,000; in 1863 was \$599,000,000; in 1864 was \$690,000,000; in 1865 was \$1,031,000,000.

Great Britain has 5789 cannon; France, 7694; Germany, 5380; Russia, 4421; Austria, 2170; Turkey, 3762: the United States, 4155; the world has 41,073.

In times of war the armies of the European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly \$20,-000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property.

THE DEADLY FOLDING-BED.

Within the past few weeks the folding-During the retreat from Moscow the bed has achieved a most unpleasant notori-French lost or threw away over 600,000 ety, and the catalogue of accidents due to its irrepressible internal contortions seems almost to justify the suspicion that a carnival of folding-bed calamities has set in. Either by reason of an outbreak of the innate depravity of this mechanical mahogany hybrid itself, or because the æsthetic daimon wishes to teach us to go back to the decent and invertebrate bedstead, we appear to be Italy spends every year 14,000,000 lire on at the mercy of an automatic impulse her army and navy. Twenty-five lire equal toward the wardrobe state which threatens those who confide themselves to the treach-Down to the year 1876 Krupp had de- erous engine with suffocation, if not concussion of the spine, whereas nightmare was really the worst that was to have been anticipated.

There is something peculiarly shocking in such behavior on the part of a bed. Bed has been the friend of man since time immemerial, and not only does it speak to us of rest, sleep, freedom from care, and the peace ful home, but it is most untimely connected with the great drama of birth, life, and great American civil war was \$6,500,000,- death. The very differentiation of civilized man is that he dies in bed. That bed should kill him is an atrocious turning of the slats. A man might as well die with his hoots on as be telescoped in a folding-bed collisionthe fact that he is in his night-gown is no consolation to those who might separate his outraged remains from the spring mattress.

It is this iniquity in the folding-bed accident that encourages the surmise of a latent deviltry in the machine. The addition of the principle of the lever to a piece of furniture which our ancestors rightly constructed on simple, enduring, and reposeful lines-to which they gave the stern solidity The wars of the last seventy years have of a night's slumber and the airy height of pected to develop in it a taste for impish nocturnal saltations. The mediæval bed, with its massive columns and spreading canopies, was built to be proof against witchcraft. But this modern bed, with its stomach full of springs and chains, would have been banned by the Church in older days, and no one would have looked to be year. safe in it at midnight even had it been rivet-

The worst thing that can be said against nog. It is estimated that since the Christian the folding-bed, however, is that it is in era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings bad taste. It is not wholly a modern in- on rye bread, only 33 per cent on wheat vention, to be sure, as it had its predeces- bread. In time of war France puts 370 out of sor in the famous "bed by night and chest The American people last year drank the able. But, like so many another invention of ours, it cannot rest satisfied with being a 000,000 geese of the kind which are used convenience, but must try to pass it off by a cheap assumption of being something else. The average cost of building an English The folding bed chooses to assume to be a ironclad is £48 per ton; French, £55; Ital- wardrobe, and people whose ideas are not nice believe it to be a very refined thing to After the siege of Sebastopol three-fourths | keep such a vulgar thing as a bed out of of the cannon used by the besiegers were sight during the day. Just how much more prudish a wardrobe is than a bed it is diffi- 100. cult to say. Perhaps M. Max O'Rell might calculate the degree. But it is a curious fact that wherever you find a tolding-bed you almost always find the corners of the room unswept, so perhaps the recent carnival of calamities is in the nature of a judgment.-[Harper's Weekly.

The Corsican Clan-

The Corsican loves not work, neither is he greedy for gold; but he is ambitious, an eager politician, keenly desirous of place and power, of anything, in short, that may Germany spends every year on the set him above his fellow-men. The word in a local sense. The questions that agitate The wars of the ninety years down to the Continent have small concern for him : or aggrandizment of his clan. The chief of a clan has no sinecure. He is expected on The burning of Moscow by the Russians all occasions to exert himself for the interests of his clients.

If an adherent wishes for a post, it is the must use his influence to get it remitted. His clients, in return (as to public matters) will The Republic of Brazil spent last year on obey his lead implicitly. He may be to-morrow, but it will make no difference Little Switzerland has an enormous army in their allegiance, nor will he lose a single 390,000 tons, which is all consumed before follower thereby; it is an understood thing the next season. that what he has done he has done for the good of the clan, and as in former times they would have followed him to the battle, one-third of the year. so they will follow him to the ballot-box to day.

This spirit of "clan" first took its rise beef and mutten. The cost of an Armstrong steel gun is during centuries of abominable misgovernit was sold. For an isolated individual

WHAT THE WORLD EATS.

Some Curious and Interesting Figures About the Producing and Consuming Power of Bifferent Nations.

The world's crop of cinnamon is 16,000 Over 2000 tons of snails are annually eat-

France raises and eats every year 5000 en in Paris. tons of radishes.

Last year the Italians exported 480,000,-Paris killed last year 11,862 old horses 000 dozens of eggs.

for roasts and soup. The world's oat crop every year exceeds 15,000,000 tons.

The Eaglish eat every year 95,000 tons of American apples. The restaurants of Paris sold in 1301

The world raises and eats every year 29,000,000 tons of rye. The average man uses twenty-nine pounds

of sugar per annum. Europeans every year eat 6,470,000 tons of beef, mutton and pork. There are 50,000,000 bushels of peas

annually eaten in this country. The grocers' journal estimates the world's crop of cloves at 5000 tons. The French raise and consume every year

350,000 bushels of mussels. The annual value of the world's cocoanuts is estimated at \$60,000,000. One district in New York raises 20,000

pounds of parsley every year. The world annually makes and eats 1,946,000 tons of butter and cheese. Last year London consumed with more or

less relish 20,000 tons of fruit. The almond product of the world is estimated to be worth \$5,000,900.

The value of the cinnamon which annually goes into preserves is \$200,000.

The world puts on its victuals every year \$3,000,000 worth of black pepper. The English use most salt-40 pounds apiece every year; the Americans use 39.

The American breath is annually scented with 15,000,000 bushels of onions. Over 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat were last year manufactured into cakes.

Russia raises 1200 pounds of grain and 51 pounds of meat to each inhabitant. One district in Tennessee exports annually over 10,000 quarts of blackberries.

France and Italy raise 33,000,000 bushels of chestnuts for home use and export. The world's sugar plantations produce

every year 6,000,000 tons of sugar. Over 600,000 cattle are annually slaughtered to make beef extract for soup. One county in New Jersey sends to New

York ten car loads of lettuce a day. A German at home eats an average of 68 pounds of beef and pork per annum. The American sweet tooth is annually satisfied with 20,000 tons of maple sugar.

Paris in 1890 perfumed its breath with 6000 tons of onions and 700 tons of garlic. In Italy last year 10,000 tons of cheese were devoured, with 16,000 tons of coffee. Switzerland sends to France every year 26,000 tons of milk and 13,000 of cheese.

One firm of oyster packers at Baltimore claims a capacity of 75,000 cans a day. The Germans collectively refresh th m selves with 83,000 tons of rice every year. There are 2,500,000 pounds of red snappers sent from Flordia to New York every

Canadian hens lay every year 152,000,000 eggs, to be made into omelets and egg-

In France 67 per cent. of the people live

The United States are said to have 140,-

Cne district in Florida sends annually to the New York market 50.000 crates of

The world's yeast powder is estimated to amount to an annual valuation of \$26,000,

The walnut trees in one section of California furnish the trade with 1,000,000

pounds of nuts. The consumption of meat in Europe now averages 61 pounds per inhabitant per an-

The English are the greatest grain eaters, eating nearly every year \$50 worth of grain It is said that 500 tons of cotton-seed oil are annually refined and sold under other

The fruit cakes of the world are dotted with 56,000 tons of currants, all exported from Greece.

There are in Florida 600,000 cocoanut. trees, whose fruit is all sent to the New York Market. The Danes are the champion cheese eaters, devouring 22 pounds annually to each in-

Greece, Portugal and Turkey furnish a part of the world's dessert by supplying 15,000 tons of figs.

The Hollanders raise 45,000 tons of beet sugar and import 2),000 tons more to satisfy The wheat product of the world is 45,. their needs.

000,000 tons, which is mostly devoured be-The world's herring catch every year is

The people of Great Britain are depend ent on imported supplies of food for ove

The world's pastures every year produce and the world consumes 15,000,000 tons of

A Sair Bargain, Indeed.

A Scotch minister is said to have rebuked there was no security either for life or pro- his wife for sleeping during his sermon in A l'etrifying River.

At the battle on the Thrasymene, where markable qualities. Its waters are yellow as the torax harden the sand and petrify it.

At the battle on the Thrasymene, where perty; he had no chance in the battle of life or property; he had no chance in the battle of life save by allying himself to some powerful family that could make his interests it did all the other sleepers—"Susan, I was no security eitner for life or property; he had no chance in the battle of life save by allying himself to some powerful family that could make his interests it did all the other sleepers—"Susan, I was no security eitner for life or property; he had no chance in the battle of life save by allying himself to some powerful family that could make his interests. respected. The more numerous the clan, didna marry ye for yer wealth, sin ye had With the exception of Belgium, whose debt the more its influence would be felt; there- none. And I didna marry ye for yer The reading room," replied the profes- iall into the river and rest upon another has been incurred for internal improve- fore the Corsican glories in the number of beauty—that the whole congregation can have considered the profes- tall into the river and rest upon another has been incurred for internal improve- has been incu sional chair-boarder, with asperity, as he they both become perfectly united and conmeved towards the fire. But he still patronglutinated in a year. No fish live in its
ments, every European national debt is in
his cousins as he would in the strength of see. And if ye hae na grace, I has made a
his right arm.

When did I fu now I can tell you year ago last sprin uncommon bad spell stuff didn't seem to My pocketbook wa emptier and the rh anything. I sat by them days, and has sis being mostly b deal, and it come 'Liss, try roots and put 'em here for a haven't any I can a Mother was power reckon I come by it undue credit to mys I can say, and that's doctors can say of

BY KATE

tried it all on myse helped me I give it The farmer looke scat of his wagon t stood resting one for front wheel. His were rudely made, the south wind ble his simple and not Among the country one not over shrew erful knowia' whe yarbs." The farmer idly

looked down on Eli as well bring me a necdn't come home Elias turned tow in the wide fields, with a large, yell limped slightly and always in search of " Well, I declar cided on a name slowly turned the ters on the encircli net's Botanic Blood "Just the other bottle I have sold v "Does make it le

said the farmer.

you concluded to r

goin' to find such n

"Same price; a

"Sure enough," searched through "I ain't money. 'Las.' It was only after menting upon him upon a compound t a cure-all. A sco out his crippled lin dation; but none st acquaintances, and vote his time to the

his compound. The name troub great scorn for "1 their names had a him as he read the in the papers, or, o town, eyed the sign places. Three bla setting forth the m Elixir, called forth It was this last sig ed to him his grea again and again in fear he might forg carry it to the prin vellow labels came as a child, and sat them on the bottle the little room.

The fame of throughout the the town drove o purchase a bottle deed, a singular a farmers' wagons st he was always ra explaining in his how he came to th tues. His innoce rather, his faith

them. One spring a county. It came Russia, and havi westward rapidly alike affected, an zled. The people opposed to paying was absolutely Builder was muc to its merit, they hadn't they tried

tage was much and his heap of q so many dollars his desire to mal bank. To rise to for him. Elias spent th dry for the next his medicine in a were lined with l

sister and himse

and carry them

In consequence

Still the strang good county, and from it. The old when attacked, diately. The y fight and recove list was unusual people grew grav Elias's old sist calls for B.B.B. ransacking the herbs, was so by thusiasm that he one morning, brewing upon th all filled, he gree

remained in the on labels and li "Hello, 'Lias!" No summons gathered up his off for the neigh looked after hi turned away w gather up the di A knock at the

grim faced woma net strings and doorway. "Good day, A you?" Jane's Mrs. Totten's

persussively. snap. She shoo

here ?" " Na he ain Top I' Ki ne's vi