

CHAPTER VI.

At the Foot of the Rimrocks,

It is the second night of Bertha's captivity, barring the night of her capcaptivity, barring the night of her cap-ture. After securing her on the horse at the time of that fearful event, the Indians kept moving at a rapid rate-until about 10 o'clock the following morning, when they stopped and buttehered a mule for dinner. To them the mule meat was a dainty dish of which they partook with a raven-our appetite, but to the girl from Edin-burg mule meat was not tempting, when in fact she had no appetite at all. The gluttonous feast of those savages added to the disgust and hor-ror that surrounded the captive. The whole had seemed like fiction, a hor-rible nightmare to her. rible nightmare to her,

The first night out had been spent In a small basin, surrounded by rim-rocks with narrow outlets and these had been carefully guarded by the dusky sentinels. No fires were kin-dled during the night and a stillness and quietude pervaded the camp, and this, with the demeaner of the in-dians, showed that they were not only uneasy but strictly on their

Bertha the whole night long, though she had been made as comfortable as Indiana' ingenuity could provide.

Early the following morning an-other mule was butchered, a basty breakfast prepared, and the band moved on to the south.

The course during the day lay over a rough country. It was taken as if the Indians had intended to obscure the Indiana had intended to obscure their trail. To the right and left stood the towering rimrocks and their trail led through the lava beds. Only those who have attempted to pass through this section of country can comprehend what is meant in speak-ing of the lava beds. Huge boulders and smaller ones of every description, round rocks flat rocks standing upon round rocks, flat rocks, standing upon sdge, square rocks and diamond shaped rocks, sinks and crevices, all so rough and rauged and uneven that It was difficult for the party to keep together without even its own mem-bers becoming lost from one another. bers becoming lost from one another.

Up and down the steep declivities, around the high ridges of boniders and over the beds of shattered rock made the travel difficult and more onous, but no trail was left behind.

To track the red men to this vast section of the level men to this vast section.

To track the red men to this vast section of the lava beds was to less them. Here, only courses are followed, and not trails, for it is properly called. "The trailless section of the desert."

On this morning Bertha had been relieved from the cramped position on the animal which had conveyed her, by being freed from the ropes which bound her, but she had been the more closely guarded. Without food for two days and nights and the hardships of a day on the desert and a day in the lava beds, it would have told on most women, but with the slightest indication of fatigue Bertha looked as firm and defant as ever. She was a Lyle!

In the middle of the afternoon a halt

In the middle of the afternoon a halt had been made and a commitation held by the Indians. The main body with most of the animals proceeded the southeast, while Chief Egan, with a few of the animals in charge of a dozen of his chosen warriors, took a westerly course and the wily chief took with him his fair captive. The

warrior shed fook more literect in a schilled it to the borresman. The last propered some distance from the cans. It has proved a good ming and is now being adopted by other roads.

In the first of a first for eagenane and early line where the old chief ast. After a few minutes' conversation, and they sixtor seemed to understand the visitor seemed to understand

arrow had passed.

But of this gallantry Bertha took no notice. Soon a fire was kindled and with woman's culliarly knowledges and white was in much need.

Long after nightfall, when all the clouds had possed away and the moon had risen above the distant rimocks on the cast and its light had fall in upon the camp beneath the rimordas old Egan appeared at Bertha's quarters. It was such a night as lovers would walk in civilization. It was such a night as would thrill the bearts of all people. It was such a night as aroused the would have awept it clean of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of all people. It was such a night as aroused the fearth of the company of the c

this awful meaning and she rose up ter

walst.

letle form had glided down the steep

CHAPTER VII.

A Woman's Scalp. It is at another point in the lava sly uneasy but strictly on their chapter. While many walls join to-ard.

A vigilant watch had been kept over getter here from different directions, yet one point on the rimrocks com-manded a view in all directions. Up-on this point stands an Indian. His arrow-like form allhoutted against the horizon gave him the appearance of an inanimate rather than an animate body. The afternoon sun was not far above the distant rimrocks. It was a picture for an artist to draw. The ranged rocks along the earth's surranged rocks along the earlies sur-face, the walls which converged from hrany directions toward the pedestal-formed center, at the top of which projected the flat characks, and these crowned by the statue-like form of the

"If they disappoint me," murmured the Indian in his own tongue, "It will take many more white scalps to pay the pensity," and at the same time he toyed with a scalp of long hair, that of a woman, tossed by the wind at his

But his mind was soon relieved on



rimrocks in the distance, a little main band proceeded on its way to a rimrocks in the distance, a little designated meeting point, while the chief made this detour to consummate that common in a swift trot. He because and to the consumer and the first trot. main band proceeded on its way to a designated meeting point, while the designated meeting point, while the most not not of his trin.

The chief and his small hand were guarded than ever. Realising care to examine his bow and that his mission was a secret one and to avoid falling into traps, be traveled through a more obscure country than ever, and was still more cautions about not leaving any trail behind. The trail many feet above about not leaving any trail behind. The trail many feet above about not leaving any trail behind. The trail many feet above about not leaving any trail behind. The trail many feet above about not leaving any trail behind in the phase of his visitor. When the about not leaving any trail behind his mission was a correct one and his his decay and wall many feet above the leave and muscle he was now entered the companies, according to the law, are companies, according to the law, are companies, according to the law, are the ideas that carry. Rallway people buy a trunk for \$1.50 and exhinded this detour to consummate not have a companies, according to the law, are companies, according to the law, are companies, according to the law, are the ideas that carry. Rallway people buy a trunk for \$1.50 and exhinded this detour to consummate the detour to consummate the leave and this detour to consummate the last object of his trin.

The chief and his mail hand were that the many for guarded than ever. Realisang care to examine his bow and part of the proper than the mission was a secret one and this hands and the companies, according to the law, are companies, according to the law, are the ideas that carry. Rallway company has a considerable and exhibited as a chimney, supplied the carry, and will carry the companies, according to the law, are the ideas that carry. The companies and the companies, according to the law, are the ideas that carry. The companies and the comp

and rode away. The Indiana drove the horses into a deep canyon pene trating the rimrocks, and the stillness of approaching night closed the scene

CHAPTER VIII.

The Trapper of The Rimrocks, He was known from one end of the desert to the other, as well by the red men as the white. His life was spent in solitude. When the snows of win-ter began to fly and others fled to in her woman's weakness to defend shelter he worked the more persist herself against this giant chief, who ent. For eight months in the year his solitude was complete, so far as the rest of the world knew for it was in nad long been the terror of the denort
Desperate in his passion as he was
in his savage creatly the bandit chief
seized her by the throat with his left
hand and placed his right about her

solitude was complete, so far as the
rest of the world knew for it was it
rest of the wild rime that the wild
animals of the desert widesic
their range in search of food
wing to its scarcity at this season and and placed his right about her owing to its scarcity at this season, owing to its scarcity at this season, and many of all kinds were tempted to partake of the fresh morsels of antitone of the success of her unknown resource and his determined grip on the old chiefs throat, the latter gave a cry that called to their feet the entire detachment of warriors, and they came like a storm to the aid of their chief.

the desert. While he was a man of peace, yet his keen grey eyes and firm set chin told those who saw him that he would face the worst of the human race in any kind of an encounter as readily as he would hattle alone with the fiercest animals of the desert, if the necessity arose. His hair was also light and he wore a gleam of friendliness noon his face. gleam of friendliness upon his face. have had the effect of lessening by and broken, but this is something that that the cloud that drove this gleam of fully 75 per cent, the troubles which is unavoidable and for which the pubman of firmness, and his well propor-tioned form was able to carry out the desire of the mind. He was five feet. ten, weighed 180 pounds, and with all this possessed well proportioned mus-cles, as lithe as rubber and strong as

guita percha.

He was known simply by the name of William Hammersley, but his ancestry and place of birth were as crowned by the statue-like form of the indian, whose gaudy war bonnet indicated that he was a chief, made the view a romantic one indeed. It was old Egan. He was looking to the west into the very face of the setting sum. Were it not that he testing sum. Were it not that he raised his hand occasionally to shut out the blinding rays of the sun from his eagle-like eyes, one would have casily mistaken him for a statue on a recat pedestal.

mysterious as the man himself. When first known he was on the desert engaged in trapping, and as he had no competitors, he had no enemies. His abode, a crude affair, partly a cave was always welcome to the weary traveled or stockman, who happened to pass his way, but this did not happen often, as few people traveled that the was a friendly host and great pedestal. mysterious as the man himself. looked to the comfort of his guest, by he had little to say and asked but fe questions. A guest after leaving hi-place knew no more of him than when he came, and there was always a feel-ing on the part of the visitor that no extended conversation was desired And the wishes of William Hummers

But the reader shall know more about this trapper of the desert and his abode than the visitors of those days know. He was not alone and the compartments which the visitors saw were not all that were possessed of the compartments which the visitors have been said the compartments. and occupied by this man. The small corral made rock in front of the prem-ises and the few traps and skins that hing about the rooms onened to vis-itors were only small and insignificant

in Interest compared with what was concealed in the background.

A subterranean passage lead to a larger cave beyond that occurred as larger cave beyond that occupied as the open home of the trapper. A crev-anse let in the light from the side and the finest pelts supplied a hed with warm covering and a soft place to lie while others lay upon the floor as rugs and hung from the walls to keep out the cold of winter. A perfectly constructed freplace, connected with the crevasse in the rocks which was utilized as a chimney, supplied the





sunshine away when he become an existed before railways learned how to lie is more to biame than the baggage-gered was an immediate warning not to trespass against the will of this mitted to their care. A first step was to educate the travling public up to a proper comprehen-

THE handling and checking of abused rallway official. Baggage, beggage on our big rallways, is must be understood by baggage on our big railways, is must be understood, is not the easiest a problem that has offered in thing in the world to pull around, and mimorable annoyances and disputes pile in the best of order. There is the ever since the first rail was laid in small trunk and the large trunk. There the United States. The owner of the is the expensive trunk and the cheep traveling trunk has ever been the butt trunk. There is the value, the hand of unlimited sarcasin, the victim of hag, the dress suit case and the many exaggerated witticism, and the "smash- other odds and ends of that which er" has become a monstrous being, in comes under the title of baggage. All

For ten years he had been known upon paragraph and eartoon, whose sole aim this has to be taken into a car and they have from time to time adopted. Of course baggage becomes scratched have had the effect of lessening by and broken, but this is something that and some idea may be had of the num

a trunk will certainly get next to anto 150 pieces of baggage each. In this
other and acratch it. It is impossible way a record of all baggage is always
to avoid anything like this and the had at headquarters or the divisional sion of what baggage really is, for the rallway companies can not be expected points, ideas some entertain of what constitute of supply feather ticks to place be. The to supply feather ticks to place be- The station or identification check retutes the same have been decidedly petween baggage, as some passengers forred to above was introduced for the would wish. It is the cheap trunk purpose of avoiding mistakes in the The rallway people, however, have which is generally the sufferer in the way of passengers claiming baggage as heir ideas on this point, and theirs bands of a rallway company. Some their own, when, as a matter of fact, it

ARRIVAL OF A TRAIN-CUSHION FOR THE BAGGAGE TO DROP ON.



race, was a villain from choice and by look as anxiously to the day of reck-nature. but a charge, the same

are the ideas that carry. Railway people buy a trunk for \$1.50 and exa high wall in the shadow of the profeeting rimrocks. No eye could see
him in the immediate virinity for the
boulders that hay about him and the
smaller from his camp was silhouted
against the rock walls and mingled
with the clouds above.

At the camp the scarred-faced old
warrior chief took more interest in
his white captive. He had her quarters prepared some distance from the
main camp and while he, himself,
looked after her wants two of his

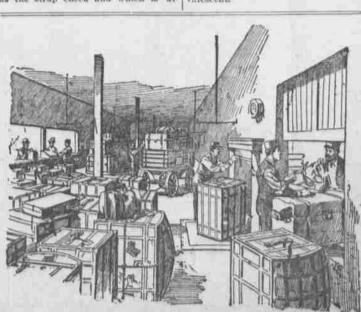
tents are wearing spparel, bundles
prepared morsels from the tenderest and best
prepared morsels from the te

The system of checking baggage tance. When there is over 150 pounds is pretty much the same on all an excess baggage check is issued, the large roads and at the Chi-These differ, the same as the local and depots of the Northwestern, special checks, and show the weight, and Quincy, Milwaukee and St. lars, junction points, etc. If the piece of baggage checked with his business on arrival to

be located. In the course of a year,

the Chicago and Alton, Bullugton the amount collected, routing particular of the great east. To the uninitiated it would appear ern lines, such as the Grand Trunk, that the immigrant would be the one to an interested observer may study cause the baggage department of a railthe methods which have become so per- way the most trouble, but this, it apfect and satisfactory that the Great pears, is not the case. The railway pe Eastern Railway of London, England, ple say the boot fits the other foot. The adopted the same details May 1, 1902. immigrant, by the time he reaches the There are three different kinds of new land, has generally had it instilled hecks to deal with. First comes the into his brain that once he arrives and local baggage check, which covers bag- has handed his baggage over to the gage checked from one point on a long rallway people he has nothing more to worry about. Therefore he makes it one of these local checks is to go via belongings in the hands of the railway a junction, there is a space on the check people and worry no more about them. made out in duplicate and the part A patient suffering from typhoid fe-

which is handed to the passenger is an ver should take to bed during first It is said she failed in music. While exact fac simile of the portion known symptoms and remain there till con-



A BUSY CORNER IN THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION, CHICAGO.

tached to the passenger's huggage. Sec-OLD the company's live. It is much larger than the local check. The strap por-**FAVORITES** \$+++++++++++++++++++++++++

and comes the special check which i

tion shows where the baggage

checked from and where it is going to

and the city or State, as the case may

be. If also shows the roads over which

the particular piece of baggage is to travel and the junction points where

that to be transferred to another road

A third kind of check is what is known

is a depot or identification check. This

check is used for giving to person

bringing buggage to the depots and who

are not ready to check the same out,

not having purchased their ticket, etc.

Carters are always bringing baggage

o the depots, and this check is used

n their case. They deliver the baggage to the railway officials and take the

check back to the person from whom

There are many ways in which baggage goes astray, but under the system

they received the baggage.

when checked is entered on a

tion one better and describes it

of course, was accountable for

ture in connection with unmarked bag-

gage is that advantage is taken by

unaccountable way, acquire a knowl-

handed over to them. In such cases

with the delivery of such a package.

form, but he goes the man in the sta-

used for checking baggage to points off

The Bells of Shandon, With deep affection and recollection I often think of those Shandon bells These sounds so wild would in the days of childhood Fling round my cradle their magic

On this I ponder, where'er I wander, And thus grow funder, aweet Cork, of through some reason or other such as

thee; With thy bells of Shandon, That sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

I have heard bells chiming full many a clime in,
Tolling sublime in cathedral sheine;
While at a glib rate brass tongues would
vibrate.
But all their music spoke naught like

now in use it is a rather easy matter to trace it. Every piece of baggage thine; For memory dwelling on each proud supplied for that purpose. When the baggage is received into the car the Of thy belfry kneeling its bold notes free, Made the bells of Shandon man in charge also enters it on another

Sound far more grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee,

column set aside for that purpose. This occurs all along the line, and every man I have heard bells tolling "old Adrian's mole" in, Their thunder rolling from the vatican, And cymbals glorious, awinging uproaritaking charge of the baggage makes a record of it as he receives it. These forms are sent into headquarters daily,

In the gorgeous turrets of Notre Dame; But thy sounds were sweeter than the dome of Peter ber of pieces that are bandled in one day when it is stated that some roads have 250 trains daily, carrying from 50

Flings o'er the Tiber, pealing solemnly.
Of the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee. There's a bell in Moscow, while on tower

and klosko In St. Sophia the Turkman gets, and loud in air calls men to prayer From the tapering summits of tall min-

arets. Such empty phantom I freely grant never belonged to them, although it

em, But there's an anthem more dear to met esembled what really did belong to them. The great similarity of baggage, "Fis the bells of Shandon,
That sound more grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee.
Francis Mahony. rouble, but the identification check has

served the purpose for which it was in-Twickenham Ferry.
"A-hey! and O-he' and it's who's for the ferry?"

(The briar's in bud and the sun's going The baggagemen have no more trouble with passengers coming in and endeavoring to locate their belongings. All they have to do now is to

down.)
'And I'll row ye so quick and I'll row ye present their identification check and they get their baggage. Another feaso steady, And 'tis but a penny to Twickenham Town." vil-disposed persons, who, in some The ferryman's slim and the ferryman's

young. With just a soft tang in the turn of his edge of what a certain piece of baggage contains. They suse this tongue: And he's fresh as a pippin and brown as knowledge in making a claim, and a berry, And 'tis but a penny to Twickenham by proving the contents the baggage is Town.

the claimant generally pleads that he 'A-hoy! and O-ho and it's I'm for the or she, as the case may be, has lost the check. In such cases a charge of ferry,"
(The briar's in bud, and the sun's going twenty-five cents is made, which goes down), "And it's late as it is and I haven't a o cover the clerical work connected

penny—
Oh! how can I get me to Twickenham
Town?"
She'd a rose in her bonnet and oh! she
looked sweet
As the little pink flower that grows in the
wheat. When the enormous amount of bag gage handled by the railways of the country within a year's time is con-sidered, it is wonderful that there is not more of it finds its way to the "Old

wheat, With her cheeks like a rose and her lips Horse," or lock-up, as the storeroom for such baggage is called by the rallway like a cherry—
"It's sure but you're welcome to Twickenham Town." men. It is pointed out in this connection that last year on two roads in

America 7,000,000 pieces of baggage 'A-hoy! and O-ho! You're too late for were carried, and out of this lot there the ferry,"
(The briar's in bad and the sun's going were only three pieces which could not down), And he's not rowing quick and he's not

rowing stendy; It seems quite a journey to Twicken-ham Town.
"A-hoy! and O-ho!" you may call as you

The young moon is rising o'er Petersham And, with love like a rose in the stern of

the wherry, There's danger in crossing to Twicken-ham Town. -Theophile Marsials

NEGRO GIRL LEAVES WELLESLEY.



Booker T. Washington's daughter, who recently was reported to be doing well at Wellesley College, has now, it transpires, been forced to leave the institution and go to Bradford Academy. Miss Washington was taken up and made much of by the Northern girls at he college, her reception by girls from the South was, it is declared, of a nature to give the faculty some embar-

Bridget as a Mrs. Malaprop. Bridget, who came to this country ast year, has a limited vocabulary, and, while she is learning fast, some of the words and expressions that she has acmired do not always fit, her ear not having been accurate in getting the right term. Thus the other day she said to her mistress; "Mam, shall I fix that Kansas back

10.0

duck for dinner?"

Again, Bridget was telling a tale of a missing friend in this city, when she

"Do you know I believe when Katta urns up she'll be found in the Potash While at work on Friday a tremen-

lous blast near by in the subway rattled the dishes in the kitchen and the girl cried out: "There goes that rapid fransom

again. A good many town men devote hear-ly all of Saturday to waiting to get shaved.