

Karina.

(Concluded from Page 10.)

Wahkena had become expert with the rifle and could shoot as well as we could. We depended largely on his skill to supply our party with fresh meat, though occasionally one of us would take a day off and hunt with him. When we had an abundance of meat, all would labor at mining.

One day Karina came running down from the side of a mountain and informed us that a large animal was on the mountain side. Grasping our rifles, which were near at hand, our whole party, guided by Karina, set out up the mountain side. In about half an hour we came in sight of a monstrous grizzly bear. We were so anxious to bring him down, it being the first that we had seen, that we opened fire on him some distance away and succeeded in wounding him. Bruin, instead of beating a hasty retreat, gave a fearful roar and charged on our party. Crack! crack! went our rifles, but bruin did not stop. In another moment he was in our midst and, rising on his hind feet, gave Everett a swipe with his forepaw that lifted him clear of the ground and landed him in a tree-top fifteen feet below. Another step and Billy and the Professor went tumbling down. Charles exploded his gun in bruin's mouth just as he gave it a clip that sent it hurling through the air. The next moment he caught Alonzo in his powerful arms and brought him up against his body to give him death's embrace. Just as Wahkena dropped his rifle and, drawing his knife, sprung on bruin and plunged it up to the hilt and giving it a turn withdrew it from his side. The blade was too much for bruin, for with the blood gushing from the wound and his mouth, he released his embrace of Alonzo, and with a growl growl fell to the ground. The battle had been fierce and the victory won at a fearful price. There was not a member in the attacking party that was not more or less bruised or injured in some manner, though fortunately no bones had been broken.

After we had assembled together and gone over the encounter, we proceeded to skin and cut up the carcass and prepare for taking it to camp. It is hardly necessary to add that it was several days before all had sufficiently recovered to resume work at the mine.

CHAPTER V. Apaches.

ABOUT this time a fearful blizzard of sleet and snow raged through the mountains for three days, which kept us confined to the house for that space of time. It was the first severe storm that we had encountered and we were pleased to have such comfortable quarters in which to protect ourselves from it.

Again we resumed mining and all went well for a time. One day Billy and Wahkena returned from a hunting expedition down the valley, reporting having seen quite a large party of Indians about twenty miles away. We were filled with alarm for fear that they might discover our camp and try to capture or drive us out. What were we to do to avoid this? We finally decided to send a scout down the valley each day about three miles, to a pointed knob that commanded a view of the main valley for some miles in the direction that the Indians had been seen, so that should they approach we might have timely warning. We also had the Mexican remain at or near the house armed, so that should anything happen to our scout, or should they succeed in evading his vigilance, they could not steal our animals and stock of provisions and ammunition without our being apprised of the fact. We went to our work each day heavily armed and prepared for battle at a moment's notice.

Ten days passed and nothing having been seen of the Indians, we decided to send Billy and Wahkena down the valley, where they had seen them on their former expedition. We cautioned them to exercise the greatest discretion for, were the Indians to learn by any means that white men were in their country, they would not rest until they had driven us out. Departing on their journey, they penetrated fifty miles down the valley, returning on the third day. They reported that the band of Indians that they had seen on their former expedition had moved down the valley and that they had failed to see one on their trip. From this report we believed ourselves comparatively safe and withdrew our scout but left the Mexican on guard.

Karina had become very much interested, during the meantime, in our machine to dig out gold under the surface of the ground and spent a larger portion of her time in moving it around and looking down in the earth and telling us what she had found.

One day, about a week after Billy and Wahkena had returned from their scouting expedition, she came hurrying down the creek, her face all wreathed in smiles, and exclaimed: "I have found lots of gold."

We paused in our labor, when she said: "Come in with me and I will show you more gold than you can carry."

We dropped our shovels and followed her up the stream for some little distance until we came to where the instrument stood, when the Professor glanced in for a moment and then said in an animated voice: "Karina, she made the most wonderful discovery of all. There is an abundance of gold here. The richest placer diggings, I verily believe, in the whole world."

One after another of our party glanced in, after the Professor had stepped to one side, and then we hastened back to our sluice-way and, procuring picks and shovels, hastily returned.

We set to work to uncover the treasure hidden beneath the soil and labored until dark. The next morning we returned and at last had the satisfaction of seeing it uncovered. It seemed to be what is termed, in mining parlance, a pocket of gold. Several huge nuggets lay exposed to view. Billy exclaimed a double-shout and we were taken so well with the pretty girls back in Pennsylvania, while the Professor, with dilated eyes, sprang down in the hole and bending over grasped one of the nuggets and endeavored to raise it from the bed in which it had lain so long. But the weight was such that he was compelled to release his hold. As he straightened up and placed one hand on his back, crack! bang! bang! went the report of firearms in the direction of our ranch.

Charles cried out: "The Indians have attacked the Mexican. Let us hasten to his rescue."

Seizing our rifles and belts of cartridges, we advanced on a run in the direction of our quarters, having first hidden Karina to hide herself until we came for her. The firing continued for some moments and then all was quiet. We soon came in sight of the house and advanced

yards of it before the Indians observed us. Some of them had broken down the fence to drive our stock away, while some had dismounted and entered the house.

We gave them a volley, and then the battle opened royally. There were between fifty and sixty Indians, and at our first discharge two or three tumbled from their ponies. We concealed our bodies as much as possible back of trees and poured a continuous deadly fire into their group that seemed to have a very demoralizing effect.

In a few moments they laid their bodies close to their horses' necks and dashed away out of our range and halted. We foolishly came out from cover and exposed our number. Had we remained concealed there is but little doubt but that they would have retired from the valley, but when they saw how many times they outnumbered our party, they were fierce for battle and in a few moments commenced to circle around us, their horses on a dead run, so as to expose us to a fire on three sides. It would have been a most magnificent sight to a disinterested party could he have seen it. Horse and rider seemed to be one. The long flowing hair and clothing of the rider streaming in the air back of them made a picture long to be remembered.

"My God," cried the Professor, "they will kill Karina."

"No," calmly replied Karina, advancing. "I am here. Had one of our number fallen I would have taken his rifle and shown them that Karina can fight as well as die. Karina does not fear death."

"Most noble girl," cried Charles. "Conceal yourself as much as possible until such a time arrives. Form men in the shape of a half moon and laying down conceal your bodies behind trees. Keep cool, and when you get a shot let it be for the heart."

In a moment the Indians wheeled their horses and made a dash directly for us. It was an awful moment of suspense. Our lives seemed to be in the balance.

Crack, and an Indian tumbled from his saddle six hundred yards away. Crack, crack, went our rifles and the battle was once more on. Almost every shot seemed to take effect and a brave, every now and then, was sent to the happy hunting grounds.

Crack, crack, went our rifles and the battle was once more on. Almost every shot seemed to take effect and a brave, every now and then, was sent to the happy hunting grounds.

After a few moments they slightly wavered and then kept on. At twenty we sprang to our feet with a revolver in each hand and with a yell of triumph poured such a terrific fire in their midst that they beat a hasty retreat. We continued firing at them until they were fully out of range.

The battle over we looked over our number and while no one had been killed we found that most every one was more or less severely wounded. Charles had lost a thumb, Billy was wounded in the thigh; Everett in the shoulder; Alonzo in the leg, while the Professor had an arrow sticking in his thigh and a serious wound in his right arm. Wahkena escaped without a wound, although he had fought bravely.

Advancing to our house we found the Mexican lying outside dead with a number of wounds on his body. He had put up a bold fight and had slain two Indians before they had killed him. Zoheka and his wife lay inside of the house. Their scalps had been removed and both were dead.

Karina and Wahkena were filled with grief at the loss of their parents and the terrible way in which they had met their end. After we had dressed our wounds received in battle, we bore the bodies of our dead to a small building inside of the inclosure, near the outer edge of the park in which we kept our dynamite. We then obliterated the traces of the bloody deed in the house as much as possible. The Indians during the meantime had returned to the battle ground bearing a small dirty white flag and removed their dead and wounded.

Knowing that we were liable to be attacked again by them before they would be satisfied to retire, we proceeded to put every thing in the best shape for our defense. The dynamite was brought out just after dark and a hundred and fifty pounds was planted under the direction of Charles, about fifty yards from the house over which the Indians must pass, unless they crossed the creek, should they advance on us. The wires were then attached to the mass and run to the house and fastened to the battery. Having partaken of supper we endeavored to calm our wrought up feelings and procure a little rest before morning. Charles and Wahkena remained on guard, peering between the logs of the house to see if the enemy approached. All, however, went well until about 3 o'clock in the morning when we were aroused from our slumber by a terrific explosion that made the earth tremble so as to be felt. The shock was followed by falling bodies and a clang of stone. When we ventured out in the morning we found a hole in the ground ten feet deep around which lay several mangled bodies. The sight was shocking but there was no one to blame but the wretches whose bodies lay around. Such was our verdict as we deposited them in the excavation and covered them with earth.

The dead being buried we held a consultation as to what was best to be done and came to the conclusion that it was only a question of time before a larger force would be brought against us and then we would, probably, be exterminated. We finally decided that as soon as our wounds had healed sufficiently to allow us to travel in comfort we would take our gold and depart.

Having come to this decision we removed the gold from the pocket which we had uncovered and made all preparations for the return journey. We estimated that we had not less than



This striking photograph represents the three-year-old son of Mrs. Jess. Potter of 304 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says, under date of Sept. 23, 1899, regarding his cure of a disfiguring face humor: My baby's face was covered with ringworms. We could not lay a pin between the sores on his face and neck, and he was a sight to look at. Two doctors attended him for three weeks, without success, when I heard of Cuticura. I got a box of Cuticura Soap, and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I only applied them three days, when I could see his face was better, and in four weeks he was cured. His face is as clear as a bell, and not a mark on it.

In all the world there is no treatment so pure, so sweet, so economical, so speedily effective for distressing skin and scalp humors of infants and children as CUTICURA. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, purges of emollient skin cures, followed when necessary by a mild dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all else fails. In a throughout the world. Price, THE SET, \$1.25; or, CUTICURA SOAP, 50c., CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., CUTICURA RESOLVENT 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

\$250,000 which when divided would make a nice little sum for each one.

At the end of three weeks we broke camp and returned to de Leon's fountain where we remained for a few days and then renewed our journey, vowing that we would return in the near future with a larger force of men to partake of its life-giving qualities and to arrive it up to the public.

Arriving in the settlements, without further mishaps, we disposed of our outfit and boarding a train reached Philadelphia in due time where we disposed of our gold at the United States mint.

We witnessed the ceremony that made Karina Mrs. Smith and extended our best wishes to them.

After spending a few days in the city we returned to Lake Winola, that charming summer resort, nestled in the mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

(The End.)

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

Make-up of the D., L. & W. Board for Today—Lead and Zinc Mine at Berwick.

Following is the make-up of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western board for today:

- Saturday, March 3, 1900.
- WILD CATS, SOUTH.
- 1 a. m.—W. F. Mann.
 - 3 a. m.—John Gahagan.
 - 5 a. m.—A. W. Warrick.
 - 6 a. m.—J. Swartz.
 - 8 a. m.—E. Duffy, with J. Brock's men.
 - 10 a. m.—W. A. Bartholomew.
 - 11:30 a. m.—J. Gerrity.
 - 1 p. m.—G. M. Wallace.
 - 2 p. m.—E. Singer.
 - 3:30 p. m.—J. Rowe, with W. D. Warrick's men.
 - 4:45 p. m.—W. A. Bartholomew.
 - 4:45 p. m.—A. E. Ketchum.
- SUMMITS.
- 6:30 a. m. north—G. Frounfelker.
 - 11 a. m. south—McLane, with Warrick's men.
- PULLER.
- 10 a. m.—Peckins.
- PUSHERS.
- 8 a. m. south—Houser.
 - 11:30 a. m. south—Moran.
 - 7 p. m. south—M. Murphy.
 - 10 p. m. south—C. Cawley.
- PASSENGER ENGINE.
- 6:30 p. m.—M. Magovern.
- WILD CATS, NORTH.
- 9 a. m., 2 engines—C. Kingsley.
 - 5 p. m., 2 engines—T. Fitzpatrick.

Lead and Zinc Mine.

A company of Scranton capitalists has sunk a shaft forty-five feet deep on land belonging to the Silver Spring Quarry company, back of Almedia, says the Berwick Enterprise, where it has found a vein of lead and zinc ore which promises to be one of great value. A shaft was opened on this site some thirty years ago, but for some unknown reason it was afterward abandoned.

The machinery now used is of modern construction, consisting of steam pumps, hoisting machines, etc. The work, which is being carried on night and day, is under the superintendence of S. R. Boone, of Almedia, who has had experience in this kind of mining in California. The output of ore will in all probability far exceed the expectations of those interested and prove a valuable find for Columbia county.

This and That.

Jacob Faust, of this city, has been granted a patent on a vehicle brake. A special meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been called for Sunday afternoon.

General Superintendent E. G. Russell of the Lackawanna, has been compelled to take another rest, owing to ill-health.

Superintendent A. A. Mitchell, of the Lehigh Valley, has submitted plans for the proposed new overhead foot bridge on East Market street, Wilkes-Barre, across the tracks of the company.

Charles Pardee & company advanced the wages of their employees at Harwood and Lattimer, near Hazleton, 2 per cent. Tuesday. These collieries are in operation every working day in the year and employ 2,000 men.

A notice was posted at the Chauncy colliery of the Chauncy Coal company, at Grand Tunnel, Luzerne county, notifying the employees that, beginning March 1, the schedule of wages would be the same as that paid the Susquehanna Coal company employees at Nanticoke. This will make a reduction in the wages of the employees.

Twenty of the force of Lehigh Valley linemen, under Charles Armbruster, of Mauch Chunk, have been suspended until spring. The reason assigned for the suspension is that the weather is too cold to do much work on the telegraph lines along the road, and to reduce the expenses the suspension was made. They will resume their work in several weeks.

Connolly and Wallace

SCRANTON'S SHOPPING CENTER.

Friday, March 2, 1900,

Store News of Importance

A Cotton Dress Goods Paradox.

Cotton prices are advancing sharply. Almost every day a notice comes of "No more goods at old prices." As to Cotton Dress Goods, however, we can answer almost in the same, but to announce a reduction, not an increase. For advancing prices have no terrors for us—our contracts are made. Besides, an advancing season counteracts some of the trade conditions, and to stores with power come opportunities like these:

- At 5c yard, regularly 8c, Everett Classic Dress Gingham in a large variety of neat checks and stripes: colors fast.
- At 7c yard, regularly 10c, Printed Dimities in stripes and designs on various colored grounds.
- At 8c yard, regularly 10c, Checked and Plaid India Linons in white. The cloth is fine and strong, the patterns clear and bright.
- At 14c yard, or \$1.50 for a piece of 12 yards, our Famous Imperial Long Cloth in the fine smooth chamois finish, unequalled for fine sewing.
- At 12 1/2c, regularly 15c, Fine Printed Dimities in a great variety of stripes, figures and floral designs. Copies of Belfast goods at half their cost.
- At 8c, regularly 10c, Good Heavy Fleece Outing Flannels in an unlimited assortment of neat stripes and checks in the strong fast colors.
- At 10c yard, Bates' Seersuckers—Fine Domestic Gingham, an elaborate assortment of styles and the best of the present season's production.
- At 12 1/2c, regularly 20c, Victoria Lawns, 40 inches wide, in short lengths of from 1 yard to 5 yards; very special value.
- At 10c yard, regularly 14c, Famous New York Mills Bleached Muslin, in convenient small pieces of from 5 yards to 20, sold only by the piece.
- At 18c, regularly 25c, Printed French Percales, 36 in. in width. The cloth is very fine, the patterns neat, the colors fast.

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That a method or invention should thus extend around the globe, and rapidly grow in favor with the lapse of time, is proof positive of intrinsic value.

These great results have been achieved by original methods of teaching—methods especially adapted to the end in view. Our Instruction and Question Papers and our Drawing Plates differ widely from school and college textbooks, and cost us over \$300,000 to prepare—and our imitators are compelled to employ a cheaper but an utterly impracticable method—that of using textbooks of colleges and the universities.

If the industrial classes could learn drawing and the mathematical and physical sciences from ordinary textbooks, there would have been no field for The International Correspondence Schools, and our grand army of 100,000 students could never have been assembled.

Our Instruction and Question Papers, and Drawing Plates, differ from the textbooks used by students in the regular schools in the following important respects:

- FIRST: They are mastered more easily and in less time.** The theories and demonstrations of science—its abstractions—are always difficult. Our textbooks contain only the facts, principles, and processes a student is required by the student in his trade or profession. These are usually easy to learn and to apply. The workingman has not the time to study all the matter contained in the school and college textbooks, neither does his work require him to be strong in abstract theory. In the preparation of our Instruction Papers, neither time nor expense is spared to secure the greatest possible simplicity and ease of application. We do not occupy the time of our students in the study of the derivation of rules and formulas; we teach them how to apply rules and formulas.
- SECOND: They are more practical.** Ordinary school and college textbooks, such as are used by our imitators, contain no examples relating to Mining, Mechanics, Steam Engineering, Electricity, Architecture, Plumbing, Heating, Ventilation, Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting, or Civil Engineering. In each of our Courses, the examples and processes refer directly to the trades or professions of the class of students for whom the Course was prepared; so that from the beginning our students are getting valuable knowledge and are learning to apply it.
- THIRD: Our textbooks are written by men strong both in theory and practice.** The authors of textbooks intended for use in colleges and universities have thorough scientific training, indeed, but they have little or none of the knowledge that can be gained only by doing—by experience. They do not know, and therefore omit to mention in their books the way in which innumerable scientific facts may be applied in simple operations of the trades or professions. These applications of science are a familiar only to the expert both in theory and practice, and only such men are employed as Editors and Instructors by the Management of these Schools.
- FOURTH: The men that make our textbooks supervise the instruction of our students.** No one can teach the contents of a book so well as the man that wrote the book; he knows better than any one else what is in the book, why it is there, and its importance with reference to the other parts of the entire subject.
- FIFTH: They are frequently revised.** Being private property, protected by copyright, school and college textbooks cannot be changed at the pleasure of those that use them. In order to correct what is wrong, improve what is faulty, smooth away difficulty, and insert what is of later discovery, changes must be made very frequently. Our Instruction Papers belong to us; and in our Editors' Department, they are in constant comparison with what is latest and best; faults, omissions, and crudities of every kind are therefore remedied without delay. In the case of textbooks on Applied Physical Science, the need of revision occurs with special frequency. Take Electrical books, for example; many works on this subject printed five years ago are now nearly worthless, for the reason that they are out of date.
- SIXTH: We teach industrial drawing by an original and very successful method.** In Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, special Plates were prepared at an enormous expense both in time and money. They have been copyrighted because they embody a method of instruction entirely new—one that has been extraordinarily productive of practical results.

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