

# The Light in the Clearing

## A Tale of the North Country in the Time of Silas Wright

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Dip and L," "The Day of the Hanged Man," "Keeping Up With Loren," etc., etc.

(Copyright by Irving Bachelier)

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

—15—

"Where ye goin'?"

"Up to the Van Housen place."

"Where do ye hail from?"

"Cobleskill."

"'S in business for Judge Westbrook?"

"Yes."

"Writes to serve?"

"Yes," I answered with no thought of my imprudence.

"Say, young man, by hokey nettle! I advise you to turn right around and go back."

"Why?"

"Cause if ye try to serve any writs ye'll git into trouble."

"That's interesting," I answered. "I am not seeking a quarrel, but I do want to see how the people feel about the payment of their rents."

"Say, mister, look down into that valley there," the stranger began. "See all them houses—they're the little houses of the poor. See how smooth the land is? Who built them houses?"

"Who cleaned that land? Was it Mr. Livingston? By hokey nettle! I guess not. The men who live there built the houses an' cleaned the land. We ain't got nothin' else—not a dollar! It's all gone to the landlord. I am for the men who made every rod of that land an' who own not a single rod of it. Years an' years ago a king gave it to a man who never cut one tree or laid one stone on another. The deeds say that we must pay a rent of so many bushels o' wheat a year but the land is no good for wheat, an' ain't been for a hundred years. Why, ye see, mister, a good many things have happened in three hundred years. The land was willin' to give wheat then an' a good many folks was willin' to be slaves. By hokey nettle! they had got used to it. Kings an' magistrates an' slavery didn't look so bad to 'em as they do now. Our brains have changed—that's what's the matter—same as the soil has changed. We want to be free like other folks in this country. America has grooved up around us but here we are livin' like an old Holland three hundred years ago! It didn't set good. We see lots of people that don't have to be slaves. They own their land an' they ain't worked any harder than we have or been any more sartin'. That's why I say we can't pay the rents no more an' ye mustn't try to make us. By hokey nettle! You'll have trouble if ye do."

The truth had flashed upon me out of the words of this simple man. Until then I had heard only one side of the case. If I were to be the servant of justice, as Mr. Wright had advised, what was I to do? These tenants had been Grimshawed out of the just fruits of their toil by the feudal chief whose remote ancestor had been a king's favorite. For half a moment I watched the wavering needle of my compass and then:

"If what you say is true I think you are right," I said.

"I don't agree with you," said young Latour. "The patrons have a clear title to this land. If the tenants don't want to pay the rents they ought to get out and make way for others."

"Look here, young man, my name is Josiah Curtis," said the stranger. "I live in the first house on the right-hand side of the road. You may tell the judge that I won't pay rent no more—not as long as I live—and I won't git out, either."

"Mr. Latour, you and Purvis may go on slowly—I'll overtake you soon," I said.

They went on and left me alone with Curtis. He was getting excited and I wished to allay his fears.

"Don't let him try to serve no writs or there'll be hell to pay in this valley," said Curtis.

"In that case I shall not try to serve the writs. I don't want to stir up the neighbors, but I want to know the facts. I shall try to see other tenants and report what they say. It may lead to a settlement."

"We went on together to the top of the hill near which we had been standing. Far ahead I saw a cloud of dust but no signs of Latour and Purvis. They must have spurred their horses into a run. The fear came to me that Latour would try to serve the writs in spite of me. They were in his pocket. What a fool I had been not to call for them. My companion saw the look of concern in my face.

"I don't like that young feller," said Curtis. "He's in fer trouble."

"He ran toward his house, which was only a few rods beyond us, while I started on in pursuit of the two men at top speed. Before my horse had taken a dozen jumps I heard a horn blowing behind me and its echo in the hills. Within a half a moment a dozen horns were sounding in the valleys around me. What a contrast to the quiet in which we had been riding was this pandemonium which had broken loose in the countryside. A little ahead I could see men running out of the woods. My horse had begun to lather.

for the sun was hot. My companions were far ahead. I could not see the dust of their heels now. I gave up trying to catch them and checked the speed of my horse and went on at a walk. The horns were still sounding. Some of them seemed to be miles away. About twenty rods ahead I saw three riders in strange costumes come out of a dooryard and take the road at a wild gallop in pursuit of Latour and Purvis. They had not discovered me. I kept as calm as I could in the midst of this excitement.

I passed the house from which the three riders had just turned into the road. A number of women and an old man and three or four children stood on the porch. They looked at me in silence as I was passing and then began to hiss and jeer. It gave me a feeling I have never known since that day. I jogged along over the brow of the hill when, at a white, frame house, I saw the center toward which all the men of the countryside were coming.

Suddenly I heard the hoof-beats of a horse behind me. I stopped, and looking over my shoulder saw a rider approaching me in the costume of an Indian chief. A red mask covered his face. A crest of eagle feathers circled the edge of his cap. Without a word he rode on at my side. I knew not then that he was the man Josiah Curtis—nor could I at any time have sworn that it was he.

A crowd had assembled around the house ahead. I could see a string of horsemen coming toward it from the other side. I wondered what was going to happen to me. What a shouting and jeering in the crowded dooryard! I could see the smoke of a fire. We reached the gate. Men in Indian masks and costumes gathered around us.

"Order! Sh-sh-sh," was the loud command of the man beside me in whom I recognized—or thought that I did—the voice of Josiah Curtis. "What has happened?"

"One o' them tried to serve a writ an' we have tarred an' feathered him." Just then I heard the voice of Purvis shouting back in the crowd this impassioned plea:

"Bart, for God's sake, come here."

I turned to Curtis and said:

"If the gentleman tried to serve the writ he acted without orders and deserves what he has got. The other fellow is simply a hired man who came along to take care of the horses. He couldn't tell the difference between a writ and a hole in the ground."

"Men, you have gone far enough," said Curtis. "This man is all right. Bring the other men here and put 'em on their horses an' I'll escort 'em out o' the town."

They brought Latour on a rail amidst roars of laughter. What a bear-

like, poultrified, be-poodled object he was—buried and sheathed in ruffled gray feathers from his hair to his heels. The sight and smell of him scared the horses. There were tufts of feathers over his ears and on his chin. They had found great joy in spoiling that aristocratic livery in which he had arrived.

Then came poor Purvis. They had just begun to apply the tar and feathers to him when Curtis had stopped the process. He had only a shaking "uff of long feathers around his neck. They lifted the runaway into their saddles. Purvis started off at a gallop, shouting "Come on, Bart," but they stopped him.

"Don't be in a hurry, young feller," said one of the Indians, and then there was another roar of laughter.

"Go back to yer work now," Curtis shouted, and turning to me added: "You ride along with me and let our feathered friends follow us."

So we started up the road on our way back to Cobleskill. Our guide left us at the town line some three miles beyond.

Latour was busy picking his arms and shoulders. Presently he took off his feathered coat and threw it away, saying:

"They'll have to pay for this. Every one o' those jackrabbits will have to settle with me."

"You brought it on yourself," I said. "You ran away from me and got us all into trouble by being too smart. You tried to be a fool and succeeded beyond your expectation."

It was dark when I left my companions in Cobleskill. I changed my clothes and had my supper and found Judge Westbrook in his home and reported the talk with Curtis and our adventure and my view of the situation back in the hills. I observed that I saw the latter a cold welcome.

"I shall send the sheriff and a posse," he said with a troubled look.

"Pardon me, but I think it will make a bad matter worse," I answered.

"We must not forget that the patrons are our clients," he remarked.

I yielded and went on with my work. In the next week or so I satisfied myself of the rectitude of my opinions. Then came the most critical point in my history—a conflict with Thrift and Fear on one side and Conscience on the other.

The judge raised my salary. I wanted the money, but every day I would have to lend my help, directly or indirectly, to the prosecution of claims which I could not believe to be just. My heart went out of my work. I began to fear myself. For weeks I had not the courage to take issue with the learned judge.

One evening I went to his home determined to put an end to my unhappiness. After a little talk I told him frankly that I thought the patrons should seek a friendly settlement with their tenants.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because their position is unjust, un-American and untenable," was my answer.

He rose and gave me his hand and a smile of forbearance in consideration of my youth, as I took it.

I left much irritated and spent a sleepless night in the course of which I decided to cling to the ideals of David Hoffman and Silas Wright.

In the morning I resigned my place and asked to be relieved as soon as the convenience of the judge would allow it. He tried to keep me with gentle persuasion and higher pay, but I was firm. Then I wrote a long letter to my friend the senator.

Again I had chosen my way and with due regard to the compass.

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### The Man With the Scythes.

It was late in June before I was able to disengage myself from the work of the judge's office. Meanwhile there had been blood shed back in the hills. One of the sheriff's posse had been severely wounded by a bullet and had failed to serve the writs. The judge had appealed to the governor. People were talking of "the rent war."

What a joy entered my heart when I was aboard the steamboat, at last, and on my way to all most dear to me! As I entered Lake Champlain I consulted the map and decided to leave the boat at Chimney Point to find Kate Fullerton, who had written to the schoolmaster from Canterbury. My aunt had said in a letter that old Kate was living there and that a great change had come over her. So I went ashore and hired a horse of the ferryman.

I passed through Middlebury and rode into the grounds of the college, where the senator had been educated, and on out to Weybridge to see where he had lived as a boy. I found the Wright homestead—a comfortable white house at the head of a beautiful valley with wooded hills behind it—and rode up to the door. A white-haired old lady in a black lace cap was sitting on its porch looking out at the small fields.

"Is this where Senator Wright lived when he was a boy?" I asked.

"Yes, sir," the old lady answered. "I am from Canton."

She rose from her chair.

"You from Canton?" she exclaimed.

"Why of all things! That's where my boy's home is. I'm glad to see you. Go an' put your horse in the barn."

I dismounted and she came near me.

"Silas Wright is my boy," she said.

"What is your name?"

"Barton Baynes," I answered as I hitched my horse.

"Barton Baynes! Why, Silas has told me all about you in his letters. He writes to me every week. Come and sit down."

We sat down together on the porch.

"Silas wrote in his last letter that you were going to leave your place in Cobleskill," she continued to my surprise. "He said that he was glad you had decided not to stay."

It was joyful news to me, for the senator's silence had worried me and I had begun to think with alarm of my future.

"I wish that he would take you to Washington to help him. The poor man has too much to do."

"I should think it a great privilege to go," I answered.

"My boy likes you," she went on. "You have been brought up just as he was. I used to read to him every evening when the candles were lit. How hard he worked to make a man of himself! I have known the mother's joy. I can truly say, 'Now let thy servant depart in peace.'"

"For mine eyes have seen thy salvation," I quoted.

"You see I know much about you and much about your aunt and uncle," said Mrs. Wright.

She left me for a moment and soon the whole household was gathered about me on the porch, the men having come up from the fields. They put my horse in the barn and pressed me to stay for dinner, which I did. As I was going the gentle old lady gave me a pair of mittens which her distinguished son had worn during his last winter in college. I remember well how tenderly she handled them!

"I hope that Silas will get you to help him"—those were the last words she said to me when I bade her goodbye.

The shadows were long when I got to Canterbury. At the head of the main street I looked down upon a village green and some fine old elms. It was a singularly quiet place. I stopped in front of a big white meeting house. An old man was moving in its graveyard near the highway. Slowly he swung his scythes.

"Do you know where Kate Fullerton lives?" I asked.

"Well, it's purty likely that I do," he answered as he stood resting on his scythe. "I've lived seventy-two years on this hill since the fourteenth day of June, an' if I didn't know where she lived I'd be 'damed if I do. Do you see that big house down there in the trees?"

I could see the place at which he pointed far back from the village street in the valley below us, the house nearly hidden by tall evergreens.

"Yes," I answered.

"Wal, that's the Squire Fullerton place—his Kate's father."

"Does the squire live there?"

"No, sir—not aggrawly. He's dyin' there—been dyin' there for two year or more. By gosh! It's wonderful how hard 'is for some folks to quit breathin'." Say, be you any o' his family?"

"No."

"Nor no friend o' his?"

"No."

"Course not. He never had a friend in his life—too mean! He's too mean to die, mister—too mean for hell an' I wouldn't wonder—honest, I wouldn't—mebbe that's why God is keepin' him here—just to meller him up a little. Say, mister, be you in a hurry?"

"No."

"Say, hitch yer horse an' come in here. I want to show ye suthin'."

I dismounted and hitched my horse to the fence and followed him into the old churchyard, between weather-stained mossy headstones and graves overgrown with wild roses. Near the far end of these thick-awned acres he stopped.

"Here's where the buryin' begun," said my guide. "The first hole in the hill was dug for a Fullerton."

There were many small monuments and slabs of marble—some spotted with lichens and all in commemoration of departed Fullertons.

"Say, look a' that," said my guide as he pulled aside the stem of a leafy lily with his scythe. "Just read that, mister."

My keen eyes slowly spelled out the time-worn words on a slab of stained marble:

Sacred to the memory of Katherine Fullerton 1777-1858

"Proudest his Word in every place That they are dead who fall from grace."

A dark shadow fell upon the house of my soul and I heard a loud rapping at its door which confused me until, looking out, I saw the strange truth of the matter. Rose leaves and blossoms seemed to be trying to hide it with their beauty, but in vain.

"I understand," I said.

"No ye do not. Leastways I don't believe ye do—not correct. Squire Fullerton dug a grave here an' had an empty coffin put into it away back in 1806. It means that he wanted everybody to understand that his girl was just the same as dead to his an' to God. Say, he knew all about God's wishes—that man. Gosh! He has sent more folks to hell than there are in it, I guess. Say, mister, do ye know why he sent her there?"

I shook my head.

"Tis ye do, too. It's the same o' thing that's been sendin' women to hell ever since the world begun. Ye know hell must 'a' been the invention of a man—that's sartin'—an' it was mostly fer women an' children—that's sartin'—an' fer all the men that didn't agree with him. Set down here an' I'll tell ye the hull story. My day's work is done."

We sat down together and he went on as follows:

"Did ye ever see Kate Fullerton?"

"Yes."

"No ye didn't, nuther. Yer too young. Mebbe ye seen her when she was old an' broke down, but that wa'n't Kate—no more'n I'm Bill Tweedy, which I ain't. Kate was as handsome as a golden robin. Hair yell'er as his breast an' feet as spry as his wings an' a voice as sweet as his song, an' eyes as bright as his'n—yis, sir—ye couldn't beat her fer looks. That was years and years ago. Her mother died when Kate was ten year old—there's her grave in there with the sickle an' the sheaf an' the porty on it. That was unfort'nit an' no mistake. Course the squire married ag'in but the new wife wa'n't no kind of a mother to the girl, an' you know, mister, there was a young scoundrel here by the name of Grimshaw. His father was a rich man—owned the cooper shop an' the saw-mill an' the tannery an' a lot o' cleared land down in the valley. He kep' company with her fer two or three year. Then all of a sudden folks began to talk—the women in particular. Ye know men invented hell an' women keep up the fire. Kate didn't look right to 'em. Fust we knew, young Grimshaw had dropped her an' was keepin' company with another gal—yis, sir. Do ye know why?"

Before I could answer he went on:

"No ye don't—leastways I don't believe ye do. It was 'cause her father was richer'n the squire an' had promised his gal ten thousand dollars the day she was married. All of a sudden Kate disappeared. We didn't know what had happened for a long time."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### It Can't Be Done.

A French professor avers that the greatest wealth of ideas comes to the human brain between two and five o'clock in the morning. Has the learned professor ever been able to hit on one that came anyway near fooling his wife during the wee small hours? Neither have we—Grit.

### A Flax "Wiggy-Up."

A machine has been invented by a Scotchman that prepares flax for manufacture within a few hours after it has been pulled from the ground instead of taking days, or even weeks, as usual.



# Economy Corner

Now that ostrich feathers have returned to favor the woman that has cared for her plumes will bring them out to find them increased in money value and available in a number of ways. Fashion approves of ostrich plumes in many forms and plumes are used not alone in millinery but as decorations for evening dresses and for making the handiest fans. The plumes form innumerable fancy feather millinery ornaments, neckpieces, wreaths and fringes and are fashionable in both the curled and uncurled state. Handsome wreaths for hats are shown with the feathers along one side of the rib curled and along the other straight.

If plumes that have been laid away are in good condition but soiled it is not a difficult matter to clean them, except that the curling process is a little tedious. They may be washed in a lukewarm soda of soft water and castile soap. They are shaken in the soda and drawn through the hand to squeeze out the soiled water. After they are clean they should be rinsed in warm, clear water and wrapped in cheesecloth or other absorbent material and put through an ordinary clothes wringer. Be the rolls of the wringer must not be close enough to damage the feathers.

After this washing process they should be shaken until dry. Holding the feather by the rib it is shaken and gently beaten against the other hand. If the little flues cling together this may be corrected by holding them over the spout of a steaming kettle. When the plume is thoroughly dry it is ready for curling.

An ordinary table knife will answer for curling a plume. The plume is drawn along the edge of the knife between it and the thumb. The trick is to curl the flue only at the end and not too tightly. Each flue is to be curled to correspond with the others.

A faded plume may be tinted or a white plume given a color by dipping them in gasoline into which a little oil paint, such as comes in small tubes, has been dissolved. One has to experiment to get the tint wanted. Gasoline will not affect the curl of a feather. This tinting should be done by an open window in a room that has no fire of any kind in it, or in the open air.

It takes a professional feather manufacturer to make fancy feather ornaments, wreaths and pompons of the flues. There are many new ways of using ostrich flues on the new millinery for fall and winter and the possessor of plumes will not look far before finding a use for them.

## Top Coats Are Full and Soft



Already coats for winter, both in cloth and fur, have passed and are daily passing in review before merchants and buyers and reporters who publish the styles. Certainly no winter wear was ever heralded by more comfortable or more becoming garments. They are fuller than last year's models and the same materials that were so successful then are used to make them. Duvelyn, velours and similar cloths appear in lighter weights than last year so that top coats and suits may be full and draped without being clumsy. This plumpness of cloth makes the top coat easy to slip on and off and adds to its warmth, and there is room under it for panniers and other arrangements of drapery for wide hip effects. These are fairly well established in the styles and must be reckoned with. Heavy homespuns are used in some of the handsome and practical new models.

Collars are either of fur or of the cloth in the coat. They are very cosy looking in either case. The fur collars are wide and fit snugly, coming up about the face and chin and very high at the back. The cloth collars are managed so as to give the same effect of coziness with the face snuggled down into them; very often they button across at the throat and become a small cape when unbuttoned.

The coat shown in the picture is a good example of the new styles in substantial and practical top coats. It is of heavy cloth and therefore not as full as dromer models. Its narrow belt of the cloth fastens at one side, and its very odd and smart cuffs are belted with a single large button.

The pockets are set in. This coat is long and reaches to within six inches of the bottom of the dress skirt, which is almost instep length. Its collar could hardly be improved upon. For street wear or motoring or as a steamer coat this model may be worn with assurance. And the silk hat trimmed with fluted ribbon that bears its company is of just the same character as the coat.

*Julia B. Sturdy*

### Feminine Frigories.

Velvet figures, cut with raw edges and applied on capes and evening coats of heavy silk jersey, are an effective trimming. Sometimes they are edged with silk floss, sometimes with jet or colored beads.

### Dainty Collars.

Dainty collars make their appeal to the purse of the shopper, both by their colors and fabrics. Natural and colored laces embroidered in wool are good. Small collars in flax lace may be purchased very reasonably, while the ruffles of goose-neck in various shades are always acceptable.