

The Bondman

By HALL CAINE.

Continued Story.

SYNOPSIS

Rachel Jorgenson was the only daughter of the governor of Iceland. She fell in love with and married an idler, Stephen Orry. Her father had other hopes for her and in his anger he disowned her. Then Orry deserted her and ran away to sea. Of this union, however, a child was born, and Rachel called him Jason. Stephen Orry was heard from in the Isle of Man, where he was again married and another son was born. Rachel died a broken-hearted woman, but told Jason of his father's acts. Jason swore to kill him and if not him, then his son. In the meantime Orry had deserted his ship and sought refuge in the Isle of Man, and was sheltered by the governor of the island, Adam Fairbrother. Orry went from bad to worse, and married a dissolute, and their child, called Michael Sunlocks, was born. The woman died and Orry gave their child to Adam Fairbrother, who adopted him, and he became the playmate of the governor's only daughter, Greeba. Time passed and the governor and his wife became estranged. Their five sons staying with their mother on account of their jealousy of Sunlocks, who had become a favorite with the governor. Finally Stephen Orry confesses his misdeeds to Sunlocks, who promised to go to Iceland to find Rachel if possible and care for her, and if she was dead to find her son and bring him as a brother. He bid good-bye to his sweet-heart, Greeba, and started on his journey. Meantime Jason had started on his journey of vengeance and his ship was wrecked on the Isle of Man. He saved the life of his father unknowingly. Orry died, and on his death bed was recognized by Jason.

THE BOOK OF MICHAEL SUNLOCKS. CHAPTER I. RED JASON.

Now the facts of this history must stride or some four years, and come to a great crisis in the lives of Greeba and Jason. Every event of that time seemed to draw these two together, and the first of the circumstances that bound them came very close on the death of Stephen Orry. Only a few minutes after Greeba, at the bidding of her two brothers, Stean and Thurston, had left Jason alone with the dying man, she had parted from them without word or warning, and fled back to the little hut in Port-y-Vullin. With a wild laboring of heart, panting for breath and full of dread she had burst the door open, fearing to see what she dare not think of; but instead of the evil work she looked for, she had found Jason on his knees by the bedside, sobbing as if his heart would break, and Stephen Orry passing away with a tender light in his eyes and a word of blessing on his lips. At that sight she had stood on the threshold like one who is transfixed, and how long that moment had lasted she never knew. But the thing she remembered next was that Jason had taken her by the hand and drawn her up, with all the fire of her spirit gone, to were the man lay dead before them, and had made her swear to him there and then never to speak of what she had seen, and to put away from her mind forever the vague things she had but partly guessed. After that he had told her, with a word of pain, that Stephen Orry had been his father; that his father had killed his mother by base neglect and cruelty; that to wipe out his mother's wrongs he had vowed to slay his father; and that his father, not knowing him, save in the vision of his delirium, had died in the act of blessing him. Greeba had yielded to Jason, because she had been conquered by his stronger will, and was in fear of the passion which flashed in his face; but hearing all this, she remembered Michael Sunlocks, and how he must stand as the son of the other woman; and straightway she found her own reasons why she should be silent on all that she had that night seen and heard. This secret was the first of the bonds between them; and the second, though less obvious, was even more real.

Losing no time, Adam Fairbrother had written a letter to Michael Sunlocks, by that name, telling him of the death of his father, and how, so far as the facts were known, the poor man came by it in making the port in his boat after seeing his son away in the packet. This he had dispatched to the only care known to him, that of the Lord Bishop Peterson, at his Latin School of Reykjavik; but after a time the letter had come back, with a note from the Bishop saying that no such name was known to him, and no such student was under his charge. Much afraid that the same storm that had led Stephen Orry to his end had overtaken Michael Sunlocks also, Adam Fairbrother had then promptly re-addressed his letter to the care of the Governor-General, who was also the Postmaster, and added a postscript asking if, after the sad event whereof he had thought to his task in love and duty to apprise him, there was the same necessity that his dear boy should remain in Iceland. "But, indite me a few lines without delay," he wrote, "giving me assurance of your safe arrival, for what has happened of late days has haunted me with many fears of mishap."

Then in due course an answer had come from Michael Sunlocks, saying he had landed safely, but there being no regular mails, he had been compelled to await the sailing of English ships to carry his letters; that by some error he had missed the first of these, and was now writing by the next; that many strange things had happened to him, and he was lodged in the house of the Governor-General; that his father's death had touched him very deeply; being brought about by a mischance that so nearly affected himself; that the sad fact, so far from leaving him free to return home, seemed to make it the more necessary that he should remain where he was until he had done what he had been sent to do;

and, finally, that what that work was he could not tell in a letter, but only by word of mouth, whenever it pleased God that they should meet again. This, with many words of affection for Adam himself, in thanks for his fatherly anxiety, and some mention of Greeba in tender but guarded terms, was the sum of the only letter that had come from Michael Sunlocks in the four years after Stephen Orry's death to the first of the events that are now to be recorded.

And throughout these years Jason had lived at Lague, having been accepted as housemate by the six Fairbrothers, when the ship-broken man had gone their own ways on receiving from their Dublin owners the wages that were due to them. Though his relation to Stephen Orry had never become known, it had leaked out that he had come into Orry's money. He had done little work. His chief characteristics had been love of liberty and laziness. In the summer he had fished on the sea and in the rivers and he had shot and hunted in the winter. He had followed these pursuits out of sheer love of an idle life; but if he had a hobby it was the collecting of birds. Of every species on the island, of land or seaward, he had found a specimen. He stuffed his birds with some skill, and kept them in the little hut in Port-y-Vullin.

The four years had developed his superb physique and he had grown to be a yet more magnificent creature than Stephen Orry himself. He was rounder, though his youth might have pardoned more angularity; broader, and more upright, with a proud poise of head, long wavy red hair, smooth cheeks, solid white teeth, face of broad lines, an intelligent expression, and a deep voice that made the mountain ring. His dress suited well his face and figure. He wore a skin cap with a peak, a red woollen shirt belted about the waist, breeches of leather, leggings and seaman's boots. The cap was often awry, and a tuft of red hair tumbled over his bronzed forehead, his shirt was torn, his breeches were stained, and his leggings tied with rope; but rough and even ragged, as his dress was, it sat upon him with a fine rude grace. With a knife in his sheath, a net or a decoy over his arm, a pouch for powder slung behind him, a fowling piece across his shoulder, and a dog at his heels, he would go away into the mountains as the evening fell. And in the early gleams of sunrise he would stride down again and into the "Hibernian," scenting up the old tavern with his tobacco smoke, and carrying many dead birds at his belt, with the blood still dripping from their heads hung down. Folks called his Red Jason, or sometimes Jason the Red.

He began to visit Government House. Freeba was there, but at first he seemed not to see her. Simple greetings he exchanged with her, and that was all the commerce between them. With the Governor, when work was over, he sat and smoked, telling of his own country and its laws, and the ways of its people, talking of his hunting and fishing, calling the mountains Jokull, and the Tynwald the Loberg, and giving names of his own to the glens the Chasm of Ravens for the Dhoon, and Broad Shield for Ballaglass. And Adam loved to learn how close was the bond between his own dear Isle and the land of the great sea kings of old time, but most of all he listened to what Jason said, that he might thereby know what kind of world it was where in his dear lad Michael Sunlocks had to live away from him.

"A fine lad," Adam Fairbrother would say to Greeba; "a lad of fearless courage, and unflinching contempt of death, with a great horror of lying and treachery, and an inborn sense of justice. Not tender and gentle with his strength, as my own dear Sunlocks is, but of a high and serious nature, and having passions that may not be trifled with." And hearing this, and the more deliberate warning of her brothers at Lague, Greeba would remember that she had herself the best reason to know that the passions of Jason would be terrible.

But nothing she recked of it all, for her heart was as light as her manners in those days, and if she thought twice of her relations with Jason, she remembered that she was the daughter of the governor, and he was only a poor sailor lad who had been wrecked off their coast.

Jason was a great favorite with Mrs. Fairbrother, notwithstanding that he did no work. Rumor had magnified the fortune that Stephen Orry had left him, and the two hundred pounds stood at two thousand in her eyes. With a woman's quick instinct she saw how Jason stood towards Greeba, almost before he had himself become conscious of it, and she smiled on him and favored him. A whisper of this found its way from Lague to Government House, and old Adam shook his head. He had nothing against Jason, except that the lad was not fond of work, and whether Jason was poor or rich counted for very little, but he could not forget his boy Sunlocks.

Thus while Greeba remained with her father there was but little chance that she could wrong the promise she had made to Michael; but events seemed to force her into the arms of Jason. Her mother had never been of an unselfish spirit, and since parting from her hus-

band she had shown a mean penuriosity. This affected her six sons chiefly, and they realized that when she had taken their side against their father she had taken the cream of their living also. Lague was now hers for her lifetime, and only theirs after she was done with it; and if they asked much more for their work than bed and board she reminded them of this, and bade them wait. Soon tiring of their Lenten entertainment, they trooped off, one after one, to their father, badly as they dealt by him, and complained loudly of the great wrong he had done them when he made over the lands of Lague to their mother. What were they now, though sons of the Governor? No better than hind on their mothers farm, expected to work for her from light to dusk, and getting nothing for their labor but the house she kept over their heads. Growmen they all were now, and the elder of them close on their prime, yet none were free to marry, for none had the right to a penny for the living he earned; and all this came of their fathers unwise generosity.

Old Adam could not gainsay them, and he would not reproach them, so he did all that remained to him to do, and that was to exercise a little more of the same unwise generosity, and give them money. And finding this easy means of getting what they wanted, they came again and again, all six of them, from Asher to Gentleman Johnny, and as often as they came they went away satisfied, though old Adam shook his head when he saw how mean and small was the spirit of his sons. Greeba also shook her head, but from another cause, for though she grudged her brothers nothing she knew that her father was fast being impoverished. Once she hinted as much, but old Adam made light of her misgivings, saying that if the worst came to the worst he still had his small salary, and what was the good of his money if he might not use it, and what was the virtue of charity if it must not begin at home?

But the evil was not ended there, for the six lumbering men who objected to work without pay were nothing loth to take pay without work. Not long after the first of the visits to Government House, Lague began to be neglected.

Asher lay in the ingle and dozed Thurston lay about in the "Hibernian" and drank; Ross and Stean started a ring of gamecocks; Jacob formed a nest of private savings; and John developed his taste for dress and his appetite for gallantries. Mrs. Fairbrother soon discovered the source of the mischief, and railed at the name of her husband, who was ruining her boys and bringing her self to beggary.

(To be continued.)

A MEMORY.

Betwixt the blown sands and the flowing sea
We stood at nightfall. In the hollow west
The ultimate torch of day flared for a space,
Sank and expired. A wind whined round the dunes,
And ragged shreds of vapor, salt and chill,
Went by us in the flaw. We had no tea
To shed, no word to say. Our stricken heads
Were bowed together, and her streaming hair
Swept o'er my cheek. Swiftly the gray night fell,
And like a huge hand blotted sea and shore,
I heard her garments rustle in the gloom;
A moment on my breast she laid her brow,
Then turned, and from the darkness where she fled
A sob came down the gust. 'Twas ages since,
But memory still broods on that black hour.
—J. B. Kenyon in October Lippincott's.

WORRY A SOURCE OF INDIGESTION

Worry is a baneful curse, and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright, or at least hopeful, thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk and do not work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folks. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunate are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.—Demorest's Magazine.

RIGHT WAY TO REMOVE GLOVES.

Do not take a glove off carelessly if you desire it to last well. In taking off turn the wrist over the fingers and draw until the fingers are half uncovered, then the finger ends may be loosened by the tips. This makes it an easy matter to readjust the glove right side out. It is a good plan to breathe in a glove after taking it off. It preserves the softness of the kid by quickly drying any slight moisture.

AT AN END.

THE BIG PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE IS PARTIALLY OVER.

THE MINERS WIN OUT

Men Will Return To Work With Such Companies As Have Posted Notices of the Raise.

Hazleton, Pa.—(Special.)—The following statement was given out for publication by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers, Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 25.—To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so near complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some some disappointment and dissatisfaction have been caused by the failure of operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employ will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1901; thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs, while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a powerful organization which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly, upon demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

"As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified in any other manner, their willingness to pay the 10 per cent advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, October 29, and to be prepared, if called on, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike.

"JOHN MITCHELL, President.

"W. B. WILSON, Secretary.

"United Mine Workers of America."

The order is also signed by Fred Ditcher, G. W. Purcell, W. R. Fairley, Benjamin James, national executive board, United Mine Workers of America; T. D. Nichols, president district No. 1; John T. Dempsey, secretary district No. 1; Thomas Duffy, president of district No. 7; John P. Gallagher, secretary of district No. 9; George W. Hartlein, secretary of district No. 9; C. Morris, secretary conference committee.

FEDERALS ARE NOT TO VOTE.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—(Special.)—The federals have decided to withdraw from the elections and not go to the polls. They declare that there has been great unfairness in the registration, and that it was winked at by the government. Letters from the inland say that travel is unsafe.

FUNERAL OF JOHN SHERMAN.

Remains of Ohio Statesman Rest By Those of His Wife.

Mansfield, Oo.—(Special.)—In a picturesque little cemetery where generations of Mansfield's builders sleep, lie the remains of John Sherman, Ohio senator and the nation's statesman. There today all that is mortal of the former secretary of state was laid to rest with ceremonies that were impressive, yet simple. All Ohio contributed laurels to the illustrious dead, and representing the nation was President McKinley, Elihu Root, secretary of war, and other Washington officials. The city was draped in mourning. Every business house closed at 2 o'clock and the schools were dismissed that the pupils might attend the service at the Grace Episcopal church where, half a century ago, John Sherman first worshipped and where for years he was a vestryman.

From the funeral train, which arrived at 10:16 a. m., the remains were escorted to the church through streets that were thronged with citizens and thousands who had gathered from other places. The route was marked in the early morning with many political banners eulogistic of national and state candidates of the various parties, but as a mark of respect to the dead all these were removed before the procession began. In the line of march were two companies of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, who fought in the Spanish war, while, flanking the hearse, was a squad of forty-two survivors of the famous Sherman brigade, all gray and bent with age, but stepping with tread as firm as men of half their years.

At the church the casket containing the remains was removed to a place just in front of the chancel, where it was banked with floral offerings of great richness. One of these tokens was a wreath of white roses and carnations, brought from the White House by President McKinley. Another was from the Richland Bar association, and another was the offering of the corporation of Mansfield. There were scores of others from many parts of the country.

WANT AMERICANS EXPELLED.

Desire of All Delegates Going to Havana Convention.

Santiago de Cuba.—(Special.)—The departure of the provincial delegates to participate in the proceedings of the forthcoming constitutional convention at Havana caused an immense demonstration this afternoon. It is estimated that they were escorted to the wharf by upward of 12,000 persons, of whom nine-tenths were colored people.

Havana.—(Special.)—It is remarkable how little public interest is displayed in the forthcoming constitutional convention. Less than two weeks will intervene between this and the opening, but scarcely a newspaper discusses the issues involved or offers any sort of a suggestion as to the constitution that would be adopted. The partisan journals are attacking each other savagely, however, on the qualifications of delegates, and there are numerous indications that the opening days of the convention will witness plenty of mud slinging.

The real fight will come on the seating of delegates. It is said that the nationalists will claim sixteen out of thirty-one members of the convention, but the republican and democratic combination is confident of a majority.

HARD TIMES IN SWEDEN.

Reports That Money Is Scarce and Industrial Crisis Pending.

Stockholm.—(Special.)—The extraordinary scarcity of money, which has been growing more acute for a month, is so seriously affecting commercial circles as to threaten a crisis. The balance of foreign trade continues against Sweden, it is reported, and the repeated contraction of gold loans abroad fails to palliate the situation. Industries are daily launched, but adequate capital is not available, and the newspapers are filled with appeals from manufacturers in desperate straits for money.

Rural residents, attracted by the industrial activity, are flocking to the towns, and consequently the demand for houses is so great that rents have been raised 20 to 30 per cent. The civil servants have been granted 20 per cent increase in pay to meet the hard times, and it is expected employers generally will have to follow suit.

MUST CONTINUE FREE TRADE.

Sir Mitchell Hicks-Beach Says British Cannot Change.

London.—(Special.)—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the course of an address before the Liverpool chamber of commerce yesterday, advocated closer commercial union between the different countries of the empire and greater organization for the empire's common interests. He said with regard to the former that it was impossible for Great Britain to be other than a free trade country, and that he sympathized with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion premier, in his opinion that an imperial Zollverein was unobtainable without free trade within the empire.

So far as imperial organization was concerned, he said, he did not think there was any immediate danger of war and he expressed a hope that the principles of the Anglo-German agreement would be universally accepted.

WRECK OF THE MAINE TO RISE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Secretary of the Navy Long has given his consent to the removal of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor. Immediately upon the return of General Wood to Havana he will make arrangements for the raising of the wreck.

THE BOXERS

LEADERS DO NOT WANT TO STOP HOSTILITIES.

ISSUE PROCLAMATION

Appeal to Chinese Patriotism to Resist "Foreigners Who Grow Fat on Our Revenues."

Hong Kong.—(Special.)—Advices from Lien Chau, on the North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders.

"In all these provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, snuffing our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces.

"The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intentions of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold our present condition of affairs our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian buildings, but have not destroyed them. Rebellion is extending along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression. In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurrection so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress.

REBELS SLAY 2,000 VILLAGERS.

Hong Kong.—(Special.)—The governor of Hong Kong has been informed that 1,000 villagers in the Samtochuk-Kwal-shin district were attacked by rebels at Pengkok. The villagers were defeated and 2,000 of them killed. The rebels, who lost 400 killed, burned two villages containing 3,000 houses. A force of 2,000 troops went to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels on October 22. No details of the result have been received.

General Ho, with 20,000 troops, has returned to Hong Kong, having burned the villages of Shanchautin and Malantau.

CONGRESS ORDERED TO PROCEED.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Minister Conger has been authorized by his government to begin negotiations at once with the Chinese envoys on the basis of the points in the French and German notes upon which all of the powers are agreed. Upon those points where divergence of views has been found to exist, the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to reaching a further understanding. It is understood the ministerial representatives at Peking of the other powers have similar instructions.

ONLY TWO HAVE ANSWERED.

London.—(Special.)—The foreign officials informed a representative of the Associated Press today that thus far only Italy and Austria have accepted the Anglo-German agreement, but, it was added, the assent of the United States, Russia and France was confidently expected.

OFFERING PRICES FOR HEADS.

Canton.—(Special.)—The Chinese have placarded the Shetom district, offering several hundred dollars reward for the heads of four foreigners, who are supposed to be leading the rebels. The rice crop has failed in Kwang-Si province and robbers are pillaging. Rebellion and famine there are certain.

ARMY LOSES BY FIRE.

British Stores Destroyed By Fire In South Africa.

Cape Town.—(Special.)—The military depot at Victoria West was destroyed by fire. An immense quantity of food and ammunition has been lost.

It is reported that a Boer commando has occupied Colesburg, and that telegraphic communication beyond the Orange river has been cut off.

About 100 Rand uitlanders appeared at the railway station here last night with railway passes for the Rand. The officials announced that the train which they expected to travel in has been canceled.

UITLANDERS ARE EXASPERATED.

This and other acts have much exasperated the Randites, who do not think that they are being treated in a generous spirit by the military authorities. In consequence they are reproaching the imperial government through the public press.

The Afrikaner leaders are of the opinion that Lord Roberts' latest proclamation is not likely to placate the Boers.

WILHELMINA WILL WED JAN. 17.

The Hague.—(Special.)—It has been decided that the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall take place January 17 in the Willemkerk at the palace of The Hague. The queen's mother anticipates that everything will be in readiness for the ceremony by that date.