

THE ESCAPADE
A POST MARITAL ROMANCE
By Cyrus Townsend Brady
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Sloum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy, Lord Carrington and his wife each made charges of faithlessness against the other in continuation of the quarrel. First objecting against playing cards with the guests, Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of \$100.00 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor, Carrington winning. The incident closed except that a liking for each other apparently arose between Lady Carrington and Lord Strathgate. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away.

CHAPTER VI. Lady Ellen Takes Flight.

"Now, will you tell me your plans?" began Strathgate as the three descended to the hall.

"We must have horses and a vehicle of some kind," she said.

"Would not a post chaise do?"

"There are three of us, my lord," answered Ellen.

"I see," returned the earl, who was very much annoyed and put out by the infliction of this third party in what he had fondly hoped would be a tete-a-tete flight.

There was no help for it, however. He trusted to fortune to assist him to dispose of Mistress Deborah later.

"Where shall we get this carriage?"

"In the stables, of course."

She was thoroughly familiar with the lay of the land and the location of the stables. The coachman, who was unmarried, slept in a house by himself. Entrance was easy since the door was not locked.

"Let me do the talking," said Strathgate. "He won't recognize you if you stay back here in the darkness."

"Very well," assented Ellen as the earl stepped over to the bed and roughly shook the coachman, who opened his eyes to find himself staring into the muzzle of a pistol.

"Lie still. I want to borrow a pair and a carriage from your master. I'm driving far to-night and I want a good pair. No, you are not to bother about hitching them up. I simply wished to tell you the facts so you won't make any trouble."

He opened his mouth to cry out.

Strathgate shoved his pistol barrel closer to him, truculently remarking:

"If you make a sound, I'll blow out your brains. Now, do you understand? I don't intend to steal the horses. You'll find them well at some wayside inn 20 miles from here. Meanwhile, we will have to tie you up and gag you."

"Very well, my lud," returned Higginbotham, to whom the shining weapon was a powerful persuader.

"Which are the best pair for traveling, I wonder?" queried the earl as he, Ellen and Deborah surveyed the long row of stalls.

"I have heard my lord say that the bays were the most reliable horses he had."

"The bays I'll be, then," said Strathgate.

He quickly selected the harness, led out the bays and in a few moments the two were attached to a light traveling carriage.

"Where now?" said Strathgate when all the preparations had been completed.

"We are going to Portsmouth, as I think I told you, my lord."

Strathgate was an expert whip and he found no difficulty in keeping the sprightly horses going quietly over the grassy turf which bordered the driveway and as he had predicted, they got past the house without making a sound. But one obstacle remained between them and freedom—the lodgekeeper and the lodge gate. Ellen had forgotten it until they had gone something like a quarter of a mile through the park, when she suddenly thrust her head out of the window of the carriage and called it to Strathgate's attention.

"Let me attend to that," returned the earl, confidently. "I have a plan. Do you keep close and let the curtains be drawn."

He drove close to the wall of the lodgekeeper's cottage, hammered on the window with the butt of his whip, and when that functionary appeared, Strathgate boldly avowed his name and title and said that he was riding forth on a wager with my lord; that he would be back in the morning.

The road from the lodge gate ran for about half a mile through the park until it joined the main road. Portsmouth lay to the eastward, to the westward was Plymouth. Having passed the lodge successfully, Ellen raised the blinds of the carriage and looked out upon the familiar scenes flying swiftly by them, for Strathgate had put the bays into a fast trot and the light carriage was going forward at a rapid gait. In a short time they came to the main road. Now Ellen knew the way perfectly. She was greatly astonished, therefore, to see Strathgate turning to the right. She lowered the window and thrust her head out once more.

"My lord!" she called. Strathgate scarcely checking the pace of the horses leaned back to listen.

"We wish to go to Portsmouth." "So you said," returned my lord. "Well, Portsmouth lies to the left and you are taking us to the right."

"You will be safer at my castle in Somerset than at Portsmouth, I think, my lady."

"But I don't wish to go to your castle," cried Lady Ellen angrily.

"And do you imagine, my dear Lady Carrington," chuckled Strathgate, who was greatly amused over the situation, "that I have run away with you from your husband's house to defend you if need be by sword and pistol from your husband, for the sake of handing you over to some American sailor at Portsmouth?"

"My lord!" exclaimed Ellen, thunderstruck by this open intimation of the earl's feelings.

"You must have seen that I love you," continued Strathgate coolly enough, "and in short I am taking you to my own house. I shall know how to hold you safe there."

"You villain!" cried Ellen, while Deborah, overwhelmed with the horror of this revelation, for the conversation was quite audible to her, nearly fainted within the carriage.

Ellen had been fumbling at her belt while this was spoken and in a fit of passion she suddenly reached up her arm and discharged her pistol full at the earl. He had just time, catching a glimpse of the shining steel of the barrel in the waning moonlight, to throw himself aside when the bullet whistled by his ear. The startled horses bounded into a run at once, and for a few moments Strathgate had all he could do to control them.

He succeeded in quieting the horses somewhat, but did not dare to bring them to a slow pace lest Ellen should escape from the carriage. To attempt to jump from it, which, indeed, she had thought upon, was too great a risk to life and limb, and, beside, it involved leaving Deborah behind. There was one thing she could do, however. After some tugging, she got the little

"I would Sir Charles Seton were here!" cried poor Debbie, who had not the advantage of Ellen's extensive and intimate acquaintance with the male sex, and who, therefore, did not share her detestation of it.

"And what is he to thee, child?" asked Ellen gleefully.

"He said he cared very much for me," returned Deborah, "yesternight in the library over the good book of Master Baxter."

"'Tis a gallant gentleman, Debbie," returned Ellen. "But they are all that before marriage. My lord of Carrington I once thought was well-nigh perfect!"

"But what did he," asked Debbie, "that you leave him thus?"

And this heroine who had schemed and fought like a man for her liberty bowed her head upon the Puritan's shoulder and wept like any other woman.

Deborah consoled her as best she might, and in turn Ellen assured her that if Sir Charles really loved her he would follow her wherever she might go. Who shall say in that assurance Ellen was not persuading herself that if Bernard Carrington really loved his own wife he would not be far from Charles Seton on the chase across the sea?

CHAPTER VII. My Lord Hears Ill Tidings.

The morning sun was streaming brightly through the windows when Carrington glanced at his watch as he opened his eyes, and was startled to discover that it was already seven o'clock. And he had meant to get up early that day to prepare himself the better for that interview with his wife. Hastily arising, he stole softly to the door opening into her boudoir, tried the knob gently and found that the door was locked. He listened, but could hear nothing. Imagining that she was still asleep, he summoned his valet, bathed and dressed himself with unusual care for the operations of the day, and then returned to the door of the boudoir. Again he knocked, and more loudly. Receiving no answer, he fairly thundered upon it with his feet, to be met with the same silence as before.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DOUBTFUL OF THE GUARANTEE. Specific Clause Caused Increase in Price of Cloth.

The Arabs, and, indeed, all Moslems, have the practice of re-enforcing promises by adding to their word of honor the Arabic phrase, Inshallah—"please God." How much meaning it conveys in some lands of the east is told in the pages of "In Moorish Captivity."

The pious proviso is a very useful formula to the Moors, and is frequently used in making promises that they have no intention whatever of keeping, as they can then take refuge behind the Almighty when they are taxed with their breach of faith.

There is a story told of a man who kept a shop in Gibraltar, and who knew the ways of the Moor. To him one day came one of the faithful, who was desirous of buying some cloth. On being informed that the price was two dollars a yard, payment in 60 days, he replied:

"All right. I will take so much and will pay you in 60 days, Inshallah."

"No," said the vender, "the price is two dollars, payment in 60 days. For 60 days, Inshallah, the price is two dollars and a half."—Youth's Companion.

Maxim.

Never put a gift cigar in the mouth. —Princeton Tiger.

WILL STAND PAT

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE DISTILLERY BRANDING REGULATIONS.

EXCEPT WHERE ENJOINED

Collectors Will Limit Observance of Injunctions to Distilleries and Districts Covered by Restraining Orders.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The action of Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago Thursday in sustaining the ruling of the court in the Peoria, Ill., district following that of Judge Severance in the Cincinnati case inhibiting the collectors of internal revenue from enforcing the new internal revenue regulations as to the branding of packages containing alcohol or spirits will not influence the officials of the department of justice to the extent of the complicated appeals in these cases or in any others that may arise. The collectors have been instructed to strictly observe the restraining orders issued by the courts, but they are to limit their observance to the particular districts and the particular distilleries in those districts covered by the restraining orders. In the cases of all other distilleries whether in these districts or outside of them the new regulations are to be promptly and rigidly enforced. The appeals will at once be taken in each of these cases as the government is determined to prosecute them if necessary to the courts of last resort. In the Cincinnati, Peoria and Goshen, Ind., districts are located the largest grain alcohol distilleries in the country and while the restraining orders so far issued apply to only one or two distilleries in the district it is believed that the other distilleries, encouraged by the favorable action of the courts in the few cases already brought, also will apply for injunctions. In that event by far the greater bulk of spirits of alcohol made in this country will continue for the present at least, to be marked as prescribed in the old regulations which were rescinded by the department on July 1.

Topeka Suspects Heist.

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—The preliminary hearings of C. B. Hayes and Agnes Lucenbury, both colored, charged with receiving a portion of the loot of Charles Savage from the mail pouch robbed of \$50,000 in Kansas City, were held Wednesday before United States Commissioner Williams and both parties were bound over under \$500 bonds.

Two Nebraska Soldiers Drowned.

Ashland, Neb., July 31.—Joy Wright and George Fogis, members of the Nebraska City company of the National Guard of Nebraska, now in camp here, were drowned Thursday while bathing in the Platte river. Neither could swim and they got beyond their depth.

St. Joseph Merchant Dead.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 30.—Thomas Tootle, aged 89, millionaire, pioneer merchant and banker of St. Joseph, died here Tuesday night.

Kansas Boy Drowns While Wading. Coffeyville, Kan., July 31.—Jay Morris, aged 10, was drowned here Wednesday night while wading in the Verdigris river.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Farmers of Douglas county, Kan., are doing their plowing at night to avoid the heat.

One man was killed and one fatally injured in a wreck on the Rock Island railway at Blake, Mo.

Holland is preparing to send a battleship to Venezuela to reinforce the warship already in those waters.

The naval commission has decided that the new battleships for the Russian navy shall be built either in Italy or Germany.

Gov. John S. Little of Arkansas has been placed in a sanitarium at St. Joseph, Mo. He is suffering from acute melancholia.

A dispatch from Teheran says that the Shah Friday left the palace for a drive for the first time since the recent plot against him.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 30 number 275 against 263 last week, 142 in the like week of 1907.

The treasurer of the Tarrytown hospital Friday received a check for \$25,000 from John D. Rockefeller as a donation to the building fund.

For 20 days during the month of July the jail at Macon, Mo., was without a tenant. The saloon licenses of the county expired on July 1.

Reports received from Labrador indicate that at least 40 fishing vessels are wrecked in the northeast which swept that coast early in the present week.

Representative James S. Sherman will be formally notified of his nomination as vice president at his home in Utica, N. Y., on August 18. Senator Burrows will make the address on behalf of the committee.

For the purpose of securing a comparative record of strength, the Prohibition party, for the first time in its history will enter the primary contest in Illinois August 12 with a complete organization in every precinct.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. Cloudburst Flooded Government Irrigation Tunnel.

Montrose, Col., Aug. 1.—Fifteen workmen employed in driving the west end of the Gunnison government irrigation tunnel had a miraculous escape from being drowned Thursday afternoon.

A huge cloudburst which broke in the gulch just above the west portal of the big bore flooded the power house floor to a depth of 18 inches, put out the fires, which stopped the dynamo and fans, spread out over the level stretch near the power house under which the tunnel is driven, forced Cedar creek back into its old bed and broke through the roof of the tunnel.

Warned of the danger by telephone men working at the breast of the tunnel ran to the incline shaft, a mile from the breast, which they reached just as the water reached that point. Had the warning been delayed three minutes the workmen would have been trapped and drowned.

American Car in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Thomas car in the New York-to-Paris race crossed the frontier at noon Thursday and reached Paris at eight o'clock in the evening. The car was escorted up the boulevards by automobile enthusiasts who met it at Meaux, 25 miles east of Paris, and was greeted with cheering. The race committee was awaiting at the office of the Marin to receive the car. Congratulations were showered upon the intrepid crew, the members of which proceeded to a hotel after their health had been drunk.

Kansas City Woman Drowned.

Petroskey, Mich., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Ralph Harris of Kansas City, Mo., and her three-year-old son were drowned at Walloon lake Friday. It is thought that the woman jumped into the lake to rescue the child who had fallen from the dock. The first that was known of the fatality was when the husband of Mrs. Harris, returning from a fishing trip, discovered his wife's body in the water.

Great Western Sale Held Up.

Kansas City, July 30.—The sale of the assets of the Great Western Life Insurance company has been held up by Judge John F. Phillips of the federal court. Creditors complained that favoritism was shown in receiving the bids and applied for a postponement. Judge Phillips denied these applications, but ruled that the complainants might have two weeks in which to file objections.

Hoch Pardons Two Convicts.

Topeka, Kan., July 30.—Gov. Hoch issued commutations Tuesday for J. W. Cook and Henry Koeller and both will be released from the penitentiary this week. Cook was sent to the prison from Labette county for murder in the second degree in 1900. Koeller was sent to prison from Riley county in 1906 for assault.

Warrant for St. Louis Millionaire. St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—A warrant charging culpable negligence was issued Wednesday against Fred C. Poper, millionaire tobacco manufacturer, who last Sunday ran down in his automobile and injured Mrs. M. M. Lyons, wife of a St. Louis physician. Mrs. Lyons is at a local hospital in a serious condition.

Advertisers to Camp in Sedalia.

Sedalia, Mo., July 31.—Rev. E. A. Merrill of Kansas City was here Wednesday and arranged for the state camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists to be held at Liberty park from August 6 to 16. Between 300 and 400 persons will camp on the grounds at the meeting.

A Large Vote in Kansas.

Salina, Kan., Aug. 1.—Reports from various parts of the state in the west and north indicate that the vote at the primary next Tuesday will be equally as large as at the ordinary election, if not so large as the vote has been at the presidential elections in former years.

Charles H. Moyer has again been elected president of the Western Federation of Miners.

MARKET REPORTS.

Live Stock. Kansas City, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Common steers, \$3.60@4.75; heifers, \$3.25@6.50; western stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.65. Hogs—Bulk of sales, \$6.65@6.90. Sheep—Lamb, \$6.00@6.40; good to choice wethers, \$4.15@4.50; ewes, \$3.85@4.30. Chicago, Aug. 1.—Beef—Steers, \$5.09 8.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.65. Hogs—Bulk of sales, \$6.65@6.90. Sheep—Natives, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$4.75@7.50. St. Louis, Aug. 1.—Beef—Steers, \$3.50 @7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.50. Texas cows and heifers, \$1.75@3.50. Hogs—Pigs and lights, \$3.60@6.60. Sheep—Natives, \$4.25@4.50; lambs, \$2.20@6.50.

Grain. Kansas City, July 31.—Close: Wheat—July, 84c; Sept., 84c; Dec., 85c. Corn—Sept., 69c; Dec., 65c; May, 65c. 1/2. Chicago, July 31.—Close: Wheat—July, 89c; Sept., 89c; Dec., 92c. Corn—Sept., 74c; Dec., 61c; May, 61c. Oats—July, 51c; Sept., 44c; May, 50c. 1/2. St. Louis, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Futures, lower; cash, firm; track No. 2 red cash, 92c; No. 2 hard, 91c@90c; September, 89c; December, 91c@90c. Corn—Sept., 74c; track No. 2 cash, 70c@70c; No. 2 white, 75c@75c; September, 75c; December, 55c. Oats—Lower; track No. 2 cash, 50c@51c; No. 2 white, 55c @50c; September, 43c; December, 45c.

Produce. Kansas City, Aug. 1.—Eggs, 20c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 7c; spring, 15c; turkeys, 12c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 21c; packing stock, 16c. Potatoes, new, 60c@75c.

DAVID AND GOLIATH

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 9, 1908. Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 17:38-49. Memory Verses, 48, 49. GOLDEN TEXT.—"In the Lord put I my trust."—Psalm 111.

TIME.—It is uncertain how long after his anointing was David's victory over Goliath. Prof. Beecher imagines it to be about four years. Cusher gives B. C. 1082 for the date.

PLACE.—The Philistines lived in the plain bordering the Mediterranean, south west of Palestine. The armies were gathered at Ephes-dammim, "the boundaries of blood," toward the head of the valley Elah, running up from the Philistine country toward Jerusalem. The scene of the battle was 14 miles southwest of Jerusalem, and ten miles west of Bethlehem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

A guiding Providence is plainly discerned in this story, the meaning of each part being unseen till the result showed the reason for every step. The significance of Providence is often written as with invisible ink, and cannot be read till the consummation is reached. The three oldest of David's brothers were in the army of Saul, only about ten miles from home, and Jesse, feeling anxious for news about them, sent David to the camp with some fresh provisions, for the soldiers there, as often in later wars, furnished their own supplies. It was the fortieth day of Goliath's challenge when David reached the camp, and heard his haughty words. He soon took in the state of affairs. His inquiries and comments brought upon him the rebuke of his oldest brother. But he kept on till his words came to the ears of Saul.

Saul was convinced by two arguments.

(1) The courage, skill and power shown by David in slaying a lion and a bear in defense of his sheep.

(2) His trust in God as his deliverer from the paw of the lion and the paw of the bear.

What God has enabled one to do is the proof of what he can do in the future, as well as a preparation for doing it.

David's Weapons.—Vs. 38-40. Saul was far from seeing the advantage of David's use of the weapons in the use of which he had gained great skill. Hence he began by putting on David his own armor, the best the kingdom afforded. But this was worse than useless, and David put it off.

V. 40. "He took his staff." His shepherd staff and means of offense and defense, in days when no firearms existed. A shepherd's staff from Palestine, in my study, is a heavy, oak club, "Five smooth stones." "Smooth" in order to move straight to the mark; "five," so that if one failed, others would be on hand. Such pebbles as David would choose would weigh between six and fifteen ounces. "In a shepherd's bag . . . a scrip." "As the shepherd is ever moving in search of pasture and water, he is very often far from his headquarters, and therefore he carries slung over his shoulder a skin-bag, primarily to contain his bread, olive berries, raw onions, and dried fruit, figs, or raisins."—Mrs. Howie, in Sunday School Times. The forelegs tied together form the handle of the scrip. "His sling was in his hand." A sling skillfully used was by far the best weapon with which to defeat a huge, mailed warrior. It could be used from a safe distance, but was very powerful. David had doubtless become accurate with his sling as a means of defense, as the Benjamites in the time of the Judges—"everyone could sling stones at a hair-breadth and not miss" (Judg. 20:15).

V. 41. "And the Philistine came on." In his shining armor, with "his dreadful clanking tramp under the hundred-weight of metal." Conder suggests that they walked down the stream on either bank, conversing as they went.

V. 43. "Cursed David by his gods." These gods were such as Dagon, Baal and Astarte. The combat thus became a question not merely between David and Goliath, but between God and idols; between true religion and false, as David fully expressed in his answer to the giant (v. 46) "that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel."

V. 47. "The battle is the Lord's," who will defend his own cause, and not only had moved David to learn his weapon, but guided the stone to its mark.

V. 48. "David hastened, and ran," giving impetus to his sling, and a nearer mark for accuracy.

So Paris in the liad:

"With his full strength he bent his angry bow, And winged the feathered vengeance at the foe."

V. 49. "David . . . took thence a stone, and slung it." "On wings of faith and prayer the smooth stone took its fatal flight." "And smote the Philistine in his forehead." The stone either entered a point unprotected by the helmet, or it may even have penetrated and passed through the helmet itself.—Prof. W. H. Green.

Practical Points.

The combat between David and Goliath has many points which illustrate and symbolize the conflict between good and evil in the world; a conflict into which every one, old or young, should enter.

There is a personal conflict with evil as when Christ fought the battle of temptation in the wilderness.

The church cannot succeed with worldly weapons.

David's preparation for his great victory came through daily faithfulness.

David showed the daring and heroism of faith.



She Looked Out of the Carriage.