By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

Monroe's Doctrine," Etc.

"The Kidnapped Millionaires," "Colonel

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CHAPTER XXII-Continued. John Burt had seated himself at his desk, which he was putting in order. Surprised at Sam's positive stateshaft of sunlight fell full on his face. His hand was on the knob, and he stood motionless as if riveted to the floor. There was that in his expression and attitude which challenged John Burt's attention.

Students of psychological phenomena may offer an explanation of the Darned if this ain't a funny world." impalpable impression received by John Burt in that moment. His was the dominating mind; Blake's the subjective. By that mysterious telepathy which mocks analysis and scorns description a message passed to John Burt. He yet lacked the cipher to thousand dollars fer my vote. I told translate it. It dotted no definite him then that I couldn't do business warning and sounded none but a vague suspicion, but the vibration. though faint, was discordant.

John Burt glanced at Blake and

"You surely are mistaken, Sam," he said. "Miss Carden is abroad and fer the benefit of the public,' says this will not sail for New York for several

"Is that so?" Sam ran his fingers through his red hair and looked puzzled. "That's mighty curious! I've got an eye like a hawk, an' I'd a sworn it was her. I met her once or twice when she was here before, an thought sure it was her I saw yesterday. Must be wong, though. Guess I'd better begin wearin' glasses. So ye ain't seen her yet, John? I'll bet she'll be plumb glad tew meet you. We was talkin' erbout ye the last time I saw her. That's two years ago. She hadn't forgot ye, John.'

Blake closed the door and Sam

turned at the click of the latch. "Why, here's Jim! Well, well, well!

Woods has turned out the great firm

of James Blake & Company! I want

to congratulate both of ye. Are ye

all through work? Let's go somewhere

where we can have somethin' in honor

of this mee-mentous occasion. Come

hardly safe," said John. "In a few

weeks I hope to enjoy your hospital-

ity and to extend mine, but until that

time I am 'John Burton,' and you don't

know me. Sit down, Sam, we wish

to discuss a business matter, or per-

haps more accurately speaking, a

political one. Jim, send one of the

clerks out for a magnum, and we'll

drink Sam's health here. I'm still an

exile, Sam. Until an hour ago Jim

was the only man in New York who

was acquainted with me. But I'm

"I can help you?" echoed Sam. "You

just call on me fer anything except

Blake had been singularly quiet.

but he joined in the laugh which fol-

lowed, and left the room to order the

sympathetically. "Looks sorter peaked

been under a severe strain for weeks.

and possibly the change of climate

doesn't agree with him. I'm going to

send him into the country for a few

days. He is entitled to a rest, and

there's no reason why he shouldn't

have it. Jim and I have been through

many hard fought engagements to-

gether, but at last a decisive victory

is in sight. Do you know Arthur Mor-

like; don't you think so, John?"

"Jim ain't lookin' well," said Sam,

proposed refreshment.

murder-an' I might manage that."

"Many thanks for your invitation.

on, boys, it's my treat!"

my tellin' ye erbout this fellow Morris. He's nothin' more er less'n a high toned thief. He owns, or thinks he owns the Board of Aldermen. Perment he turned quickly. He saw haps he does, but to my way of thinker lot of new members who are agin him, an' some of the old ones that he bought before want ter be bought agin, an' they have raised their price.

> "What did Morris have to say?" asked Blake, who did not need to counterfeit an interest in this new development.

> Morris was tew my house last night.

Say, John, I wonder what he'd think

if he knew I was in your office now?

"He had er lot tew say," replied Sam. "A year ago he offered me five with him, an' he managed tew pass his bills agin my vote an' infloo-ence. Guess he wants me pretty bad just now. Last night he raised his price tew ten thousand."

"'These ordinances are all right an' self-sacrificing Morris. 'I'm sorry, Alderman Rounds,' he says, 'that you're prejudiced agin them. If you'll change your mind there's six other aldermen who'll dew the same, an' when the bills are passed ye gits ten thousand

"That's what he said tew me," continued Sam, "an' I told him that he was a liberal sport, an' that I'd take his offer under consideration an' hold it in abee-ance. Then I asked him who the six others were who'd follow my lead, an' he told me. The seven of us gives him a majority."

"Was that all?"

"I should say not," declared Sam. "I said tew him, says I, 'Mr. Morris, I knows all these aldermen, an' they Here we are all together. Thought I are my personal friends. I'm a busiwouldn't know John, didn't ye? I ness gent,' I says, 'havin' been in hoss

his heart beat high as Jessie frankly welcomed him.

Under the witchery of her presence. James Blake wondered that he had hesitated for a moment to risk life itself to win her. What was friendship, loyalty, fame or fortune in the balance with one smile from the woman he had learned so suddenly to love? His whole being thrilled with keenest joy as he felt the faint clasp of her hand, and his ears drank in the melody of her voice.

"Papa was saying at dinner that the market had taken a decided turn, and that he thought you would call this evening," said Jessie. "He felt so cer-Blake standing by the dcor. A in' he's likely to be fooled. There's tain of it that we postponed a theater party. You are to be congratulated, papa, on your intuition."

"I am the one to be congratulated," said Blake, with a smile and a bow. "but I should preface my self-felicitations with an apology for the informality of my call. If Gen. Carden will stand sponsor for my plea that business exigencies cover a multitude of social improprieties, I may hope for forgiveness; and, if forgiven, I warn you that I shall commit the offense again!"

A delicate flush suffused Jessie's face and brightened the radiance of

"You will never become an outcast by such transgressions," she laughed. "I will leave you and papa to your business plottings. Edith is here, and when you have ended your serious affairs perhaps you will join us and we can have music or cards."

Blake's face glowed with a pleasure no formal words could conceal.

"Our business will be ended in a minute," he said. "I know the general has not forgotten the defeat we administered to him the other evening, and as an old soldier I fancy he is eager to wipe out his repulse with a victory.'

"He certainly is," asserted Gen. Carden. "I'm so sure of winning tonight that on behalf of Edith I challenge you and Jessie to a rubber of whist, with a box to-morrow evening for Booth's production of 'A Fool's Revenge' as a wager!"

"Done!" exclaimed Blake.

"I warn you that papa generally wins when something is at stake,' said Jessie, "but I'll do the best I can, and hope for good luck to offset my poor playing."

She excused herself, and Blake and Gen. Carden plunged into stock technicalities.

to-day's advance in L. & O.." explained Blake. "For reasons you sur- ceding year. mise, I am picking up blocks of this stock. It will go higher to-morrow, and then a slump may follow, but you need not worry whether it advances them today. In their last national platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery. They control. From present indications you will be called on to exercise your option inside of ten days."

"I have confidence in your judgment and you can rely on prompt execution of your instructions," said Gen. Carden. "For twenty years I have been identified with Wall street, and that he will govern himself acand I understand its ethics. In this cordingly if he should be elected. compaign you are the general. You will find me a loyal aide."

There was more talk, but since Blake had nothing of importance to jority may change our revenue daws; disclose, the conference soon ended. a majority may change our curreny laws; a majority may destroy the gold

Blake was triumphantly satisfied with his progress. He rightly interpreted Gen. Carden's suggestion of a bearing and irredeemable, the sole theater party as a tacit permission standard of value. to pay his addresses to Jessie Carden. Later in, the evening, through a chance remark by Miss Hancock, he learned that they had declined a theater invitation from Arthur Morris. He no longer had the slightest fear of Morris. He felt sure of the consent clusion. Under the treaty of peace and our action Cuba is free, and, under and even the support of Gen. Carden guarantees writen in its constitution in his suit for the hand of his daugh-

The whist game was closely contested, out as Jessie had predicted the general and Edith won a hardfought victory, and Blake agreed to pay the wager the evening following.

(To be continued.)

HE WAS AFTER MORE.

Overworked Man Carried Out Bluff to the Last.

Two brothers, both active, young business men of this city, went lately to visit an uncle, a short, stout, lighthearted man of 60, who owns a farm up state. They found him loading hay into a cart. Wishing to impress his nephews with his agility, he deaccepted the challange, threw off their coats and when he had mounted the rack, fork in hand, work com-

The boys lifted large forkfuls rapidly and all went well while the body follows: of the rack was being filled. But when the load began to settle above and beyond the stakes and it became necessary to place each forkful in the proper place for binding the mass below things became a little mixed up on yelled out at the top of his voice:

"More hay! More hay! Drat it, boys, you don't keep me half busy!"

The boys tossed the hay up faster, the nomination. and let you know the best methods of | and the old man's puffing as he struggled to keep his head above the flood could be plainly heard. At length, what with his struggling and his

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED OF NOMINATION

Speaker Cannon, Chairman of the National Committee, Makes the Address.

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT THERETO

Chief Executive Touches Upon Some of the Issues That Will Be Before the People in the Coming Campaign.

formally notified of his nomination for the presidency by the national republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill. There was, first of all, an informal reception, at the conclusion of which Speaker Cannon, chairman of the notification committee, delivered his address, as follows:

Mr. President: The people of the United States by blod, heredity, education and practice are a self-govern-ing people. We have sometimes been subject to prejudice and embarrassment from harmful conditions, but we have outgrown prejudice and overcome conditions as rapidly as possible, hav-ing due regard to law and the rights of individuals. We have sometimes made mistakes form a false sense of security or from a desire to change policies, instead of letting well enough alone, merely to see what would hap pen, but we have always paid the penalty of unwise action at the ballot box and endured the suffering until under the law, through the ballot box, we have returned to correct policies. Tested by experience no nation has so successfully solved all problems and chosen proper policies as our nation. Under the lead of the republican party for over forty years, the United States from being a third-class power among the nations has become in every respect first. The people rule. The people ruling it is necessary that they should be competent to rule. Competency requires not only patriotism, but well-being, education and

statecraft. Liberal compensation for our home market affords all our people a better market than has any other ing June 30, 1904, our exports to for-

Dilemma of Democracy.

This policy of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of republican party and is opposed by lenounce protection as robbery. never have been given power, but they proceed by word and act to destroy the policy of protection. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen after his nomination, having been as silent as the sphinx up to that time sent his telegram, saying in substance

Correct revenue laws, protection or free trade, the gold standard and our currency system, all depend upon the sentiment of the majority of our peoole as voiced at the ballot box. A mastandard and establish the silver standard, or, in lieu of either or both. standard, or, in lieu of either or both, we have done it against the convinced one of justice and not of self-aggran-make the treasury note, noninterest, and violent opposition of the mass of dizement; and thereby no less than by

Since the republican party was re stored to power, in 1897, under the lead of McKinley, our country has prospered in production and in commerce as it never prospered before. In wealth we stand first among all the nations. Under the lead of William McKinley the war with Spain was speedily brought to a successful conit will ever remain free. We also acquired Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines by a treaty the ratification of which was only possible by the votes of democratic senators. Civil government has been established in Porto Rico, and we are journeying toward civil government in the Philippines as rapidly as the people of the archipela-go are able to receive it; and this, too, notwithstanding the false cry of "imperialism" raised by the democratic party and still insisted upon, which led to insurrection in the Philippines and tends to lead to further insurrection there. The record of the republican party under the lead of William Mc-Kinley has passed into history. Who

dares assail it? In pursuance of the usual custom the onventon appointed a committee, which it honored me with the chair-manship, to wait upon you and inform you of its action, which duty, speaking for the committee. I now cheerfuly perform with the home and the form, with the hope and the confident expectation that a majority of the peo-ple of the republic will in November clared he could stack hay as fast as next approve the action of the convention by choosing electors who will assure your election to the presidency as your own successor.

At the close of Mr. Cannon's address, President Roosevelt, standing on the veranda of his home, under a festoon of American flags, spoke as

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I am deeply sensible for the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the republican party assembled in conven-tion, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realiza-tion of the obligations I assume. I top of the load. Still their uncle heartily approve the declaration of principals which the republican nation-I committee has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of

> Three years ago I became president because of the death of my predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the in-

July 27th President Roosevelt was , servants during the last seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow great lines of public policy which the republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

More Fortunate Than Opponents.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triimphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from We recognize Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in to be favored so long as it acts in a a wholly different spirit. We are not spirit of justice and of regard for the onstrained to keep silent on any vital question; our policy is continuous, and ed the full protection of the law, and the same for all sections and locali-There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, and no less. The problems with which according to their several tempera-ments, now ask the people to trust trial and social life are manifold; but their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. In such a funmakes liberal customers or our prod-damental matter as the enforcement ucts. Under this policy of protection of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of people on earth, and this, too, even if what we shall continue to do. In deal-we did not sell any of our products abroad. In addition to this, we have known as trusts, we do not have to come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the year ending June 30, 1904, our exports to for-eign countries were valued at \$1,460.- the effectiveness of their enforcement. "I wished you to know the cause of products of the factory. The world the rascals out," for we have shown fell in our debt last year \$470,000,000. in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be ceding year. will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a republican or a democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover, the betrayals of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been

done more honestly and efficiently. Unwise to Change Good Policies.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly We have done this with of the Alaskan boundary. our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce Cuba, and have proved our assertion in the heresy of unsound finance, and that our mission in the island was our present opponents who still refuse our action in Venezuela and Panama to recant the unsound opinions which we have shown that the Monroe docfor the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we the hurt of no nation, but for the prostable currency. We mean the same continent, and for the peace of the thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue ening disposition to use this power which has recently been before the with strict regard for the rights of people, and which may at any time in others, and for the cause of international future be before them again. The time is the result of the rights of the people and good will. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the re-publican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain .nining centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental princi-Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need. and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have re-duced the interest-bearing debt and in that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was \$9,000,000. This does not take account of \$50,000,000 expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the isthmian canal. is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of \$160.000,000. Moreover, we were able to pay \$5,000. 000 out of hand without causing the slightest dsturbance to business con-

hanges can with safety be made only y those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes to repeal. The readjustment made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this are steadily striving to transform this what with his struggling and his terest of the country. To the best of is vital; but perhaps no other man is choking and his being blinded under my ability I have kept the promise so much interested as the wage work-the thick coming mass and the clumber of the promise of the is vital; but perhaps no other man is into self-government by the Filipinos so much interested as the wage work- assisted by Americans. shall I drop in agin?"

Sall I drop in agin?

Sall I drop in agin?

Sall I drop in agin.

Sall I drop in agin?

Sall I drop in agin?

Sal

has been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law, and the conditions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tariff law of 1894 and the conditions which that tariff of 1894 helped to bring about.

As to Reciprocity.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last which urged the extension of our for-eign markets by reciprocal agree-ments whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty reently adopted-that with Cuba-was finally opposed alone by the represen-tatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratifica-tion of the treaty, and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practically manner in which without sacrilce of principle these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party. but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious co-operation of two successive presidents and two uccessive congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people not only in our purposes but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similiar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result? We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor, paying no heed to his race, his creed,

Capital and Labor.

We recognize the organization of apital and the organization of labor is natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is system. rights of others. Each is to be granteach in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as hose of the strongest for each is to receive justice, no more the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense.

Irrigation and Canal.

In inaugurating the great work of rrigation in the west the administraon has been enabled by congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the settler, the actual home-maker.

Ever since this continent was dis-covered the need of the Isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. canal is now being built by the govconducted the negotiation for its con-struction with the nicest and mosscrupulous honor, and in the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consum-mation of this work. The construc-tion of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have ndeavored to defeat the whole under

Our foreign policy has been so conclaims has been sacrificed, our relatoins with all foreign nations are now of Prosperity has come at home. The na-tional honor and interest have been a cloud on the horizon. The last cause upheld abroad. We have placed the of irritation between us and any other finances of the nation upon a sound nation was removed by the settlement

In the Carribean sea we have may good our promises of independence to mean when we speak of an honest and tection of civilization on the western

Desire Friendship of World.

We earnestly desire friendship with Worlds; and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a ciprocal advantage instead of hos-ity. We hold that the prosperity of drance to the prosperity of other na-We seek international amity for tions. the same reasons that make us beieve in peace within our own borders; nd we seek this peace not because we re afraid or unready, but because idvantageous.

American interests in the Pacific ave rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the We have proved greatest of oceans. effective fashion that we wish the thinese empire well and desire its indegrity and independence.

Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the east; ut we are governing the Philippines the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase his share as rapidly as they give dence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the offihals of the islands, where elective or appointive are already native Fili-pinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first egislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future, and t would be eminently unwise to delare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already gone in We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reads. country has attained a neight of the terial well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. Wages are higher than ever before. The personal liberty and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the water the mass of the Filipinos. should be readjestment of the tariff the majority of the islanders have been schedules is undoubted; but such given these great booms by us, and given these great boons by us, and only keep them safe because we vigilastly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the slands at this time would mean to the would not amount to readjustment but average native the loss of his barely-to repeal. The readjustment when won civil freedom. We have estab-

ris?" he asked abruptly. "You bet I do: but he don't know me except as Alderman Samuel L Rounds. Why d'ye ask, John?" Blake returned and took a seat near

Sam. "Our firm is interested in the ordinances submitted to your Board, by

knew him the moment he spoke, | tradin' an' in the commission business didn't I, John? And so old Rocky all my life, an' perhaps this game is right in my line. Suppose I contract,' says I, 'to deliver all these seven votes,' I says, 'fer the lump sum of eighty thousand dollars; forty per cent. down in cash an' the balance paid over when the bills is passed?' Morris thought a while an' said he'd be glad tew dew that. I told him Sam, and I'd like to accept it, but it's I'd think erbout it a lot an' let him know in a few days."

STANDING BY THE

HE SAW BLAKE

Sam paused and tooked keenly first at John Burt and then at Blake. "I hope you don't think, John," he

said, "that I'd any idea of takin' his

"I certainly do not," said John. "I'm simply astounded that Morris has done the one thing I would have him do. That is a rare piece of good fortune, Jim, isn't it?"

"It's great luck," declared Blake, with genuine enthusiasm. Under the filing away prison bars, and you can stimulus of Sam's disclosures he forgot Jessie for the moment, and again took his position side by side with John Burt.

"I reckon I know what tew dew," asserted Sam. "I'm tew see these six aldermen that Morris needs, an' then I'm goin' tew meet him an' make my report. If it's all right he's tew pay me thirty-two thousand dollars in cash an' put the balance up with some man that I name. There's three of these "I noticed that this morning and aldermen that Morris couldn't buy if told him so," John replied. "He has he offered each of 'em the whole lump sum, an' I can handle the others."

> "That is all right so far as it goes," interrupted John Burt, "but Morris is shrewd enough to demand positive pledges before paying over any such amount of money. You should have your aldermanic friends sign and execute written promises to support these bills, and keep certified copies of the same. These agreements will not be binding, legally or morally. I will consult my attorneys in this matter

"All right, John; anything you say goes with me," laughed Sam. "When shall I drop in agin?"