THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 113. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WE MENTION A FEW VARIETIES IN THE FISH LINE.

HERRING PASTE, per jar, 25c.
SALMON PASTE, per jar, 25c.
SPICED ANCHOVIES, per bottle, 35c and 65c.
PICKLED HERRING, per can, 15c.
SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE, per can, 25c.
SMOKED HERRING, per can, 25c.
SMOKED HADDOCK, per can, 25c.
PICKLED HERRING, per kit, $1.00.
PICKLED HERRING, Milcheners, per kit, $1.50.
SALT NORWEGIAN HERRING, per kit, $1.35.
MACKEREL, per kit, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50.
SMOKED COCK SALMON, per can, 25c.
CODFISH BRICKS, 2-pound bricks, 17c.
CODFISH BALLS, per can, 30c.
LITTLE NECK CLAMS, per can, 20c.
CLAM CHOWDER, per can, 10c and 25c.
CANNED LOBSTER, per can, 22c and 25c.
BARATARIA SHRIMP, per can, 15c and 25c.
SHRIMPS IN TOMATO SAUCE, per can, 20c.
BROOK TROUT, per can, 15c and 25c.
DEVILED CRAB, per can, 30c and 40c.
SOFT SHELL CRABS, per can, 35c.

Cooper & Levy 104-106 First Avenue, Between Yesler and Washington St. Telephone, Main 182.

The Leader

No. 1 Baby Ribbon, Velvet, 35c Bolt.

Beautiful Array New Fall Styles Millinery.

Full line of SILKS suitable for waists ..... 98 cts
SILVER CREAM LACE for waists ..... 98 cts
BLACK SATIN RIBBON PULLEY belts ..... 39 cts
NEW JET ELASTIC BELTS, each ..... PULLEY 69 cts
The AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, pair ..... 98 cts
J. B. CORSETS, black and gray, pair ..... 98 cts
LADIES' MERCERIZED GLORIA UMBRELLAS, each ..... 98 cts
LADIES' TWO CLASP KID GLOVES, pair ..... 98 cts

Dressy Women Appreciate Delsarte Shoes.

Not so much for their cost as for their up-to-dateness and general appearance. We've sixteen styles of Delsarte Shoes here to choose from and not one in the lot that's not worth more than the price. Per pair,

$3.50.

Brown Bros., 722 First Avenue, Cor. Columbia.

Priced Right.... That's the reason we sell so many. Our assortment is the largest in the state. We also carry a large line of TRUNKS, VALISES BAGS AND SUIT CASES.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR 1102 FIRST AVE. ESTABLISHED 1883

IT is as easy to carry in stock the right thing as the wrong, provided one knows what is the right thing. We have been manufacturing and dealing in machinery all our lives, and believe that our experience is worth something to those who are buying or using machinery. If you will take the trouble to see our factory and store very likely you will agree with us.

PUGET SOUND MACHINERY DEPOT. Cor. Washington St. and Railroad Ave.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL KODAKS

ANDERSON SUPPLY CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, 111 Cherry Street, Seattle.

CHAS. G. HOLCOMB, OPTICIAN. 216-218 Burke Building.

PRISCH BROS. 720 First Ave., Seattle. MANUFACTURING Jewelers & Watchmakers. Largest Stock WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

SEATTLE OPTICAL CO. OPTICIANS AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS. We have the very latest appliances for examining CHILDREN'S EYES. The Professor in charge is well known for his accurate work and most reasonable charges. Consultations and examinations free of charge. 715 SECOND AVE., HINCKLEY BLOCK.

THE OPTICAL BUSINESS Is NOT A SIDE ISSUE with us. The eye is our specialty. We do nothing else. We carefully examine the eyes, and furnish the best Glasses that can be made. H. CLAY EVERSOLE, Optician, 720 First Avenue, Seattle.

FOLSOM AT HEAD OF MONTANA TICKET.

Republicans Select Him as Candidate for Governor.

CHOSEN BY ACCLAMATION

A. J. Bennett Unanimous Choice for Lieutenant-Governor.

T. J. Porter, for Attorney General; A. N. Yoder, Secretary of State, and S. G. Murray for Congress, Completed the Nominations for the Day—Remainder Will Be Named and Platform Adopted Today—Speeches by Hon. John L. Wilson, of Washington, and Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 5.—The Republican state convention today nominated David E. Folsom, a stockman of Meagher county, for governor by acclamation. A. J. Bennett, of Virginia City, was also the unanimous choice of the convention for lieutenant governor. T. J. Porter, of Miles City, was nominated for attorney general, and A. N. Yoder, of Butte, for secretary of state. S. G. Murray, of Missoula, was chosen as candidate for congress.

The ticket will be completed tomorrow and the platform adopted. The question which is causing the delay in the presentation of the report of the committee on platform is the nature of the declaration relating to an eight-hour day.

Tonight the members of the convention and a large audience of others listened to speeches on the issues of the day by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, and Hon. John L. Wilson, of Washington.

Senator Nelson's Address.

Senator Knute Nelson addressed the audience at considerable length, and after paying a high compliment to the ability of Senator Carter, said, among other things:

"We are on the eve of another presidential election, and the question is whether the government is to remain in the hands of McKinley and the Republicans, or be turned over to Bryan and the Democrats. Under the existing circumstances it is more than a mere party question. Way back in 1892 the great hue and cry by the Democratic party was that McKinley and the tariff law was impoverishing the country and depriving the laboring men of their wages. Unfortunately there were enough men to vote Cleveland and a Democratic congress into power. The Republicans had reduced the national debt and under the McKinley tariff law the government had sufficient money to run the country. Under Cleveland the conditions were totally different. Instead of getting relief from Cleveland, the country was plunged into the hardest and most perplexing conditions in its history. The only relief the Democrats attempted to give was known as the Wilson-Gormley bill and was a delusion and an utter failure as a protective measure. It was, in effect, a free trade measure. While the annual revenue under the McKinley bill was $183,000,000, it was $163,000,000 under the Wilson-Gormley bill and Cleveland had to borrow money. The only result was that there was an industrial panic and the national debt was increased $26,000,000.

"The Democratic platform condemns the protective tariff and recommends that congress create a department of labor and appoint a secretary to draw a salary.

"That is the chaff they are offering the laboring men."

Bryan Not Sincere.

The speaker said that Bryan was not sincere when he said that the paramount issue was the question of trusts. The Republican party had endeavored to pass measures to amend the Sherman law so as to make it more effective and restrictive against trusts, and had introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give congress full power over trusts. When the resolution came up in congress the Republicans voted for it, but the Democrats refused to give up state rights and grant the power to the federal government.

"Does it look right for the Democratic party to proclaim itself against trusts?" asked the speaker.

"The most serious thing against the Democrats is that they voted against that anti-trust law. If the Democrats are in good faith in their antagonism against trusts, they should have supported that amendment."

Senator Nelson spoke at length upon the subject of militarism and imperialism, and went deep into the history of the war in the Philippines, showing clearly that Aguinaldo and his followers were adventurers and traitors, and had turned upon those who had set them free. In his closing remarks he asked all who had the interests of Montana at heart to vote for McKinley and the Republican ticket.

Senator Wilson's Speech.

Senator John L. Wilson's speech is pronounced by his friends to have been his best effort in recent years. He said that the Republican party transacted business; that it was the greatest clearing house in human events in all history; that it had transacted business with the secessionists, with polygamists, with Spain and in behalf of human freedom and the honest toiler.

"The Republican party stands for good times. We are paying good wages and the Republican party stands for that. Our commerce is a sure test that prosperity has reached high-water mark.

"From 1897 to 1900 the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $1,483,000. We have added thousands of millions of wealth to the country and the Republican party stands for that."

Senator Wilson reviewed the history

HOT OIL AND WATER FOR THE AMERICANS.

AGUINALDO'S FIENDISH PLAN TO RETAKE MANILA CITY.

Urged Fanatical Followers to Resort to Treachery in Order to Catch Americans Off Their Guard—Then to Slay and Torture Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The war department today made public the letter of instructions purporting to be signed by Aguinaldo, with the explanation that it was in the records captured by the American force:

"Manila, June 9, 1899.

"Instructions to the brave soldiers of Sandalahan, of Manila.

"Article 1. All Filipinos should observe our fellow countrymen in order to see whether they are American sympathizers. They shall take care to work with them in order to inspire them with confidence of the holy cause of their country. Whenever they are assured of the loyalty of the convert they shall instruct them to continue in the character of an American sympathizer in order that they may receive good pay, but without prejudicing the cause of our country. In this way they can serve themselves, and at the same time serve the public by communicating to the committee of chiefs and officials and of our army whatever news of importance they may have.

"Art. 2. All of the chiefs and Filipino brothers should be ready and courageous for the combat, and should take advantage of the opportunity to study well the situation of the American outposts and headquarters, observing especially secret places where they can approach and surprise the enemy.

"Art. 3. The chief of those who go to attack the barracks should send in first four men with a good present for the American commander. Immediately after will follow four others, who will make a pretense of looking for the same officer for some reason, and a larger group shall be concealed in the corners of the houses in order to aid the other groups at the first signal. This, wherever it is possible at the moment of attack.

"Art. 4. They should not, prior to the attack, look at the Americans in any threatening manner. To the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandalahan should be a complete surprise, and with decision and courage. In order to deceive the sentinel, one should dress as a woman, and must take great care that the sentinel is not able to discharge his piece, thus calling the attention of those in the barracks. This will enable his companions who are approaching to assist in the general attack.

"Art. 5. At the moment of the attack the Scandalahan should not attempt to secure rifles from their dead enemies, but shall pursue, slashing right and left with bolos until the Americans surrender.

Boiling Water for Troops.

"Art. 6. The officers shall take care that on the opportunity afforded on the streets where Americans shall pass, there shall proceed four to six men, who shall carry stones, heavy furniture, as well as boiling water, oil, molasses, rags soaked in oil ready to be lighted and thrown down, and any other hard and heavy objects they can throw on the passing American troops.

"Art. 7. All Filipinos, real defenders of their country, should be on the alert to assist simultaneously the inside attack at the very moment that they note the first movement in whatever barro or suburb, having assurance that all the troops that surround Manila will proceed without delay to force the enemy's line and unite themselves with their brothers in the city.

"Art. 8. All of our chiefs in the suburbs should prepare groups of the Sandalahan who will attack with decision the Americans within their lines, attempting to surround each group of Americans or to break through their lines.

"Art. 9. In addition to the instructions given in paragraph 6, there shall be in the houses vessels filled with boiling water, tallow, molasses and other liquids, which shall be thrown as bombs on the Americans who pass in front of their houses, or they can make use of syringes or tubes of bamboo.

"Art. 10. In place of bolos or daggers, if they do not possess the same, the Sandalahan can provide themselves with lances and arrows with long, sharp heads, and these should be shot with great force in order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy. And those should be so made that in withdrawal from the body the head will remain in the flesh.

"Art. 11. It can be taken for granted that if the above instructions are observed, the enemy will not be able to use firearms, because of the confusion in his ranks, as they would shoot one another."

To Guard Against Looting.

Finally Aguinaldo exhorts his men to respect the consulates, the banks and commercial houses, and even the Spanish banks and commercial houses, taking care that they be not seduced by the hope of plunder.

"I charge that in the moment of combat the officers, soldiers and whatever patriots take part in the struggle will not forget our noble, sacred and holy idea, liberty and independence. Neither will you forget your sacred oaths and immaculate banners; nor will you forget the promises made by me to the civilized nations, whom I have assured that we Filipinos are not savages and thieves nor assassins, nor are we cruel, but on the contrary that we are men of culture and patriotism, honorable and very humane.

"Above all, I expect that you will respect the persons and goods of private persons of all nationalities, including the Chinese; you will treat well the prisoners and grant life to those of the enemy who surrender. And that you will be on the sharp lookout for those traitors and enemies who by robbery will seek to mar our victory."

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Hundred Thousand Dollar Damage Suit of E. T. Peterson Against Senator Corbett.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5.—The suit for $100,000 damages recently filed by E. T. Peterson against Senator H. W. Corbett, for alienating the affections of his wife, Inez Peterson, was today dismissed by Judge Frazer, in the state circuit court.

The attorney for plaintiff asked for a postponement of the case from September 12 to October 15, claiming that his client was out of the state and could not reach here on September 12, the date set for hearing the case.

Judge Frazer refused to grant a postponement and dismissed the case.

CHINESE PUZZLE IS MORE COMPLEX.

Communication With Peking Seems Cut Off.

FUTURE ALL IN THE DARK.

Contradictory Statements as to Policy of the Powers.

Russia Talks of Withdrawing Troops and Sends Furs and Winter Kits to Soldiers, Indicating a Prolonged Campaign—Japan Said to Be Desirous of Working in Harmony With the United States—Advices From Hongkong Report Canton More Disturbed—Sinister Rumors in Circulation There.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 4 a. m.—Sir Alfred Gaselee's dispatch, which shows that the situation in Peking was unchanged on August 29, is the only Chinese news this morning.

The cancellation of the order holding back the Fourth Indian brigade is regarded as important. It shows that whatever the outcome of the Russian policy, the British government is determined to have sufficient troops on the spot adequately to protect British interests.

Considerable significance is attached to the statement by the Journal de St. Petersburg as possibly meaning a modification of Russian policy. This paper is the organ of the Russian foreign office, its editor being a councillor of state. It is noted that, while the Journal de St. Petersburg announces Russian determination to maintain the solidarity of the powers, it only mentions the withdrawal of the ministers, and not of the troops at Tientsin. It is believed that the powers might agree to such a modification of the original Russian proposal.

Japan Favors America.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing the situation, declares that Japan has a strong disposition to act in harmony with the United States in the Chinese question.

A Shanghai dispatch announces that German troops will land there today (Thursday). Curiously enough, they will locate in the barracks adjoining the residence of Li Hung Chang.

United States Consul Goodnow, according to the Daily News, says that there never was any necessity for landing troops at Shanghai. The Daily Graphic's Moscow correspondent says:

"The Russian war office has made immense purchases of furs, to be sent to the army clothing department, which is hurriedly preparing to provide the army in Manchuria with winter kits, showing that an extensive winter campaign is expected."

According to a Hongkong dispatch dated yesterday, Canton is more disturbed. Native shops dealing in foreign goods have been looted, and sinister rumors prevail.

The German cruiser Schwalbe has gone to Amoy.

GERMANY SAYS RUSSIA FEARS STRONG RIVAL.

Japanese Official Contends Withdrawal of Allies From Peking Would Have Bad Effect.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—A member of the Japanese legation in Berlin informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the legation had not yet been advised as to the attitude of Japan regarding the withdrawal of the international troops from Peking. The official in question, however, expressed the opinion that the Japanese troops would remain there.

"The withdrawal of the allies," said the official, "would have a very bad moral effect in China. Russia, I believe, will withdraw, because, from her standpoint, it is the shrewdest thing to do, as it would insure the continuance of her influence in China, particularly with Li Hung Chang, who has always been ready to do Russia's will in China."

The papers comment this evening upon Russia's latest comminque, and upon the utterances of the Journal de St. Petersburg regarding it. The Vossiche Zeitung says that it will not make Russia's surprising step any more intelligible. The National Zeitung observes:

"Indirectly this comminque confirms the view that Russia no longer insists upon her proposition to withdraw the troops from Peking. The papers can only interpret her latest declaration in a sense towards harmony of the powers."

Aimed at Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which understands Russia's sharply accentuated declaration against military action extending beyond the capture of Peking as aimed at Germany, says:

"Russia is jealous of so strong a rival in China as Germany, since she wishes to establish for herself a sort of Monroe doctrine there. Her proposition is dictated by political and not by military motives."

POWERS MOVE SLOWLY IN PEKING PROBLEM.

Nothing to Indicate the Probable or Even Possible Date of Evacuation of the Chinese Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Within the last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives at foreign capitals much material information in regard to the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These give

Continued on Page Eight.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS COMPLETE TICKET.

NOMINATIONS ARE ALL MADE BY ACCLAMATION.

Former Gov. Black Nominated Mr. Odell for Governor and Mr. Depew Nominated Mr. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The state Republican convention today nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—B. B. Odell, jr., of Orange.

Lieutenant Governor — Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings.

Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, of Albany.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan, of Erie.

State Treasurer—John P. Jaeckel, of Cayuga.

Attorney General—John C. Davies, of Oneida.

State Engineer—Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

The Republican convention which adjourned at 12:30 today was devoid of the interest engendered by strife and uncertainty. Today's session was in reality a ratification of what had already been accomplished.

Every available seat in the great convention hall was occupied when Chairman Stranahan's gavel fell this morning. A great majority of the spectators were, however, women and the scene presented by the gorgeous summer gowns and the bright-hued millinery as revealed through the maze of moving fans, was brilliant.

The political features of the convention were the return of former Gov. Black to the organization fold, the demonstration accorded Abraham Gruber by his colleagues of the New York delegation and the general prominence given to those who have at any time opposed the organization's will.

The applause throughout the convention was general. But there was no certainty of prearrangement of any detail. It was when Gov. Roosevelt entered the hall at noon that anything approaching the usual convention demonstration was reached. The greeting accorded him today was in the same spirit manifested at Philadelphia.

An Interesting Feature.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the convention was the fact that the speech nominating Benjamin B. Odell for governor was made by former Gov. Frank D. Black, who had been outside the organization breastworks since Theodore Roosevelt defeated him two years ago when he desired a renomination. Mr. Black said the issues now before the American people were discussed and settled four years ago.

"The ghost of anti-imperialism," he said, "is not and cannot be made an issue. This country has been committed to the policy of growth and it cannot be swerved from that policy by new scarecrows erected along the way.

"We have already selected the pilot for the national craft. He has been over the course once; he has steered with such success and skill that even in the turbulence that has surrounded him he has gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens and increased his own renown to a degree almost without example."

Mr. Depew's Speech.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presented the name of Timothy L. Woodruff for lieutenant governor. He said:

"Free silver and free trade, assaults on the supreme courts, efforts to throw away the results of the war and cowardly disposition to scuttle are threatening the strongholds of national faith, national credit and national power. Our fight is to hold the fort. For that power we require as our leaders in our state men of demonstrated capacity, public men who, in official relations to the affairs of the government have become familiar with our policies and measures, and politicians who have been so in touch with the party that they can maintain harmony within the ranks and present an impregnable front and lead a resistless attack against the forces of the enemy.

"It is an inspiring commission to be general in the Republican army corps of the state of New York under such a general-in-chief as William McKinley. As commander-in-chief of the armies of the country he conducted a war upon sea and land which placed us in the front rank of the martial nations. Precipitated suddenly as a world power into the councils of nations, called upon to face first the problem of admission to the markets of the Orient, which were being divided among the great powers of Europe and next to show that the United States would bend all resources for the vindication of its honor, when its minister and ambassador was belaguered, the finest triumph of diplomacy of the nineteenth century was won in the concession of the open door; the most picturesque campaign of history or romance is successfully ended with the American flag over the imperial palace in Peking.

Praise for the President.

"Not only the United States, but every civilized and semi-civilized country of the globe is today giving unstinted admiration to the statesmanship, the generalship and the diplomacy of William McKinley.

"There is nothing which Col. Bryan can say in his claim for the exclusive ownership of things taught in the Declaration of Independence that has not been more brilliantly said and actually done by Republican statesmen. But when Col. Bryan went to Kentucky at the time when, under the infamous election law, the state was to be stolen by his friends from the officers who had been lawfully returned as elected by the Democratic returning boards, and gave his sanction and the weight of his great authority as a Democrat to the thieves, where then was his idea of consent of the governed?"

Mr. Depew closed with the statement that the Republican ticket in this state would be greatly strengthened by the nomination for lieutenant governor of Timothy L. Woodruff, who, he said, represented in its best sense the business man in politics and "who meets all the requirements of the ever-discussed ques-

Continued on Page Three.

MR. GAGE REPLIES TO CARL SCHURZ.

Has No Apologies or Explanations to Offer.

WHAT BRYAN MIGHT DO.

Dangers of Enforced Payments in Silver Coin.

Republican Safeguard Thrown About Gold Standard Would Likely Be Unceasingly Assailed Should Mr. Bryan Be Chosen President—Secretary of the Treasury Quotes Threat Made by Democratic Presidential Nominee to Make Vigorous Attempts to Break Down the Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Gage has made the following reply to an open letter he has received from Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York:

Washington, Sept. 4.

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3d inst., in which you utter some words of criticism upon the statements made by me in a newspaper interview, published August 26, in which I expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan, if elected, could, by the exercise of considerable 'perverse ingenuity' put the government on a silver basis, ruin its credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

"You deny that the dangers set forth by me in that interview really exist, and that any president will be able to do what I declare might be done, 'unless the Republican party, in control of the government in both the legislative and executive branches, proves itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard.'

"You say your denial 'is not based upon the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a president desiring ever so much to put the country on a silver basis would lack the means of doing so.'

"On the contrary, you admit 'for argument's sake' all I say on that point. It would not seem, therefore, that there is any particular difference between us as to what Mr. Bryan as president could do under the law, or in spite of the law as it is now. It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of a possible case, under circumstances as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of the congress, which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall unfriendly action toward the gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were elected, and should still cherish the firm set purpose declared by him on September 18, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he said: 'If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'

Secretary Gage's Response.

"You rebuke me in polite terms for sounding a false note of alarm, disquieting the business community and especially when uttered by one who is in authority. I am not at all skilled in controversy, and have had no practice in dialectics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your criticism.

"In the first place, then, no more serious distress could overtake this country (in this I think you will agree with me), than the breaking down of the gold standard and the adoption of that principle of money for which Mr. Bryan contends. In 1896 you yourself are quoted as having said: 'The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election, and the consequent placing of our country upon a silver basis, has already released untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed.

"'And if these are the effect of the mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's election would cause.'

"I am unable to perceive why the same consequences, in a minor degree, perhaps, would not ensue now, which you so freely foreshadowed then.

"Now, when consequences so great as these are involved the forces operating to inaugurate them should be resisted at every point.

Possibility of Danger Sufficient.

"Even the possibility of danger should be avoided. It is a familiar fact, and one altogether too much in evidence, that administrative circles filled with hatred and contempt of a particular law can by perverse ingenuity practically nullify its operations. You point out in your letter that if the course indicated by me in the interview referred to should be contemplated by Mr. Bryan, the Republican congress which meets in December next could in advance restrain him by new and more effective mandatory provisions.

"The proposition that in case Mr. Bryan's election the present congress can tie his hands so he cannot give effect to his expressed intention appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polls. Further than this, the next session will expire by operation of law on the 4th of March, 1901. The free silver minority would be justified by the constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation such as you suggest would be probably impossible.

"Can anyone doubt that Mr. Bryan would urge action by his friends in congress to prevent the further strengthening of the policy which he denounced as criminal? Your remarks upon this point seem to indicate that you rely upon the exercise of the power already conferred upon the Republican party to prevent