

HALSTEAD ON AGUINALDO

Philippine Leader is Shown in His Own True Light.

PRICAMATIONS AND CLAIMS DISSECTED

That He is an Unselfish Patriot Representing the Majesty of a Free Republic is an Entirely Mistaken Idea.

Mrs. Halstead, the famous editor, who has been in Omaha recently, yesterday afternoon, to a Bee representative explained his reference to the document in his possession, proving the despicable character of Aguinaldo in his address to the teachers at Lincoln, as follows:

"The first I heard of the bribery was from Consul General Williams, who had exaggerated information of the amount of money used and had not heard of Aguinaldo in that connection at all. He simply stated that \$1,500,000 had been paid by the Spanish captain general for a pacification, and Mr. Williams characterized it as a bribery. The accounts given of the transaction by Aguinaldo himself and his foreign commission establish the accuracy of the original statement made by the American consul.

"Aguinaldo said he had accepted the proposition made by the Spanish captain general because 'I lacked resources to carry on the war. Aguinaldo undertook to explain this matter in a very florid style as an act of supreme patriotism, and mentioned that the reason the Spaniards paid this money was that these Filipinos who were ready to make peace because they were sources to carry on the war should have something to make them comfortable while they were abroad.

Spanish Ready to Bribe.

"The Spanish captain general insisted upon the deportation of the Filipino peace-makers who had accepted this pecuniary concession. The nature of it is familiar to all students of the history of the Philippines. The consuls of Spain throughout the Americas. In no case where there was a serious rebellion against the Spanish authority was there lacking the effort of the Spaniards, when they found the matter was costing both blood and money, to attempt bribery, to give some polite word for it. This was precisely what happened in the case of Aguinaldo and Consul Wildman of Hong Kong reported the arrival of Aguinaldo and his thirty-six companions in Hong Kong in September, 1897. There were four persons in Hong Kong constituting a junta and they associated with the thirty-six, including Aguinaldo, which made up forty. This sum turned over to them was \$400,000 in 'Mexicans,' which is the phrase for Mexican money. This money did not cost the Spaniards anything. They forced the loan from a bank and have never paid a cent of it and never will. That is to say, the Spanish authorities took \$400,000 for the purpose of bribing Aguinaldo and his following from the bank by robbery.

"The amount was \$100,000 apiece for the Filipino colony in Hong Kong. One man, Atarcho, demanded his share and was forcing it into the Englishman Aguirre. Aguirre was the holder of the silver, paid \$5,000 and sworn testimony taken of the fact of the payment of the money.

"The second point was that this proceeding, instead of making peace, increased the intensity of the insurrection. Aguinaldo was not the head of the insurrection. He had little authority. He had been a captain in one of the towns; had a few men with him only and it was stipulated that he should give up his arms. The arms were surrendered and they went aboard ship and were sent to Hong Kong at Spanish expense, but the war went on and even increased in violence. The news of the bribery spread abroad and the Spaniards were further emboldened and went into the bushes to fight Spaniards to be bought off.

"When, after the blowing up of the Maine, it was certain there would be war between the United States and Spain, Aguinaldo had the money to make a bid for the Chinese port. He was at Singapore to see Mr. Bray, the Englishman who had had facilities for money making intimacies with the Spaniards in Manila, and the evident object of going there was to open a line of communication with the Spaniards. The American consul, Mr. Pratt, was most interested in the representations made to him and was an enthusiast in behalf of getting Aguinaldo to co-operate, as he called it, with the United States. He took two weeks, and bribed and went into the bushes to fight Spaniards with Admiral Dewey, who said, 'Send Aguinaldo to once to see me?'

"This was on the strength of the representations of Mr. Pratt, and Dewey knew that he would be selling out soon and that he had to get to see Aguinaldo at all it would have to be done at once. As a fact Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong the day after the battle of Manila, and then was anxious to be allowed to go to Cavite and meet Admiral Dewey. He took two weeks, and bribed and went into the bushes to fight Spaniards with Admiral Dewey, who said, 'Send Aguinaldo to once to see me?'

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lines of the return of Aguinaldo to Cavite and his capture of Manila that he thought Aguinaldo, who had confided a great deal to him, would like to be president of the Philippine republic, and added there might be a small corner of his advisers who entertained a like ambition, and he added this explanation:

"But I am perfectly certain that the great majority of his followers and all the wealthy, educated Filipinos have but one desire to become citizens of the United States of America. As for the mass of uneducated natives, they would be content under any rule save that of the Spaniards.

"Under these stipulations from the American consuls Aguinaldo was permitted to make his appearance at Cavite. It was from the day, not previously stated in official reports, early in September, 1897, that Aguinaldo, after the Spanish captain general had departed, remained there at the pleasure of the king of Spain. It was the 19th of May, 1898, when he again set foot on Luzon. There were eight months and more intervening before he had been going on in the official statement of Consul Williams:

"On Friday, March 25, a church and local holiday, unarmed natives were holding a meeting near my consulate. The building was surrounded by police and the suspicious military, the meeting broken up, twelve persons were taken, certain of whom were more passively, not having attended the meeting, but the most marked of the sixty-two prisoners, without form of trial, were marched in a body to the cemetery and all shot.

"And he added this peculiar horror: 'In the old walls of Manila, built about 300 years ago, are said to be several 'black hole' dungeons, in which incarceration is almost sure death. Two of these, both of which have been seen, with apartments at summit of wall, have floors below low tide, so two or three feet of slime, mud and water floor the dungeons. In these hundreds of so-called insurgents have lately been placed and all drowned by the rising tide.'

"On the 21st of March, the date on which this report of the horrors of war was made, Mr. Williams also wrote: 'Months ago pacification was claimed by the governor general. It was false. A truce had been bought with \$1,500,000, during which the government received the hoped-for embark for Spain, but all was a hollow farce.'

"It will be noted in this extract that Aguinaldo was not sufficiently well known to be named even as the man who carried the silver for which, if he had any country, he had betrayed it.

"Admiral Dewey did not permit Aguinaldo to remain in the official house, but ordered him to prosecute his other business in a private house. This was simply the admiral's denial that Aguinaldo had any official capacity.

"The first officer of the American army who set foot on the island of Luzon was General Thomas Anderson. Aguinaldo had been urging Admiral Dewey to assist him to take Manila. The admiral could have taken Manila and destroyed it at any time without assistance from Aguinaldo, but declined to associate with him in that enterprise. He had betrayed it when the intense hostility of Aguinaldo to the United States was aroused. He was our enemy, irreconcilably, from that time forward. He was bitterly offended because Admiral Dewey and General Anderson called upon him personally instead of making an official call on him. He sulked and declined to give information to General Anderson as a military man, evading inquiries and was talking about the city of Manila as 'my capital.' He claimed to own the city, when he had betrayed it to us to beg for the opportunity to appear at Cavite and accept the duty of being submissive to the American admiral. The first important thing he said to Anderson in his letters was that 'I returned from Hong Kong that I might bring my people from making common cause with the Spaniards against the Americans.' The utter falsehood of this pretense appears in the fact that during the whole time of his absence, after he had been bribed to leave the country, there was a murderous war going on between the Filipinos and the Spaniards.

"Very soon we find General Anderson writing to the adjutant general of the army of the United States that he believed Aguinaldo to be treacherous. He had ample reason to believe it, for he knew that Aguinaldo's most confidential aide was in Manila in close association with the Spanish captain general. He knew it also from the fact that six men were taken prisoners by General Anderson's scouts and found with papers upon their persons giving safe guidance to the Spanish army, and that their arms had been furnished to the Spanish captain general for his troops. The use of these papers was to run cattle from the country through the lines to furnish the Spaniards, who were supplied with fresh meat, and they paid two taxes, one to the scouts of Aguinaldo and the other to the sentries of the captain general. It was purely a business transaction. It was the only part played by Aguinaldo that entitled him to be considered an ally of the army of the United States and he was helping the Spaniards to beef. He was in the meantime issuing orders and circulating stories. The orders were to have anybody shot who was in communication with the Spaniards—a condition that would precisely cover his own proceedings.

"It has been constantly claimed by those who have assumed that Aguinaldo was a patriot and really represented the people of the Philippines that he was in a position of alliance with the American government, because the American consuls had been in friendly relations with him. There is to be said of the American consuls.

"Our consuls were a little zealous, but they had no authority to make treaties. The senate of the United States has something to say about treaties and sometimes says too much and is too long about it, as in the case of the Spanish treaty. But each act of the American consuls, showing a friendly disposition toward Aguinaldo, was added up and the assumption made that consular offices had established an alliance with this impostor, Aguinaldo, who never was vetted for anybody; who always appointed himself to everything; who issued a proclamation July 14, at Bacoor:

"To the Philippine Republic. Circumstances have providentially placed me in a position, for which I cannot fail to recognize the aid of the United States government, since I cannot violate the laws of Providence nor decline the obligations which

have been placed upon me. I have assumed that Aguinaldo was a patriot and really represented the people of the Philippines that he was in a position of alliance with the American government, because the American consuls had been in friendly relations with him. There is to be said of the American consuls.

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DEMOCRATS ARE CONVIVIAL

Jacksonian Club and Douglas County Democracy Keep Open House.

BEER AND PUNCH FLOW WITHOUT STINT

Tramp and Millionaire Jostle Each Other Around the comfortable Board and Hub-Elbows in the Semiregular Refreshments.

At the headquarters of both of the local democratic clubs New Year's day presented one continuous round of joviality. There was an undercurrent of rivalry between them as to which should be the most generous and hospitable in the dispensation of refreshments and about a dozen of the largest crowd. At each place the guests began to arrive at 2 p. m. and continued to come until midnight.

The commodious rooms of the Jacksonian club, in Germania hall, were comfortably fitted during the afternoon and evening and a committee of prominent members was alert in extending a cordial welcome to every one who called. Each new arrival was led at once to the sideboard, where a colored caterer dispensed a delicious concoction of punch of the true Jacksonian flavor, smothered in the celebrated black bottle. The billiard and pool tables were in constant use and in the congenial intercourse that resulted from the frequent libations the tramp rubbed familiarly against the millionaire.

Along with the punch were served to those who were desirous of them sandwiches of turkey, roast beef and ham, while clouds of cigar smoke hung heavily in the dark apartments. Will Herdman, Thomas Nolan and Johnnie Murphy appeared to be doing the honors of the occasion.

At the headquarters of the Douglas county democracy, in the rooms on South Fifteenth street recently vacated by the Jacksonian club, the advantages of a downtown location were apparent, for the rooms were crowded to an uncomfortable degree throughout the day. The large room used as a hall for meetings, was decorated with plants and spread with sandwiches of turkey, ham and beef, with pickles, celery, etc., on the side, while oysters were served in one corner of the room and beer was flowing in another. The party is to turn him into this room at all hours as closely as they could wedge in and there was little time allowed to intervene between drinks.

Between 2 and 5 o'clock five barrels of beer had been consumed. In another room a colored man was vainly striving to supply the demand for punch as his bowl was hardly deposited before the demand required it to be immediately replenished.

In the main reception room an orchestra, comprising two guitars and a mandolin, was stationed and served as an accompaniment for the general rank and file. Albert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine and proprietor of the Rorerotters' shop at East Aurora, N. Y. He will be followed by George Kronen, the Siberian traveler, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; Hamilton W. Mabie and George W. Cable.

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30 Days' Trial. Dr. Sander's Electric Belt.

After 30 years of success in the treatment of disease by electricity I am pleased to be able to offer my famous Electric Belt on 30 days' trial to any one in any part of the world who is sincere and honest. All electrodes cov red. No burning or blistering. Improved Aug. 15 last. New and scientific appliances. Cures without using drugs all.

WEAKNESSES OF MEN. I will give \$1,000 for any Electric Belt superior to mine. With its new scientific suspensory attachment a pleasant current passes through the weakened parts all night. It cures while you sleep such disorders as result from youthful errors or later excesses. 6,000 CURES IN 1898. Used by women as well, for Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Nervousness, etc. We are the oldest and largest makers of Electric appliances in the world. CAUTION.—The new and improved Dr. Sander's Belt can be had only at my offices. Those sold by others are of old date, 20 years ago. Cure yourself and pay me afterwards. My little book, a guide to men, sent free sealed. Dr. F. G. SANDEN, 183 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YEAR BALL BY NEWSBOYS. Enjoy a Feast at Commercial Restaurant in Afternoon-Dance at Night. The newsboys have been living on the fat of the land recently—dined and wine. First came the banquet tendered the lads by The Bee, in the wake of which followed a New Year dinner, entertainment and ball. Over 100 little fellows gathered at the Commercial restaurant Monday afternoon to be dined sumptuously. The menu cards were nice works of art, but the appetites of the hungry lads were, and the way good things disappeared underneath the tiny vests of the embryo statesmen was enough to make older people stare. In the evening the same boys, with an augmentation, went to Moran's hall and further catered into the joys of the new year. The upper part of the ball, or gallery, was filled by a stylishly attired number of guests brought out by the novelty of the event. The ball itself was not of a formal kind by any means, but everyone had a good time. After the young people had catered walked and tripped about over the waxen floor the older guests were invited down and the dances were more formal. The evening was successful as far as the social part of it was concerned and every boy present was grateful for the good time given him.

LOCAL BREVITIES. Mickey Crowl was locked up Monday on the charge of stealing a watch from in front of a store at 1311 Farnam street. Lizzie Campbell, who has been confined at the police station on account of insanity for the last few days, was taken to her home in Vail, Ia., by her brother, A. F. Pappas. A flaming Christmas tree was one of the amusements afforded the children of Frank Kuehn, 828 South 24th street, Monday night. Some candies on the tree ignited the cedar branches and the conflagration that followed was pretty, but the tree and ornaments had to be called out to quench it. Word has been received here that Ed Marsh, mayor of the city of Burlington, Vt., died New Year's day. Mr. Marsh was at one time city accountant of Burlington, Vt., and was well known in this city and Council Bluffs.

James Callahan died Monday evening at 7 o'clock at his late residence at 711 North Fourth street. The deceased was an old resident of the city, having been here about thirty-five years. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place from residence Wednesday morning at 8:30 a. m. and will be held at St. Mary's cemetery. Friends invited.

Miss Peter, Shoemaker, a young woman who was charged with the theft of a pocketbook, has been released from custody. Mrs. Peter, who resides at 1311 Farnam street, Fifteenth street and 1312 1/2 street, was charged with the theft of a pocketbook and her mask was removed she refused to identify the thief. The thief was identified by the owner of the pocketbook. The thief was released from custody. The thief was released from custody.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha Gas company, held Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Merchants National bank building for the purpose of electing officers and directors. Frank Murphy was made president of the organization. George E. Barker, vice president; W. W. Cahoon, secretary; Isaac Valley, treasurer; and Isaac Knapp, superintendent. The directors chosen were Frank Murphy, Samuel T. Bodine, George E. Barker, C. B. Woods and Frank Murphy.

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and makes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give a happy and healthy child. It is made of pure grains and contains no sugar. It is made of pure grains and contains no sugar. It is made of pure grains and contains no sugar.

Our two-fifty winter fans—Are no more water proof than other shoes—but they have a good, heavy double extended sole that keeps your feet from getting wet—unless the water is deep enough for riffs—Drexel L. Shoe-man wears these shoes all winter—we bought them to sell at \$3.00—but we just wanted to make the \$2.50 shoe selling interesting, so put the price down. We have the same shoe in black at the same price. If you want a good, substantial, stylish winter shoe for \$2.50 this is the shoe you are looking for.

Drexel Shoe Co. Omaha's Up-to-Date Shoe House. 1619 FARNAM STREET.

The Framing of Pictures—Has become an art with us—there are two ways of framing—one is the right way, the other is the wrong way—We have framed so many that we know only the right way—Then we give you the largest assortment of mouldings to select from you ever saw in your life—Right up to date, too—Nothing adds so much to a room as a picture well framed—We invite visitors to our art department.

Good Digestion. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distaste, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach. Contains purest form of phosphate.

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