

before been published, was received from Captain J. J. Erwin, assistant surgeon Third Infantry, stationed at Lueban, in the Island of Luzon.

The original is in Spanish and the translation is as follows: Proof Against Aguinaldo. No. 1253. The Local Chiefs of the Coast. From Lueban to Guinayang.

The Office of the Secretary of the Interior has seen fit to order the following: The Secretary of the Interior of the G. R. of the Filipinos in a telegraphic circular of yesterday says to me the following:

From the Secretary of the Interior to provincial presidents, to be circulated among the local chiefs of every town, Manila. Push the preparations of all the towns to oppose the American invasion.

I have the pleasure of transmitting this to you for your information. May God guard you, Santa Ana, Jan. 5, 1890.

ESCOTASTES SARANDANA. I transmit the same to you for your knowledge and for all, that they will have in full without loss of time from town to town and return from the last with a report of the fulfillment of all that is hereby ordered.

Lucena, Jan. 7, 1890. (Signed) QUIRINO ELEAZAR.

Conspiracy Perfected. This was dated Jan. 5, 1890, just one month before the insurrection against the United States broke out. It shows that the conspiracy had then been perfected and that the Filipino people were being organized to attack the American troops.

Malolos, Jan. 7, 1890. "My Dear Don Benito—I write this to ask you to send to your government the photograph you have in your house."

"I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the work."

"Your affectionate friend, who kisses your hands. "EMILIO AGUINALDO."

Trying to Avert Hostilities. Meantime the American commander-in-chief, under instructions from President McKinley, was doing everything in his power to avert hostilities and cultivate terms of friendship with the Filipinos.

"Aguinaldo endeavored to get the war-making power transferred from the west to himself. He also urged a heavy bond issue to secure one million dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

"No one can deplore more than I this rupture of hostilities. I have a clear conscience that I have endeavored to avoid it at all costs, using all my efforts to preserve friendship with the army of occupation, even at the cost of not a few humiliations and many sacrificed rights."

"But it is my unavoidable duty to maintain the integrity of the national honor and that of the army so unjustly attacked by those who, posing as our friends and liberators, attempted to dominate us in place of the Spaniards, as is shown by the grievances enumerated in my manifest of Jan. 8 last; such as the continued outrages and violent exactions committed against the people of Manila, the useless conferences, and all my frustrated efforts in favor of peace and concord."

"I order and command: 1. Peace and friendly relations between the Philippine forces and the American forces of occupation are broken, and the latter will be treated as enemies, with the limits prescribed by the laws of war."

"2. American soldiers who may be captured by the Philippine forces will be treated as prisoners of war. 3. This proclamation shall be communicated to the accredited consuls of Manila, and to congress, in order that it may accord the suspension of the constitution guarantees and the resulting declaration of war."

Given at Malolos, Feb. 4, 1890. EMILIO AGUINALDO, General in Chief. To Attack the Americans. The following proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo's Secretary of the Interior on Feb. 5, 1890:

"First—You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found armed with their 'bolos' and revolvers and guns and ammunition, if convenient."

"Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatsoever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation."

"Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate the prisoners and 'presidiarios,' and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them, 'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos 'en masse' will second you. Long live Filipino independence!'"

with a detail of men and attempted to pass the guard on the San Juan bridge, our guard being stationed at the west end of the bridge. The Nebraska sentinel drove them back without firing, but a few minutes before 9 o'clock that evening a large body of insurgent troops made an advance on the South Dakota outposts, which fell back rather than fire.

"The masses who have thus voted in our favor have done the same with reference to Cuba, asking her independence, for which she is already to-day struggling."

"Finally, the conduct of the Filipino annexationists condemns itself. They have changed their flag as they change their shirts, and are animated solely by their own vile conduct, aided by their thieving country, they are only raising their own scaffold."

"God guard your excellencies many years. "SIG. DOMINGO SAMSON. "Guinabatan, Dec. 4, 1889."

It is this "fire in the rear" that has done so much to sustain the Philippine rebellion and prolong the war against the peaceful administration of affairs by the United States.

Exports of Manufactures. Products of Our Factories Are Now Sold in All Parts of the World. The increase in the exportation of American manufactures for the past year is one of the most remarkable features of our foreign commerce.

Labor's Share of Prosperity. That labor actually receives the greatest share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the clamorous howlers. Labor receives this by drawing yearly the greater share of the products of industry.

Western States Republican. During the present year it will be possible to carry the States of Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana on prosperity and the wool question, with a remote chance of Colorado and Utah, as wool-growing in these States is a very important industry.

Commerce and Finance. Proofs of Prosperity from the Treasury Bureau. Never in the history of the United States has there been a more prosperous year than that which ended June 30, last.

Savings of Wage-Earners. So steadily are the Democratic papers and orators engaged in applying epithets and abuse to any who are prosperous, and speaking in tragic tones of the "concentration of wealth," that the actual figures escape them.

Prosperity in Pennsylvania. The official reports of the State banks, trust companies and savings banks in the State of Pennsylvania, since 1892, show that prosperity has arrived in that State.

South Has Lots of Money. The South is at last getting on a self-sustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with Southern capital. Prosperity and general development of the industries there, on account of the protective tariff, have led to a great increase in the banking facilities so that Southern banks are now able to furnish the money needed to handle the crop.

Money in Savings Banks. On June 30, 1890, there were over 5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States as against 4,800,000 in 1894, and 3,800,000 in 1899.

Will Vote for McKinley. A white farmer of Georgia says: "I have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. Now, my friend, I have always voted for a sentiment so as to be in touch with those around me, but now I am going to vote in the interest of my home and that wife and children in the future, sentiment or no sentiment."

Prosperity Visits a Farmer Who Wants More of It. A white farmer of Georgia says: "I have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. Now, my friend, I have always voted for a sentiment so as to be in touch with those around me, but now I am going to vote in the interest of my home and that wife and children in the future, sentiment or no sentiment."

Dollar Bills Circulating. In the four years ending in 1890 the quantity of one dollar bills in circulation increased from \$40,000,000 to \$57,000,000, the two-dollar bills from \$28,000,000 to \$36,000,000, and five-dollar bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000.

Money Order Business. The so-called "common people," and those who do business with the banks generally, send money to relatives, or

Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see their companions need assistance."

"The fire in the rear" has done more to prolong the insurrection in the Philippines and stimulate the rebel chief to resistance than all the armies Aguinaldo has been able to raise.

"I wish to God that this whole Philippine situation could be known by everyone in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of 'miserable' 'shameful' government' into the Philippines or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines."

"If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

"HENRY W. LAWTON." Aguinaldo and the Democrats. In October, 1890, Aguinaldo published a signed manifesto in which he said: "We ask God that he may grant the triumph of the Democratic party in the United States, which is the party which defends the Philippines, and that imperialism may cease from its mad idea of subduing us with its arms."

"The revolutionists follow every utterance made by the Democratic enemies of the administration, and by those hostile to the acquisition of the Philippines. Here are some statements that have been printed and published by the Filipinos:

In the United States meetings and banquets have been held in honor of our honorable President Don Emilio, who was proclaimed by Mr. Bryan the future President of the United States, as one of the heroes of the world."

"The Masonic society, interpreting the unanimous desire of the people, together with the Government, organizes a meeting and popular assembly in this capital in favor of the national independence, which will be held on the 29th, in honor of Mr. Bryan and the anti-imperialist party which defends our cause in the United States."

"All the Masons and all the Filipino people are called to take part in this solemn act. The meeting will be composed of three parts: First—At 8 in the morning on the 29th, a gathering in an appropriate place will take place, which will begin by singing the national hymn; then appropriate speeches will be read. Second—At midday a banquet will take place in the palace in honor of Mr. Bryan, who will be represented by American prisoners. Third—At 4 in the afternoon a popular manifestation will take place everywhere—the people will decorate and illuminate their houses, bands of music will pass through the streets."

Co-operating with Bryan. "Filipino Republic, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Wishing to hold a meeting in the morning of Sunday next in the presidential palace of this republic, to correspond with the one held in the United States by Mr. Bryan, who toasted our honorable president as one of the heroes of the world, and with the object of carrying this out with the utmost pomp and with contributing by the presence of your subordinates to its greater splendor, I would be obliged if you would come to see me for a conference upon this matter."

"May God keep you many years. "FELIPE BUENACAMINO, "Tarlac, Oct. 26, 1890."

Opposed to McKinley. Next is an extract from La Independencia, a newspaper published in the Philippines: "Mr. Bryan, the competitor of McKinley in the last presidential election and the candidate selected for the future by the Democratic party, has published a manifesto which has caused a profound sensation in the United States."

Mr. Bryan announces himself decidedly opposed to the imperial policy of the Government, and shows the danger in which American institutions will be placed by this entirely new ambition for colonization. He asks that the regime instituted in Cuba be applied to all the territory taken from Spain."

To place the American yoke on the millions of natives who wish to be free, 200,000 men will be needed. * * * Feb. 2, 1890.

A great popular meeting was held in New York on Feb. 23, to protest against the imperialistic policy of the United States. March 8, 1890.

Filipinos Honoring Bryan. The following is a telegram from the rebel Secretary of War: "Received your circular by telegraph yesterday. Was received with great animation and patriotic enthusiasm by the people gathered in a great reunion in government house. We had early this morning a gathering of civil and military officers and private persons to celebrate the independence of the country and in honor of Mr. Bryan, and at 4 p. m. we shall have the second part of the meeting. We all join in congratulating our honorable president, the government and the army."

"TARLAC. "Secretary of War." The following is translation of a circular or proclamation: "May Providence decree that in the election for the President of the United States the Democratic party, which defends us, shall triumph, and not the imperialist party, which is headed by Mr. McKinley, which attacks us."

The great Democrat, Mr. Bryan, one of the most eminent men of the United States, is assured that he will be the

future President, and then our happy hours begin. There have also been celebrated in New York and Chicago great meetings and banquets in honor of our dearly beloved president, Sr. Aguinaldo, who was entitled one of the world's true heroes."

"The masses who have thus voted in our favor have done the same with reference to Cuba, asking her independence, for which she is already to-day struggling."

"Finally, the conduct of the Filipino annexationists condemns itself. They have changed their flag as they change their shirts, and are animated solely by their own vile conduct, aided by their thieving country, they are only raising their own scaffold."

"God guard your excellencies many years. "SIG. DOMINGO SAMSON. "Guinabatan, Dec. 4, 1889."

It is this "fire in the rear" that has done so much to sustain the Philippine rebellion and prolong the war against the peaceful administration of affairs by the United States.

Exports of Manufactures. Products of Our Factories Are Now Sold in All Parts of the World. The increase in the exportation of American manufactures for the past year is one of the most remarkable features of our foreign commerce.

Labor's Share of Prosperity. That labor actually receives the greatest share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the clamorous howlers. Labor receives this by drawing yearly the greater share of the products of industry.

Western States Republican. During the present year it will be possible to carry the States of Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana on prosperity and the wool question, with a remote chance of Colorado and Utah, as wool-growing in these States is a very important industry.

Commerce and Finance. Proofs of Prosperity from the Treasury Bureau. Never in the history of the United States has there been a more prosperous year than that which ended June 30, last.

Savings of Wage-Earners. So steadily are the Democratic papers and orators engaged in applying epithets and abuse to any who are prosperous, and speaking in tragic tones of the "concentration of wealth," that the actual figures escape them.

Prosperity in Pennsylvania. The official reports of the State banks, trust companies and savings banks in the State of Pennsylvania, since 1892, show that prosperity has arrived in that State.

South Has Lots of Money. The South is at last getting on a self-sustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with Southern capital. Prosperity and general development of the industries there, on account of the protective tariff, have led to a great increase in the banking facilities so that Southern banks are now able to furnish the money needed to handle the crop.

Money in Savings Banks. On June 30, 1890, there were over 5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States as against 4,800,000 in 1894, and 3,800,000 in 1899.

Will Vote for McKinley. A white farmer of Georgia says: "I have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. Now, my friend, I have always voted for a sentiment so as to be in touch with those around me, but now I am going to vote in the interest of my home and that wife and children in the future, sentiment or no sentiment."

Prosperity Visits a Farmer Who Wants More of It. A white farmer of Georgia says: "I have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. Now, my friend, I have always voted for a sentiment so as to be in touch with those around me, but now I am going to vote in the interest of my home and that wife and children in the future, sentiment or no sentiment."

Dollar Bills Circulating. In the four years ending in 1890 the quantity of one dollar bills in circulation increased from \$40,000,000 to \$57,000,000, the two-dollar bills from \$28,000,000 to \$36,000,000, and five-dollar bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000.

Money Order Business. The so-called "common people," and those who do business with the banks generally, send money to relatives, or

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

New Southern Industries.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30.—Among the most important of the new industries reported by the Tradesman during the week ending July 28, are a \$10,000 basket and crate factory in the Fort Valley, Georgia fruit district; a broom factory in middle Georgia, a cigar factory in Florida, coal mines in Arkansas and West Virginia, electric lights and power plants in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, a palmetto fiber factory at Gainesville, Fla., a flouring mill and grain elevator at Clarksburg, W. Va., hardware and supply companies in Georgia and Texas, a \$50,000 harness and saddlery works at Dallas, Texas, an ice factory in Virginia, an irrigation company in Texas, a knitting mill in North Carolina, lumber mills in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, a \$600,000 mining and development company in Arkansas, a \$50,000 novelty works at Wheeling, W. Va., natural gas and oil companies in the Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields, an elevator manufacturing company in Tennessee, a \$10,000 shirt factory in Alabama, Ga., a soap factory in Kentucky, telephone companies in the Carolinas and Texas, tobacco factory in Kentucky.

Labor's Share of Prosperity.

That labor actually receives the greatest share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the clamorous howlers. Labor receives this by drawing yearly the greater share of the products of industry. The census of the United States, Extra Bulletin No. 67, contains an array of figures dealing with the manufacturing industries of this country, and it shows the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Product total manufactures in 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886. Values range from \$3,370,107,224 to \$1,397,471,948.

These official figures show that labor has a yearly income nearly twice that of capital, and this year's census figures will be even more interesting.

Western States Republican.

During the present year it will be possible to carry the States of Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana on prosperity and the wool question, with a remote chance of Colorado and Utah, as wool-growing in these States is a very important industry. These States voted for Bryan last time on the silver question. The wool growers have received such substantial benefits from the Dingley tariff act, and prices obtained are in such strong contrast with those obtained under the free trade tariff, that the wool growers are convinced of the advantages of protection. Even the Governor of Idaho, a Democrat, is a purchaser of sheep ranches in that State. He is talking very little about free wool.

Prosperity Everywhere.

The most notable feature of the great prosperity wave is the manner in which it has swept over the entire country, not a single locality or a single industry escaping its stimulus. The best evidence of this is in the bank clearings. In New York in 1890 they increased nearly 45 per cent; in Pittsburgh, 57 per cent; in St. Louis, over 32 per cent; in Seattle showed a gain of 51 per cent; Salt Lake City, 43 per cent; Birmingham, Ala., nearly 44 per cent; Boston, 20 per cent; Minneapolis, 17 per cent; and throughout the whole country the average gain was 36 per cent over 1898 and 63 per cent over 1897.

Wool in Montana.

In 1894, under the Democratic free trade in wool, the average price, according to the official figures furnished by the Montana State Board of Sheep Commissioners of that State, was 9 cents per pound. In 1899, under McKinley and prosperity, it was 16 2/3 cents per pound, and this year contracts have been made at 20 to 22 cents.

Wool in West Virginia.

In 1895 the wool growers of West Virginia were getting, under the Wilson bill, 9 to 11 cents for fine unwashed wool. In 1899, under prosperity and McKinley, they received 20 to 25 cents. These are the figures from the largest dealers in the State. Is it any wonder that West Virginia is for McKinley and prosperity?

Prosperity Down South.

Prosperity is abiding in the South. Atlanta, Ga., has contracts awaiting fulfillment for \$6,000,000 worth of new buildings. Under present prosperity prices the cotton crop of the South is estimated to be worth \$300,000,000.

Populist Wheels Run Overtime.

The prosperity of the country is not confined to one particular location or class. Even the wheels in the heads of the Populist leaders are running on extra time on that contract of trying to account for the failure of their 1896 predictions.

Live Stock Values.

The live stock in the hands of the farmers is at present prices worth \$400,000,000 more than in the Democratic times of 1894-96. The farmer knows that and realizes what prosperity means to him.

Silver and Wheat.

"Speaking of disappearing guns," inquired the reminiscent man, "Wilson has become of the old 'silver' running mate-of-wheat' howitzer the Democratic orators fired so fast and furiously in 1896."

The Farmers' Capital.

The farmer has an invested capital nearly three times that of the manufacturer in this country and twelve times that of the miner. He knows that he is prosperous and will vote for McKinley.

Savings Bank Deposits.

An evidence of prosperity that cannot be disputed is the immense increase in savings bank deposits. These banks are the depositories of the wage-earner.

Twice as Many Depositors.

The depositors in the banks of the country have doubled in ten years, in spite of "the oppression of the gold standard."

when they purchase goods, by mail or postoffice order. The increase in the money order business of the government for the year ending June 30, 1890, over that of the year 1895 was more than 7,000,000 orders issued, and the increase in amount during the same time was \$55,000,000. Only a wonderfully prosperous people can send that amount of money by mails.

Nebraska's Bank Deposits.

The most emphatic proof of prosperity and financial comfort in Nebraska is found in the report of the State bank examiner in Jan. 1, 1900. There was on deposit in the State savings banks of the State, most of which are outside the large cities, \$21,666,110, an increase of \$3,400,000 in one year. As these banks are the banks in which the farmer deposits, as well as the laboring man, it shows that prosperity has arrived in Nebraska in a very healthy state.

Prosperity and Charity.

Prosperity benefits largely education and charity. That the country is prosperous beyond what it has ever known is proven by last year's benefactions. The enormous sum of \$70,749,356 was given to charity and various institutions as compared with \$33,670,129 in 1896, \$26,943,549 in 1895, and \$19,567,116 in 1894. Of the amount given in 1899 educational institutions received \$55,851,817, charities \$13,208,676, churches \$2,962,593, art galleries \$2,086,590, and libraries \$5,012,400.

When the Farmer Thinks.

The farmer is a wonderful and powerful force in the United States. There are upwards of 8,500,000 of him, as against 5,000,000 manufacturing workers, and only 368,000 mining workers. The farmer is prosperous as he never was before, and his mighty force will be felt when he votes to have his present prosperous condition continued. He remembers the condition of prices of his products under Democratic rule and shudders when he thinks of it.

Demand for Small Coins.

Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the United States mint, says that never in the history of the nation has there been such a call for small denominations of money—pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars and one and two dollar bills. This is the sort of money that makes change in the retail store and is paid out by the banks in small dealings with farmers and wage workers, and shows how much of it they use.

Wyoming's Prosperity.

As to how prosperity is coming along in the State of Wyoming the following official figures as to the total deposits in the banks of the State for the past four years are very instructive. They are as follows: Dec. 17, 1896.....\$2,728,084 40 Dec. 15, 1897.....3,618,964 63 Dec. 1, 1898.....4,075,580 89 Dec. 2, 1899.....5,284,533 19

The Price of Wool.

The Yakima Wool Growers' Association of North Yakima, Wash., says that wool in that State, according to grade, sold in 1894 at from 15 1/2 cents to 19 cents per pound; in 1895 from 6 cents to 10 cents per pound; in 1896 from 7 1/2 cents to 12 cents per pound; and in 1899, under McKinley prosperity, it sells from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound.

Wool in Montana.

In 1894, under the Democratic free trade in wool, the average price, according to the official figures furnished by the Montana State Board of Sheep Commissioners of that State, was 9 cents per pound. In 1899, under McKinley and prosperity, it was 16 2/3 cents per pound, and this year contracts have been made at 20 to 22 cents.

Wool in West Virginia.

In 1895 the wool growers of West Virginia were getting, under the Wilson bill, 9 to 11 cents for fine unwashed wool. In 1899, under prosperity and McKinley, they received 20 to 25 cents. These are the figures from the largest dealers in the State. Is it any wonder that West Virginia is for McKinley and prosperity?

Prosperity Down South.

Prosperity is abiding in the South. Atlanta, Ga., has contracts awaiting fulfillment for \$6,000,000 worth of new buildings. Under present prosperity prices the cotton crop of the South is estimated to be worth \$300,000,000.

Populist Wheels Run Overtime.

The prosperity of the country is not confined to one particular location or class. Even the wheels in the heads of the Populist leaders are running on extra time on that contract of trying to account for the failure of their 1896 predictions.

Live Stock Values.

The live stock in the hands of the farmers is at present prices worth \$400,000,000 more than in the Democratic times of 1894-96. The farmer knows that and realizes what prosperity means to him.

Silver and Wheat.

"Speaking of disappearing guns," inquired the reminiscent man, "Wilson has become of the old 'silver' running mate-of-wheat' howitzer the Democratic orators fired so fast and furiously in 1896."

The Farmers' Capital.

The farmer has an invested capital nearly three times that of the manufacturer in this country and twelve times that of the miner. He knows that he is prosperous and will vote for McKinley.

Savings Bank Deposits.

An evidence of prosperity that cannot be disputed is the immense increase in savings bank deposits. These banks are the depositories of the wage-earner.

Twice as Many Depositors.

The depositors in the banks of the country have doubled in ten years, in spite of "the oppression of the gold standard."