SATURDAY ..... AUGUST 25, 1900

before been published, was received from Captain J. J. Erwin, assistant surgeon Thirtieth infantry, stationed at Lueban, in the Island of Luzon. Captain Erwin cays the document was found in the church at Lueban when that place was carrisoned by the Second battalion, Thirtieth infantry, with enlistment rolls with names of officers and men enrolled in conformity to the order.

The original is in Spanish and the translation is as follows:

Proof Against Aguinaldo, No. 1253. Gentlemen: The Local Chiefs of the Coast.

From Lueban to Guinnyangan.

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 fol-

From the Secretary of the Interior to provincial presidents, to be circulated among the local chiefs of every town,

Push the preparations of all the towns to oppose the American invasion. See that all the inbabitants have their bolos and daggers prepared, that in every street or ward there be organized a national militia; every six should have a corporal, every thirteen a sergeant and every twenty-six a second lieutenant, every 52 a first lieutenant and every 104 a captain; the soldiers of the national militia should elect their chiefs of leaders. Make it clear to all that our salvation depends on our activity. The local chief of the Laruna (Lake) will please pass this circular to the chief of Tayabos, and in this manner from one to another until all have received it.

I have the pleasure of transmitting this to you for your information.

May God guard you, Santa Ana, Jan. 5, 1800.

(Signed)

ESCOTASTIES SARANDANA. I transmit the same to you for your knowledge and for all, that they fulfill with fidelity that which is ordered there-Run 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, 1899. (Signed) QUIRTNO ELEAZAR.

Conspiracy Perfected.

This was dated Jan. 5, 1899, just one onth 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. Two days later, on Jan. 7. Againaldo wrote to a personal friends in Manila as follows:

"Malelos, Jan. 7, 1899, "My Dear Don Benito-I write this to ask you to send to this our government the photograph you have in your house, and I will pay you whatever price you may ask. Also buy me everything which may be necessary to provide the said pho-

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

"Vony affectionate friend, who kisses your hands.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

Trying to Avert Hostilities. Meantime the American commander-inthief, under instructions from President McKinley, was doing everything in his power to avert hostilities and cultivate ems of friendship with the Filipines. On this point the report of the Philippine

"Aguinaldo endeavored to get the warmaking power transferred from congress to himself. He also urged a heavy bond issue to secure one million dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition, It is now known that elaborate plans had been perfected for a simultaneous attack by the forces within and without Manila. The militia within the city numbered ap proximately ten thousand; they were rmed for the most part with bolos. Gen. Pio del Pilar slept in the city every night. No definite date had been set for the attack, but a signal by means of rockets had been agreed upon, and it was univeroally understood that it would come upon the occurrence of the first act on the part of the American forces which would afford a pretext; and in the lack of such act in the near future at all events. Persistent attempts were made to provoke our soldiers to fire. The insurgents were insolent to our guards and made persistout and continuous efforts to push them back and advance the insurgent lines further into the city of Manila. It was a long and trying period of insult and abuse beaped upon our soldiers, with constant submission as the only means of avoiding an open rupture. The Filipinos had concluded that our soldiers were cowards and boasted openly that we were afraid of them. Rumors were always prevalent that our army would be attacked at once.

"With great tact and patience the commanding general had held his forces in check, and he now made a final effort to preserve the peace by appointing a comnission to meet a similar body appointed by Aguinaldo to 'confer with regard to situation of effairs and to at a mutual understanding of the intent purposes, aims and desires of the Fill pino people and of the people of the United States.' Six sessions were held, the last occurring on Jan. 29, six days before the outbreak of hostilities. No substantial results were obtained; the Filinian commissioners being either unable or unwilling to give any definite statements the 'intent, purposes and aims of their people;' at the close of the last session they were given full assurances that no hostile act would be inaugurated by the United States troops.

The critical moment had now arrived. Aguinaldo secretly ordered the Filipinos who were friendly to him to seek refuge outside the city. The Nebraska regiment at that time was in camp on the east line at Santa Mesa, and was guarding its front. For days before the memorable 4th of February, 1899, the outposts in front of the regiment had been openly menaced and assaulted by insurgent soldiers; they were attempting to push our outposts back and advance their line. They made light of our sentinels and per-

elstently ignored their orders.
"On the evening of the 4th of February an insurgent officer came to the front

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. About the same time the insurgents came in force to the east end of the San Juan ridge, in front of the Nebraska regiment. For several nights prior thereto a lieutenant in the insurgent army had been coming regularly to our outpost No. 2, of the Nebraska regiment, and attempting to force the outpost back and justisting on posting his guard within the Nebraska lines; and at this time and in the darkness he again appeared with a detail of about six men and approached Private Grayson of Company D, First Nebraska volunteers, the sentinel on duty at outpost No. 2. He, after halting them three imes without effect, fired, killing the ficutenant, whose men returned the fire and then retreated. Immediately rockets were sent up by the Filipinos, and they commenced firing all along the line.

"The story of the actual fighting has often been told by military men who were engaged in it, and we do not deem it necessary to give a description of it here. It is known of all men that imme-diately after the first shot the insurgents opened fire all along their line and continued to fire until about midnight; and about 4 o'clock on the moraing of Feb. 5 the insurgents again opened fire all around the city and kept it up until the Americans charged them and drove them with great slaughter out of their trenches

"After the landing of our troops, Agui-naido made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusias tic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious refreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag de-manded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to sub mission. The commission is of the opin-ion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

On the very night the actual fighting began Aguinaldo issued the following:

Order to the Philippine Army. Nine o'clock p. m., this date, I received from Caloocan station a message communicated to me that the American forces, without prior notification or any just motive, attacked our camp at San Juan del Monte and our forces garrisoning the blockhouses around the outskirts of Manila, causing losses among our solaggression and of the decided attack of the aggressors, were obliged to defend themselves until the firing became general all along the line.

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

tain the integrity of the national honor and that of the army so unjustly attack ed by those who, posing as our friends and liberators, attempted to dominate us by the grievances enumerated in my man ifest of Jan. 8 last; such as the continued outrages and violent exactions committed against the people of Manila, the use less conferences, and all my frustrated efforts in favor of peace and concerd.

Summoned by this unexpected provoca tion, urged by the duties imposed upon me by honor and patriotism and for the defense of the nation intrusted to me, calling on God as a witness of my good faith and the uprightness of my inten-

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 can

tured by the Philippine forces will be treated as prisoners of war. 3. This proclamation shall be commu

nicated to the accredited consuls of Ma nila, and to congress, in order that it may accord the suspension of the con stitutional guaranties and the resulting declaration of war. Given at Malolos, Feb. 4, 1899.

EMILIO AGUINALDO,

General in Chief. To Attack the Americans.

The following proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo's Secretary of the Interior

on Feb. 5, 1800: First-You will so dispose that at 8 'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro armed with their "bolos" and revolvers

and guns and ammunition, if convenient Second-Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be malested, but all other individuals, of what soever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupa-

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 he 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!"

Fifth-The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Trozo, Binoudo, Quiapo and

their duty. Those of Paco, Erm'ta and Mainte, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they

see their companions need assistance. Sixth-The militia will start out at 3: o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Broth-ers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyranis; war without quar ter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either independence or death. "The Fire in the Rear."

"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. On this point, Gen. Lawton wrote as follows to Mr.

John Barrett, formerly American minister at Siam:

General Lawton's Letter. "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 unjust 'shooting of government' into the Filipinos or of bauling 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, 1899, Aguinaldo published

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 hos-tile to the acquisition of the Philippines. Here are some statements that have been printed and published by the Filipinos:

In Honor of Mr. Bryan. "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 take place on Sunday, the 29th, in honor of Mr. Bryan and the antiimperialist 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 20th, 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 Bry Filipino Republic, Secretary of Foreign

Wishing to hold a meeting in the morn ing 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 conference upon this macter.

"May God keep you many years.
"FELIPE BUENCAMINO, "Tarine, Oct. 26, 1899.

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 pposed 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 200,000 men will be needed. \* Feb. 2, 1809.

A great popular meeting was held in New York on Feb. 23, to protest against the imperialistic policy of the United States. March 8, 1899.

Filipinos Honoring Bryan. The following is a telegram from the Provincial Chief Zambales.

Received your circifiar by telegraph vesterday. 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 shall have the second part of the meeting. We all join in congratulating our honors ble president, the government and the

"TARLAC. "Secretary of War."

The following is a translation of a cir-

ular 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 perialistic party, which is headed by Mr. McKinley, and which attacks us.

The great Democrat, Mr. Bryan, one of the most eminest men of the United States, is assured that he will be the prosperity to my door."

Sampalec to go out into the street and do future President, and then our happy hours begin. There have also been cele-brated 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

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

Finally, the conduct of the Filindan annexationists condemns itself. They have changed their flag as they change their shirts, and are animated solely momentary lust of stolen gold; but 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 one 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. We now compete with the nations of the world in every market, and we more than hold our own everywhere. Our total exports of manufactures for 1900 amounted to \$432,284,366, an increase of \$92,608,508 over 1899, the largest ever known, for in no preceding year has the increase ex-

Of the total exportations for the year manufactured goods formed 311/2 per cent, or nearly one-third, against 28 per cent in 1895, 2014 per cent in 1897, 23 per cent in 1895, 2014 per cent in 1885, 15 per cent in 1870, and 1234 per cent in 1860. cent in 1899, 27 per cent in 1897, 23 per

To nut the results in a still more striking way it may be stated that in 1800 the total exports of manufactures were \$40, 345,892, and in 1900 were \$432,284,366, while all exports in 1860 were \$333,567, 057, and in 1900 were \$1.394,186,371. From these figures it will be seen that the total exports of 1900 were only four times greater than the total exports of 1860, but the exports of manufactures were ten times greater in 1900 than they were in 1860.

In other words, in 1860 manufactures formed but 1234 per cent of the total exports and in 1900 they amounted to 311/2

per cent.

These are the undeniable facts and figures, and they prove that not only does a protective tariff protect the home workingman and give him high wages, but it enables the American manufac-turer to so enlarge his business that he can successfully and profitably enter into the markets of the world.

## 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. That is the time when the general government makes up its books and draws a balance to see how the nation stands, just as merchants and manufacturers take account of stock at the end of their

business year.

The report for the government fiscal year is now published and every citizen, as a member of the great firm of "United States & Co.," may well be gratified at the showing. We have trade in every part of the inhabitable globe and have interchanged commodities with every people.

Our business for the year amounted to the enormous sum of \$2,243,901,041, surpassing everything ever before known by nearly \$320,000,000.

We sold to foreign countries merchandise valued at \$1,394,186,371, and we bought from them to the value of \$849,-714,670, leaving a balance in our favor to be paid to us in gold, or to be credited to future accounts, of \$544,471,701. A business firm, showing a balance

its sales in a proportion like this, would be pretty sure to feel that it was doing a safe and prosperous business.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

What Candidate Alschuler Said About Free Silver.

(From the Chicago Times-Heraid.)

## WILL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY.

#### Prosperity Visits a Farmer Who Wants More of It.

A white farmer of Georgia sava: have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. 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. This year I get more for my potatoes, and more for syrup, and my cotton, then I have for ten years, and my hides that I use hang on the fence to cut strings off I am now compelled to put up to save them, or my neighbors would steal them. fair price for all I make and I am ing to vote for the Popublican party because it helps me provide for my house. My vote is for McKinley, who brought

# PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE

New Southern Industries.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30.-Among the more 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 Fiorida, coal mines in Arkansas and West Virginia, electric lights and power plants in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, palmetto fiber factory at Gainesville, Fig., a flouring mill and grain elevator at Clarksborg, 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 knit ing 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 com-pany in Tennessee, a \$10,000 shirt factory at Atlanta, Ga., a soap factory in Ken tucky, telephone companies in the Carolinas and Texas, tobacco factory in Ken-

Labor's Share of Prosperity. That labor actually receives the great est share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the calamity 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 mannfacturing industries of this country, and it shows the following figures:

Product total manufactures in \$9,370,107,624 1890 \$9,370,107,624 Material and cost 5,789,812,411 Wages cost 2,282,823,265 Balance to capital 1,297,471,948 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.

During the present year it will be possi-ble 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 Ding ley 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 1899 they increased nearly 45 per cent; in Pittsburg, 57 per cent; in Cleveland, over 32 per cent. Seattle showed a gain of 51 per cent; Salt Lake City, 43 per cent; Birmingham, Ala., nearly 44 per cent; Boston, 30 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.

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 "con-centration of wealth." that the actual figures escape them. In 1899 the deposits in all the banks of the United States, national and savings, amounted to the enormous sum of \$7,514,000,000. Of this great total the savings banks and the State banks—the depositories of the so-called poor people—held nearly one-half. It will be seen from the above figures that wealth is far from being concen trated and the cry about it should be dropped.

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. Private banks and national banks are not included. Here are the figures:

Amount of Av. to each 294,924,055 60 218,967,981, 72 213,664,457 44 289,083,745 94 265,570,216 64 324,880,705 84 .539,239

South Has Lots of Money. The South is at last getting on a selfsustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with Southern capital. perity and general development of the in dustries there, on account of the protect ive 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. In spite of this great improvement in conditions, the South will be expected to vote for free trade, free silver, anti-expansion or any other dose which the leaders of the Democratic party sees fit to concoct,

Money in Savings Banks. On June 30, 1899, there were

5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United Stress as against 4,800,000 in 1894, and 3,860,000 in 1899. Each of these depositors had more money to his The average account than ever before. amount on deposit rising from \$369 for each person in 1894 to \$419 in 1809. will be a terrific task for the Democratic and Populist orators and papers of the same lik, to persuade this vast army of depositors that has steadily increased its avings, that prosperity is not abroad in

Dollar Bills Circulating

In the four years ending in 1899 the quantity of one dollar bills in circulation creased from \$40,000,000 to \$57,000, the two-dollar bills from \$28,000,000 to \$36,000,000, and five-dollar bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000. These are the denominations that go into the hands of the wage workers, and the above figures are most instructive.

Money Order Business.

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

when they purchase goods, by male postoffice order. The increase is money order business of the governor for the year ending June 30, 1806. that of the year 1805 was more a 7,000,000 orders issued, and the horn in amount during the same time was 000,000. Only a wonderfully prop-people can send that amount of n-by mails.

Nebraska's Bank Deposits The most emphatic proof of perity and financial comfort Nebraska is found in the is found in the Nebraska is found in the port of the State bank examiner. Jan. 1, 1900. There was on deposite State savings banks of the sum ost of which are outside the large \$21,000,110, an increase of \$3,400,00 one year. As these banks are the large of the same of the same of the same of the same deposits. one year. As in which the farmer deposits, as we the laboring man, it shows that put ity has arrived in Nebraska is a

Prosperity and Charity.

Prosperity and Charity.

Prosperity benefits largely edge and charity. That the country a perous beyond what it has ever in its proven by last year's benefice. The enormous sum of \$79,749,966, given to charity and various institutes as compared with \$33,670,129 in \$26,943,549 in 1895, and \$19,567,18 1804. Of the amount given in 1800 cational institutions received \$55.81 charities \$13,206,676, churches 25 593, art galleries \$2,686,500, and libra

When the Farmer Thinks When the Farmer Thinks.

The farmer is a wonderful and perful force in the United States. Then upwards of 8,500,000 of him, as important of 8,500,000 of him, as important of the state of he votes to have his present proper condition continued. He remember condition of prices of his products a Democratic rule and shudders when thinks of it.

Demand for Small Coins. Hon. George E. Roberts, director ste United States mint, says that never the history of the nation has there a such a call for small denomination money—pennies, nickels, dimes, quare half-dollars and one and two dollar h This is the sort of money that na change in the retail store and is paid by the banks in small dealings with the much of it they use. Wyoming's Prosperity.

As to how prosperity is coming as in the State of Wyoming the folia official figures as to the total des in the banks of the State for the four years are very instructive. 
 Dec. 17, 1896.
 \$2,788

 Dec. 15, 1897.
 3,615

 Dec. 1, 1898.
 4,075,8

 Dec. 2, 1899.
 4,384,3

The Price of Woot, The Yakima Wool Growers' Austion of North Yakima, Wash, and wool in that State, according to a sold in 1804 at from 514 cents to 10 per pound; in 1895 from 6 cents cents per pound; in 1806 from 14 to 12 cents per pound; and in 1866 as McKinley prosperity, it sells fra

cents to 20 cents per pound In 1894, under the Democratic trade in wool, the average price to ing to the official figures furnished the Montana State Board of Shero missioners of that State, was 9 out pound. In 1899, under McKlaby prosperity, it was 16 2-3 cents per p and this year contracts have been

at 20 to 22 cents. Very Few Pailures The official figures of the set agencies show that the failure were the fewest in number and an in average liability ever reported at ty-five years. Verily "the wider disaster" to all business that Mr. 8 predicted would follow McKinlers tion must have got sidetracked

Wool in West Virginia In 1895 the wool growers of Wes ginia were getting, under the Wilson 9 to 11 cents for fine anwashed we 1899, under prosperity and Mck they received 20 to 25 cents. The the figures from the largest deal the State. Is it any wonder that Virginia is for McKinley and pro-

Prosperity is abiding in the Section 1, Ga., has contracts awaiting ment for \$6,000,000 worth of per

Under present prosperity pint cotton crop of the South is est be worth \$300,000,000.

Populist Wheels Run Overtis The prosperity of the consticlass. Even the wheels in the the Populist leaders are maile tra time on that contract of account for the failure of their le

Live Stock Values. The live stock in the hand in farmers is at present prices we 000,000 more than in the featings of 1894-96. The farmer this and realizes what prosper to him.

Silver and Wheat. "Speaking of disappearing page quired the reminiscent man, become of the old 'silve-hard mate-of-wheat' howitzer the less orators fired so fast and fan

The Farmers' Capital The farmer has an investor nearly three times that of the turer in this country and teris that of the miner. He knows in prosperous and will vote for Mo

Savings Bunk Deposits An evidence of prosperity the savings bank deposits. These b the depositories of the wage-car

Twice as Many Deposits The depositors in the banks of of "the oppression of the gold sta