THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY

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EVENING TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Filipinos Appeal to the Foreign Powers for Recognition.

AGUINALDO AND HIS CHIEFS.

Six Felt Reasons Why They Should be Given Perfect Freedom.

AGUINALDO ACKNOWLEDGED PRESIDENT.

Aguinaldo on His Way to Europe to Submit the Appeal to Foreign Attention.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The Tribune's special from Manila, dated August 30, via San Francisco, Sept. 22, says:

Aguinaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the powers for recognition of independence and independence. Aguinaldo, his agent, who was a passenger on the steamer China, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to foreign arbitration. When prepaying his passage Aguinaldo will stop in Washington and attempt to impress the administration with his appeal. No mention of the United States nor any American force is made in the document which he carries. The appeal is as follows:

"To the Foreign Powers. The revolutionary government of the Philippines, which was constituted according to the scheme explained in the proclamation dated June 23rd, in which the true nature of the revolution work so hard, has demonstrated that this popular movement is due to the unanimous desire for liberty, and has by a peaceful process for the seventh time by a people who strive to progress and perfection and which was only to be obtained by one kind of liberty.

The revolution actually dominates the provinces of Cavite, Bantanges, Batas, Tayabas, Laguna, Morong, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Zambales, Infanta and the central city of Manila, in these provinces there reigns good order and perfect tranquility, laws are administered by authorities who were elected by the people according to the principles of organic decree of June 18th and 23rd.

The revolution has also more 3,000 prisoners of war and these are treated with all the respect and kindness of civilized warfare and humanitarian sentiment. In a war lasting as have 20,000 men were organized in the form of a regular army.

In this condition the chiefs of commanders of the revolutionary power desirous of interpreting the sentiments that animate those by which they have been chosen, having proclaimed the independence of the Philippines, have requested the revolutionary government to inform the foreign governments the acknowledgment of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines.

To view this request security in which the Filipinos now live, how they are leading and able to govern themselves, the revolutionary government, signed by the chiefs, is entrusted with this moral. Exercising the authority granted to me as president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines and in the name and as representative of this people, I implore the aid of all the powers of the civilized world and beg them earnestly to proceed with the formal recognition of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines and independence of the government.

The powers are the means designated by Providence to maintain the equilibrium between people, supporting the weak and checking the strong and thus the life of humanity can be realized in complete justice and indefinite progress of humanity.

(Signed) EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Dated, August 6, 1898.

Aguinaldo's action is based on the following action of the chiefs:

The representatives of the communities which comprise the provinces in which the revolutionary government is established decreed an expression of the people in the manner described by the decree of June 18 and 23 and having been confirmed by the president and taken the oath of office, have met in general assembly and solemnly proclaimed Philippine independence, which the provinces which they make the following declaration:

Being duly instructed and impregnated with the principles of liberty, which great liberty, giving examples of bitter fruit fear of abuse and exercised and suppressed with force, we proclaim After previously terminating the war for which we did give way to excesses of Biscay, we consent. On the contrary they conducted themselves as heroes in a civilized manner. They not only treated the wounded and prisoners with humanity, but they also gave them arms and returned to their homes. Thus we have made clear to Spain that the Filipinos were not slaves by nature, but possess a perfect love of order and justice. They also accept life and love the arts of peace. Furthermore, surprising as it may seem the Filipinos are giving proof of their ability to make laws in harmony with the march of time. They know how to respect and obey the laws in indication that their national history are inclined to progress. They are not conditioned by power, honor or riches, they are solely influenced by a just desire for liberty and self government. They are inspired by the highest intention to sacrifice both life and fortune. This admirable characteristic shows clearly the necessity of giving them liberty and independence. But only do they desire to be free, but they are ready to defend their liberty until death.

The Filipinos are convinced that liberty is sought in the program and performance of the people and will excite the sympathy and interest of the people of humanity. To accomplish this end the Filipinos fight to the death and will not cease from any obstacle that may oppose their progress and we are firmly convinced we will obtain justice in the end. Neither the unjust imprisonments the tortures, assassinations and other acts of tyranny committed by the Spaniards on the peaceful, inoffensive Filipinos cause them to deviate from the honorable path which they have chosen. The Spaniards consider themselves absolved from all obligations to us, because foreign powers refused to acknowledge our belligerency. The Spaniards do not consider that education, national honor and humanity are above passions and interests. So the Filipinos will never retaliate in the spoon the Spaniards and they only seek independence, with honor, liberty, laws and a desire that their name shall be coupled with humanitarian.

In view of the above statement the undersigned, expressing the desire of their constituents, hope solemnly proclaim to the whole world the independence of the Philippines. They acknowledge Emilio Aguinaldo as president of the revolutionary government and they hereby request the said president to ask for recognition of belligerency and the formal acknowledgement of independence. Not only become the arts involve an obligation of justice, but because no one should be allowed to oppress no one should be allowed to oppress no one should be allowed to commerce natural law, or suppress the legitimate aspirations of a people striving for liberty.

Done at Cavite, August 1, 1898.

Leandro Ibarra, Secretary of Interior.

Emilio Aguinaldo and 100 leaders in the province enumerated.

AN ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

Archbishop of Manila Saved From Insurgents by American Soldiers.

Filipinos with Money from Spanish Priests Arrested, and Will be Shot—Death of Aucelmos.

New York, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

The archbishop of the Spanish clerical party have divided the Filipinos almost beyond the hope of reconciliation.

On Sunday, when the archbishop of Manila went to Cavite to administer the rite of confirmation a party of rebels attempted to kidnap the prelate. The attempt failed and the party prevented by the interference of the American soldiers who are stationed there.

The purpose of the kidnappers was to take the archbishop to Malolos where Aguinaldo is holding four Spanish friars as prisoners.

Seven Filipinos were detected yesterday in a plot to rob the friars with money collected from some Spanish priests. They were arrested on a direct order from Aguinaldo, despite the protest of Pio Pilar, the commander-in-chief of the district.

They will be shot tomorrow.

Francisco Carrizo, Dominis and Sebastia of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment, died on the hospital ship Relief. The regiment had 45 men on the sick list.

TUG BURNED.

Crew Narrowly Escape Death in the Explosion of the Steam Pipe.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Flaws leaks out in the boiler room of the tug Dr. O. Mulk, while the tug was in the vicinity of the Lakeview Club and but for the presence of mind of Captain James Crawford he and his crew might have perished in the explosion which followed. The tug was burned almost to the water's edge, and sank in 20 feet of water near the outer breakwater at Grand Crossing. The Dr. O. Mulk is the property of Captain Crawford and the two men who composed the crew was effected from the explosion of the steam pipe which they abandoned the vessel, the six inch steam pipe exploded and the boiler room was a mass of flames.

The tug was run head-on against the pier at full speed and when she struck the crew leaped for the pier, all reaching it in safety.

The tug was worth $12,000 and is a total loss.

FUTURE OF CUBA.

Havana Paper Treats on the Question—Francisco Being Fashioned.

Havana, Sept. 22.—The cabinet composed of the colonial secretaries meets daily and parties in general is a greater number of prisoners who are thrown upon their hands in the streets of the city.

La Lucha in an editorial yesterday discusses the question of the future of Cuba continuing with saying:

"The only difference existing between ourselves and the Americans is that they occupy themselves with material issues and the organization of the country, while we are very vague in our ideas of liberty and sonnets to the moon as a solution of our terrestrial problems. We are a people of poets and friends of ideals and the moon, while they are staunch Republicans, strong in reality and earthly things. We are all lovers and they are of the world. Victory therefore cannot be doubtful, unless we change our tastes, ambitions and temperament."

Advice from the Havana outlines report that Gen. Garcia is actively engaging the Cuban troops. Private advertisements of money, food, clothing and medicines are being made, they say for the relief. In several of the interior Lower ports hostilities where the rebels capture a town and marches away from guide romantic bands, have been opened.

Captain General Blanco simplifying the decree of Aug. 22, has pardoned 19 persons who were called from the island for all kinds of crimes.

Free Landing of Supplies.

New York, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago says:

Colonel Closa, recording secretary of the American executive committee, with Captain Hurt, interpreter, delivered the American reply to the Cubans proposition.

The reply insists on the free landing of the supplies.

Emperor's Life in Danger.

London, Sept. 22.—According to special dispatches received from Pekin, numbers of the Chinese community there believe the life of the emperor of China is in danger.

It is added that the dowager empress desires to place Prince Kuang's grandson on the throne. The emperor resents the attempt to force the emperor's resignation and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

Lillian Stevens President.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—A telegram from Mrs. Cora C. Hoffman, secretary, at the Maine W. C. T. U. convention, to the National W. C. T. U. officers, announces the unanimous election of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens president and the cordial endorsement by the convention of the action of the national convention in asking the remaining

THE CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Reports of Want and Destitution Existing Among Them.

DYSENTERY, MALARIA AND SMALLPOX.

American Commissioners Interview "Queen of Cuba" Returns from Exile—R. P. Porter's Mission.

Havana, Sept. 22.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, who is in Cuba on a special mission from the United States, returned from Cienfuegos and Trinidad. He was accompanied by an escort. During his trip Mr. Porter had occasion to interview the leading planters of the island, gathering information which he will send to President McKinley. Mr. Porter expresses himself as pleased with the success of his trip. He was accompanied by an escort. During his trip Mr. Porter had occasion to interview the leading planters of the island, gathering information which he will send to President McKinley. Mr. Porter expresses himself as pleased with the success of his trip. He was accompanied by an escort.

While the cause have been starting down the production of parts has kept up and the prospects are that the next year production and a management will direct lower been prices. The short-down will be indefinite.

THE EMPEROR'S EDICT.

Dowager Empress of China Returns to Power.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S VIEWS.

There is No Secrecy About the Edict—Will Strengthen China, and She Will Remain Intact.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting, today received a cable dispatch from the Chinese foreign office at Peking giving the text of the edict issued by the emperor yesterday in which, owing to the critical condition of China's affairs, he asks back to power the Empress Dowager and consents to her hands the direction of the foreign affairs of the empire. The edict, freely translated from the cipher cable, is as follows:

"Now that China is distressed, there is need that all business shall be sold down, we, the emperor, have the morning to evening for the affairs of affairs and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tang Chi, that the Empress Dowager had been given to the government to the empire, and with upon unity and success, so we now, considering the important business of the empire, we have asked the Empress Dowager to give to the empire the result of her vast experience and her intelligence, for we are fearful lest we have proceed to speak to this request, and therefore it is by the good fortune of the ancestors of the dynasty, the empire is enough about. From today the Empress Dowager resumes the both the Tsungli Yamen and the Yamen, and on the eighth day of the seventh month (Chinese calendar meaning today) the Tsungli Yamen will be ready to receive the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chinchung palace. Let the Tsungli Yamen be informed that the ceremony may be performed with the "long forms."

The Chinese minister was seen at the legation today and asked concerning the edict. He said that there was no secrecy about it, neither to indicate that it was a triumph of one foreign element over another and that the Chinese Empire would be strengthen China herself at the time when serious foreign problems are presented. It was quite natural to said that the dowager empress should be called to the aid of the emperor, owing to the long years of training. The present dowager has survived three dynasties, beginning with the Tang dynasty. The dowager was the second wife of the emperor and bore him a son, Tung Chi, who on the death of the emperor succeeded the father. The latter was an infant ruler and the mother then and now dowager assumed direction of the affairs of the empire. On his death without issue, the dowager chosed her nephew, Kuang Hsu, to succeed the emperor, and his reign is now in progress. He was a child when he took the throne twenty-four years ago, and for twenty years ago the dowager directed affairs for him, acting as the queen regent of China now for the fifth long time. The edict of the dowager empress to the active assistance of the emperor the Chinese minister said, is a victory of more toward the strengthening of the hands of the emperor, giving him that support and strength the empress gave while the emperor and has predecessor were infants.

Continuing the report that the emperor return to power was a complete favorable to China the minister said that it would be a great to the emperor, and would be a victory in any power as against any other. Its effect, he said, would be towards the strengthening of China's treatment of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Japan and other powers.

During the former regency of the emperes she had shown much friendship for the United States. The minister said that some of the foreign powers would be unfavorable to