

AGUINALDO APPEALS TO POWERS

Issues an Address to the Governments of Europe

For the Recognition of Belligerency and Independence.

No Mention of the United States or the American Forces in the Philippines Made in the Document Which Agoncillo is Carrying to Europe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The "Tribune" special from Manila, dated August 30th, via San Francisco, September 23d, says: Aguinaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the Powers for recognition of belligerency and independence. Agoncillo, his agent, who is a passenger on the steamer China, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to foreign arbitration.

The foreign Powers: The revolutionary Government of the Philippines, which was constituted according to the scheme explained in the proclamation dated June 23d, in which the true causes of the Philippine revolution were set forth, has demonstrated that this popular movement is due to the unanimous desire for just laws by a people who aspire to progress and perfection, and which can only be obtained by one road to liberty.

This revolution actually dominates the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Mindoro, Typhoon, Marikina, Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Union Infanta, Yambales and the capital city of Manila. In these provinces their reign of good order and perfect tranquility, laws are administered by authorities who were elected by the people according to the regulations of organic decrees of June 18th and 23d.

The revolution also has some 9,000 prisoners of war, and these are treated with all the usages and regulations of civilized warfare and humanitarian sentiment. On the footing we have 30,000 combatants organized in the form of a regular army.

In this condition the chiefs of communities in the before-mentioned provinces, desirous of interpreting the sentiments that animate those by whom they have been chosen, have requested the revolutionary Government to entreat and pray of the foreign Governments the acknowledgment of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines.

To provide complete security in which the Filipinos now live, how they are both able and willing to govern themselves, the accompanying document, signed by the chiefs, is submitted with this appeal. Exercising the authority vested in 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 of the Philippines and independence of the Philippines.

The Powers are the means designated by Providence to maintain the equilibrium between people, supporting the weak and checking the strong, and thus by this means there will be realized complete justice and indefinite progress of humanity.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO. "Bacoor, August 6, 1898."

The undersigned chiefs of the communities which comprise the provinces in which the revolutionary Government is established, elected as representatives of the people in the manner described by the decrees of June 18th and 23d, and having been confirmed by the President and taken the oath of office, have met in general assembly and solemnly proclaimed Philippine independence. With this proclamation they make the following declaration:

"With an improvised and unprepared army, the revolutionists have shown great bravery, giving examples of self-sacrifice and exercised a brilliant control which finds no parallel. After practically terminating the war, they did not give way to excesses or ill-treatment of the enemy. On the contrary, they conducted themselves as becomes a noble and humane people. They put aside their arms and returned to their regular occupations. These facts clearly prove that the Filipinos were not created for slavery, but possess a perfect idea of order and justice. They shun savage life and love the arm 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 law—an indication that their national habits are inclined to progress. They are not ambitious for power, honor or riches. They are solely influenced by a just desire for liberty and self-government. They are inspired by the highest patriotism and valor, and in the cause of liberty did not hesitate to sacrifice both life and fortune. This admirable characteristic proves clearly the necessity of giving them their liberty and independence. Not only do they desire it, but they stand ready to defend their liberty until death.

"The Filipinos are convinced that liberty will result in the progress and perfection of the people, and will enable the country to contribute to the progress of humanity. To accomplish this end the Filipinos fight to the death, and will not recede from any obstacle which may oppose their progress, and we are firmly convinced we will obtain justice in the end. Neither the unjust imprisonments, tortures, assassinations and other acts of tyranny committed by the Spaniards on the peaceful, inoffensive Filipinos cause them to deviate

CONSPIRACY AGAINST EMPEROR.

Life of Chinese Ruler Thought to Be in Danger.

Orders Issued for the Guards at the Palace to Be Strengthened.

Text of the Edict Issued Calling the Dowager Empress Back to Power—Nothing in It to Indicate That It Is a Triumph of One Foreign Element Over Another.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Peking, members of the European community there believe the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the Dowager Empress desires to place Prince Kwang's grandson on the throne. The Emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him, and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

TEXT OF THE EDICT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-to, today received a cable message 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 Chinese affairs, he calls back to power the Dowager Empress, and commits to her hands the direction of the vast affairs of the Empire. The edict, freely translated from the cipher, is as follows:

"Now that China is disturbed, there is need that all business shall be well done, we, the Emperor, agitated from morning to eve for the welfare of the affairs and fearing the worst may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the Empress Dowager had twice given instructions to the Emperor, and with signal ability and success, so we now, considering the important interests of the Empire, have begged the Empress to accept the throne. The Emperor has accepted the throne, and her instruction. The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request, and therefore it is the good fortune of the whole Empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From this day on, the Dowager Empress conducts the business in the imperial departments, and on the 8th day of the present month (Chinese calendar, meaning to-day English calendar) we will take all the Princes and Ministers to perform the ceremony in the Ching Chang Palace. Let the Foreign Office prepare that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors."

The Chinese Minister was seen at the Legation to-day and talked freely concerning the edict. He said there was no secrecy about it, but that it indicated that it was a triumph of one foreign element over another, and that its essential purpose was to strengthen China herself at the time when serious foreign problems were presented. It was quite natural, he said, that the Dowager Empress should be called to the aid of the Emperor, owing to dynastic reasons.

The present Dowager has survived three dynasties, beginning with that of Emperor Hsin Fung. She was the second wife of the Emperor, and bore him a son, who on the death of his father became Emperor. The latter was an infant ruler, and the mother, then and now Dowager Empress, directed for him the vast affairs of the Empire. On his death without issue the Dowager elected her nephew, Kwang Teu, to become the Emperor, and his call is now in progress. He was a child when he took the throne twenty-four years ago, and up to a few years ago the Dowager directed affairs for him, acting much as the Queen Regent of Spain acts for the boy King.

The recall of the Dowager Empress to the active assistance of the Emperor, the Chinese Minister points out, is a natural move toward the strengthening of the hands of the Emperor, giving him that same aid which the Dowager Empress gave while the Emperor's predecessors were infant rulers.

Concerning the report that the Empress' return to power was a coup d'etat favorable to Russia, the Minister says he does not consider the move favorable to any Power as against any other. Its effect, he says, would be toward strict impartiality in China's treatment of Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Japan, and the world at large.

During the former regency of the Empress she had shown marked friendship for the English, so that, in the opinion of the Minister, it was unfair to presume she had English prejudices.

As to its effect upon Li Hung Chang, the Minister says, the Dowager Empress had long admired the rugged ability of the old statesman. But he did not think this would result in the return of Li to the Foreign Office, from which post he was recently relieved, owing, it was understood, to foreign influences. It is probable, the Minister says, that Prince Li will continue in his nominal post as Imperial Secretary.

When asked if China had the strength to resist dismemberment by foreign Powers, Mr. Wu Tong Fang said: "I am confident China will remain intact, and I am glad to note that your Minister in China, Mr. Denby, has the same opinion. China has the native resources, wealth and population to make her strong within herself. It should not be overlooked that some of the foreign influences, such as concessions for railways, etc., will benefit and develop China far more than they can benefit any foreign country. These concessions will tap the rich interior of China, giving highways for the products now confined to the interior, and carry them to the outside markets."

The Minister speaks with special satisfaction of a concession which he signed a short time ago, by which an American syndicate will build the railroad from Hankow to Canton, a dis-

PARIS PEACE COMMISSION.

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They Go to London to Remain Until Monday, Then to Paris to Open the Conference With the Spanish Representatives for the Settlement of the War Trouble.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, from New York September 17th, with the United States Peace Commission on board, arrived here about 2 o'clock this afternoon, after an uneventful voyage, with all well on board excepting Senator Fry, who has been suffering from neuralgia for two days.

There was a concert on Thursday on board the Campania in aid of the United States Seaman's charities. Senator Fry presided. After eloquently appealing for subscriptions, he alluded to the fact that 300 years ago Spain, at the cost of a hundred million, and with a great armada, set out to possess England. But, he added, England, through her sailors, then won a victory which gave her prestige for all time.

Continuing, the Senator eloquently adverted to the brilliant victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila. The fame of that victory won for American arms the respect of the world, and has lifted the name of the United States higher than ever before.

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This sentiment was roundly applauded by his hearers, who afterward called for some remarks from Senator Davis, who began by saying the United States and the mother country had squabbled in the past, but they were family quarrels only, which it well behooved all others to let strictly alone. He added, impressively, that by divine dispensation the United States and Great Britain and the United States than ever before.

Judge Day was then introduced to speak, and with dignity in word and manner he referred to the fact that the United States has been a ready passport everywhere, American citizenship now none the less furnishes a passport everywhere, equal to any warrant of manhood.

The speaker added that he could not talk of their mission, but he hoped it would be gratefully welcomed on the commission on its return from the summation of a peace honorable to the United States and alike just to the other interested Power.

Whiteley Reid also spoke. He regretted the fact that the American Commission in going abroad has been sailing under its own flag and in a vessel built in America. Mr. Reid added: "We have some suitable vessels; they have been quite busy."

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THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

Another Tragedy Added to the Bewildering Intricacies.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Madame Paulmiere, wife of M. Charles Ernst Paulmiere, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Calvados, has added another tragedy to the bewildering intricacies of the Dreyfus plot.

Madame Paulmiere to-day entered the office of "La Lanterne," and asked to see M. Millerand. M. Millerand was absent, and M. Ollivier, who was present, stepped forward to receive the lady, who, without waiting for any explanation, whipped out a revolver and fired twice. M. Ollivier fell to the floor wounded. He was taken to a hospital.

Madame Paulmiere was taken into custody, and when questioned, answered coolly: "I wished to kill M. Millerand." She explained that "La Lanterne" had slandered herself and her husband because her husband had placed Prince Kwang's grandson on the throne. The Emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him, and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

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ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Annual Report of Governor N. O. Murphy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The annual report of N. O. Murphy, Governor of Arizona, to the Secretary of the Interior says the population of the Territory is nearly, if not quite 100,000 people. Social and moral conditions compare favorably with any portion of the Union. The citizens are true, honest Americans, and the Governor says they enjoy the proud distinction of being the first to respond to their country's call for volunteers. Arizona's flag waves boldly over the ramparts of the enemy at El Caney.

There have been no outbreaks nor depredations by Indians within the year, and, the Governor says, it is not anticipated that any are likely to occur. Those who have been most troublesome heretofore—the various branches of the Apache family—now have been peaceful for a longer continuous term than ever before in their history.

The recommendations submitted by Governor Murphy include the following: That Arizona be admitted as a State. That all the public lands within the Territory be ceded to the Territory or State. That the military post of Whipple Barracks be re-established. That a reasonable sum be appropriated for artesian well-boring in the Territory. That the salaries of the Federal Judges within the Territory be increased.

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THE WEST INDIES HURRICANE.

First Accounts of the Disaster Were Not Exaggerated.

Terrible Havoc on the Islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbadoes.

Three Hundred Lives Lost at St. Vincent, Not Counting the Fatalities Suffered Through the Destruction of Shipping—Thousands of Houses Demolished.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Sept. 23.—Mail advices which reached here today brought melancholy relief to the suspense regarding the full extent of the hurricane disaster at the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbadoes, showing that the first accounts were not exaggerated. At St. Vincent about 300 lives have been lost, not counting the loss of life suffered through the destruction of shipping. The coast is strewn with the wreck of vessels, many of which were from Barbadoes.

The storm raged from 10 o'clock in the morning of September 11th until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, completely leveling the island. At the Capital, Kingston, fully 20 houses were demolished, while the suburbs, Coxhead and Monte Pello, were obliterated. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the Anglican and Catholic Churches, the fine new hospital and Fort Charlotte. All the other public buildings were more or less damaged. Cloudbursts from the mountains swept much of the ruins in the sea, as well as several dead and injured persons.

Throughout the island the destruction was on a wholesale scale, not only the estates and buildings being razed, but cultivation being obliterated. The following towns and villages were destroyed: Rose Place, Grand Sable, Arnosvale, Mount Pleasant, Argyle, Wallilabo, Barrouallie, Layan and Buccament, and the second city, Georgetown, was considerably damaged. No approximate estimate of the pecuniary damage done has been reported, but the island is practically ruined.

St. Lucia suffered mostly from rain and landslides, the deluge lasting ten hours. Cul de Sac and Rousseau Valleys, the centers of the cane and cocanut valley, were converted into lakes and partly filled with debris from the mountains, which ruined the crops, while many plantations elsewhere were destroyed.

Seafous damage was sustained at Mormetabo, which precipitated an avalanche three miles long, covering the valley to the width of a mile and over, covering Ruby and a couple of other islands. Several other slides have been reported, and the Dracmont and San Jacques plantations.

The city of Castries suffered somewhat, chiefly from a tidal wave which swept over half the town and wrecked a portion of the bay street. Thirteen lives were lost. The full extent of the damage has not yet been computed, but it is incomparably less than at St. Vincent.

The hurricane struck the island of Barbadoes on the night of the 10th, completely wrecking that flat, exposed island, and sweeping away 10,000 houses, while devastating thousands more. It left three hundred inhabitants homeless. Over 2,000 people were killed so far as known. The city of Bridgetown was partly destroyed, and the suburbs St. Michael and Belleville were entirely demolished. All the shipping was wrecked or blown out to sea.

In the country the desolation is awful, owing to the destruction of the provision grounds on which the population depended. While all the parishes suffered, the greatest distress is in St. Michael, Christ Church and St. Philip. All the sugar estates are damaged, and many of them are completely wrecked. But while the cultivation of cane has suffered considerably, the cane has not been totally ruined, as first reported, the damage not exceeding one-fifth of the cane.

The total estimated damage, besides the loss on the cane crop and provisions, is about \$1,500,000 at Barbadoes.

CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT.

Three Governors Who Will Prevent Its Taking Place. CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The "Times-Star" has received the following dispatches from the Governors of Ohio and Indiana:

"Columbus (O.), Sept. 23.—The fight will not take place within the Ohio radius indicated, or any other place in Ohio. ASA S. BUSHNELL, "Governor."

"Indianapolis (Ind.), Sept. 23.—There will be no prize-fighting in Indiana, if I can prevent it. If local authority is not sufficient, the resources of the State will be tolerated anywhere. It certainly will not be tolerated in Indiana while I am Governor. "JAMES A. MOUNT," INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Sept. 23.—Governor Mount to-day wired the Secretary of War asking permission to command four companies of the 158th Regiment in the event of an effort to hold the Corbett-McCoy fight in Indiana.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), Sept. 23.—Governor Bradley, upon receiving a telegram conveying the rumor that arrangements are being made to have the Corbett-McCoy fight in this State, issued a proclamation to-day warning all persons not to attend the same, directing the peace officers of the State to take steps to suppress the fight if attempted in Kentucky.

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EVACUATION OF CUBA.

The United States Will Stand No Further Delay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban Military Commission and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commissioners. The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba. It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for immediate evacuation of Cuba, and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished. The American Commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Havana says: Colonel Cloud, Recording Secretary of the American Evacuation Commission, with Captain Hart, official interpreter, delivered the American reply in the Comal proposition. The reply insists upon the free landing of the supplies.

IN PORTO RICO.

Everything Regarding Evacuation Progressing Satisfactorily. SAN JUAN (P. R.), Sept. 23.—Everything regarding the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops is proceeding satisfactorily. The Spaniards are acting in perfect good faith and are turning over everything as they quit the various towns.

Preparations are being made for an elaborate and impressive ceremony when the American flag is raised over San Juan. The Military Commission has adjourned until Monday next.

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The speaker added that he could not talk of their mission, but he hoped it would be gratefully welcomed on the commission on its return from the summation of a peace honorable to the United States and alike just to the other interested Power.

Whiteley Reid also spoke. He regretted the fact that the American Commission in going abroad has been sailing under its own flag and in a vessel built in America. Mr. Reid added: "We have some suitable vessels; they have been quite busy."

The speeches of the Commissioners were all heartily applauded. There has been no further conference of the Peace Commission, though its members have consulted in pairs,