

BOMBARD A CITY

The Chinese Rebels Besieged Nan Ning.

300 TO 400 KILLED OR WOUNDED

Had Modern as Well as Antiquated Arms—Boxers Again Active in Four Districts of Kwang Chou.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 14.—Advices received by the steamer Athenian, which arrived today from Hong Kong, give details of the bombardment of Nan Ning by the rebel forces. The correspondent of the Hong Kong Telegraph thus describes it:

"About 9 o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of Nan Ning were surprised to find that the city gates were besieged by a very large crowd, who demanded admittance. The prefect sent an instant refusal, and gave immediate instructions that all the gates of the city were to be closed. This was immediately done, and the crowd which had previously assembled at the main entrance to the city angrily retraced its steps, and made for the direction of the rebel camp, about three miles distant. A few days later another band made the appearance, and, under a flag of truce, demanded to see the Prefect to arrange certain affairs regarding the procuring of provisions. Instead of reporting the matter to the Prefect, the military officers in charge of the troops at once gave orders for the men to shoot the rebels. This was accordingly done, and needless to say, very few escaped being either wounded or killed. The remainder at once hastened back to their camps, and the very same night the city was bombarded.

"The rebels had no less than 20 odd pieces of ordnance, raining round shot, shells and other combustible matter into the city. A breach was made in one of the walls, and a trader who witnessed the bombardment, and knowing that that particular part of the wall would not stand the incessant pounding, posted about 40 men with burning oil on the terraces of the wall, and when the rebels attempted to rush the place, they were met with a discharge of burning oil. The brigands displayed the utmost bravery, some, in fact, approached to within 20 yards of the walls.

"During the bombardment another peril presented itself to the authorities. The rebels rained a thick shower of flaming arrows, tipped with the most inflammable material, into the city, and these, combined with 'stink-pots,' soon caused a few fires. The conflagrations, however, were put out, but not until damage to the extent of over \$10,000 had been done.

"The bombardment lasted over three hours, and in that time over 300 to 400 of the inhabitants were either killed or wounded.

"The rebels actually used field and machine guns, throwing not only round shot, but shells with bursting charges. After the siege, the rebels, without ascertaining what damage had been done, retreated to their mountain fastnesses, carrying with them the bodies of their slain and wounded, thus making it impossible to judge what loss they sustained. It is very evident that the motive for the attack was revenge."

The Universal Gazette correspondent, writing from Kai Feng Fu, the capital of Honan, says:

"A few days ago Governor Hsi Liang received a telegram from Viceroy Chi Tung Tung, stating that the Viceroy had been informed by the British Consul at Hankow to the effect that the art of boxing, which had brought so much calamity on the Empire, was being practiced again by the people of four different districts in the prefecture of Kwang Chou, Chi Lin; that the Prefect of Kwang Chou, though he was quite aware of what was going on, dared not interfere in the matter, and that the local gentry also winked at it, because they feared that the Christians persecuted once more, as they entertained a spite against them on account of the suspension of the local literary examinations for five years. The Viceroy further stated in his telegram he had been informed that all sorts of misleading rumors were reported to be in circulation in the south and east of Honan, and that foreigners were attempting to goad people's eyes for medical purposes. He strongly advised the Governor to take stringent measures in repressing all these false reports, and to inform him of the true condition of the reported districts in Honan.

"Boxers have been tearing up the rails and destroying the railway bridges in the vicinity of Tien Tsin, and the British engineers and others engaged on the railway have left their work."

China Should Pay \$500,000,000 Tael.

PEKING, June 14.—In continuation of its policy of leniency toward China, the United States is taking the position that an equitable construction of the peace protocol would be that China would pay \$500,000,000 tael, equal to a gold debt at the rate set forth in the protocol regardless of fluctuations of silver. All the foreign Ministers at the last meeting expressed an opposite view, thus it is doubtful if the United States will be the American contention, though the proposal to levy customs duties on a gold basis is gaining strength. It is argued that it is a hardship to make the United States pay the price of the peace protocol against China both in the payment of indemnity and in the collection of revenue.

The United States Minister, Mr. Conger, opposes the terms proposed for the restoration of Tien Tsin to the Chinese Government. He considers that they impose new and harder conditions in matters which the peace protocol was supposed to cover.

WARRANTS AGAIN IRISH.

Important Move of Landlords Against the United League.

DUBLIN, June 14.—At the instance of Lord de Freyne, a writ has been issued against a large number of the Irish Parliamentary party on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the recent troubles on the De Freyne estate, Roscommon County. Among the defendants are John Redmond, John Dillon, J. G. Swift, MacDonnell, British Minister, and Count von Arco-Valley, the German Minister, have notified the Japanese Government that their respective governments have accepted Japan's offer of arbitration of the house tax portion of the treaty property question, while urging submission thereto of all the remaining points in the revised treaties which are in doubt. Japan, however, is said to be firm in declining to extend the scope of arbitration. England, Germany and France are now included in the foreign parties to arbitration. American not being included, but coming in for the benefits of the appeal under the most favored nation clause. The Netherlands Government has signified its intention of not joining in arbitration, but of abiding by its decision.

The question which foreigners here desire settled is the right of the Japanese to tax treaty property, i. e., property exempted from taxation by special treaty. They are not going to have the whole question settled at this time, but consider that a decided victory has been scored by securing arbitration on a portion of the vexed question. The Japanese War Association has decided that the house tax is rightfully leviable on foreigners residing in the treaty reservations.

Pension System for Aged Folk.

BERLIN, June 14.—Emperor William is considering the extension of the old age pension legislation. Confronted with a recent American visitor about the condition of labor in the United States, his majesty said he was determined to make employers contribute to the support of their work people when the latter were old and invalid. They should not be thrown aside like old shoes after having given all their best years to their employers' interest. Germany already has a fairly comprehensive old age scheme in operation. What the Emperor apparently intended to do was to keep the aged people beyond want. Of course, they will have to contribute a portion of their wages throughout their lives, which the state will invest, supplemented by a regular quota from their employers.

Exiles Returning Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—Many persons exiled or banished from the rural districts in 1901 are being allowed to return to their homes. M. Von Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, is encouraging petitions from such people for permission to go back to their former residences. Among those who have returned is Professor Lezhov, the celebrated educationalist, who became mixed up in the disorders of the Saratov, and whose punishment included a whipping.

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A feature of the trial was the testimony of Hay's father-in-law, James Sharp, who said he had a revelation from God that Mortensen was the murderer. The trial began May 5, and it took four weeks to get a jury, which was secured only after an open venire had been declared. The testimony and argument occupied two weeks, and the jury was out three hours. The verdict was reached unanimously on the first ballot.

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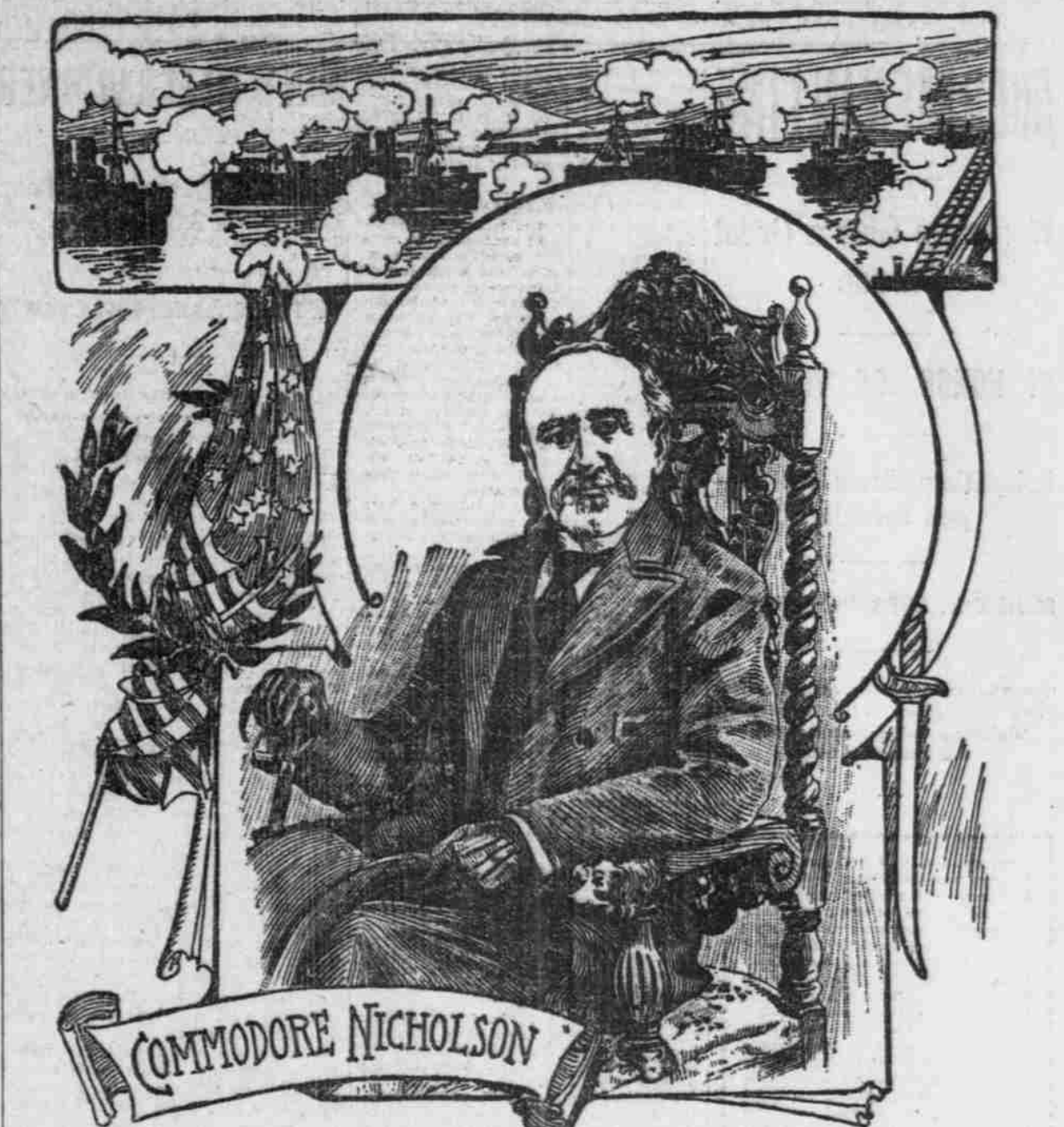
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COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-runa—Other Prominent Men Testify.



Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."

S. NICHOLSON.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister from Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes: "I am fully convinced that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."

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HON. G. R. BROWN.

WILKESBARRRE, Pa., June 14.—There is much speculation among the workers and others in this district as to the nature of the information the Illinois delegation of laboring men will bring here in regard to a general strike of soft-coal miners to help their brother workers in the anthracite fields. President Mitchell says the delegation is coming to Baltimore to discuss local conditions within the State of Illinois, but there is a general belief prevalent that they will tell President Mitchell the sentiment of the soft-coal men on the question of a sympathetic strike.

It is more than three weeks since the three anthracite districts requested the call of a special National convention for the purpose of considering the advisability of inaugurating the soft-coal strike in the country in the struggle. It takes five districts to call such a convention. Mitchell has already publicly consented to hold a National conference, and it is believed that Mr. Mitchell has also had the consent of the West Virginia district.

FEWER MEN, MORE PAY.

New Policy Announced by the Coal Mine Operators.

NEW YORK, June 14.—So confident are the mine operators of winning their struggle with their employees in the anthracite region that a statement has been issued at Wilkesbarre to the effect that when the strike is over, fewer men will be employed. It is planned to reduce the number of miners one-third and increase wages by one-third. In other words, the operators believe their forces can be reduced from an approximate of 147,000 men to 100,000. The operators say they will not attempt to resume the mining of coal at all collieries, and this restriction will be placed on the summary closing of the mines without notice by the men remaining away from work for the purpose of celebrating various holidays, etc., and they will be expected to be on duty every day the mine is open.

The Statement Denied.

WILKESBARRRE, Pa., June 14.—The statement alleged to have come from an official close to the large local companies, to the effect that the strike is teaching the operators to economize in the force employed at their mines, and that when the strike is over fewer than 100,000 will be used in the mines, is denounced as a fake. General Manager Warren of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, said today that neither his company nor the New