



THE JAPS STORMED NANSHAN

Repeated Fierce Charges By the Japanese Crowned With Victory—Splendid Maneuvers.

ALL-DAY BATTLE BETWEEN THE LAND FORCES.

Kinchow and All the Heights About It Taken by the Japs, Who Are Now Forcing the Russians Toward Port Arthur—The Russians Pour a Deadly Fire Into the Plucky Japanese Storming Force at Nanshan Hill

Tokio, (By Cable).—In a desperate and daring assault the Japanese have dislodged the Russians from Kin-Chou and swept them back to Nanshan hill, an almost impregnable position. This was later stormed, and a fierce battle that raged nearly the whole of Thursday and Thursday night culminated in victory for the Mikado's troops.

The Japanese losses were heavy and there is no reason to doubt that the Russians suffered severely. At least 10,000 Japanese are reported lost, while the Russians are believed to have lost fully as many.

The latter have been forced back toward Port Arthur, at which point the Japanese column is aimed, and which may now be considered to be absolutely cut off by land and sea. The victorious arms are pushing forward to pen the Czar's forces on the Liao-Tung peninsula into Port Arthur, where it is planned to capture that place and its defenders by process of siege or by a forcible demonstration made simultaneously from all directions.

Preliminary to the successful assault upon Kin-Chou and Nanshan hill the Japanese for several days had made various shuffles and feints in learning the character of the defenses of the enemy.

The real battle began Thursday morning, and the fragmentary telegrams from Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Tallienwan bay.

After the preliminary skirmishing of several days, on Wednesday morning at 5.30 the Japanese attacked Kin-Chou, and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nanshan hill. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but failed to inflict much damage. The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday. Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kin-Chou bay and in co-operation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian positions on Nanshan hill.

A Russian gunboat in Tallienwan bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese left.

From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other. At an early hour the Japanese infantry moved forward and at 5.20, on Thursday morning, they entered Kin-Chou, the Russians retiring to the south.

The Japanese then pressed to the south and stormed Nanshan hill.

The battle at this point was a bloody affair, and it was there that the great loss of life was suffered on both sides. The Japanese first centered their fire on the Russian batteries on the hill, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kinchow bay. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns.

The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill on a terrace protected by wire entanglements and other such devices.

The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain, and the deadly rifle and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly.

Finally, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly and it was not until the evening before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

The Japanese followed the retreating Russians through the southern hills. The flight of the demoralized columns is described as having been precipitous after the unsuccessful stand of the Russians at what they believed to be their invulnerable position at Nan-Shan.

The Russians are retreating toward Nanguan Ling, where it is understood a second line of defenses unless they have been entirely disordered by the defeat at Kin-Chou and Nanshan.

The Russians had a series of mines planted at Tafangshan station, on the railroad, which were exploded. The station was destroyed.

The Japanese forces were under fire for sixteen hours.

The general staff here has received telegrams from the commanders, commending the bravery and fortitude of their men.

Admiral Togo's Report.

Tokio, (By Cable).—The following report has been received from Vice Admiral Togo:

"The gunboats Thukishi, Heiyen, Amagi and Chokai and the first torpedo boat flotilla, under Captain Nishiyama, reached Kinchow Bay on the evening of Wednesday. From dawn on Thursday the vessels co-operated with the army in bombarding Suchuan. The Amagi and the Chokai went in close and bombarded all day. At 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy retreated from Suchuan, but they continued to fire from a position behind Suchuan.

Sunk By Submarine Boat.

Niuchwang, (By Cable).—The Russian authorities here declare that a Japanese battleship has been sunk by a submarine boat, and that three craft of this class are now at Port Arthur and another en route to Vladivostok by rail. A French priest just arrived from Mukden says 20,000 Russian troops are stationed there, and that an army of 100,000 men is at Liaoyang, with heavy reinforcements arriving daily.

London, (By Cable).—The Shan Khai Kwan correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends a report received from Niuchwang that on May 23, thinking that the Japanese had retired from Feng Wang Cheng, 15,000 Russians from Haicheng and Liaoyang marched toward Feng Wang Cheng. They were surprised by 30,000 Japanese in the Tatum Pass. The Russian casualties were 4,000 and over a thousand Russians surrendered. The report does not state the Japanese losses.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express says it is reported unofficially that the Japanese have captured Kinchow and are now attacking Dalny.

The Niuchwang correspondent of the Daily Mail in a dispatch dated May 23, says that coincident with the Japanese advance in the direction of Liaoyang there has been a concentration of all the available Russian troops between Liaoyang and Maotien Pass, and that the fortifications of Liaoyang are being feverishly hurried.

The railway between Tatschitsia and Liaoyang is still intact, but every preparation has been made for its immediate destruction in the event of the necessity for a retreat to Mukden.

Kinchow in Hands of Japs.

London, (By Cable).—According to unofficial advices from Tokio, the Japanese have stormed and captured the important town of Kinchow, about 32 miles north of Port Arthur, and that a large Japanese force is now within 10 miles of the latter Russian stronghold.

Fifty thousand Japanese troops have landed at Takushan. One-third of this great force, mainly infantry, is marching from Takushan northwest toward Sinyen and two-thirds is moving southwest toward Port Arthur.

Through Chinese sources it is stated that the Japanese lost 700 men in a battle at Kinchow May 28, and that the Russian losses were not so heavy. The Russians had 30 guns at Kinchow and numerous mines.

There has been heavy fighting not only at Kinchow, but at several points in the southern narrow part of the Liaotung Peninsula, and the losses on both sides were up into the hundreds.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that the military authorities do not believe Kinchow can be taken without lengthy siege operations.

The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio, however, cables that the Japanese attacked Nan Qwan Ling, on the narrowest part of the Kwan Tung Peninsula, and drove back the Russian by main force. The attack on Kinchow, the dispatch adds, was begun at dawn and by noon the town was in the hands of the Japanese, who occupied the castle. The fighting continued during the afternoon and was of the most desperate character.

Port Arthur was again bombarded May 24, and it is possible the Japanese have made a general attack there, both by their land and sea forces.

General Kuropki has reported to the Japanese authorities at Tokio that on Wednesday, after the battle at Toku Pu the enemy's cavalry took up a position at Pa Tso, Sti. The Japanese thereupon attacked and routed them. Natives report that three of the enemy were killed and 18 wounded. During the afternoon a Japanese patrol captured one officer and one private.

INSANE MAN ATTACKS SLEEPING FAMILY.

Helpless Victims Cut and Slashed With a Hatchet—Two Will Die.

Scranton, Pa., (Special).—Stephen Hagerty, aged 26 years, who has shown signs of being mentally unbalanced, made a murderous attack on four members of his family at their home, in Hawley, Pa., with the result that two of his victims are unconscious and not expected to live, and the other two are seriously, though not necessarily fatally injured.

Hagerty secured a father's hatchet, with which he attacked his brother, Anthony, who lay asleep in a room downstairs. He struck him twice, leaving Anthony for dead the insane man rushed upstairs to the room occupied by his sisters, Winifred and Bridget. He attacked them as he had Anthony, crushing Bridget's skull and breaking Winifred's collarbone.

Hagerty next proceeded to the room occupied by his brother Eugene and Patrick. The former attempted to escape, but a blow on the head fractured his skull. By this time the father had been aroused, and he and Patrick threw themselves upon Stephen, overpowering him.

The physicians have little hope that Eugene and Bridget will recover. Several weeks ago Mrs. Hannah O'Keefe, who lived next door to the Hagertys, was murdered. John Steltz was tried for the crime and was acquitted last week. It is now believed Hagerty was the murderer.

The government of Panama has granted a 15-year concession to the operation of wireless telegraph system.

The British stamer Tweeddale sailed from Hongkong for Durban, Natal, with 1,055 coolies.

Losses in Tomatoes Caused Suicide.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—"Suicide while temporarily deranged" was the verdict of the coroner's jury at an inquest here over the body of W. A. Duncan, of Syracuse, N. Y. Duncan jumped down a Lake Shore freight train. F. Skeel, a friend of the decedent, testified that Duncan, who was 26 years old, had invested \$8,000 in a tomato farm at Jacksonville, Fla., which was destroyed by a washout a few weeks ago.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, in New York, dismissed the habeas corpus writ secured for John E. Benson, the California cattle king, indicted for defrauding the government.

Amos Stillman, who claimed the credit of running the first ferryboat between New York and Brooklyn and the first stationary engine in Chicago, died in Bloomington, Ill.

Prof. William H. Pettee, senior professor of mining engineering at the university of Michigan, dropped dead at his home, in Ann Arbor.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that the transfer of the \$400,000 in gold incident to the Panama Canal payment has been completed.

Fall River cotton manufacturers have started a movement for a reduction of 10 per cent, in the wages of cotton textile operatives.

A great mob gathered about Miss Alice Roosevelt on the World's Fair grounds.

Verona Fleenor, under sentence of death, committed suicide in Morgantown, Ky.

Robert F. Knox, a college man, was convicted of forgery in Portland, Ind. At Buffalo, N. Y., the Presbyterian General Assembly adopted, by a two-thirds vote, a resolution which provides that Presbyterian ministers be enjoined from marrying divorced persons who are ineligible in the churches belonging to the Interchurch Conference.

Rothchild, the convicted New York banker, decided to serve his term of nine years rather than have other indictments pressed against him.

Nonunion men are taking the places of the strikers who were in the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Twenty persons were injured near East Liverpool in a wreck caused by a passenger train running into some freight cars.

Rev. J. A. Boyd, colored, was arrested while preaching in his church on the charge of stealing from a mail pouch.

The General Federation of Clubs, at St. Louis, adopted resolutions against divorce.

Broom manufacturers are said to be trying to form a trust.

Two Iowa farmers were killed by lightning.

Rev. James R. Day, who was on Saturday elected bishop by the Methodist General Conference, in Los Angeles, resigned. The Conference indefinitely postponed the election of his successor.

The Congressional Merchant Marine Commission began in New York hearings on the question with a view of recommending remedial legislation for the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The three-masted schooner Fanny Adele, laden with oil and merchandise for Cape Nome, was set on fire by an explosion and burned to the water's edge at San Francisco.

Mrs. Frank Burt, who shot her husband, the well-known theatrical manager, has been arraigned on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Frank H. Snyder, superintendent of county schools from 1887 to 1893, committed suicide in the attic of his home near Chambersburg, Pa.

Peter O. Elliott, the crank who caused a stir several weeks ago among the White House police, committed suicide in Minneapolis.

David Rothchild, the New York bank president convicted of larceny, was sentenced to nine years in the state prison.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs resumed its sessions on the World's Fair grounds, in St. Louis.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, in conference in Carthage, Mo., decided to drop the name of Dunkards.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was held in Cleveland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has laid off 500 additional employees at the Altoona shops.

It has been ascertained that the victim of an attack by an unknown assailant in New Haven, Ct., was Miss Emily B. Richards, daughter of Professor Richards, of Yale Scientific school.

Harry D. Babcock, a Yale freshman, died at his home, New York, from the effects of a blow from a polo mallet received during a game with the Princeton team.

Judge MacLean, of the Supreme Court of New York, appointed a referee to examine into the charges of fraud made by Zoltan Doeme in the Nordica divorce case.

Brigadier General Funston explains that he did not swim across the Rio Grande, but did swim across the Bag River during the Filipino War.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is on an inspection tour in Texas. He is looking up the workings of the rural free-delivery system.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the new British ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to the Czar, and it is believed in St. Petersburg that the way will soon be opened for improved relations between the two countries.

In a battle between the Dominican troops and the revolutionists at Eshesouza, on the road from Monte Cristi to Santiago, many were killed and wounded on both sides. General Raoul Cabrera, minister of war, commanding the government troops, was killed.

The budget committee of the Austrian delegation, passed the extraordinary credits for the army and navy, totaling \$33,000,000.

Foreign.

The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, published an official statement of the conversation between Cardinal Merry del Val and M. Nisard, the French ambassador to the Vatican, to show that the position taken by the French government was not justified.

The government of Panama has granted a 15-year concession to the operation of wireless telegraph system.

The British stamer Tweeddale sailed from Hongkong for Durban, Natal, with 1,055 coolies.

WERE BLOWN TO DEATH

Mysterious Explosion of Boilers on Towboat.

FOURTEEN ARE DEAD, TWO INJURED.

Captain and His Crew Among Victims of the Disaster—The Force of the Explosion Was Terrific, and Its Cause Is Unknown—The Chief Engineer Says Everything Was Apparently All Right.

Louisville, Ky., (Special).—Thirteen persons were killed, three fatally injured and five hurt by an explosion of boilers which totally demolished the towboat Fred. Wilson off Riverview Park, near here.

The Wilson was the property of the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company, and left Pittsburgh with 6 barges, 12 coal boats and 4 flats, bound for Louisville. She arrived here about midnight, had proceeded down the river and was about to tie up when the explosion occurred. The cause of the accident is not known. The boat had just put about to back a tow into a landing place when the explosion occurred. Henry Sykes, first mate, could give no explanation of the cause of the accident. He and Chief Engineer Walker were the only men on the boat who escaped injury.

Neither man could give the names of the deckhands, nor did they know the name of the passenger who was making the trip with Captain Sykes, said that he came aboard at Pittsburgh and that they had gained the impression that he was in the insurance business. He is described as a man past middle age.

Herman Shively, second engineer, was blown through the side of the Wilson and landed 25 feet away on top of a shanty-boat.

Father Cunningham was one of the first to arrive at the scene of the explosion and gave extreme dying to several men who were dying. The police and hospital ambulance and the automobiles of the morning newspapers carried a corps of physicians and nurses to the scene, which is four miles from the heart of the city. The injured were taken to the residence of Col. John H. Whallen until they could be better provided for at the city hospitals.

Mr. Whallen's house, which is about 150 yards from the river, was badly damaged by the explosion, but none of the family was injured. The front doors were splintered, the chandeliers in the drawing-room were shattered and nearly every window in the house was broken. Colonel Whallen sent his private yacht in rescuing those blown from the boat.

The Wilson was built last year and was reconstructed at last year. She was valued at \$25,000. Her length was 174 feet. She was literally blown to pieces, and her hull sank in 18 feet of water. Two heavy pieces of her boiler were found almost 500 yards from the bank, and her flag floats from the top of a tree where it was blown with a piece of wreckage. Thirteen of the crew who were saved are more or less injured.

TYNEN AND BARRET INNOCENT.

Jury Brought in Verdict of Not Guilty Twenty-Two Minutes After Retiring.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Within twenty-two minutes of the retirement of the jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as law officers for the postoffice department, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

The through which filled the courtroom throughout the argument to the jury hardly had time to leave the building before the jury was back and the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. General Tyner, expecting a much longer wait, had been wheeled from the room, and his nephew and codefendant hastened to give an order which caused him to return.

General Tyner appeared greatly excited as he attempted to face the jury, and when the verdict was returned he broke down completely. Several of the jurors went with him and all of them shook hand with him.

RUSSIA HANGS 600 SUSPECTS.

Some Wholesale Executions to Check Disorder at Home.

London, (By Cable).—The Standard prints a number of mailed reports showing a serious condition of internal affairs in Russia. The information of the writers evidently rests largely on hearsay, but it harmonizes with numerous other accounts appearing from time to time in the European press.

They say that the recent disturbances in Warsaw have been followed by wholesale executions by administrative order, without civil trial. It is stated that 600 persons were hanged in Warsaw alone.

There is frequent intelligence of persons suddenly disappearing from various towns, presumably on suspicion of being implicated in political plots.

To End Red Cross Dispute.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Members of the board of trustees of the American Red Cross Society convened here to consider plans for the harmonizing of the differences between the opposing factions in the Society. Former Secretary of State John W. Foster was invited to attend in the interest of the remonstrants, but he declined.

Internal Machine in Refinery.

Waukegan, Ill., (Special).—A carefully made infernal machine was found Monday in the yards of the big Warner sugar refinery and the police are convinced an attempt was made to blow up the factory. An explosion followed by a \$300,000 fire occurred in the plant recently and it is now believed it was incendiary. Four lives were lost then and there would undoubtedly have been more victims had the bomb exploded.

\$50,000.00

Cash Given Away to Users of LION COFFEE

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of **Lion Coffee**. Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contests**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. There will be

TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the **St. Louis World's Fair**; the second relates to **Total Vote For President** to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$50,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$100,000.00** on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a **Grand First Prize of \$5,000.00** to the one who is nearest correct on both contests and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST
What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30th, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—5.00	1,000.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
2130 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST
What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s office, Toledo, O., on or before Nov. 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	\$2,500.00
1 Second Prize	1,000.00
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	1,000.00
5 Prizes—200.00	1,000.00
10 Prizes—100.00	1,000.00
20 Prizes—50.00	1,000.00
50 Prizes—20.00	1,000.00
250 Prizes—5.00	1,000.00
1800 Prizes—5.00	9,000.00
2130 PRIZES,	TOTAL, \$20,000.00

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating **\$45,000.00**—In addition to which we shall give **\$5,000** to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a grand total of **\$50,000.00**.

COMPLETE DETAILED PARTICULARS IN EVERY PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.)

TOLEDO, OHIO.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Objects to a Minister.

To the regret of the officials here the Colombian government maintains its attitude of coldness toward the United States, and in spite of the united efforts of United States representatives to restore the diplomatic relations to the old cordial basis, the Bogota government insists on holding aloof.

It was supposed that when Mr. W. Russell, a native of Rockville, Md., and charge at Panama, was appointed Minister to succeed Mr. Arthur M. Beaupre at Bogota the past would be forgotten and with new representation for the United States in Colombia Dr. Thomas Herran would return to Washington and there would be full restoration of the diplomatic relations. Now, however, the State Department has learned that an intimation had been conveyed to Mr. Snyder, United States charge at Bogota, that the Colombian government would rather not receive Mr. Russell as minister. It is distinctly stated that there is nothing personal to Mr. Russell in this attitude by the Colombians, for any minister would be objectionable at this moment, but it is simply an illustration of the resentment felt by Colombia toward the United States.

It is said at the State Department that Mr. Russell will avail himself of a leave of absence already granted to him to return to his home in Washington, and at the expiration of the legal time, if the Colombians are in the same state of mind, another, and perhaps better, diplomatic post will be found for Mr. Russell.

America Will Warn.

The State Department is preparing to make representations to St. Petersburg regarding the carelessness of the Russian authorities in Manchuria in allowing mines to float on the high seas, to the great danger of all peaceful shipping.

The question of how far Russia had violated the rules of international law in sending floating mines to sea without proper guardianship was recently considered by the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral George Dewey is president, at the request of the State Department. At the same department's request Secretary of the Navy Moody has instructed the United States naval attaches in Tokio and St. Petersburg to ascertain definitely whether the mines which have been reported afloat in the Gulf of Pechili belong to Russia or to Japan. The inference is that they are Russian, and when it is definitely learned that such is the case representations will be made by the State Department to the St. Petersburg government through Ambassador McCormick.

It had been the intention of the authorities to wait until some accident happened to a neutral ship through one of these mines, but upon further consideration it has been decided best to take action before any serious catastrophe occurs. In the meanwhile it is understood that Great Britain is preparing to take similar steps, and there is also a possibility that Japan will make representations to the neutral nations in regard to the case.

Nearly 91,000 Messages.

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau 90,844,789 telegraphic messages were sent over American wires in 1902.

The bulletin places the number of telegraph companies in the country at 21 and gives the total mileage of wires operated as 1,248,602. The par value of the authorized stock was \$99,870,225. The gross income for the year was \$28,490,219. The total dividends for the year amounted to \$6,084,019 and the net surplus to \$2,977,812. The capitalization of the Postal Company, which is only \$100,000, being merely nominal, is excluded from the total capitalization as given by the bulletin.

Virginia Company's Claim.
Attorneys representing to Bonanza Company, of Virginia, have appealed to the State Department to prefer a claim against the Mexican government for \$7,500,000 and the case is under consideration, with the prospects that it will be referred to Ambassador Clayton for preliminary report.

The company's claim is based upon the use by Mexican companies of its patents for manufacturing cigars, and, it is alleged, the Supreme Court of Mexico has denied justice in this matter.

Leaving Brazil's Coffee Fields.
The Senate committee at Rio, Brazil, reports to the State Department that the station laborers, who constitute half of the workers on the coffee plantation in San Paulo are leaving Brazil for the United States because they are not paid their wages, owing to the depressed state of coffee-growing interests.

To Pay Mail Carriers Monthly.
In accordance with a verbal report made by a special committee appointed by the secretary of the treasury all star route carriers, contractors and mail passengers carrying mails between postoffices and railroad stations and steamboat wharves will be paid monthly instead of quarterly beginning July 1.

Cannot Construct Colliers.
The navy department announced that it does not see its way clear to construct the two colliers authorized by Congress at the last session to be constructed in government yards since no appropriation was made for the construction of ships requisite to the work of building ships. The colliers were designed to carry 5000 tons of coal and to cost \$1,250,000 each.

Congressional and Departments.
The Postoffice Department has declared to be contrary to law a scheme instalment houses had adopted to locate its debtors who had left. The President has appointed Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl to be judge advocate general, to succeed Captain L. C. L.

Names of New Warships.
Washington, D. C., (Special).—The new vessels for the navy authorized by Congress at its last session have been named as follows: The battleship, New Hampshire; cruisers, North Carolina and Montana; scout cruisers, Chester, Bennington and Salem; colliers, Erie and Ontario.

The Methodist Protestant Conference received and referred to a committee the proposition for union with the Primitive Methodist Church. This makes the fourth proposition for union submitted to the conference.

DAUGHTER TELLS STORY.
The Killing of Lela Taylor Recounted by Ida de Kay.

Monticello, N. Y., (Special).—Ida May de Kay, daughter of Mrs. Kate Taylor, who is undergoing a second trial for the murder of her husband—Lela Taylor—told the story of the killing of her step-father as witnessed by herself.

In her testimony the girl asserted that her uncle, Peter Yerkins, was at the Taylor house on the night of the murder and assisted Mrs. Taylor in dismembering the body. She testified that she was awakened from sleep by a shot. Going into the next room she saw Taylor holding the door leading into the kitchen with one hand and trying to pull on his boots with the other. She saw her mother trying to open the door in order to get at her husband.

The witness said she went out on the stoop for a few minutes. She told of hearing a second shot, and going in saw her father's body on the floor with her mother standing over it