

FERCE BATTLE IS RAGING SOUTH OF NEWCHANG

Train Carrying Wounded Has Reached Liao Yang--1,500 Russians Buried by Japanese at Vafangow--Another Report of Naval Fight in Korean Straits.

Liao Yang, June 18.—Officers returning here from Vafangow gave the following details to those already given regarding the battle of June 15th:

The Japanese had one hundred guns to the Russians' fifty, and fired fully 1,500 shots against 800 by the Russians. The first battery of the second brigade suffered most, only one officer escaping. The Japanese artillery, the officers say, covered the advance of a mass of infantry against the Russian centre, regardless of the Red Cross flag, which was flying at the railway station, where the Russian wounded were being attended to; many of the wounded sustained further injuries. The Russian fighting line, when it retired from the station at Gantzen, burned the stores in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

The officers further charge that the Japanese fired upon a departing hospital train. They estimate the losses in the fighting of June 15th at 57 officers and 1,700 men. The Chinese report that the Japanese lost 3,000 men.

Red Cross trains, filled with wounded from the south, are passing through Liao Yang. The proportion of wounded officers testifies to their gallantry. Almost all the officers of one regiment were killed or wounded.

Military activity on a grand scale is apparent at Mukden. A high authority confirms the announcement that General Kuroki is assuming the offensive.

According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, there had not been a fresh attack by land or sea up to June 14th, though the Japanese had made a successful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire-ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries and the other two withdrawn. The Russian fleet, according to these advisers, is intact and the spirits of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent. Provisions are plentiful, there is sufficient supplies to last six months at full rations, and a year at reduced rations.

Japanese outposts are eighteen miles from Port Arthur, beyond the station at Iachuan, two miles from the Russian outposts. Skirmishes occasionally occur. The Russian officers believe the fortress to be impregnable.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF WOUNDED RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Colonel Merchansky, commander of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Vafangow.

The charge that the Japanese mutilated Russian wounded found in the bushes about the battlefield of Vafangow is repeated by other Russian correspondents. Nemirovich Danilko, probably the best known of the Russian war correspondents, says a hospital assistant in charge of three wounded soldiers, having been driven off on the approach of some Japanese cavalry, saw the latter mutilate the wounded men, inflicting stabs and slashes. One body showed 25 wounds on the head, the face was cut open, the eyes were gouged out, the breasts were pierced and the knees were crushed by rifle butts. The skull of one man was crushed. Danilko declares that the same horrible practice was indulged in by the Bash Bazouks in the Turkish war, and says General Simonoff drew up a statement in regard to the Japanese mutilations, which was signed by the British, French and Spanish military attaches.

The minister of marine has received the following dispatch from Admiral Alexoff, dated June 15th:

"According to reports received up to June 14th from Rear-Admiral Witsoff, command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, the work of repairing the ships of the squadron has been brought to a most successful conclusion, alike regarding the battleships under Rear-Admiral Otkumetky, the cruisers commanded by Captain Reizenstein, and the torpedo boats, thanks to the unremitting labor, energy and absolute devotion of all concerned. The health of the crews of the squadron is most satisfactory."

The authorities are decidedly elated over the simultaneous receipt of the dispatches from Rear-Admiral Witsoff, who commands the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and from Vladivostok, indicating that the fleets of both places are moving.

ANOTHER LAND BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Liao Yang, June 20.—A general engagement is proceeding near Kaichuan. The first train bearing wounded men has passed through here going northward.

Kaichuan or Kaiping is on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula about 25 miles south of Newchwang, and about 35 miles northwest of Siyuen.

MORE THAN FIFTY HUNDRED RUSSIANS SLAIN.

Tokio, June 20.—2:25 p.m.—Gen. Oku reports that they buried 1,516 Russian dead on the field after the battle of Vafangow (Teliss), and then the work was incomplete.

The natives say that the Russians

KUROKATKIN IS MASSING HIS FORCES.

General Kuroki's headquarters in the field, via Huan June 18.—General Kuroki is assembling forces at Haicheng. A great battle is expected within a month.

The Russians again, in the attempt to relieve Port Arthur, were permitted to select their own battle ground, and again greatly misjudged the Japanese and the disposition of their forces and were outgeneraled.

THREE THOUSAND KILLED OR WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—A detailed report of the Russian losses at the battle of Vafangow, given out to-day, places the total at 3,000 killed or wounded, mostly men who constituted the Russian right flank.

HOW THE RUSSIAN FORCE WAS ROUTED.

Tokio, June 19.—3 p.m.—Gen. Oku, the victor of the battle of Nanshan hill on May 20th, fought and won the battle of Teliss (Vafangow), according to the Russian designation, on June 15th. There is a strong similarity between the two fights. At Teliss the Japanese had to drive the Russians from two hills, while at Nanshan the enemy occupied one hill. The Russian position at Teliss was superior to that of the Japanese, and equalized the advantage of the Japanese in having a large force.

The Russian position extended from east to west and crossed the narrow valley through which runs the Poo Chou river and the railway. From their positions on the right and left in the high hills which flank this valley Gen. Oku drove the Russians down into the valley. The Japanese general carried first the Russian right and then his left.

The fight at the left of the line was the most desperate of the day.

The Russians held this position with desperate determination, and only fled when they were almost completely enveloped.

The field had been disputed all day, and when the Japanese reached it, six hundred of the enemy's dead were found there.

Gen. Oku started from a line marked by the Palandien and the Tasa river on June 14th. The following day the several advancing columns were in touch half a mile south of Teliss. The Russian forces then held a line between Teliss and the Lung Wang Tsia. The entire Japanese line advanced, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese artillery opened fire. The Russians had their right flank exposed to the Japanese spirit until darkness put an end to the artillery duel.

During the night of the 14th two of the Japanese columns seized two hills on the approach of some Japanese cavalry, saw the latter mutilate the wounded men, inflicting stabs and slashes. One body showed 25 wounds on the head, the face was cut open, the eyes were gouged out, the breasts were pierced and the knees were crushed by rifle butts. The skull of one man was crushed. Danilko declares that the same horrible practice was indulged in by the Bash Bazouks in the Turkish war, and says General Simonoff drew up a statement in regard to the Japanese mutilations, which was signed by the British, French and Spanish military attaches.

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Another land battle in progress. Liao Yang, June 20.—A general engagement is proceeding near Kaichuan. The first train bearing wounded men has passed through here going northward.

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SOLDIERS USED THE BUTTS OF RIFLES.

Liao Yang, June 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese continued to press the Russian forces retreating from the battle of Vafangow on the night of June 16th. They had remained at Vafangow all day, and at night persistently pushed forward and tried to get around the Russian right wing, which had borne the brunt of the fighting the previous night. A terrific thunderstorm burst at night rendering the roads almost impassable and the movement was not accomplished. The Russians, therefore, were enabled to retire gradually to the north.

It is stated here that Gen. Kuroki with the main force is at Siyuen. It is believed he intends uniting with the force advancing from the south and make a combined attack on Haicheng.

Further details of the fighting on June 16th show that the Russian advance on the Japanese position, when it was hoped that Gen. Baron Skakelberg would drive back Gen. Nodan's army, was

A Most Brilliant Affair.

Soon after dawn, the Japanese drove discovered in strong force on a hill north of Dyal Wo. The infantry was well entrenched and supported by artillery. The Russian left was thrown forward with dropping and firing, then advancing again until they gained a hill, where they halted for a breathing space.

The Japanese threw shrapnel over the hill, which

Burst With Deadly Effect.

Some squadrons had every officer killed and half of the men wounded. In spite of the terrible punishment inflicted, the regiment gained the hill.

The same company of the third regiment got to within twenty paces of the Japanese entrenchments, and lost all their officers and half of their men. The Russian position was then in a critical position, and the Japanese, angry at their inability to dislodge their attackers, threw stones at them.

The battle at this point became a hand-to-hand fight with stones and gun butts, and the remainder of the Russians, taking advantage of this diversion, gained the shelter of a neighboring ravine and were unable to hold the position in the face of the hail of shells and shrapnel "concentrated" there by the Japanese batteries. The Japanese heavy guns followed the artillery supporting the Russian attack. Thirteen Russian guns were

Smashed to Atoms

and their horses killed. A majority of their gunners were killed or wounded. The remainder of the artillery retired to Vafangow.

The Japanese at this moment delivered their main attack. A whole division was thrown against the Russian centre and two divisions around the right flank. The hard pressed right held out until 11 o'clock in the morning, when two regiments rushed to its assistance.

While the warm weather of the day was advanced, cheering, and actually rolled back the Japanese advance, but Gen. Nodan poured in fresh troops, regiment after regiment. The Russian commander saw that he was being enveloped, and retired in order.

The Russians losses total 3,000 as near as can be ascertained.

It is reported that the Japanese killed many wounded Russians, partly because of their hatred for the Cosacks and also because of their desire not to be burdened with prisoners.

Some Russians, who were close to the Japanese position, declare that many of the enemy were tall, and were totally different in appearance to the Japanese themselves.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTS AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—5 p.m.—A dispatch from Lieut. General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, dated June 17th, just received here, reports that no serious fighting has occurred around Port Arthur. Only a few skirmishes have taken place, and the siege operations are not having yet commenced.

WAS STOPPED BY THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, June 20.—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Hakodate, Japan:

The Tsuruga straits divide the island of Yezo from the main group of islands and the western entrance to the straits is about 450 miles east of Vladivostok, in the sea of Japan.

CORRESPONDENT HEARD HEAVY FIRING.

Liao Yang, June 20.—A correspondent of the Associated Press, who spent the night at Haicheng, reports having heard heavy firing to the southward, and believes it to have been either an attempt upon the Tsingtao or the Japanese fleet again bombarding the coast near Kaiping. The firing continued from 10 o'clock in the night, and 2 in the morning. A heavy rain is falling here.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT SUNK BY RUSSIANS.

Tokio, June 19.—1 p.m.—The Japanese transport Liumi, which was reported missing a few days ago, was sunk by the Vladivostok fleet off Oshima island, last Wednesday morning.

The island of Oshima is situated near the northwest of the western entrance of the Tsuruga straits. The Liumi was returning to Japan, and was carrying 108 passengers. The crew took to the boats when the Russian fleet was sighted. The armored cruiser Gromobol signalled for the boats to approach. They complied, and all were taken on board and confined between decks overnight. Thursday morning the non-combatants were released and sent aboard the Japanese vessel, Enko, which brought them to Mai Maizun.

The Russian vessels are reported to have sailed in the direction of Hakodate.

INFANTRY REGIMENT WENT DOWN WITH SHIP.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—A dispatch from Mukden says that according to trustworthy advisers received here, an entire infantry regiment, with its commander, was sunk in the transport Hicchi and Sado.

The same dispatch says that according to Chinese statements attacks made by the Japanese on the Russian position at Hicchi and Sado.

The Russian left was thrown forward with dropping and firing, then advancing again until they gained a hill, where they halted for a breathing space.

POSSIBLY ASSISTED THE SHIPS TO ESCAPE.

Tokio, June 19.—5 p.m.—The remarkable raid of the Russian Vladivostok squadron evidently is over. The squadron disappeared yesterday off Cape Hasegawa, and is assumed to be returning to Vladivostok. Whether or not a portion of Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron is awaiting the Russian fleet off Vladivostok is a carefully guarded secret.

It is said that the Japanese officers on board the Hatachi declined to surrender, and required Capt. Campbell to keep his ship going. This assertion that the Russian fleet upon the Hatachi, which men were escaping from the Japanese transport has been fully substantiated.

Admiral Kamimura's squadron was lying off Asu Island when the Russians reached Oshima Island. He immediately started in pursuit of the enemy, but rains prevented the Russian fleet from interfering with his system of wireless telegraphy.

This Russian raid is believed here to have succeeded only through blind luck. Two sailing ships were sunk by the Russians on Thursday off the west coast of Yezo. Thirty-seven survivors reached the shore, and the remainder of the crew of five Japanese ships sunk or destroyed by the Russian raiders.

RETURNS WITHOUT FINDING WARSHIPS.

Tokio, June 20.—Noon.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura returned to his base yesterday (Sunday) without having discovered the Russian Vladivostok fleet.

CANNONADING HEARD IN KOREAN STRAITS.

Tokio, June 20.—4 p.m.—There is a possibility that the Russian Vladivostok squadron is again in the Korean channel. A report from Shimonoeki states that cannonading was heard there to-day.

RUMORS THAT NAVAL FIGHT IS IN PROGRESS.

Tokio, June 20.—6 p.m.—It is reported that Admiral Kamimura is engaging the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Oshima. The navy department has no confirmation of the report, but hopes that it may be true.

JAPS LOST LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND.

Tokio, June 20.—4 p.m.—The number of Russians killed at Vafangow will probably exceed 2,000, and their total loss, including prisoners, is estimated at 10,000.

The Japanese losses are less than 1,000, or about one-tenth of the Russians' total.

Chinese who watched the fighting from the Russian side report that the Russians routed many dead to train with their wound dead, and that they buried or cremated many corpses in the village of Hua Sung Kou before they retreated.

The number of prisoners and corpses taken by the Japanese is increasing. Gen. Oku is unable to report the total number of prisoners.

RAIN MAY DELAY MOVEMENTS OF ARMY.

Liao Yang, June 19.—Heavy rain has commenced to fall, but it is impossible to say whether it will continue sufficiently to interfere with operations of the army. The rain may delay the movement of the army.

THE DOMINION AND THE FISHERIES

A STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Federal Authorities Will Not Relinquish Their Control—Expenditure Larger Than Revenue.

Ottawa, June 20.—Hon. R. Prefontaine, minister of marine, has replied to the memorandum on the fisheries question submitted by Hon. F. J. A. Fulton and J. P. Babelock.

It is understood the minister stated that the expenditure by the Dominion on British Columbia fisheries during the last three years has been \$100,000 in excess of the revenue, that the province is not entitled to share in the Halifax award, and that the policy of the Dominion is to secure by an agreement with all provinces absolute control and management of the fisheries.

All provinces on the Atlantic are favorable to this being done.

The Dominion is ready to expend in developing the fisheries much more than it receives in revenue, although for a number of years prior to 1900 the British Columbia fisheries returned a surplus over expenditure.

In any event the federal authorities will not relinquish its right to control and negotiate.

THE MURDERER OF CONSTABLE CAUGHT

WAS FOUND HIDING IN WATER AND MUD

Prospect of Territories Having One of Best Harvests on Record—Canadian Notes.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 20.—Joseph Chartrand, who murdered Constable Irving on Friday, was captured about eleven miles from Webwood yesterday. He was found in the water and mud up to his neck, trying to hide from his pursuers. He said he shot Irving but did not mean to kill him. The funeral of Constable Irving at Webwood yesterday was one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country.

LETTER FROM BANDIT.

Raisuli Tells Why He Carried Off Pedicars—Will Fight European Troops.

London, June 20.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Tangier, under date of June 19th, says that a letter had been received on that day from Raisuli in which the bandit said:

"It is well that the Englishmen and the Americans should know the truth regarding my doings and the reasons why I have taken Pedicars. All that has been said at Tangier about me, as well as the statement that I hate the Christians Europeans and want them out of Morocco, is wrong. I desire to do no wrong to any Christian. Should trouble it will come from Europe, for it troops are landed we will fight."

Raisuli says the cause of the present trouble is the deposed governor of Tangier, who, with his family, governed Tangier for generations, persecuted Raisuli, killed his boys, mutilated children and disregarded all the principles of their religion. Raisuli says that when he went to Tangier he had no intention of taking Pedicars any more than he had of taking any other European or American, but he is now glad that he took an American, for he says America will be forced to fight the Sultan, overthrow the governor and release the innocent prisoners.

Raisuli's letter continues: "The new bashaws must be just, for if he should prove unjust, I warn the government that the present trouble may be renewed. Mr. Pedicars is safe and wants for nothing. I hope I have made my position clear to the English and American people."

A special messenger from the brigand arrived at the British legation today. It is rumored that Raisuli desires that his immunity shall be guaranteed by Great Britain and the United States. The legation here confidently anticipates the arrival of Messrs. Pedicars and Varley within two days.

MAY BE FREE TO-MORROW.

Washington, June 20.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Chadwick at Tangier, who says that Pedicars and Varley probably will be released to-morrow.

LINER ASHORE.

Passengers and Crew Saved From the Australia—May Be a Total Loss.

(Associated Press.) Melbourne, June 19.—The Peninsular and Oriental India Steamship Company's liner, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean, at the eastern entrance to Port Phillip bay, Victoria, at 2 o'clock this morning.

It is feared the vessel will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were safely landed.

The Australia, which sailed from London on May 13th for Sydney, N. S. W., is a steel steamer of 3,720 tons net.

THE ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. Crossed Ocean in 3 Days 12 Hours and 50 Minutes.

London, June 20.—Cape Hagen, commander of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, in a message by wireless telegraph off the Lizard, yesterday, says: "All records broken."

Plymouth, Eng., June 20.—The average speed of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived here at 1:57 this morning, 3,112 miles from Sandy Hook lightship to Eddystone lighthouse, was 23.58 knots per hour, as compared with the 23.51 knots of the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line. While the latter's total time over the long distance route is still 33 minutes shorter than the time just occupied by the Kaiser Wilhelm II., she actually did not travel fast because she ran only 3,082 miles, thirty less than the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was fitted with larger propeller blades prior to leaving Germany on her last westward trip. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. made her best day's running on June 18th, when she covered 564 miles. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. covered the long route in five days, twelve hours and fifty minutes. The record for the quickest passage from New York to Plymouth by the short route, five days, seven hours and thirty-eight minutes, is held by the steamer Deutschland.

Sparrowhawk Lost Off Saddle Islands

Vessel Struck Uncharted Rock—Guns Taken From Destroyer—All Lives Were Saved.

An Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai of Sunday's date says: "The British torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk struck an uncharted rock off Saddle islands near Hangchow bay yesterday, and is a total loss. The guns from the vessel were saved and no lives were lost in the disaster."

The loss of the Sparrowhawk will be generally regretted here, when it is known that the larger vessel, the Virago, was stationed for a number of years. With their three funnels and long, sharp lines, "contrasting so greatly with the larger vessels of the squadron, the two destroyers were very attractive craft. Owing to their limited accommodation they carried small crews. New companies were assigned to them after leaving this station. About a year ago they were escorted across the Pacific, H. M. S. Amphion acting as a convoy on the voyage as far as Hongkong. There they were met by a ship from the China fleet and accompanied to Hongkong.

The two destroyers served out a commission and a half on this station, or in all between four and five years. They were sent to the Asiatic side for the reason that there was little in the way of duty for them here, while it was thought by the admiralty that much of the patrol work on the China coast could be well looked after by the swift little vessels.

The late Mr. Fannin was born at Kemplie, Ont., July 27th, 1837. In 1862 he walked across the plains from Fort Garry to British Columbia, crossing the Rocky Mountains via the Yellow Head Pass. Accompanying him were many well known British Columbians, among these were R. E. McKicking, J. A. Mann, John Brown, gold commissioner for Cariboo; Gen. T. Tunstall, gold commissioner for Kamloops, and many others.

Deceased was an unmarried man, and has a brother and sister living in the East. The former was a school teacher, and afterwards studied to be a doctor. Previously he taught school at Quetton, and Mr. McKicking was one of his pupils.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Desanquet, Commander-in-Chief of North American and West Indies Station.

London, June 20.—It is announced by the Admiralty that King Edward has approved the following appointments:

Admiral Sir John Fisher, as senior Lord of the Admiralty, to take effect October 20th, in succession to Admiral Kerr.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, in succession to Admiral Fisher.

Vice-Admiral Daybott Desanquet, as commander-in-chief at the North American and West Indies station, in succession to Admiral Douglas.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

DEATH OF FORMER CURATOR FANNIN

PASSED AWAY AT HIS HOME THIS MORNING

Came Across the Plains in 1862—Was Founder of the Provincial Museum.

John Fannin, founder and, until last February, curator of the provincial museum since its inception in 1880, died on Monday in his 66th year. Deceased has been ailing for several years, and in recognition of his valued services to British Columbia was last year superannuated, his assistant, F. Kernode, succeeding him. Twice of late he has had paralytic strokes, and his friends for some time have noticed a gradual waning of health and strength.

There were few more widely known in British Columbia than the late Mr. Fannin. As a taxidermist and natural historian his talents were recognized on the continent over. Many a compliment he had been paid for the specimens he had gathered about him, and the skill and knowledge he had shown in their preparation for exhibition purposes. It was a small but very fine collection of wild animals and birds belonging to the deceased, which formed the nucleus for the magnificent display which now adorns one of the wings of the provincial parliament buildings. That collection was obtained during the pioneer days of the man who this morning breathed his last.

In the days of the late Hon. John Rob-

son, premier of the province, he was appointed secretary for the province. Mr. Fannin was then following his trade as shoemaker at Hastings, Burrard inlet. He had for some years previously been known to the country around Vancouver, had been in the Cariboo country during the gold excitement, and had led hunting parties throughout many of the wilds of the country. His life was replete with interesting experience. It is, therefore, not surprising to find in a school record of to-day one of the many exciting tales of adventure which the deceased could relate.

Of very modest disposition, however, Mr. Fannin was never forward in speaking of his own varied experiences; these are only known to those with whom he was most intimate. Some of his work will stand as an everlasting monument to his memory. It has been known to many of the representatives from New York museums and other noted institutions as among the best of the kind they had ever seen.

In the James Bay museum there are types for which deceased has won distinction, notable among these being the Ovis Fannini, a species of goat in a class by itself, known only to the country around Dawson, from whence it came. This animal differs in a number of points from all others of the goat species, and has been named the Ovis Fannini because of the fact that it was due to the late Mr. Fannin that it received its proper designation.

The late Mr. Fannin was born at Kemplie, Ont., July 27th, 1837. In 1862 he walked across the plains from Fort Garry to British Columbia, crossing the Rocky Mountains via the Yellow Head Pass. Accompanying him were many well known British Columbians, among these were R. E. McKicking, J. A. Mann, John Brown, gold commissioner for Cariboo; Gen. T. Tunstall, gold commissioner for Kamloops, and many others.

Deceased was an unmarried man, and has a brother and sister living in the East. The former was a school teacher, and afterwards studied to be a doctor. Previously he taught school at Quetton, and Mr. McKicking was one of his pupils.

Information was received at the district attorney's office today that Franklyn, who was said perished, is still alive and in the custody of the district attorney, now at his home in Catskill.

THE LATE JOHN FANNIN.

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