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VOL. 35.

RUSSIANS ADMIT LOSSES WERE HEAVY

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR PORT ARTHUR

Warships Retired into Inner Harbor When Japanese Fleet Appeared — Oku Continues to Advance.

Chief of Staff, July 11.—The Port Arthur staff of July 11, a copy of which has just reached Chefoo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur from July 3rd to July 5th. It says:

"Heavy fighting has occurred between the first line of defenses and the Japanese. The results are not announced. The Japanese do not number less than 30,000 men. The Chinese credit them with 10,000. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fort such as this unless they expect assistance."

"After three days' fighting the positions of the armies were as follows: On the left bank we retained the position we originally occupied. The forcing of our right flank previous to this was confined and now we have both Green and Singapore hills in our hands. In front of these hills we are not opposed, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerable distance. Of course, all this was not done without losses, some of which will strike the hearts of our countrymen."

"We started to take the offensive the night of July 1st, when we began a strong attack. The result was most satisfactory. The infantry marched out as if engaged in manoeuvres and the artillery taking up a position opened up a fierce fire with shrapnel on the enemy's line, resulting in their retirement."

THE JAPANESE ARE STILL MOVING FORWARD.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The details of the Russian retreat from Kaichan, which is hailed as a great victory at Tokio, according to the official report of Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, commander of the eastern army, show that it was little more than a series of skirmishes. The Russian losses were about 200 men. The Tokio report that ten guns were captured is unfounded. The Russians retired in order before Gen. Oku's army, consisting of four divisions. The Gen. Oku's advance continues. His main force, which the general staff believes to be almost 60,000 strong, was yesterday about five miles north of Kaichan. These skirmishes were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is proceeding to Newchwang and Taitchekiao, on the Suiyen road. The statements of the general staff force.

Admiral von Essen, who has a Japanese force of six companies of infantry and two guns was observed west of Kaichan, in the direction of Siadama. At the same time a brigade of Japanese infantry, with two batteries, advanced from Enia, passing, concentrating at Siadama. Fighting commenced in the afternoon and lasted until dusk, when the Russian troops retreated. The Cosack's losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost 20 men killed or wounded."

RUSSIAN FORCES.

Taitchekiao, Saturday, July 9, via Liao Yang, July 11.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived with the Russian guard, after a running fight from Kaichan, half way to Taitchekiao, says that the evacuated Kaichan, to-day (Saturday) after a fight lasting throughout Friday. We made a short stand at Pintzan, seven miles north of Kaichan. The Japanese

kept on their heels and there were constant exchanges between the Russian and Japanese batteries. "The Japanese stopped eight miles south of here. The fighting along the road was lively, but our losses were small."

"There had been preliminary skirmishes and manoeuvring for position around Kaichan since July 6th. On that day two companies were caught in the hills to the east and surrounded by six Japanese battalions. They cut their way through, however, and returned to Kaichan, bringing many wounded."

"On the morning of July 6th our scouts reported that a strong Japanese force was taking up a position in the hills to the southeast."

"On July 7th, Bekharid, with a small detachment of mounted volunteers, made a bold and rapid sweep through and around the Japanese lines and returned with exact information as to the disposition of the enemy."

"Early in the morning of July 8th the hills to the southward and eastward of Kaichan were apparently deserted, but we were aware that the Japanese were ready to spring. While the Japanese crept forward 100 yards, keeping up a fierce exchange with our riflemen, another column started to work around our left through a deep valley. The sound of a heavy rifle fire at the railway station told us that the column had struck our outposts. Then our battery behind the station opened fire and the advance in that direction was checked."

"We had a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry across the river, and through the golden haze we could just see them manoeuvring to meet the Japanese column, which they engaged fiercely. The Japanese finally rolled back."

"In the meantime the Japanese cavalry to the extreme west tried to creep around the shore of the Gulf of Liao Tung, but our batteries headed off the cavalrymen and drove them back in confusion. By noon the advance was checked at all points, though gathering numbers of Japanese were seen gathering in the hills; their batteries set in an occasional shot."

"The Japanese advance commenced at dawn, next day, at first quietly, and then with a rush. Thirty-five infantry companies hurried themselves across the river. They must have been surprised to find themselves unopposed and greeted only by the smoke of the warehouses, which had been set on fire before."

"Our batteries had not yet away long before the arrival of the Japanese in the morning. Their guns opened fire from which they greeted the enemy with shrapnel as he started to follow our retreat."

"The entire day was marked by a long series of artillery duels. Wherever an advance movement appeared, it was greeted by the bark of the quickfiring guns. The Japanese shells were few and far between. The Russian main column was already proceeding north and a few Cosacks were hovering in the rear supporting the batteries."

"At noon the Japanese artillery arrived and engaged the Cosack horse battery. The Russians made an attempt to seriously contest the ground, but failed to a fresh position, at the same time worrying the enemy."

"The whole of our artillery remained in the rear and covering the infantry retreat. At Pintzan they allowed the Japanese to come up and then shelled them. Agood fight developed with some warmth, while the Japanese brought up fresh batteries with which they pounded the village."

"Gen. Stakelberg hung on until late in the afternoon. We could hear his guns being transported in a narrow but narrow by. The general looked cheerful and was bronzed by exposure. He talked enthusiastically of the engagement at Hoiran."

"Around the general's tent were many officers of the guard, the pride of St. Petersburg. To see them as weather-beaten as the Cosack officers one could scarcely believe them to be the dashing guardsmen of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, for hardly a day passes without collisions between the advance posts of the eastern army and the Japanese."

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MAY BUY MOUNTS IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., July 12.—Creepe ponies from the prairies of southwest Louisiana and bronchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira, of Japan, with a view to securing 100,000 head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry. The creepe ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabresmen."

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Headquarters of Gen. Count Keller, Niandian, eleven miles west of Lian-dian-shan, July 12.—The Japanese are trying to force a crossing on the heights across the Liao river, ready to engage in a death struggle."

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SIGNING OF ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY

A SURPRISE TO THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Comments of the London Newspapers—Speech by the French Ambassador.

London, July 13.—The announcement that an arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain was signed yesterday by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Count Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador, comes as a complete and altogether pleasant surprise to the English press and public. It was against just such an agreement that the Spectator and other powerful organs urged the government prior to King Edward's visit to Emperor William at Kiel. By the papers which echoed that warning, the news of signing of the arbitration treaty is swallowed either with palpable dislike or with ill-concealed disappointment.

The whole-souled opposition comes, curiously enough, from opposition papers. The Daily News, the government's most bitter opponent, warmly congratulates King Edward upon his latest achievement. The Liberal Daily Chronicle and the Morning Leader follows it, while such a staunch mouthpiece of the government as the Daily Telegraph devotes itself of its editorial on this subject to an expression of the belief that the Anglo-German treaty cannot compare in importance with the arbitration convention signed with France. A similar view of dividing criticism is pursued by the Standard, but the Morning Post frankly deserts the government, characterizing Lord Lansdowne's latest diplomatic stroke as a "policy of unsettled convictions and of promiscuous amenability."

The Daily Mail and other papers re-echo the fact that the agreement is very limited in scope, and deals with minor matters. The Daily Mail declares that there is no change of opinion on either side of the Channel, and that whatever on the part of Germany of such an amicable disposition as exhibited by France, adds that only if the German naval programme was reduced could both governments be congratulated upon the latest agreement. An special point is given to the editorial stress upon the priority of the Anglo-French agreement by the fact that the latest agreement when Lord Lansdowne and Count Wolff-Metternich were signing the document at the foreign office, M. Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, was laying the last stone of the new pier at Folkestone. There the French ambassador made a speech which is given great publicity, and where he declared he was cementing the good fellowship and friendship which the Anglo-French treaty was required to create between the two nations. These expressions are used to much effect in the editorials of the government organs in order to off-set the fear not expressed, except by the Morning Post, that the French public may entertain in view of the present development, grave doubts of British sincerity in the recent Cambon-Lansdowne treaty.

The Daily Telegraph, undoubtedly voicing official opinion here, says "Bismarck's principle of *toujours en vedette* will still remain a necessary motto at Wilhelm's but it must remain the vital idea under all circumstances of our own admiralty, but every person of common sense will recognize the elimination of petty friction from the diplomatic intercourse of Great Britain and other great powers. We should desire above all things to see an arrangement of this kind, the United States, and there is nothing in the world to prevent an identical agreement with Russia."

In support of its criticism, the Morning Post says that those who welcomed the Anglo-French treaty as a masterpiece laid stress on the fact that it left Germany isolated. "Now an agreement with Germany is not isolated." The Standard, while taking the treaty as an outcome of King Edward's visit to Kiel, says it is an appropriate sequence of the meeting. With a few such sentences the Standard proceeds to dilate on the stability and advantages of the Anglo-French entente.

The Times, somewhat strangely, makes no comment on the Anglo-German treaty. Scope of Treaty. Berlin, July 13.—The Anglo-German agreement, signed in London yesterday, does not apply to the larger political differences that may arise, but is confined to legal questions, like the interpretation of treaties. It is substantially identical with the arbitration arrangements which Great Britain has made with other countries. The present agreement is not the outgrowth of Kiel festivities. Negotiations on the subject of treaty had been in progress for a long time.

Ball Player Dead. New York, July 13.—Philip Casey, who for 25 years held the title of champion hand-ball player of the world, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was born 53 years ago in Ireland.

Shoe Co. Ld. Shoes, boots, etc. Shoe Co. Ld.

Smelters of Silver Ores. Smelter Manager.

Borax Hair Wash. Borax Hair Wash.

George K. Boyd. George K. Boyd.

Arthur Blackmore. Arthur Blackmore.

Lillian Lyle. Lillian Lyle.

George Rawding. George Rawding.

Francis M. Blackmore. Francis M. Blackmore.

Alfred E. Lyb. Alfred E. Lyb.

Marble Blackmore. Marble Blackmore.