

PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

Reports from the scene of battle between General Kuropatkin and the Japanese around Liao-Yang are meager, but a study of the various dispatches shows it to have been one of the most sanguinary struggles of modern times. In the first two days of fighting it appears that 20,000 lives were sacrificed. The losses are about evenly distributed between the Japanese and Russians, according to all available accounts of an unbiased nature. Russian correspondents, however, agree in declaring that by far the heaviest losses have been suffered by the Japanese.

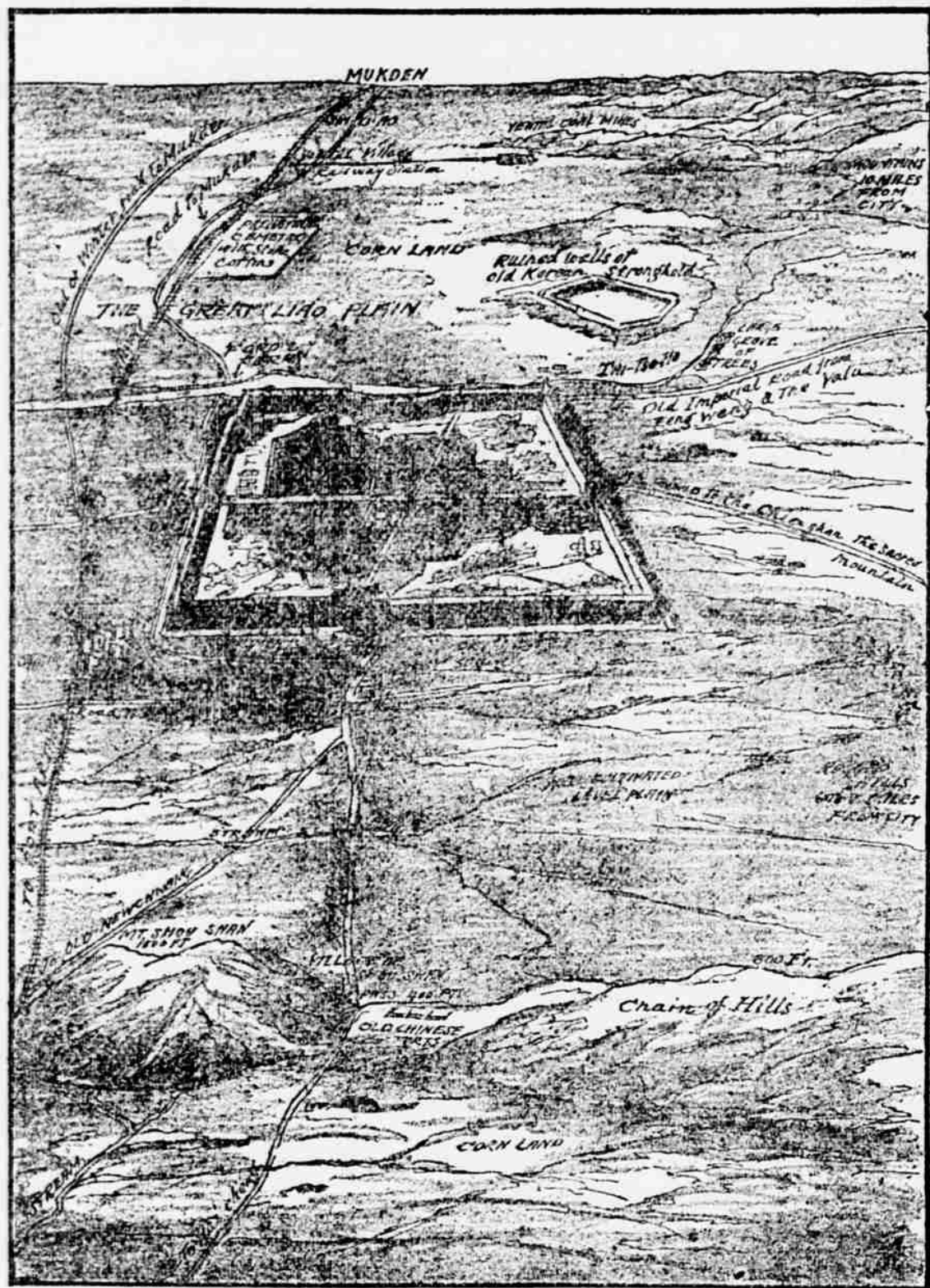
When darkness closed over the gory battlefield on the second night neither combatant, apparently, had gained a decisive advantage. General Kuropatkin's men on the south and southeast still held their trenches. On the extreme left flank, however, it was reported that General Kuroki had found a weak spot, that the Russian line was wavering and that the Japanese seemed about to get around it so as to strike the main Russian position in the rear.

All accounts agree in saying that all of Kuroki's, Oku's and Nodzu's troops participated in the renewed battle and that the fighting was continuous along the entire Russian line, a distance of about nine miles.

The Japanese opened their attack on the second day as soon as the eastern sky began to show the first gray streaks of dawn. The rain of the night had left the plain sodden with mud, but this did not cause the Japanese to falter. The sky was clear, and this fact gave the gunners on both sides their opportunity.

From their 1,000 cannon the Japanese poured a deadly shrapnel fire into the Russian intrenchments. As soon as possible after morning broke the Japanese sent up a big war balloon. This searched the plain in an effort to locate the Russian trenches. The Russian mortar batteries hammered away

SCENE OF THE GREAT LIAO-YANG BATTLE.



The city of Liao-Yang is probably the oldest in Manchuria. It is situated on the Tai-Tsu-Ho river, which runs into the Hun, a large tributary of the Liao. It is about forty miles in a direct line west-southwest of Mukden. The outer face and battlements of the high walls are of very hard brick, inner faces of stone. The walls have a circumference of over ten miles. The population is about 50,000, among whom are Mohammedans and many Chinese bannermen, with a goodly number of Manchus. The imperial highway from Mukden to New-Chwang and Port Arthur separates here from the old road to Korea. Liao-Yang was in ancient times a great Korean city, but was destroyed by the Chinese and became the first capital of the Liao or Iron dynasty. The railway runs east and west past the city; toward Mukden it goes northeast and from Shou-Shan south-southwest. The scene of the battle between the Japanese and Russians is on the plain east and south of Liao-Yang. Kuropatkin's trenches are eight miles from the city.



GENERAL KUROKI.

at the aerial craft, but were unable to wreck it.

The balloon remained immune from hostile shells, and when its mission had been accomplished it was lowered. Soon thereafter the Russians felt the effect of its service, for the Japanese cannon and mortars hurled a doubly effective fire into the Russian positions on the south and in the center.

Rifle-firing and infantry charges followed the shelling of the Russian lines and then the combatants clashed again and again with the bayonet and the sword. The onsets were furious, the resistance was no less deadly.

In one portion of the battle the Russians took the offensive. This was along the railroad south of Liao-Yang. The Japanese attempted to advance up the line, but the Russians charged them and by main strength and brute force in bayonet attacks pushed them down the track for considerable distances at a time.

Toward noon rain fell again, and this hampered the combatants on both sides. Through the mist, however, the conflict was kept up, and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon it was reported that the Russian left flank was wavering, that Kuroki was getting around it, that he would soon be able to cross the Talite river and be able to attack Kuropatkin in the rear.

The long-expected battle at Liao-yang began on Tuesday and the armies of the Czar and Mikado engaged in what was expected to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The general advance of the Japanese began Monday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the main lines. The heaviest fighting was taking place when the news dispatch was sent, from a point ten miles southeast of Liao-yang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main blow. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery.

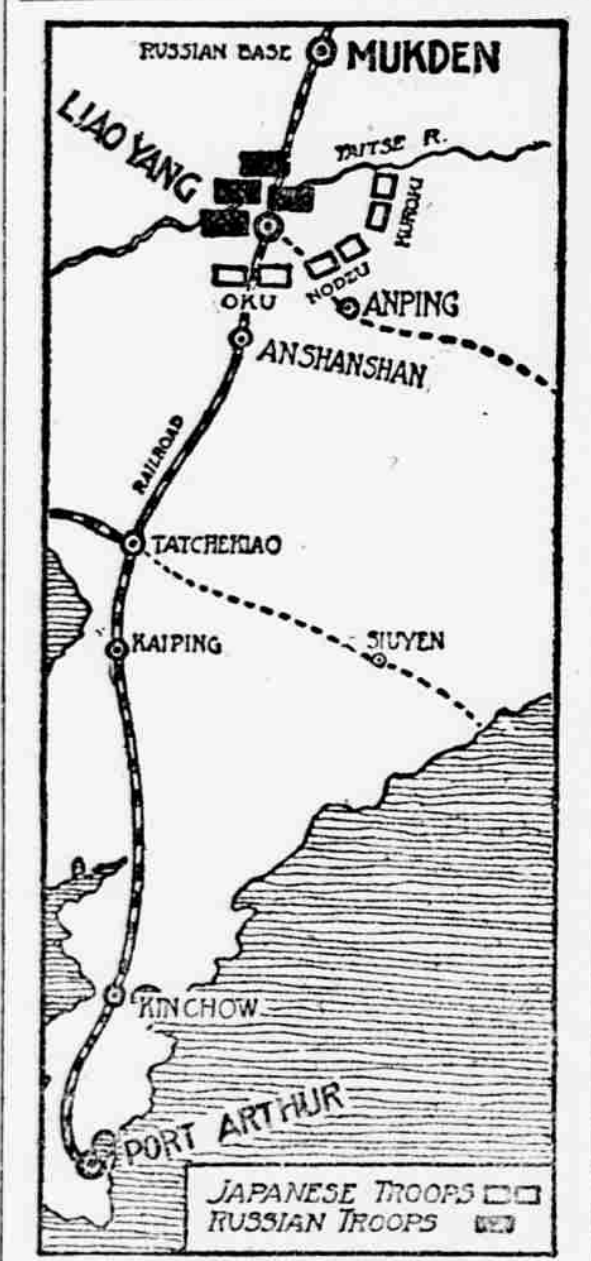
The Japanese searched the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they massed a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. Then they passed to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front was systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading. Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line.

BALTIC FLEET GOING TO WAR.

Trials Prove Successful and Majority of Ships Await Unfinished Ones.

The Associated Press is enabled to state authoritatively that there has been no change of plans regarding the Baltic squadron on account of the result of the recent sea fight off Port Arthur. The maneuvering and firing trials of the ships have been completely successful and the squadron has now returned to Cronstadt to await the finishing touches on the battleship Orel and the cruisers Oleg, Izumrud and Jemteching before sailing for the Orient.

The Japanese statement, on which Japan bases its demand that the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai be interned until the end of the war, namely, that the officers and men of the Variag and Gorietz are on board ships bound for the far East, is untrue. The crews of those two vessels have been distributed among the school and training squadrons and on shore duty in the Baltic and Black sea, but not one man or one officer is on Vice Admiral Rozhdestvensky's vessels.



LINE-UP OF ARMIES AT LIAO-YANG.

Japs Gain at Port Arthur.
News arriving in Chefoo from Port Arthur appears to indicate that the Japanese have practically ceased to attempt the capture of the fortress by assaults. Much fighting is going on constantly, but it is a battle of artillery for the most part and the offensive operations partake more of the nature of a siege than of an attack.

Marion Temple killed Albert Slagle at Springfield, Ohio, by striking him in the head with a brick.

GREAT BATTLES OF MODERN WARS.

Battle.	Armies.	Losses.
Waterloo—French	22,000	30,000
Waterloo—Allies	124,000	22,000
Sedan—French	150,000	10,000
Sedan—German	250,000	12,000
Plevna—Russian	155,000	40,000
Plevna—Turks	90,000	30,000
Chancellorsville—Federal	80,000	17,000
Chancellorsville—Confederate	50,000	13,000
Gettysburg—Confederate	80,000	23,000
Gettysburg—Federal	65,000	6,000
Chattanooga—Confederate	45,000	9,000
Fair Oaks—Federal	112,000	5,739



GENERAL OKU.

Fair Oaks—Confederate 67,000 4,232
Gettysburg—Federal 80,000 23,000
Wilderness—Federal 116,000 30,000
Wilderness—Confederate 70,000 20,000

War News in Brief.

A Japanese supply steamer, said to have had \$5,000,000 on board for the Japanese army, was stopped by a Chefoo official, and a torpedo craft from Dalny rushed into port in the night and rescued the cash.

Russia has equipped two steamers, the Korea and the Kitai, belonging to the Danish-Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, as auxiliary cruisers. The vessels will be attached to the Baltic squadron.

The Japanese have made some gains in their advance on the fortress at Port Arthur. They have destroyed the fort at Tungkia Tashan, mounted guns on an adjoining hill and are bombarding the inner defenses from this position.

Recently a Japanese officer tried to gain entrance into Port Arthur in a sack carried by a Chinaman. The mouth of the sack was filled with cabbages. A sentry stuck a bayonet into the bag and exposed the artifice. Both the Japanese and the Chinaman were shot.

Early Tuesday morning the Japanese appeared on the hills east and southeast of Liao-yang. At 11 o'clock the Japanese infantry advanced very boldly from the south on to Mount Shoushan and took the villages nine versts south of Liao-yang on the railway line. The Russian shells did great execution. There was a pile of about a score of khaki-clad Japanese bodies, the result of a single shell falling in front of Shoushan from a Russian trench. When this shell fell the Japanese infantry began fire.

Monaco is Europe's most densely populated spot.

KUROPATKIN AT BAY.

FURIOUS BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR LIAOYANG.

Japanese Attack Russian Forces with 200,000 Men—Celebrate Mikado's Birthday by Hurling Shower of Shrapnel at the Enemy—Many Slain.

The long-expected battle at Liao-yang began on Tuesday and the armies of the Czar and Mikado engaged in what was expected to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The general advance of the Japanese began Monday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the main lines. The heaviest fighting was taking place when the news dispatch was sent, from a point ten miles southeast of Liao-yang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main blow. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery. The Japanese selected the Mikado's birthday for the decisive battle.

The Russian forces were disposed at Liao-yang to meet the onslaught of the three Japanese armies described in the dispatches. The combined armies of Gen. Kuroki, Gen. Oku and Gen. Nodzu probably exceed 200,000 men. Their forces are considerably superior in numbers to Gen. Kuropatkin's, but the Russian commander-in-chief relied upon the strength and character of his position to overcome the disparity in numbers.

The Japanese searched the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they massed a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. Then they passed to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front was systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading. Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line.

The Japanese lost 2,000 men killed or wounded at the battle of Anping. The Russian losses have not been estimated, but are said to have been heavy. The Japanese captured eight guns at Anping and eight at Anshanshan.

The Russian retreat from Anshanshan was ordered for strategic reasons, practically no resistance being offered. A light screen of batteries facing the Japanese guns beautifully disposed on a chain of hills masked the withdrawal of the main force. When night fell the batteries also took up the retreat, their rear guard lighting bivouac fires to conceal the movement. The Japanese soon discovered this ruse and pressed forward, coming up with the Russian rear guard Sunday morning.

For an hour the light batteries were hotly engaged. To the left of the Omsk, Tobolsk and Krasnovorsk regiments fell the duty of covering the retreat of General Zaroubaleff's Fourth Siberian army corps. The task was difficult, as the enemy continued to advance, deploying light mountain guns against the Russian rear and left flanks, and it was imperative that the enemy should be held back to permit the removal of the baggage and artillery trains. The roads were washed out and heavy with mud produced by the deluge of rain preceding Friday.

Many guns were mired and the horses exhausted. Cossacks and infantrymen were harnessed to the guns and managed to haul them along. It was slow work, but was successfully accomplished. The greatest difficulty of the retirement on the east front was experienced before Vanbantual pass, where it was necessary to hold the Japanese in check until the artillery transport passed through and also to keep in touch with the Tenth Army Corps, commanded by General Henschelmann, to the north, as well as with the southern division, in order to prevent a turning movement. From dawn until dark the eastern troops, although fatigued by four days' fighting, sustained a rear guard action.

The last Japanese general attack on Port Arthur was repulsed with heavy losses. They captured two small forts situated to the northeast a mile and a half from town. It is believed that they were Forts 10 and 11, and that the Japanese cannot hold them, owing to the dominating fire from the forts on either side. It is also said that the Japanese have abandoned their confidence in the immediate capture of the fortress.

Interesting News Items.

In Victoria, B. C., fire destroyed fifty dwellings and a part of the Albion iron works, causing a loss of \$150,000.

The Minnesota insurance fee scandal has aroused Gov. Van Sant and he will return to the Legislature the repeal of the law.

The Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company at Wilmington, Del., was appointed receiver of the United Button Company.

The American Water Purifying Company, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., to supply municipalities with filtered water. The principal office of the company is in Camden, N. J. The incorporators are all of Philadelphia.

Two Norfolk and Western freight trains collided at Portsmouth, Ohio. Twenty-two cars were wrecked and one engine. Two tramps were killed and buried under the wreckage. Engineer Slaten was fatally and Conductor Hensley seriously hurt.

A decision was rendered against the Mexican Central railroad in the City of Mexico in favor of claims growing out of the bankruptcy proceedings against the Mexican and Gulf road. Mortgage bond aggregating \$9,727,000 gold are recognized as legitimate and interest is allowed at 5 per cent from 1895.

ORDERS ALL TO QUIT.

Donnelly Tells 15,000 More Union Butchers to Lay Down Tools.

In a final effort to render effective the strike of the butcher workmen in the packing industry Michael Donnelly, president of their international organization, has ordered on strike every union member in America, whether working for firms that have agreements with the union and have stood by it during the strike against the five large packing firms or not. In this extreme, Mr. Donnelly says, will be involved another 15,000 meat cutters and butcher workmen, 2,000 of them being in Chicago.

All stock handlers at the yards in Chicago quit work Wednesday in support of the butchers' latest move to make their strike of some avail. More than 1,000 employees of the company walked out.

All who quit work marched out of the yards as soon as the hour for striking arrived. There was a party of about 500 of them in Exchange avenue during the exodus and much confusion resulted. Independent packers with plants outside, who had bought cattle during the early hours of the market, were rushing their droves in order to be out of the yards early enough to avert any molestation and to get their animals into the plants in time for the employees to slaughter and dress before the strike order went into effect.

Scenes of wildest confusion and disorder accompanied the departure of the live stock handlers as they emerged from the yards at the Exchange street entrance. More than 5,000 strikers were on hand to welcome them. The men came out in all sorts of conveyances. Some were standing in rows in cars, others in express wagons, some came on horseback, while many more were on foot. They made a rush for the headquarters of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, where they turned in their time checks. In the midst of the throng were farmers and cattle drivers of independent concerns who were vainly trying to get their herds out of the yards before the handlers quit.

Pandemonium seemed to have broken loose for a time and the police were powerless to check the disorder.

The national executive board of the butcher workmen, at its meeting in Chicago Tuesday morning, voted not to call off the strike at the stock yards. Instead the struggle is to be continued until the strikers are "accorded an honorable adjustment," according to a statement issued by President Donnelly as a result of the meeting.

Following futile efforts to induce the packers to grant another conference members of the executive board of the butcher workmen met Monday night to consider plans. Statements were made that the question of calling off the strike should be submitted to a vote of the union. Objection against this was made on the ground that it would take three days to secure the vote and that meantime a break in the union might result. Reorganization of the union would be difficult if a break occurred, it was said.

The anticipated break in the ranks of the strikers Tuesday was not as strong as the observing ones said it would be. In the language of one, "the barrel is leaking." In all 200 men and women returned to work during the forenoon. At Armour & Co.'s fifty men returned to work, and in the label, sausage and canning houses forty women were taken on. At the Hammond plant forty men were given work. Swift & Co. got back from twenty to twenty-five old employees. Nelson Morris & Co. put fifteen of its former employees back at work. At the Schwarzschild & Salsberger plant thirty men returned.

With most of 7,000 men already let off because of lack of orders, announcement was made that the shops of the Pullman company, Pullman, Ill., practically will be closed for a period. It was said that 2,000 men now employed in the shops probably would be let off, and the shops may be kept shut until after the presidential election. Several weeks ago officials of the company asserted orders were so few that employees were being constantly let off.



The Republican campaign text-book has been printed.

The Montana Republican State convention will be held at Billings Sept. 7.

The Idaho Democratic State convention will be held at Rock Springs Sept. 6.

The fusionists and middle-of-the-road Populists of Indiana agreed to a joint convention.

The People's party will place a full electoral and State ticket in the field in New York.

Senator Elkins declares that West Virginia is as safe for the Republican ticket as Pennsylvania.

David B. Hill said the New York Democratic State convention probably would be held Sept. 20 at Saratoga.

Gov. Yates of Illinois has decided to make his home in Springfield, where he will wage his campaign for United States Senator.

Republicans of eastern Indiana will open the campaign Sept. 1 at Richmond, when Speaker Cannon will be the principal orator.

State Treasurer Kempf of Wisconsin has appealed to the Milwaukee courts to prevent his removal from the La Follette State ticket, charging that he resigned under political coercion.

"People's Democratic" party is being organized in New Jersey by the former least element. Its members will support Parker, but an independent State and congressional ticket will be nominated.



Cue Hundred Years Ago.

By treaty at Vincennes the Delaware and Plankeshaw Indians ceded their claim to all lands between the Wabash and Ohio rivers and south of the road from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio.

Margaret Shippen, wife of Benedict Arnold, died in London.

England took possession of Cape Nicholas Mole, Port-au-Prince, mounted guns on the fort and fired on American vessels which passed.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Queen of Portugal and her mother-in-law left England for Mexico.

Educators from all of the States met at Boston to consult on public school work throughout the country.

A new asteroid, named Euphrosyne, was discovered at the Washington observatory.

An entire change of ministry occurred in the Buenos Ayres government.

Fifty Years Ago.

The United States minister at Madrid left that city in consequence of the feeling against him, as he was accused of general connivance in all the troubles.

María Christina, queen mother of Spain, left Madrid for Portugal, under an escort of government troops, but against the wish of the people, as she was indebted to the State \$8,875,000.

Napoleon III. left Paris in order to take command of the army of the north at Boulogne.

The fortress of Hango, Bomersuad, was bombarded by the allied troops.

The Queen of Spain with her husband and children was banished from Madrid.

Cadiz, having been made a free port, Gibraltar was reported to have lost much of its trade.

Forty Years Ago.

Indians were on the warpath on the upper Arkansas river, massacring families and running off cattle.

Indians of six tribes were reported to be massacring settlers and stealing cattle in the Platte valley, and to be menacing Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The Democratic national convention which nominated George B. McClellan for President and G. H. Pendleton for Vice President was held in Chicago.

A report of the surrender to Admiral Farragut of Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile bay, was confirmed by a bulletin from Secretary of War Stanton.

Secretary of War Stanton issued a bulletin telling of the fighting at Bean's station between Gen. Hancock's forces and the Confederates. It contained a statement from Gen. Grant estimating the Confederate losses of the week at that point to be 10,000 dead and captured.

Thirty Years Ago.

Russia sent a circular note to the powers declining to recognize the republic of Spain.

Six leaders of a negro mob that had threatened to sack Pickettsville, Tenn., were taken from jail at Trenton and lynched. Three negroes were lynched by a mob at Brookhaven, Miss.

The investigating committee of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, made a report acquitting Henry Ward Beecher of the charges made against him by Theodore Tilton.

Gen. Custer's exploring party, returning from the Black Hills, reached Lincoln, Neb., with tales of the fertile land and the gold deposits found there.

Twenty Years Ago.

Gov. Hoadly of Ohio ordered troops into Hocking county to suppress riots at the coal mines.

Ten men were cremated in the burning of a circus train at Greeley, Colo. Fifteen persons were drowned by the overturning of the steamer Belmont in the Ohio river near Henderson, Ky.

England closed a contract with a Chicago firm for 300,000 pounds of compressed beef for the Gordon relief expedition to Khartum.

A report that Queen Victoria had died suddenly threw London into a panic until the carnal was disproved.

Ten Years Ago.

Duties aggregating nearly \$160,000 were collected at the custom house in Chicago, because of the rush to release bonded goods under the Brice-Gorman act, which had become a law.

The Brice-Wilson tariff bill became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

A thousand persons were killed and much property destroyed by a storm that swept over the sea of Azov.