

RUSSIANS LOSE 200 MEN.

A FIGHT NEAR MAO-TIEN.

Bayonet Charges Repulsed—Port Arthur's Assault Near. An engagement in which the Russians lost about two hundred men near Mao-Tien Pass on July 4 was reported by the Russian and Japanese commanders. The Japanese losses were fifteen killed and thirty wounded. There was a sharp skirmish north of Siung-Yo-Cheng on July 3. The armies of General Kuroki and Oku are holding, so far as dispatches show, their former positions in the passes of the Fen-Shui range. Liao-Yang advises that the rains continue. Two large warships are missing from the Port Arthur fleet, according to Chinese who arrived at Che-Foo. The refugees say that only a mile separates the armies, and that the Japanese have mounted many heavy guns on the crests of captured hills.

RUSSIANS' BRAVE STAND.

Sakharoff Praises Troops—Oku's Men in Skirmish.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—Thirteen companies of Russian troops, sent out to ascertain the strength of the Japanese column's advance force moving on Liao-Yang, came into collision with the Japanese between Mao-Tien and Fen-Shui Passes yesterday. Sharp fighting ensued, and the Russians retired before overwhelming numbers after ascertaining the exact strength of the Japanese forces. The Russian losses are officially stated to be almost a hundred. The fact that Lieutenant General Sakharoff, Chief of Staff to General Kuropatkin, witnessed the action is believed to indicate that he is in command of the forces east of Liao-Yang, which include the army corps under Lieutenant-General Keller. The desperate character of the fighting is shown by the repeated bayonet charges, the Russians ousting the Japanese from the trenches. The fighting around Siung-Yo-Cheng shows that the Japanese are determined to hold the ground to the south as well as Ta Pass until a favorable opportunity presents itself for an advance on New-Chwang. General Sakharoff, in a message dated July 4, describes the action as follows: The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

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Emperor Instructs Prince Obolensky to Adopt Conciliatory Policy.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—In confirming the appointment of Prince John Obolensky as Governor-General of Finland, the Emperor sent an autograph letter to the prince relative to the situation there. This letter, which is in the nature of an imperial rescript, was published to-day. The Emperor therein expresses his conviction that it will be possible to maintain the local autonomy and the privilege of legislating for herself enjoyed by Finland since the union with Russia. He says: I consider that the murder of General Bobrikoff was merely the work of a madman and a few like-minded confederates, and that the Finnish people had no part in the nefarious act. The executive power must inflexibly strive for the closest union of Finland and the empire. I imposed upon General Bobrikoff when he was appointed the gradual attainment of this end as being his first duty. He fulfilled it with rational firmness until death ended his honorable services, which have won him an enduring name in history. I also expect that the new Governor-General will most zealously follow the instructions now given him. I admonish him before all things to strengthen in the minds of the Finnish people the conviction that their historic destinies are indissolubly bound up in those of Russia, and that the future prosperity of Finland under the Russian sceptre, as well as the future of the political institutions granted her, depends on a peaceful order of things taking firm root in the country. The appointment of Prince Obolensky does not carry with it the command of the army. It is believed that this commission is preliminary to the incorporation of the District of Finland into the St. Petersburg district, of which the commander in chief is Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Emperor. Prince Obolensky is an able administrator. He displayed great energy as Governor of Kharkoff, and effectively suppressed the labor troubles in that government. Several attempts were made upon his life. The Prince began his career in the navy and retired with the rank of lieutenant, afterward entering the civil service. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

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Thick Fog at the Port—Coreans Bring Doubtful Tales.

Vladivostok, July 5.—A thick fog envelops Vladivostok to-day. All is quiet. The wounded Japanese are recovering quickly. Coreans coming to the Russian frontier say there are 5,000 Japanese at Seoul, but by marching and countermarching in and out of the town they are attempting to create the impression that there are 20,000 men there. The Japanese, the Coreans add, are circulating stories of great victories, that Port Arthur has fallen and that the Russian fleet has been destroyed. The Emperor of Corea, it is further asserted, has fled to Seoul. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

TWO WARSHIPS MISSING.

Only Nine Big Vessels at Port Arthur—Land Forces Near.

Che-Foo, July 5.—Chinese just arrived here, who left Port Arthur on July 2, say that only nine of the larger Russian warships were there then. On June 23, when the fleet engaged the Japanese squadron outside Port Arthur Harbor, it consisted of six battleships and five cruisers. The Russian and Japanese armies outside of Port Arthur, according to report, were separated by only a mile on July 3 the Japanese advancing steadily from hill to hill, on all of which they are placing big guns. It is said that they landed 150 of these guns at Dalny. A Russian who left Port Arthur on July 2 and who has just arrived here says that the only damage done to the town by bombardments has been the destruction of two houses. There has been no loss of life. Refugees are not allowed to leave Pigeon Bay. They must come direct from Port Arthur. This leads to the belief that the Japanese are in the vicinity of Pigeon Bay. All business is now stopped in the town. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

OKU MOVING EAST.

May Attack Russian Left—Losses at Mao-Tien Heavy.

Liao-Yang, July 5.—The latest reports of the Russian casualties in the reconnaissance made by General Keller, between Mao-Tien and Fen-Shui Passes, July 4, show that fourteen officers were wounded, 273 men killed and 101 prisoners taken. It is persistently reported that a large section of the Japanese southern army has moved to the eastward, notwithstanding the rain, with the object of cutting its way through the Russian line in the absence of General Kuropatkin at Tashi-Chiao. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

HEAVY RAINS CONTINUE.

No Sign of Japanese Advance—Russian Positions Strong.

Liao-Yang, July 4.—Rain is again falling in torrents, and the thermometer registers 20 degrees centigrade (68 Fahrenheit). The Russian lines to the east and south are like iron barriers. The Japanese are quiet and seem to have vanished along the Russian outposts. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

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DISASTER TO THE PERESVIET DENIED.

Cronstadt, July 5.—All doubts as to the safety of the Peresviet, which according to report had been torpedoed at Port Arthur, is removed by the receipt of a telegram from the captain of the battleship saying that all on board are well. The telegram, which was dated New-Chwang, was brought there by the destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

RESCUED FROM THE NORGE

SEVENTEEN MORE SAVED.

Aberdeen, July 5.—Seventeen more survivors of the ill-fated Danish steamship Norge, which foundered off Rockall Reef, 200 miles from the Scottish mainland, on June 28, were picked up in one of the steamer's boats and landed at Aberdeen to-night by the steam trawler Largo Bay. Six hundred and twenty-seven persons are still missing. The contingent now being cared for at Aberdeen consists of twelve passengers, the third mate of the Norge, the quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer and one of the crew. They drifted at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. When both water and food were gone, and when the occupants were almost too exhausted even to hope, the trawler hove in sight. This was on July 4, when the boat was about thirty miles off St. Kilda. Those rescued had eked out an existence on two biscuits a day. When they started from the ill-fated ship there was only one small cask of fresh water in the boat. Before the Largo Bay fell in with them this and the biscuits had been finished, and the pang of thirst and hunger had set in. They weathered a gale and continued as best they might, striving to reach the coast of Scotland against the heavy seas. From strips of life belts they constructed a crude sail. The men had scarcely strength enough to hold the oars. When the survivors were dragged on board the trawler the fishermen were obliged to prevent them by force from eating and drinking too much. Many of them have severe wounds, sustained in jumping from the decks of the sinking ship. The legs and arms of others are swollen from exposure and from the salt water. On their arrival at Aberdeen they were taken to the Sailors' Home. The third mate says that three other boats started with that rescued by the Largo Bay. One of these contained thirty-two persons, including several women and children. Another boat had fifteen men, with the second mate in charge. The third boat had ten men on board. The survivors parted company with the three boats on July 3. For these boats the British gunboat Leda, the government fishing cutter Jackall, a steamer chartered by the Danish Consul at Glasgow and several other vessels are diligently searching. The bodies of three children, rescued from the Norge only to die on shore, were buried to-day at Stornoway amid pathetic scenes. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

SAD SCENES IN DENMARK.

Crowds at Company's Offices—Steamers Searching Islands.

Copenhagen, July 5.—Touching scenes were witnessed again to-day at the offices of the United Steamship Company. The wives of two of the emigrants lost on the Norge attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but were saved. Following an order issued by the company, small steamers have begun a search of the islands and waters in the neighborhood of Rockyall for survivors. A subscription in behalf of the relatives of the victims and of the rescued passengers was opened here this morning. Among the first donors were American travellers. Condolences are pouring in from the royal family and people in America and elsewhere. Crown Prince Frederic, who is Regent in the absence of King Christian, has received messages of sympathy from several sovereigns. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

TWO RESCUED CHILDREN DIE.

Stornoway, July 5.—Two children, who were among the rescued passengers of the Norge, died in the hospital here as a result of exposure.

LOSES FAMILY ON THE NORGE; INSANE.

Chicago, July 5.—Temporary insanity, the result of the loss of his family in the Norge steamship disaster, is given as the cause of the alleged suicide of Otto Hanson, who has been found dead at Chicago and Northwestern Railroad tracks in Evanston. About a month ago Hanson sent for his family to come to Evanston to live. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

THINKS OFFICERS DID THEIR DUTY.

Few people called yesterday at the office of A. E. Johnson, the agent for the Scandinavian-American Line, to inquire concerning the fate of relatives and friends on the Norge. Those who did were eager to see the revised list of survivors that was cabled over in cipher late in the afternoon. This was followed later by a supplementary list. Christopher Tavn, consul for Norway and Sweden, and J. Leierich, the Danish consul, stated Mr. Johnson early in the morning to express their sympathy. Mr. Raven said: "I think that but few of my countrymen were on the Norge. The greater proportion of the passengers were probably Russian Jews, taking advantage of the cheap fares offered by the company. I firmly believe that Captain Gundel and his crew did everything in their power to aid the passengers. To stand by the passengers of his vessel is instinctive in the Scandinavian and the Anglo-Saxon, and Captain Gundel was not the man to go back on his word or failing in the least in his duty." The accident to the Norge has had no noticeable effect on the sale of tickets for the Scandinavian steamers, and there has been no decrease in the sale of prepaid tickets. The advance guard of the Russian force operating east of Liao-Yang occupied a position at Lang-Tse Pass on July 3. Toward evening the same day our scouts ascertained that a detachment of the enemy's advance guard had moved from the direction of the villages of Ekhuavan and Tcha-Kumen-Za, on our front, the main force having remained in Fen-Shui and Mo-Tien passes. At this moment we discovered the movement of the enemy's detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, to turn our left flank positions in the Lang-Tse Pass. In the direction of Liao-Yang-Sian in order to check this movement a force consisting of five companies of infantry, two detachments of mounted hussars and half a company of Cossacks was sent forward in the direction of the village of Ekhuavan in order to learn the strength of the enemy's position in front of Lang-Tse Pass. The commander of the detachment ordered our forces to be reformed and a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky. With the view of making a demonstration in front of the enemy's position, the detachment during the return and on a reconnoitering party of ten companies was sent in the direction of Ekhuavan under the command of Colonel Letschitsky.

APPLIANCES INADEQUATE.