

OFFICIALLY TOLD.

Kuropatkin In a Lengthy
Report to the CzarRECOUNTS RUSSIAN DEFEAT AND
RETREAT TO MUKDEN.

(Special to Daily Herald.)

Mukden, Sept. 15.—According to Chinese advices, the evacuation of Liao Yang by the Japanese has been forced, owing to the fearful stench arising from dead bodies.

They also state that the Japanese are fortifying all approaches by way of the river.

Small detachments of Japanese have moved northward from Taitse River, although preparations for a general advance have not yet been completed.

Everything is quiet here and the belief prevails that the lull may continue for several weeks.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—Under date of Sept. 11 General Kuropatkin reports to the Emperor as follows: "It is now possible, from details of the battles since Aug. 26, in which various army corps participated, to furnish your majesty the following report of operations:

"On Aug. 26 the Manchurian army occupied three groups of positions, the first at Pessu and Anping, on the left flank, the second at Liandianshan in the centre and the third at Anshanshan on the right flank. The same day the Japanese assumed the offensive along the whole front. At Liandianshan all their attacks were repulsed and on the left we retained our principal position at Anping. After a desperate battle the Japanese however, succeeded in securing the position at Pessu, thus threatening the line of retreat of the corps along the Tan river. Simultaneously a turning movement by considerable forces of Japanese were observed on the left flank of our position at Anshanshan.

"Taking advantage of our position at Liandianshan and Anping in order to gain time and inflict severe losses on the enemy, I withdrew all the army corps from advanced positions on Liao Yang.

"In consequence of the mountainous nature of the country on our front and the bad condition of the roads towards the south, the two days' march toward Liao Yang was of the most difficult kind. Only after incredible difficulties was it found possible to drag all the guns without exertion and all our baggage through the passes.

Some of the guns were carried through the passes. Some of the guns were carried through the mountains by the infantry. Difficult as was the retreat through the passes, under pressure from the enemy, the march across the open country was still more arduous. The left and centre forces succeeded in getting all their artillery and baggage to Liao Yang.

The march of the right column was especially difficult. Considerable forces of the enemy followed the rear guard, which maintained a stubborn resistance. The guns of one of the retiring batteries began to sink in the mud. Twenty-four horses were hitched to each piece, companies of infantry assisting with ropes. The horses and men, however, sank so deep that it was necessary for the comrades of the latter to haul them out. General Rutkovsky remained so long, covering the extrication of the guns, that his force lost heavily, and the general himself and Colonel Raben of the 68th Siberian sharpshooters, were killed. Notwithstanding all efforts, it was finally necessary to abandon the guns.

"On Aug. 29 the army concentrated at Liao Yang. One corps took a position on the right bank of the Taitse River, while another held the left bank.

"On Aug. 30 and 31 the Japanese attacked our advance positions with great energy, but everywhere were repulsed with enormous losses. There was desperate fighting on our left flank and centre, accompanied by a number of counter attacks, resulting in bayonet fighting, and I was compelled to reinforce the fighting line with the special reserves and the general reserves. During Aug. 31 it could clearly be seen that a considerable force of Kuroki's army had crossed to the right bank of the Taitse River. Owing to attacks on our left on Aug. 30 and 31, it was to be supposed that the main body Kuroki's army had been told off to turn the left flank of our position and attack our line of communication. In consequence I resolved to withdraw the advance troops to the main position and concentrate a large force and attempt to hurl Kuroki back on the Taitse River. Only at certain points was this carried out successfully. At nightfall, undisturbed by the Japanese, we commenced the evacuation of our advanced positions which already had rendered great service to weakening the enemy by enormous losses.

Thanks to the sufficient number of

bridges and the manner in which the roads leading to them had been laid out, all the troops destined to take the offensive were safely on the right bank of the river on the morning of Sept. 1. The enemy did not occupy our abandoned advance positions until the evening of Sept. 1, when they opened an artillery fire upon Liao Yang.

"I adopted the following plan of operations: Having crossed to the right bank of the river, the army had taken up a position between the village of Sykwantun and heights near the Yentai mines, which it was intended to occupy with all our detachments, composed of thirteen battalions. Taking position near Sykwantun as a pivot, it was intended that the army effect a movement to flank the Japanese positions, which extended from the Taitse river near the village of Kwantun toward the Yentai collieries.

"Offensive operations began when all the troops had taken up their allotted positions.

"The night of Sept. 1 the commander of the corps on the right flank sent a despatch stating that the Japanese had taken the offensive and occupied the district northwestward of our Sykwantun position, which was of great importance to us, the Russian regiment holding the district was forced to retire, and I was obliged to change my plans in order to re-take the lost ground the following day. It was not until the evening of Sept. 2 that the entire mountain village of Sykwantun was in our hands, thereby attaining the key of the operations of our right flank. As soon as the left flank in the vicinity of Yentai mines, on Sept. 2 (Orloff's detachment) occupied the heights to the north of the mines, holding a strong position facing south, he opened fire with two batteries and engaged the enemy in an artillery duel. Orloff's right flank was then four miles from the left flank, and the remainder of the army. In order to aid our troops holding positions near Sykwantun, Orloff sent part of his force from the hills and attacked the enemy in the direction of the village of Sakhymoon."

"This movement was carried out in corn fields. Our line met with a front and flank fire, and losing their bearings in the corn fields, began to retire. The troops remaining in the hills also retired westward.

"By that time Orloff's detachment was within a mile and a third of our other forces. Orloff himself was wounded, as also was General Fomin, who has since died.

"The Japanese extended northward and occupied the whole range of hills and the Yentai mines. Samsonoff's sotnia of Cossacks dismounted and defended our positions with the utmost courage, but were gradually driven back.

"The enemy was now established in an extremely strong position on the hills, and it would have been too hazardous for our left flank to have attacked them, in view of the losses sustained in the previous five days. We therefore withdrew to Talienco, and I decided to retire to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 5. The evacuation of Liao Yang began and was concluded the morning of Sept. 4.

"Precautions were taken on Sept. 3 and 4 to prevent a turning movement from the east. Japanese to the

southward took no vigorous initiative, but General Kuroki assumed the offensive to the eastward. Our detachments holding positions at Talienco sustained a furious night attack, which was particularly desperate on Sept. 5. We retained our position, but suffered heavy losses, one regiment, which bore the brunt of the fight, losing 500 in killed or wounded.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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A Royal "Household"
Story from the
Annapolis Valley.

Mr. Arthur Cochran, of DeLong & Seaman, Boston, tells of an instance which he observed not long since while travelling through the Annapolis Valley.

Some five or six miles from Middleton, Mr. Cochran called at the store of a friend and customer of his firm, and while discussing general business questions with him, a carriage drove up to the door and a prosperous looking fruitgrower pulled up his horse and got out.

"I came over for a barrel of that 'ROYAL HOUSEHOLD' Flour," said he. "Suppose you have lots of it left. My wife told me not to get any other kind, so I hope you have it here."

The merchant said he was very sorry but he had sold his last barrel of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" the day before, and didn't expect a new supply till the first of the following week. He said:—

"Won't you take a barrel of—or—. They are both flours of good reputation."

"But the buyer said:—

"No, we have used both those flours and we have used 'ROYAL HOUSEHOLD' and my wife thinks 'ROYAL HOUSEHOLD' so superior to any flour she has ever tried that she must always have it in future."

The merchant talked for a while and put up a pretty good argument, but finally the farmer said:—

"It's only five or six miles to Middleton and, as I am hitched up, might just as well drive over there and get what I want."

He thereupon drove to Middleton and got the flour he wanted; at least, Mr. Cochran presumes that he did, as he started for Middleton where "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is now sold in large quantities. Mr. Cochran thinks that there can be no doubt about "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" being the very best flour in this market when people will take such pains to be sure that they get it.

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Ladies' White Canvas Low Shoes, former price \$1.00, now 80c.

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