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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS OF METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Direction of Wind	N.E.	N.W.	E.	S.E.	S.W.	W.	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	N.W.
Force of Wind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State of Sky	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temperature	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barometer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Humidity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Direction of Rain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quantity of Rain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

REMARKS.

Since midnight a fresh steady N.E. wind, has been blowing with fine and clear weather throughout, the temperature being low and cool, barometer falling slightly.

OTHER STATIONS.

Station	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Barometer	Humidity	Direction of Rain	Quantity of Rain
Port Said	28	19	Maroon	44	39				
Suez	34	18	Barren	43	37				
Helwan	36	18	Barren	36	38				
Shubra	31	18	Barren	44	37				
Ain Helwan	43	20	Wet	44	39				
Ain Helwan	43	20	Wet	44	39				
Wady Halfa	45	27							

PLANTS OF THE MOON.

Plant	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Barometer	Humidity	Direction of Rain	Quantity of Rain
May 6 New Moon	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.
15 First Quarter	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.
15 Full Moon	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
25 Last Quarter	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.

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a repair-ship in the straits. The battle of Saturday was evidently not decisive and it is impossible to suppose that by even the most fortuitous combination of circumstances Admiral Togo would in a single battle have put the Russian Armada completely out of action. The greater part of the Russian fleet clearly have survived the first fight, and, assuming that the Japanese ships of the same class are left in a condition that may prevent them from chasing their antagonists far, there can be little doubt that Vladivostok will be the haven of refuge aimed at by the Russians. It has been the practice in naval encounters in this war for the Russians to fight and run, and it was regarded as certain that an endeavor would be made, either before battle was actually joined or at the earliest possible moment afterwards, to slip away northward. From the Japanese point of view, however, it is eminently satisfactory to find that this was not the case. The main anxiety with Japanese naval men is lest this fight, which Saturday was only the beginning, should be only an indecisive one. The most mysterious bit of news in this morning's telegrams is the announcement from Tokio that four Russian warships passed the Kurile Straits going west on Thursday. These straits are north of the fifth degree of latitude and separate Kamotshka from Shumshu and Paramushir, the most northerly islands of the Kuriles. If these be, as is surmised, four light cruisers of Admiral Rodjensky, their position is inexplicable.

With regard to the total strength of the forces engaged:—Admiral Rodjensky's squadron consists of seven battleships and eight cruisers; Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron consists of four battleships and one cruiser. Total, eleven battleships, nine cruisers, together with probably thirteen destroyers and some eleven armed auxiliaries. Here we must distinguish. Of the battleships no more than four are of the same power and speed: these are the "Kniaz Suvaroff," "Alexander III.," "Borodino," and "Orel" of Admiral Rodjensky's squadron. Of the rest in that squadron the "Orel" is smaller, slower, and less powerful, and the "Sissoi Veliky" and the "Navarin" are slower and less powerful than the "Orel." Of the four battleships in Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron the "Nikolai I." may be grouped with the "Sissoi Veliky" and the "Navarin," though each differs from the other in speed and gun-power, and the three remaining ships—the "Admiral Oshakov," "Admiral Senavin," and the "Admiral Apraksin"—are ranked as coast-defense ships, being only one-third the size of the four vessels of the "Kniaz Suvaroff" class. Of the cruisers there are only the "Dmitri Donskoi," the "Vladimir Monomakh," and the "Admiral Nakhimoff"—are armoured; that is, they have a belt of armour in addition to the steel protective deck. The Russian Fleet, therefore, divides naturally into two squadrons of battleships, one consisting of four homogeneous ships and the other a miscellaneous force of seven. To these may be added the three armoured cruisers as being partly fit to lie in the line of battle; and for scouting purposes there remain six cruisers of varying speeds and fighting power, the thirteen destroyers, and the eleven armed auxiliaries. From this distribution, as we shall presently see, arise certain tactical considerations.

The total strength of the force of the Japanese Fleet is four first-class battleships, two inferior battleships, twenty-four cruisers, some twenty destroyers, and sixty-seven torpedo-boats, and an unknown number of armed auxiliaries—say forty, and, as it now appears, thirteen submarines. The four battleships—"Asahi," "Shikishima," "Mikasa," and "Feiji"—make a practically homogenous squadron. Of the twenty-four cruisers, eight are armoured; these also may be handled as a homogenous squadron. The remaining sixteen cruisers vary in speed from 16 knots to 22 knots.

It is at once obvious that the four homogeneous battleships of the Russian Admiral are matched by the battle squadron of the Japanese. That leaves seven Russian battleships of very various degree and three Russian armoured cruisers—ten heterogeneous ships—to face the five combined squadrons of eight armoured cruisers, and the two inferior battleships of the Japanese: while the remaining six Russian cruisers are to be weighed against the sixteen Japanese. Such a comparison can give no more than a general notion of the balance of forces, since it is extremely unlikely that the whole force of one side will be opposed to the whole force of the other at one time. Nor does it take into consideration the difference in gun-power existing between the two fleets, because any such calculation must be largely neutralized by the skill of individuals and the circumstances under which the action takes place. But since the Russians are opposing battleships to cruisers, they have a certain advantage in weight of metal and in armour protection.

RUSSIANS' SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY RAID.
TWO JAPANESE COMPANIES ANNIHILATED.
ANOTHER CAPTURED.

St. Petersburg, May 27.
General Linievitch reports a successful cavalry raid under General Mitchenko on the Japanese communications. The telegraphs were cut and a provision convoy extending several versts was dispersed. A strong Japanese force encountered on the heights to the south of Pakman was attacked, two Japanese companies being annihilated and one captured. There are altogether 234 prisoners, and 3 machine guns were taken.

St. Petersburg, May 27.
General Mitchenko has defeated a large detachment of the enemy.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.
RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MONGOLIA.

LONDON, May 27.
The "Times" learns from St. Petersburg that Russia has notified China of her intention to march her troops through Mongolia in order to checkmate the Japanese flanking movement. This decision has evoked something akin to consternation among the diplomatic corps, and it is regarded as the first step towards the annexation of Chinese territory, opening the question of the partition of China.

STATE OF SIEGE IN WARSAW.
INTERVENTION OF TROOPS.

WARSAW, May 27.
Yesterday evening the authorities eventually intervened and the troops are dispersing the crowds. Though order has been temporarily restored further disturbances are feared, and the Government has proclaimed martial law. 5,000 troops have arrived.

WARSAW, May 27.
A state of siege has been proclaimed.

DISAFFECTED RUSSIAN TROOPS.
St. Petersburg, May 28.
The Minister of War has issued an Order relative to the frequency of disturbances among troops going to the Far East. He attributes this to lack of discipline and occupation of troops during the journey. If the disorders continue, the responsible officers will be court-martialled.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS BY TARTARS.
St. Petersburg, May 28.
The massacre of Armenians by Tartars in the Caucasus has recommenced.

FAMINE IMMINENT IN RUSSIA.
LONDON, May 27.
Advice from St. Petersburg show that famine is imminent in north-east Siberia, Kamchatka and Amur province, owing to the war preventing repatriation.

NORWEGIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.
STOCKHOLM, May 27.
A law has been unanimously passed in the Norwegian Parliament establishing a separate consular service. To-day the law was submitted to the King, who refused to give his assent. The Ministry therefore resigned. This decision creates the gravest constitutional crisis. The Ministers have intimated to the King that they regard this decision as unconstitutional.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.
STOCKHOLM, May 27.
King Oscar has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, which will be tendered again on Monday.

KING ALFONSO LEAVES FOR PARIS.
MADRID, May 28.
King Alfonso left yesterday for France and England. Enormous crowds bid him an affectionate farewell.

MADRID, May 27.
The King has left for Paris.

THE CRETAN TROUBLES.
TAVROLO, May 28.
Torpedo-boat destroyers and the "Kheher" are to be sent to Crete.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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MORGAN.—On the 27th inst., at Assiout, Upper Egypt, the wife of G. H. Morgan, Survey Department, of a son.

The Egyptian Gazette

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MONDAY, MAY 29, 1905.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

This morning's telegrams are somewhat more satisfactory than the almost complete silence of yesterday's telegrams. We now know that at least a battle was fought on Saturday evening in the Korean Straits between a portion of the Baltic Fleet and the Japanese Squadron. A telegram from the American Consul at Nagasaki to his Government at Washington states that the Japanese sank one Russian battle-ship, four other warships, and