

A GREAT BATTLE WAGING.

ST. PETERSBURG REPORT.

Japanese Have 200,000 Men on Three Sides of Kuropatkin.

A great battle is in progress north of Hai-Cheng, according to a rumor in St. Petersburg. London dispatches say that the Russians continue their retreat.

The Japanese have 200,000 men on three sides of the Russians, General Kuroki being in their rear with an army of 100,000, and the decisive battle of the campaign is believed to be impending.

A flotilla of Russian torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and gunboats emerged from Port Arthur on August 1, and was driven back by the Japanese. Tokio is in hourly expectation of news of the fall of Port Arthur.

THE FIGHTING ON AGAIN.

The Japanese Press Their Advance Rapidly.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—A rumor is current here that a battle is in progress north of Hai-Cheng.

London, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to a news agency from Anshanshan, half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao Yang, says:

The Japanese advance is being continued with great energy against the Southern Army. The Russian main forces continue their retreat northward, but the cavalry has checked the Japanese threatening flank movement.

Tokio, Aug. 4.—The Japanese, victors at the battle of Si-Mou-Cheng, have advanced and occupied Hai-Cheng.

TO LEAVE THE BLACK SEA.

Five Vessels of the Volunteer Fleet Going Out.

London, Aug. 5.—The Brussels correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says that he has been informed that five vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet will leave the Black Sea next week for a cruise in the Red Sea.

RUSSIANS SURROUNDED.

The Japanese Press Kuropatkin with Two Hundred Thousand Men.

New-Chwang, Aug. 3 (delayed in transmission).—General Kuroki with 100,000 men is now behind the Russian forces; General Oku with 200,000 men is on their front, while flanking them on the left is General Nodan with 200,000 men. If General Kuropatkin is defeated in this battle he must either move westward or surrender.

The foreign military attaches are with the Second Army on the way to the front to witness the battle. Field Marshal Oyama, commander in chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, and General Kodama, chief of staff, left Kai-Ping yesterday and have established headquarters in the field with the army.

Japanese troopships are expected here to-morrow. The Russian troops at Port Arthur have been driven back to the last line of their defenses. The Japanese attacking force has 250 guns in action.

The French consul, agent, Albert Kreuter, was arrested last night in a Russian house, where he was mistaken for a spy. After a short detention he was released.

Chen-Poo, Aug. 4.—Twenty-one survivors of the British steamer Hipsang, which was sunk by a Russian torpedo boat in Pigeon Bay on July 16, arrived here to-day in the German steamer Sulberg. Among the survivors are three Europeans. They say that Wolf Hill fort was taken by the Japanese on July 28.

When the Hipsang began to sink, the Chinese rushed for the boats, and the Europeans were compelled to swim. They were rescued by the torpedo boat and were confined until August 2 at Port Arthur, when they were ordered to leave in a junk which was provided for them.

FIGHT BEFORE HAI-CHENG

Russian Account of the Battle Preceding Retreat.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant General Sakharoff, dated August 3:

Lieutenant General Zassalich reports the following details: In the fighting of July 31 the operations were not decisive. The action of the Japanese on our east front on July 30 convinced me that they were making an attack with their main forces on our south front, near Outouchountoun, toward Dapoutza and Pikhalaantoun. From dawn of July 31 we heard cannonading on our right flank, which obliged me to hurry down to the south front, where, at first from a battery and later from a range of hills, I directed the course of the fight.

The battle began under the most favorable auspices for us. The first report I received was from Lieutenant Colonel Solomky, who informed me that he was tenaciously holding his position, though he had many wounded. I ordered at first two companies and then a battalion to reinforce him, though he did not ask for support. Simultaneously with the attack on the heights, the centre of our position, the Japanese directed an attack against Major General Mitchenko's detachment and against our right flank. The beginning of the fighting showed the superiority of our artillery over that of the Japanese. Not only did our batteries silence the Japanese guns previously in position and absolutely prevent them from firing their positions, but the batteries sustained no loss and were able to develop their fire at their leisure.

At 10 o'clock I received the following note from Lieutenant Colonel Solomky: "The Japanese turning movement has been stopped, the enemy sustaining enormous losses. We have many wounded. Captain Goltitskiy was killed. The wounded include two officers and a surgeon. I am making a firm stand."

Simultaneously with the receipt of this report it was seen that our detachment had evacuated three crests of the mountain range. It was estimated that the Japanese had lost 500 men.

The Japanese turning movement has been stopped, the enemy sustaining enormous losses. We have many wounded. Captain Goltitskiy was killed. The wounded include two officers and a surgeon. I am making a firm stand."

Simultaneously with the receipt of this report it was seen that our detachment had evacuated three crests of the mountain range. It was estimated that the Japanese had lost 500 men.

The Japanese turning movement has been stopped, the enemy sustaining enormous losses. We have many wounded. Captain Goltitskiy was killed. The wounded include two officers and a surgeon. I am making a firm stand."

Simultaneously with the receipt of this report it was seen that our detachment had evacuated three crests of the mountain range. It was estimated that the Japanese had lost 500 men.

The Japanese turning movement has been stopped, the enemy sustaining enormous losses. We have many wounded. Captain Goltitskiy was killed. The wounded include two officers and a surgeon. I am making a firm stand."

Simultaneously with the receipt of this report it was seen that our detachment had evacuated three crests of the mountain range. It was estimated that the Japanese had lost 500 men.

POWELL HAS NORD ALEXIS GET TROOPS OUT TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

Port-au-Prince, Aug. 4.—This city is in great disorder. Bands of soldiers throwing stones prevent the Syrians from reopening their stores. American citizens have hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their houses, and a number of them have sought refuge in the American Legation, driving there in carriages flying the American flag and pursued by the populace throwing stones.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the interview at the palace Minister Powell, Alexander Battiste, the American Deputy Consul, and General Carrie, the Military Governor, visited the disturbed districts and personally saw that protection was given to the houses of foreigners. The energetic and prompt action of Minister Powell has no doubt saved not only the property but the lives of foreigners and prevented greater disturbances.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the interview at the palace Minister Powell, Alexander Battiste, the American Deputy Consul, and General Carrie, the Military Governor, visited the disturbed districts and personally saw that protection was given to the houses of foreigners. The energetic and prompt action of Minister Powell has no doubt saved not only the property but the lives of foreigners and prevented greater disturbances.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

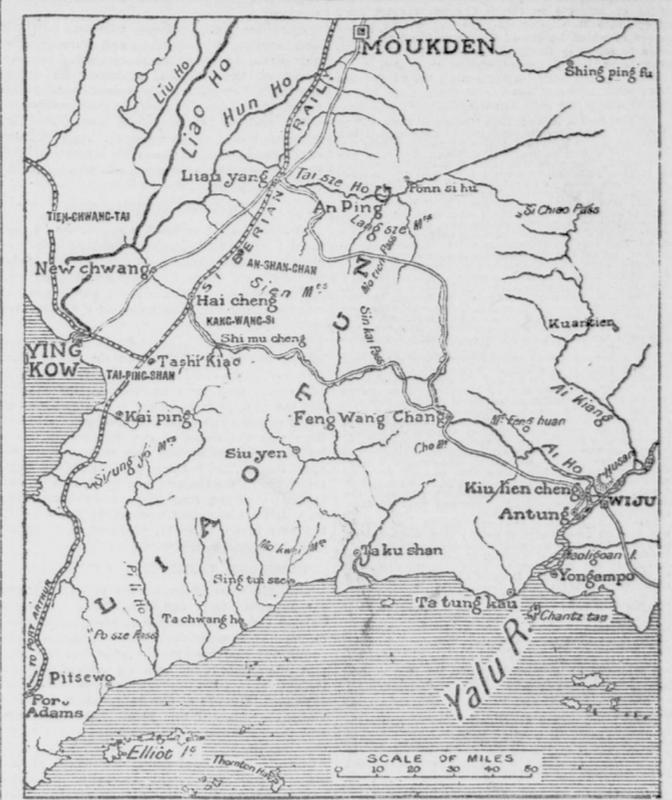
After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.

After the disorders of the morning, Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the Palace and demanded of President Nord Alexis that the government take immediate action to stop the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests be protected. The President sent for the Minister of the Interior, and the Military Governor, and ordered them to take immediate steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts. President Nord Alexis assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said that he would see that their business did not suffer.



THEATRE OF OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

LOCKOUT FOR 40,000. ROOT SAYS HE WON'T RUN

Employers' Last Word. Strikers Must Return To-day or Be Barred Monday.

The threatened radical action of the board of arbitration against the unions which have violated the arbitration agreement by the present series of strikes was taken yesterday at a full meeting of the board in the Building Trades Club. A general lockout of all the men in the various unions which have ordered the strikes in the subway and elsewhere was declared, to go into effect immediately, if the strikers are not back to work at once, in accordance with an ultimatum sent to the unions two days ago.

All the trades have until this morning to get their men at work, with the exception of the plumbers, who received the ultimatum a day later than the others, and will have until Monday morning to put their men to work.

Before the board of governors met the emergency committee of the employers' association held a meeting in the office of Otto M. Eidlitz, No. 489 Fifth-ave., and discussed the situation. It was decided to recommend to the board of governors the carrying out of the ultimatum at once.

When the board met every member was present. The recommendation was adopted, with cheers, after which President Charles L. Eidlitz of the employers' association made a statement, in which he said:

The Building Trades Employers' Association and the board of governors, before they decided to take radical action, have used every effort to settle the present building troubles. The members of all the unions which have not their men at work to-morrow morning will be put on the street on Monday. They will be locked out. The plumbers are excepted, as they did not receive our ultimatum when the other unions received it, and will be given until Monday to have their men at work.

If the men are not in place, then the plumbers will not be allowed to work on Tuesday, and the lockout will continue until we think it necessary to give further measures.

The Electrical Workers' Union met last night and a brief communication was prepared, to be sent to the Building Trades Employers' Association, in which it was stated that the men would not return to work in the subway this morning.

The president was asked if he knew that John B. McDonald had put fifty non-union men at work in the tunnel yesterday and would put one hundred more to work to-day. He had not heard of it.

It was declared by those attending the meeting that the strike was brought on by Mr. McDonald because he knew the impossibility of finishing the tunnel within the time specified in his contract, and as there was a clause in the contract which prevented the city from imposing any penalty on him if he was unable to complete the tunnel because of a strike, the only way for him to escape was to bring about a strike. Members of the union declared that the tunnel could not possibly be completed in less than two years.

Conceding that Mr. McDonald talked of turning it over in a month or two, he was promising what he knew he could not perform.

A meeting of the emergency committee of the employers' association was held in the Townsend Building at 12 o'clock, but no information was given out.

The following, including the plumbers, are the trades affected by the lockout and the number of men involved:

Table listing trades and number of men involved in the lockout: Brotherhood of Carpenters (8,000), Brotherhood of Painters (5,000), Elevator Constructors' Union (800), House Shelters and Movers' Union (500), Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union (1,200), Marble Polishers' Union (800), Metallic Lathers' Union (700), Mosaic Workers' Union (1,000), Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union (4,000), Operative Plasterers' Society (5,000), The Layers' Union (900), Electrical Workers' Union (2,500), Cement Makers' Union (1,000), and Bluestone Cutters' Union (1,000).

Total 32,800. In addition about fifteen thousand or sixteen thousand helpers will be made idle, and in a week or two, if the lockout continues, men in other trades will have to stop work.

The Building Trades Alliance did not order the proposed strike against the George A. Fuller Company at the Sturtevant Hotel, Twenty-ninth and Fifth-ave., yesterday. The engineers, it was announced, went back on the Trinity Building, but this was because they did not want to make the ironworkers, who are not in the alliance, idle. The alliance will make up for lost time to-day, however, when it will order strikes on all the Fuller contracts. Committees will also be sent out to ask the structural ironworkers and several other unions to join the alliance.

The Brotherhood of Painters has its men working on the subway, but it will be drawn in the lockout because of strikes which it has ordered on several buildings against H. L. Nelson & Co. If the full terms of the ultimatum are carried out the painters on the subway will be involved in the strike.

Six trains a day via the water-level route of the New-York Central to St. Louis, and the big fair is in full blast.—Adv.

PARKER CANVASS FACES CRISIS

MURPHY REFUSES TO GET INTO LINE UNLESS MCCARREN IS DROPPED AS CHAIRMAN.

Tammany Boss Tells W. F. Sheehan That Brooklyn Senator Represents Dive Keeping and Gambling Interests.

The Parker canvass is face to face with a crisis, even at this early stage of the campaign, which bids fair to disrupt the Democratic organization in this city and hand the State over to the Republicans by a plurality equalling McKinley's four years ago. The Murphy-McCarren fight for supremacy is now a national issue.

William F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, yesterday in his office, in the Mutual Life Building, demanded of Charles F. Murphy that he abandon his antagonism to Senator McCarren and at once acquiesce in the formal election of McCarren as chairman of the State executive committee. Murphy told him he would not do it, and practically made a counter demand that McCarren be dropped from the executive committee, hunting that Tammany Hall would give Parker only a perfunctory support if McCarren was left at the head of the executive committee and handled the funds.

Not only did Murphy issue his ultimatum concerning the retirement of McCarren, but he made highly sensational charges against McCarren's associations with the gambling and divekeeping interests of the city, and put McCarren in such a damaging light that Parker and Hill may be urged to drop the Senator.

Mr. Sheehan's efforts to put the screws on Murphy resulted in a disastrous failure, for it widened the breach between Murphy and McCarren, making it almost impossible to go ahead with the campaign until either McCarren is kicked out or Murphy is coerced.

CAMPAIGN FUND OF \$500,000. A campaign fund of more than \$500,000 for this State alone is in sight of the Hill-Sheehan combination, but will not be paid over by certain trusts and monopoly interests until the breach between Murphy and McCarren is closed.

This fund is to be spent, apparently, in accordance with methods which caused "The Evening Post" in the spring of 1896 to denounce William F. Sheehan as the worst political blackleg in the State and the foe of Cleveland.

Mr. Sheehan, with the celebrity and decision which gave to the Parker men all the "impressionable" delegates of the South and Southwest at the St. Louis convention, started yesterday to coerce Murphy into submission. He had the authority of the national committee and the hearty approbation of Judge Parker and David B. Hill in his attempt. It was a sort of dehorning process from the back of Parker's point of view. The horns to be removed were on the Murphy steer, and were adjudged dangerous by the Esopus agriculturist.

Mr. Sheehan had the assistance yesterday of Thomas F. Ryan, who does not love Murphy less by Parker more, and DeLaney Nicoll, the new national committee vice-chairman.

Mr. Ryan was summoned to Mr. Sheehan's office at 2 o'clock. He stayed till 5. Mr. Nicoll reported at the attempted dehorning at the same time, and stayed clear through. At 4 o'clock Mr. Sheehan's messenger went to the fifteenth floor of the Mutual Life Building, where Mr. Murphy was keeping an engagement with J. Sergeant Cram. His presence there had been discovered after a somewhat extended use of the telephone. Mr. Murphy went into the private office of Mr. Sheehan through a private entrance. His chip straw hat was cooked over one eye and his complexion was what is sometimes described as "brilliant."

Callers dropped into Mr. Sheehan's office in twos and threes, but they could not see the chief. Every one was told he was "engaged on an important matter and could not be disturbed."

Mr. Sheehan told the Tammany leader that, as chairman of the executive committee and charged with the conduct of the campaign, he wanted to know whether Tammany was going to fall into line and work for the ticket.

"WILL HE HANDLE THE FUNDS?" "What about McCarren?" demanded Murphy. "Is he going to run the State campaign and handle the funds?" Mr. Sheehan said that Judge Parker and ex-Governor Hill deemed Senator McCarren's services indispensable, and that it was the intention to continue him as the head of the State executive committee.

"Unless," said Mr. Sheehan to Mr. Murphy, "you stop attacking Senator McCarren and fall into line at once, Tammany Hall will be open to the suspicion of disloyalty to Parker."

This remark stung Murphy, who instantly replied: "To-night we meet at Tammany Hall to endorse Judge Parker. We will try to give him one of the greatest pluralities that any Democrat ever got in this country, but I want to tell you here and now that Tammany Hall never will stand for McCarren."

It is alleged that in the conversation Murphy attacked McCarren, telling Mr. Sheehan in unmistakable sentences that McCarren could not be trusted with the management of the campaign, and that he had been false with him (Murphy), and that Tammany Hall could not maintain its self-respect and support McCarren as the manager of the State campaign. Probably for the first time Mr. Sheehan was made a sore by the Brooklyn Senator's relations with the gambling interests in this city and the repeated unavailing attempts on the part of McCarren and his henchmen to discredit the McCarren administration and injure Murphy with the district leaders of Tammany Hall.

Murphy did not leave Sheehan's private office until about 5:30, and when he reached the street, in company with Philip F. Donohue, treasurer of Tammany Hall, and Thomas F. Smith, secretary, he had the appearance of a man who had just been through a brisk scuffle and had thrown his hat.

MR. SHEEHAN UNCOMMUNICATIVE. Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Nicoll were exceedingly uncommunicative with reference to the conference with Murphy. Mr. Sheehan looked hard at the reporters when asked about the conference, but it was a case of a man being approached with the appearances in significant proximity to himself, and he reluctantly admitted that he had had a talk with Mr. Murphy.

"Does Mr. Murphy withdraw his opposition to Senator McCarren?" Mr. Sheehan was asked. "I cannot discuss what went on in the conference," said Mr. Sheehan.

Mr. Murphy, when seen by a Tribune reporter as he was walking up Liberty-st., leaving Mr. Sheehan's office, said that he was not ready to make any statement.

The situation last night was this: Murphy had given Sheehan to understand that Tammany could not and would not trust McCarren, and that it would be difficult to get out the maximum vote in New-York for the Parker ticket as long as Judge Parker's friends recognized a man who had betrayed Tammany. McCarren refuses to retire from the executive committee chairmanship. If he is removed it will have to be by the knock-down-and-drag-out method. Neither Judge Parker nor ex-Senator Hill is prepared to put through a programme involving such brutal and unjustifiable ingratitude as this. They realize that it would be the end of McCarren and his clan in Brooklyn, and that Charles F. Murphy would be more than the boss of New-York City the minute they assented. The Murphy men privately assert that if Parker should win with McCarren and Sheehan as his managers, McCarren would be proclaimed the dispenser of State and federal patronage in this city, and that Murphy would lose his leadership.

FACTIONAL PROBLEM FOR THE DEMOCRATS. The Democratic managers are confronted with a factional problem the dimensions of which are rapidly increasing, but the importance of which was not realized at St. Louis. It is a fight to the death between Murphy and McCarren, with a prospect that McCarren will be sacrificed, or compromised, to appease Murphy. Murphy's distinguishing characteristic is his tenaciousness. Having proof, it is said, that McCarren is determined to break down the McCarren administration and restore the open domination of the gamblers and divekeepers, he has decided to keep after McCarren till he gets him out. His temper can be judged by a fling that he made at McCarren yesterday. The invitation sent to "Big Bill" Devery by Judge Parker's secretary to call on him at Esopus and the announcement that McCarren was to be State executive chairman made him belligerent. A score of leaders were waiting for him at Tammany Hall when he appeared at 12:30. When McCarren's prospects were mentioned Mr. Murphy blurted out: "I will say this: If McCarren is made chairman of the committee, Devery ought to be treasurer. They are just alike; they are two of a kind."

When asked last night at Tammany Hall if he had the same opinion of McCarren and Devery he said: "I said they're two of a kind, and that's what I meant."

"Will Tammany contribute this year to the national Democratic campaign fund?" Mr. Murphy was asked. "Now, what do you think of that?" he ejaculated, as he turned to Secretary Smith and "Phil" Donohue, who laughed outright.

TAMMANY WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE. In former Presidential campaigns Tammany has contributed \$1,000 or \$5,000 to the national committee, as an evidence of good will. They will do nothing of that sort this year. Treasurer O'Donnell says Tammany is too poor this year to assist Mr. Sheehan's committee.

National Chairman Thomas T. Taggart will be here to-morrow morning to placate Murphy without sacrificing McCarren. The Hill-Sheehan men fear that Murphy will keep on casting aspersions on McCarren as the campaign advances, and might effort will be made this week and next to stop the Murphy-McCarren fight. The big fund raised by the trusts now at the disposal of William F. Sheehan will not be disbursed till Tammany falls into line in support of the Hill-Sheehan-McCarren combination.

AXE AT WORK IN BROOKLYN. That every public office in Brooklyn over which Tammany Hall has any control is to be used simply to further the political aim of Charles F. Murphy, which is to accomplish the downfall of Senator Mc