aid, and that their safety was endangered by the plunging shells dropping from the Wolf hills.

FLIGHT OF THE FLEET.

Kasagi Reported Sunk—Russian Destroyer Disarmed.

Che-Foo, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Japanese protected cruiser Kasagi was sunk off Round Island, forty-eight miles east of Port Arthur, in the recent engagement.

An official source here reports the sighting of sixteen Russian warships last night in the vicinity of Che-Foo.

A semi-official telegram says that the Russian battleships Pobieda and Retvizan have returned, damaged, to Port Arthur.

The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur, under imperative orders from Admiral Skrydloff, at 7 a. m. yesterday. It is said that only the smaller Japanese vessels engaged and pursued it. The pursuit lasted two hours and a half. The hospital ship Mongolia, carrying women and children, is said to have accompanied the fleet, and to be bound for Shanghai.

Wednesday is said to have been chosen for the escape of the Russian warships at Port Arthur because the Japanese fleet was then exhausted by constant bombardments on the two previous nights.

Before leaving Port Arthur the ships took on board heavy stores, machinery and materials for ship repairing.

SMALL CRAFT LEFT BEHIND.

Captain Shestakovsky of the Russian torpedo destroyer Ryeshitelni, which went out with the fleet yesterday and which arrived here early this morning, says that his engines broke down when he was midway between Che-Foo and Port Arthur. He proceeded at a speed of twelve knots to this port. He says he saw no Japanese vessels.

He refused to say directly that the fleet had gone on an extended cruise, leaving the inference that the warships expect to join the Vladivostok squadron, which, he said, had been recruited by the purchase of ships from the Argentine Republic.

Captain Shestakvosky said further that the Russian torpedo boats, gunboats and small craft generally remained at Port Arthur. Some came out to perform their usual duties in the vicinity, but they did not follow the big ships.

It is reported that the Bayan, which is injured, is the only big vessel remaining at Port Arthur.

THE RYESHITELNI DISMANTLED.

Shortly after the arrival of the Ryeshitelni here the Chinese Admiral Sah sent an officer on board who demanded that the destroyer either leave the port or disarm. It had previously been ascertained that her engines were disabled. The captain of the Ryeshitelni agreed to render the engines absolutely useless, and to disarm in such a manner as Admiral Sah demanded.

The following is a list of the armament submitted: One 75-millimetre gun, four 47-millimetre guns, two torpedo tubes, thirteen rifles and two revolvers, with a full supply of ammunition.

The captain of the Ryeshitelni requested the Chinese admiral to indicate a place nearer the shore where the destroyer might lie till the end of the war under the protection of the Chinese government.

The Ryeshitelni shows the effects of long service. Her paint is scratched and fading to yellow, owing to exposure to the sun, and her deck resembles a machine shop, but she has not been damaged by gunfire, although it is stated that the ship was exposed constantly for three months to the fire of the Japanese.

STOESSEL'S WIFE SAID TO BE ON BOARD.

The passengers of the Ryeshitelni include two women, one of whom is said to be the wife of General Stoessel. This, however, is denied.

It is evident that grave reasons caused the Ryeshitelni to undertake her hazardous voyage. Presumably she came here to file urgent dispatches.

Three Japanese destroyers are now outside this harbor watching the Ryeshitelni, which still flies the Russian flag.

BOUND FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

Preparations There to Meet the Port Arthur Warships.

Vladivostok, Aug. 11.—Preparations are being completed here for the reception and protection of the Port Arthur squadron. The departure of the squadron from Port Arthur is generally interpreted to indicate that the siege of the fortress is entering on its final stage.

The preservation of the squadron is considered to be vital to Russia's future plans, and while it is acknowledged that its departure will greatly weaken the defensive power of the garrison, without the capture of the squadron the fall of the fortress would be robbed of much of its strategic importance. The smaller ships probably were left behind on account of their slow speed and inadequate fighting power, while the destroyers would constitute a constant menace to the Japanese fleet outside.

Definite news of the result of the reported battle outside Port Arthur is awaited here with feverish anxiety. Even if the squadron succeed in getting through the Japanese ships it is realized that it runs a desperate risk in trying to reach Vladivostok, as Admiral Togo's fleet is larger, of superior strength and faster than the Russian squadron. Besides, the Strait of Corea is understood to be mined and the squadron probably will be compelled to take the longer route around Japan.

It is believed that the purpose of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelny in going to Che-Foo was to notify Admiral Skrydloff of the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron, in order that he might dispatch the Vladivostok squadron to meet it.

Advices from Admiral Avellan indicate that it will consist of the battleships Retvizan, Pobieda, Peresviet, Sevastopol, Czarevitch and Poltava, the armored cruiser Bayan and the protected cruisers Pallada, Diana and Askold. Satisfaction is expressed at this indication that the Bayan, which was slightly damaged, has been successfully repaired. The protected cruiser Novik was probably left at Port Arthur.

The Port Arthur squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Wittsoeft. The report that Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff had taken over the command of that squadron is untrue. The latter is now ill at Vladivostok.

As the speed of a squadron is not faster than that of the lowest unit, which is the Poltava, which could not at her best make over sixteen knots, that speed is the estimated rate of steaming of the Port Arthur squadron, whereas the Japanese battleships have eighteen knots speed. Both squadrons, however, have probably greatly deteriorated in speed.

JAPANESE AT CHE-FOO.

Two Destroyers Enter Harbor and Are Ordered Out.

Che-Foo, Aug. 12.—Two large Japanese torpedo destroyers which have been hovering outside the harbor entered under the cover of darkness last night, showing no lights, and anchored a quarter of a mile from the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, which had been moved to a permanent anchorage. The correspondent of The Associated Press was not allowed to board the Japanese vessels. The Japanese officers said they would depart at daylight.

It is understood that the Chinese admiral discovered the presence of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, and presented the same demands to them that he had earlier given to the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni—namely, either to leave port or disarm. Darkness prevented a close inspection of the Japanese destroyers, but outwardly they appeared to be in good condition.

A Japanese officer who was talking over the side of one of the vessels with the correspondent of The Associated Press was reprimanded by a superior officer and compelled to cease. This action is in striking contrast with the frankness of Captain Shostakovsky, of the Ryeshitelni.

BATTLE AT SEA FIERCE.

Japanese Withdraw in Night—Two Ships Return to Port.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—Evidently driven to sea by the fire of the Japanese land batteries, the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur yesterday morning.

Admiral Togo immediately closed in and opened a severe engagement, which lasted until nightfall.

Afterward the Japanese destroyers and torpedo flotillas delivered a series of attacks. The Japanese fleet withdrew during the night.

A guardship stationed off the harbor reported that she saw at dawn to-day the battleships Retvizan and Pobieda steaming toward the harbor of Port Arthur.

It is thought here that the Russians attempted to escape seaward, from a base which is no longer tenable, but that they again refused to attempt to force Admiral Togo's line.

SHELLS FALL IN TOWN.

Japanese Guns on Wolf Hills Active Taku-Shan Retaken.

Che-Foo, Aug. 11.—Captain Shestakovsky, of the destroyer Ryeshitelni, which arrived here to-day, said that the recent firing heard at Che-Foo evidently came from Port Arthur, where the Japanese continue to attack daily with scarcely less energy than they manifested during the severe three days' fighting in the latter part of July. The Japanese line, he said, now extends from the north shore of Louisa Bay to a point immediately east of Takhe Bay, about seven miles east of Port Arthur. The Japanese are, he alleged, wasting lives with reckless courage. Their positions are frequently lost, retaken, then lost and retaken again.

Taku Mountain, near Port Arthur, which was taken by the Japanese on Monday night, was recaptured by the Russians the next day.

The refugees from Port Arthur say that for the last five days Japanese shells from Wolf Hills have been dropping into the town, causing much damage. Several civilians have been hurt. One shell hit an oil store house under Golden Hill. Five hundred sailors vainly attempted to extinguish the fire it caused.

The Russian battleship Retvizan was hit seventeen times in the recent bombardment of Port Arthur, but was only slightly damaged.

The Japanese fleet has been directing its fire against the dockyards at Port Arthur. One hundred shells dropped on a spot from which a powder magazine had recently been removed.

The Japanese troops are reported to be lacking sufficient large guns. The present supply is mostly from the fleet.

Captain Shestakovsky reports that a Japanese cruiser and gunboat were injured or sunk in the last week. He is not positive, however, that they sank.

THE DISABLED CHIYODA IN PORT.

Cruiser Damaged by a Russian Mine Reaches Japanese Base.

London, Aug. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says the Japanese cruiser Chiyoda, which was damaged by a Russian mine off Port Arthur on July 26, has succeeded in reaching a Japanese base.

THE ASKOLD AND THE NOVIK.

The cruiser Askold, of 5,905 tons, was launched at Kiel in 1900 and completed in the following year. She is 426 feet long, and has a beam of 49 feet. Her indicated horsepower is 24,000. Her deck is protected with three-inch armor and four-inch plate covers her gun positions. She carries twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, and twelve smaller guns. Her speed is given as 23.8 knots, and her complement is 500 men. The vessel's coal capacity is 720 tons.

The Novik is a smaller and swifter cruiser than the Askold, her tonnage being 3,080, and her listed speed 25 knots. She was launched at Dantsic in 1900, and completed in 1902. Her length is 348 feet; beam, 41 feet, and draught, 16 feet. Two inches of armor protect her deck, but she lacks side plating. Her armament consists of six 4.7-inch and thirteen smaller guns. Her coal capacity is 600 tons.

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ARABIA A TEST CASE.

MR. HAY TAKES IT UP.

Firmly Insisting That Foodstuffs Are Not Contraband of War.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Ambassador McCormick to-day sent to the State Department by cable the first official report it has had of the results of the work of the prize court at Vladivostok in the case of the steamer Arabia. The statement is in line with newspaper reports of the court's findings, and in substance is that the seizure of the Arabia was regular and justifiable; that a portion of the cargo, consisting of railway material and flour, weighing about 2,306,000 pounds, destined to various commercial houses in Japan, constituted contraband of war; that the rest of the cargo, consisting of flour and various objects weighing about 5,700,000 pounds, destined for neutral ports, was not contraband of war; that inasmuch as less than one-half of her cargo was contraband, the ship herself was not liable to confiscation, and the Arabia, with the rest of the cargo not liable to confiscation, has been ordered released.

With this official statement as a basis, Secretary Hay has now taken the case in hand, with a view to making a test that shall be final of the right of a belligerent to seize foodstuffs not directly consigned to the forces of another belligerent. The State Department firmly insists that such goods are not contraband, and will endeavor to press this view on the Russian government, which, if it accepts the contention, will release the seized goods or pay for them.

LEAVING BLACK SEA.

Two of Fleet Said to Have Passed the Dardanelles.

London, Aug. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" declares that two vessels of the Russian Black Sea fleet have already passed the Dardanelles without the interposition of any difficulty on the part of the Turkish government.

THE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Russian Commission to Decide on Status of the Vessels.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—A commission composed of high officials has been appointed to examine the status of the volunteer fleet according to international law. The commission includes Professor de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, who has likewise been delegated to sit in the Admiralty Council, which will hear appeals against the capture of neutral merchantmen.

RUSSIA STANDS BY LIST.

Change in Contraband Rules Not Under Consideration.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press hears from a high source that at the Foreign Office here the question of revising the list of contraband is not under consideration and that there is little likelihood of any modifications being made in the Russian declarations at present. The "Novosti" urges the acceptance of the American and British views in order to prevent causes for discontent among neutrals.

WILL INSIST ON RIGHTS.

Lord Lansdowne Hopes Russia Will Not Destroy More Neutral Prizes.

London, Aug. 11.—The questions of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers and Russia's views on contraband of war were raised in both the House of Commons and House of Lords this afternoon. In the Commons James Bryce, Liberal, urged joint action on the part of Great Britain and the United States in dealing with the Russian claims regarding what is contraband, and to insure that raw cotton and foodstuffs be not treated as contraband unless it were proved that they were intended for the use of belligerent forces. Mr. Bryce also drew attention to Russia's use of neutral ports.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative, suggested that the Dardanelles question be referred to the Hague Arbitration Tribunal. He characterized the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander as an outrage, and said the government must insist on full reparation.

The Marquis of Ripon, in the House of Lords, asked the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, about the same subjects. In reply Lord Lansdowne said that the government had already explained its views on the illegality of the actions of the St. Petersburg and the Smolensk. Russia, he added, had sent instructions to desist from similar seizures. These instructions had reached their destination, and consequently the Foreign Office assumed that there would be no further seizures.

In regard to other vessels of the volunteer fleet passing the Dardanelles in the future, Lord Lansdowne confirmed dispatches regarding the agreement obtained by the Porte from Russia that the vessels should fly the Russian commercial flag during the whole voyage, not carry armaments or munitions of war, and not be transformed into cruisers.

DEFINITION GREATLY SIMPLIFIED.

As to the "more serious question" of Russian views of contraband of war, the Foreign Secretary pointed out that the regulations issued by Russia at the beginning of the war greatly amplified the definition of contraband hitherto accepted by Great Britain, and, he believed, by most other countries; the enlarged definition including such articles as coal, alcohol, rice and other provisions, horses, etc. It seemed to be a matter of such importance that the British government deemed it its duty to call the attention of Russia to the gravity of the question, referring particularly to the inclusion of provisions, in which England was very largely interested, among the articles regarded as "unconditionally contraband of war."

The British government had pointed out that this inclusion was a serious innovation, and stated that it was bound to assert its rights by protesting against the doctrine that it was optional for a belligerent to decide on what articles should be dealt with as contraband, regardless of well established rights and usages. The government had informed Russia that it refused to consider itself bound to regard as valid the decision of any prize court violating these rights, or which failed to act in conformity with recognized principles of international law. The effect of these severe rules had been greatly intensified by the exceptional measures taken to enforce them, as in the case of the Knight Commander.

RUSSIAN VIEW NEVER ACCEPTED.

The government had been given to understand that Russia considered that it was within the rights of a belligerent to destroy a captured neutral vessel, whether she carried contraband or not. This country had never accepted such a view, and Lord Lansdowne believed it had been refused by other powers. It certainly had not been accepted by the United States. The British government, therefore, was unable to admit that the sinking of the Knight Commander was justifiable according to any of the principles of international law by which this country had ever considered itself bound.

If the St. Petersburg court reversed the decision of the Vladivostok prize court it would be a matter for congratulation. But, anyway, the government had refused to admit that the destruction of the Knight Commander was justified or that the proceedings of the prize court were valid. The cumulative result of the Russian actions was extremely serious, and was having a most injurious effect on the commerce of Great Britain. His impression, however, was that both governments would be glad to discover reasonable means of settling their differences.

Lord Lansdowne concluded by remarking that he was glad to be able to add that the replies of the Russian government to the British representations justified the hope that these acts of destruction of neutral prizes were not likely to be repeated. The British government deeply realized the gravity of the question, and would deem it to be its duty to insist strongly on its rights. This country possessed rights which, owing to her predominant interest in the commerce of the Far East, she, more than any other power, was called upon to vindicate.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCES.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, called at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and conferred for an hour with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. Lord Lansdowne was assured that Russia had no desire unnecessarily to hamper neutral shipping. She was prepared to modify her regulations provided Great Britain would accept the regulations and bind herself to observe them in future wars in which she was involved.

Lord Lansdowne is now considering how far in this direction he can go without creating regulations embarrassing to Great Britain. He does not wish to take action which might possibly seriously hamper the British Navy.

All the direct negotiations relating to the Knight Commander have occurred at St. Petersburg between Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador to Russia, and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, and this will continue to be the channel of communication in connection with that incident.

LEWIS NIXON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Conferring with the Admiralty for an Unknown Purpose.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press learns that Lewis Nixon, of New-York, who has been in St. Petersburg for several days, came here at the request of the Russian Admiralty, and that negotiations are proceeding between the Admiralty and Mr. Nixon, but whether for the sale of ships, machinery or what, cannot be ascertained. Mr. Nixon will go to Sebastopol on Friday to confer with the commander of the Black Sea fleet.

FAIRBANKS AT OLD HOME.

Talks to His Boyhood Friends at Marysville, Ohio.

Marysville, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Ten thousand people gathered here this afternoon to welcome United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President. Mr. Fairbanks was born in Unionville, not far from here. To-day he was accompanied to Marysville by his wife and by his aged mother, who is a resident of Springfield. On his arrival here he was met by the reception committee, while old friends, some of whom he had gone to school with, crowded around to say, "How do you do, Charlie?"

Senator Fairbanks, in an address later, alluded to his boyhood days in Union County, told of old associations, and called up many pleasant memories. He declined to discuss politics, saying that it would be in bad form. In concluding his address he said:

My friends, we have come from widely separated sections of our common country, from different States, to meet and mingle once more in the home of our youth. We have forgotten for the hour political differences. A political word would mar the harmony of this memorable occasion. I shall not utter it. The growth of this community, which is so manifest and gratifying to us, is but an evidence of that larger and splendid development of our common country. We rejoice that we are American citizens. There never was an hour when American citizenship meant more than it does to-day. We are the joint inheritors of the priceless institutions bequeathed to us by the valor and sacrifices of our fathers. A mighty responsibility rests upon us to preserve them unimpaired and transmit them with all their splendid significance to those who shall follow us. The flag above us is the blessed emblem of the unity of the Republic. It stands for the equality of all before the law. It stands, not for the government by the few, but for a government by all who owe it their allegiance without racial or sectional distinction.

"POPS" BOLT FUSION.

Makes a Bad Outlook for Bryan in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 11.—After a session lasting all night the Democrats and Populists of Nebraska finished their State ticket here to-day, giving the Populists five and the Democrats three offices, and Thomas H. Tibbles, the Populist candidate for Vice-President, led a bolt against the fusion agreement. A bolters' convention was held to repudiate fusion. Nearly one hundred delegates, representing twenty-seven counties, were present, and a committee was appointed to take steps toward organizing clubs along the line of the old Grange, reviving the People's party and working against the fusion ticket in Nebraska. The old secret oath plan of the Grange will be used, and as soon as the club movement is started Mr. Tibbles and others will issue a call for a straight Populist convention to nominate a State ticket.

As a result of the split, it is believed that the Republicans will control the legislature and Bryan will be defeated for the Senate. The fusion ticket nominated follows:

Governor—GEORGE W. BERGE (Populist), of Lincoln.
Lieutenant Governor—Dr. A. TOWNSEND (Democrat), of Franklin County.
Secretary of State—R. E. WATZKE (Democrat), of Richardson County.
State Treasurer—JOHN M. OSBORNE (Populist), of Pawnee County.
Auditor—J. S. CANADY (Populist), of Kearney County.
Attorney General—EDWARD WHALEN (Democrat), of Holt County.
Land Commissioner—A. A. WORSELY (Populist), of Boyd County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—ALBERT SOFTLEY (Populist), of Perkins County.

PARKER'S BROTHER KILLS BIG SNAKE.

Superintendent of Rosemount Farm Attacks Reptile with Club.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Frederick H. Parker, brother of the Democratic Presidential nominee, who is running the Rosemount farm while Judge Parker runs the national campaign, had an encounter to-day with a four foot snake. Mr. Parker was driving along the road to West Park and had with him his sister, Mrs. Miles, of Derby, Conn.; Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, and F. C. Rieloff, the German Consul at St. Louis. The snake appeared long after the carriage had passed the modest roadhouse of Captain Quinn. He anhounced his presence with a hiss that suggested a Bryan radical. A second glance showed that it was another and rarer Democratic variety, a copperhead.

Mr. Parker pulled up and waited for the snake to go; the snake waited for Mr. Parker to go. Finally the brother of the Democratic Presidential nominee jumped out and seized a club. The women urged Mr. Parker to get back in the wagon, but, waving his stick, he charged the snake and succeeded in slaying it. What was left of the copperhead after Mr. Parker was through with it measured forty-nine inches, and the story is still growing.

NOMINATIONS IN PARKER'S COUNTY.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Ulster County Democratic convention to-day renominated John G. Van Etten for County Judge, and nominated ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier, for Surrogate, and Eldoras Dayton, of Marlborough, for District Attorney, and Dr. William E. E. Little, of Rosendale, for County Treasurer. Resolutions strongly indorsing Parker and Davis were adopted.

CLEVELAND EXPECTED IN BROOKLYN.

The Parker and Davis campaign, it was announced yesterday by Senator McCarren, will open in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, August 25, at the Kings County Democratic Club. Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, will speak. It was reported last evening that Grover Cleveland was also expected to speak.

PROBLEMS FOR PARKER.

STATE FIGHT A PUZZLER.

Gorman May Visit Rosemount To-day—Talk of Governorship.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, is belived to be the mysterious visitor expected to-morrow and about whose coming the usual Rosemount air of mystery is preserved. It is known that Senator Gorman was to pass here on his way to Saratoga this week. Evidently the hope here is that he will leave the train, although he has already declined an invitation. Richard Olney is another who is sure to be welcomed if he finally relents and accepts an invitation, for, now that his address is delivered, Judge Parker is ready to welcome all comers, certain that he will receive all the credit for his acceptance speech.

But with this address out of the way, two serious problems lie awaiting Judge Parker's immediate attention. First, there is the question of the nomination of his successor on the Court of Appeals bench, and also a successor to Judge Celora E. Martin. The candidate has steadily manifested the keenest interest in the theory that politics should be kept out of the Court of Appeals, and realizes that if the Republicans nominate Judge Cullen for chief judge and Judge Werner for associate judge it will be exceedingly dangerous to permit the Democratic State Convention to do otherwise. That the convention, swayed by the ambitions of Attorney General John Cunneen and his friends, notably State Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, may decline to do this, is regarded here as a possibility. But such action will be certain to provoke a storm, and it is as sure as such things can be that if the Republicans nominate both judges the Democrats will be obliged to follow suit. If an attempt is made to nominate Judge Werner for chief judge, then the Democrats will beyond any question make an out and out fight for both places. If the Republicans nominate Judge Cullen for Judge Martin's place, he will decline and make the fight for the chief judge's position on the Democratic ticket. This seems to be the generally accepted opinion. It was strongly voiced yesterday by a number of up-State Democrats, who concurred in the opinion that the nomination of Judge Cullen for the first place and Judge Werner for the associate seat by the Republicans would be so strong an evidence of the desire of that party to keep the bench out of politics that the Democrats could not escape following their example.

The second problem is that of the Governorship. McClellan is safely outside the pale. The Tammany leader, quoted in this morning Tribune in a Saratoga dispatch, who declared that Charles F. Murphy could not afford to let Charles V. Fornes become Mayor, expressed an opinion heard yesterday in quarters that seemed authoritative. John B. Stanchfield will go before the Democratic State Committee with a large number of instructed counties, both on the southern tier and through the State. Charles W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, who stood on the piazza yesterday and invited inspection, will doubtless have some support in Erie and adjoining counties, although his close association with W. J. Conners will hurt him. George W. Palmer, of Schoharie, will have the delegations from his Congress district, including Otsego, Cayuga and Montgomery. There remain as possibilities District Attorney Jerome, who is at Lakeville just now, completing a compass which points toward Albany; Controller Grout, who is abroad, and a few smaller men. Lamont is still to be considered, although the belief there is that he will not run under any circumstances.

With this array of candidates, Tammany has announced its intention of referring the local trouble to the candidate himself, and making war to the end if he fails to render the decision they wish.

"The man on the piazza is the only one that can settle the trouble," said a big Tammany chief yesterday, pointing at Parker. "If he fails, then it is a fight and a fight for fair." With a field of candidates and a faction fight put directly up to him, Judge Parker will be forced, against his will, his friends insist, to take a hand in a State situation after many years of abstinence. As for Tammany defiance, friends of Parker say that he has not yet heard of the desire of the New-York Democrats to have him arbitrate, and prophesy that they will get a cold shoulder when they ask. The general assumption here is that Tammany will have to support the ticket and that no temporizing or treating is necessary.

George F. Parker, formerly in the diplomatic service and now chairman of the literary bureau of the national committee, had a brief talk with Judge Parker to-day, covering the subject of printing his speech for campaign purposes and kindred subjects. Apart from a representative of a Brooklyn paper, who brought proofs of copy to be edited by the candidate, Mr. Parker was the only visitor, and the Judge had a quiet day among his newspapers, which apparently absorbed his interest.

Despite the declarations of "Big Chief" Devery, no date has been set for his coming, and nothing is known about his excursion, although there is apparent resignation.

MR. ODELL FULL OF JOY.

Parker's Speech Has Turned Up-State People Against Him.

Governor Odell, Senator Platt and National Chairman Cortelyou were in conference half an hour yesterday forenoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There must have been a lot of good news in it, for last night Governor Odell was in a jolly frame of mind. He met about a dozen district leaders, and his exaltation seemed to be infectious.

"Somethin's doin'," said the wise ones.

But the Governor would not say anything about it.

"I just feel easier in my mind to-night than I have for a long time," said he.

Has Mr. Root withdrawn his letter? Did the Governor get a preliminary canvass showing an overwhelming plurality above The Bronx? Are the Democrats in a "hole" over the proposed Cullen nomination? Are the Wall Street critics of the President hurrying to climb up on the Republican bandwagon?

These and other queries were in circulation. The Governor said nothing in reply to any of them, but it was noted that he kept on looking as if he would give away corner lots if any one stepped up and asked for one.

When asked about Mr. Parker's speech of acceptance, the Governor said:

"There were several things in the judge's speech that are likely to provoke comment. Some of them seem to need a key. It is rather difficult to understand how the judge can attack Republican imperialism in one breath and praise Jeffersonianism in the next. Jefferson's record on expansion stamps him as one of the greatest imperialists this country ever produced. The judge holds that the tariff is a menace, but he admits that the Republicans will take care of tariff matters for the next four years. He made a magnificent straddle on the labor question. I know a number of people in Orange and Ulster counties who were favorably disposed toward the judge a week ago but who now are dead against him, and all on account of his speech."

"The judge's speech was like everything from the Court of Appeals bench—mild," said Louis F. Payn. "The speech was a great disappointment on the labor question. This trying to split the difference never succeeds with the American voters. They want one thing or the other. The people always catch on. Roosevelt was somewhat handicapped, as the people know just what he thinks about labor problems. No one knew how Parker stood. He had a perfectly clean sheet of paper and a fresh opportunity. He failed to rise to the occasion."

"I guess I haven't any comment to offer on ex-Judge Parker's speech," said Senator Platt. "It speaks for itself."

"The Parker bumble bee was biggest when it was hatched," said Senator John Raines. "It will grow smaller and smaller as the campaign goes on. Parker confesses that he could not trust himself for a second term if he should be elected. Well, he needen't worry about the first term. He won't be called on to write any messages to Congress. The Republican majority up the State, I think, will be larger than ever before."

Chairman Cortelyou called on Senator Scott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and found that he was much improved. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, also called upon his colleague.

James A. Tawney, representative of the 1st Minnesota District, came to New-York yesterday to consult Chairman Cortelyou. Mr. Tawney is a member of the executive Congressional campaign committee, but has been drafted by Mr. Cortelyou to manage the speakers' bureau of the Western headquarters.

ILLINOIS BY 75,000.

That Is the Prediction of Representative Foss.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 11.—Representative Foss, of Illinois, who called at the White House this morning before going on a cruise with the Secretary of the Navy, told the President that his State would give the Republican ticket at least 75,000 majority this fall.

"The Republicans of Illinois are united, and the Democrats are not," he said. "That is the reason we will win the State by a bigger majority and will undoubtedly gain three or four Congress districts. I see that Judge Parker comes out against a big navy. His party has never been very strong on the United States navy, anyway. That's only one of the reasons why the voters of the country don't support its tickets."

ROOSEVELT STRONG IN KANSAS.

Representative Curtis Says the Republican Majority Will Be at Least 40,000.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 11.—Kansas will roll up a majority of forty thousand or fifty thousand for Roosevelt and Fairbanks this fall, if Representative Curtis is a true prophet. Mr. Curtis called at the White House this morning to tell the President how well everything is looking out his way, and to mention incidentally that his own chances of succeeding Senator Burton are unusually bright.

"If I were guessing at the majority in Kansas this fall," he said, "I would make it even larger than forty thousand. It may be even as high as sixty thousand. Seventy-five per cent of the people in the State, irrespective of party, are for Roosevelt, and therefore he's going to get a tremendous number of Democratic votes as well as those from his own party. Judge Parker's remarks at Esopus yesterday will not make much of a stir out West. They are weak. In effect he asks the voters of the country to put him in office because he can't do any harm, and will get out as soon as he has had one term. He plainly shows that he intends to make the campaign one of a personal character—his conservatism against the President's alleged impulsiveness. The voters of the country are ready to accept the fight along that line, if it is put up to them, and there will be no questions as to the result." The President will be triumphantly chosen."

THE IDAHO TICKET.

Moscow, Idaho, Aug. 11.—The Republican State Convention has adjourned after nominating the following ticket:

Congressman—BURTON L. FRENCH.
Governor—FRANK R. GOODING, of Shoshone.
Lieutenant Governor—Dr. B. L. STEEVER, of Weiser.
Supreme Judge—I. N. SULLIVAN, of Hailey.
Secretary of State—WILL H. GIBSON.
Attorney General—J. J. GUHEEN, of Pocatello.
Treasurer—HAL N. CORWIN, of Boise.
Superintendent of Schools—Miss MAE SCOTT.
Auditor—ROBERT McGRAW.
State Mining Inspector—ROBERT BELL.

PREVAILING ODDS STILL 10 TO 7.

Reports in the curb market of bets on the Presidential election at 10 to 5 and 10 to 6½ could not be verified yesterday. One bet of $2,000 on Roosevelt to $1,300 on Parker was arranged, but subsequently cancelled. The only wager known to have been made yesterday was one of $300 on Roosevelt by Mr. Demauriac against $210 on Parker by J. L. McCormick. The prevailing odds are still 10 to 7 in favor of Roosevelt, and 10 to 6½ on small bets.

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