

NO NEED TO WORRY

Little Cause for Anxiety Concerning Welfare of First Nebraska.

CORBIN THINKS NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS

Transport Hancock, the Swiftest and the Best Ship in the Service.

IT HAS PROBABLY CLEARED NAGASAKI

Report That the Steamer is Overdue Not to Be Taken as Reliable.

DEPARTMENT HAS NO FEARS ABOUT IT

Those on Board Probably Have Rejected to Cable Their Whereabouts—Boat Will Reach Port All Right.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Telegrams and letters are pouring into the War department from citizens of Nebraska and Utah asking for information as to the Hancock, which is bringing back to the states the First Nebraska and Utah troops.

Adjutant General Corbin said today that while the department had not heard officially from the Hancock as having touched at Nagasaki, Japan, this should not be considered as evidence that the transport was overdue. He said on the contrary that it was very doubtful if the department would hear from the vessel until it reached San Francisco.

Really, the department did not expect to hear from the Hancock enroute, said he, "knowing that it was one of the standard ships in the government service, holding the record for time between San Francisco and Manila. We have no fears about the Hancock, and this flurry as to the steamer being overdue is largely attributable to the failure of those on board to cable their arrival at Nagasaki. My individual impression is that the ship has cleared that point."

It was rumored this afternoon that a cablegram was received by Assistant Secretary Melkieleh from Nagasaki, Japan, indicating the arrival of the Hancock at that port and inquiring as to the details of the president's order relative to provisional regiments. This rumor could not be verified, owing to Mr. Melkieleh's absence from the city. Everywhere, however, the utmost confidence prevailed that the Hancock would reach San Francisco all right with the boys of the First Nebraska and Utah.

Senator Thurston today presented the name of Colonel H. B. Mulford of the First Nebraska for a captaincy in one of the provisional regiments and it is believed Mulford will get the appointment if he so desires.

Thurston on Party Policy. The Washington Post will tomorrow print the following interview with Senator Thurston relative to the effort on the part of some republican leaders to commit the party to the single gold standard:

"Of course," he said, "the advocates of a single gold standard declaration will have their voice in the convention to accomplish their purpose if they so desired to force the issue. The eastern states have a large representation in the convention and we know that the colored delegates can be won over. At the same time I do not see the necessity for such action. There are in the west a considerable number of republicans who held moderate silver views in 1896 and who still hold those views. Not only would it be unwise to alienate these republicans, but there is no reason financially why the step should be taken. We are going along splendidly enough."

"Were not many republicans kept in line for McKinley in 1896 by the promise and hope of ultimate bimetalism?"

"Yes, of course," was the reply. "Bimetallism was urged very strongly on the stump. The republicans, as far as it has ever declared officially, is committed to a very earnest effort to secure a fair show for silver. If these efforts should prove unavailing, then the party is committed to the maintenance of the gold standard."

"Do you think all these efforts have been exhausted?"

"No, I do not. On the contrary, it really seems to me as if Great Britain and India and the European nations are inclined to look more favorably than ever on bimetalism under some new adjustment. Personally, I am in favor of maintaining the gold standard unless we can bring about conditions giving more recognition to silver in the money of the world. Even if there is no immediate hope of doing that I would like the republican party to remain in an attitude where it can consistently urge it and honestly try for it in the future."

"Notwithstanding this, do you expect to see a gold standard declaration in the law and the platform?"

"No need of silver legislation. In the platform, perhaps, for the reasons I have already given you. In the law, no. With a narrow republican majority in the house and the moderate views of a good many republicans senators, I really do not look for very much in the way of financial legislation between now and the presidential campaign. I know a good many men in both branches of congress who believe that we are now running along in excellent shape and that there may be danger in legislating on the question except such law as may be necessary to prevent the endless chain operating to the discomfiture of the treasury in times of panic. The world is not afraid of our financial condition. There is not a fear in christendom that our currency will depreciate, our standard be lowered or our obligations be repudiated. Therefore I do not believe any legislation with the exception I have named is wise or necessary. If a gold standard declaration should be enacted into a law or be placed in the platform it would presumably bring the money issue to the front in the campaign, but not certainly. It is impossible to accurately predict what the issue will be. In 1896 we shaped ourselves to fight upon tariff lines and had to switch over to meet the silver question."

"What will the west do if the republican party drops a single gold standard declaration?"

"The West All Right. "Republicans of the middle west will, I take it, stand up to the issue, but in the silver producing states we cannot expect to give any ground. I judge that it would not make much difference in Oregon and Washington, where the people have already stood up to the gold platform. In my own state in the last campaign we had a platform which was practically a declaration for a single gold standard, and while we did not carry the state ticket we made enormous gains, losing by about 3,000 and carrying the legislature. I repeat, however, that I do not see the necessity of forcing such a

REACHING OUT FOR TRADE

Domain of Canada Seemingly for More Business from West Indies.

MAKES SOME CUSTOMS REDUCTIONS

Effort to Secure Imposition of Countervailing Duties on European Beet Sugar—Drought at Jamaica.

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

No Chance to Get a Reciprocity Treaty with France at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It appears to be the accepted view in well-informed government quarters that the limit of concession has been reached in the negotiations with the French authorities for a reciprocity treaty and today's conference did not bring about any material advance in the negotiations.

France conceded the minimum rate on the entire tariff schedule at the outset, the difference being the usual maximum rate and the minimum rate being about 20 per cent. Mr. Kasson, in return, submitted a list of articles on which our rates would be reduced under the provisions of section four of the Dingley act, allowing not over 20 per cent reduction on articles agreed upon. The American concessions, however, did not prove as satisfactory in Paris as was expected, and consideration has been given of late to extending the list somewhat. Some further concessions have been made on our side, but these have not been sufficient to close the negotiations.

At the same time there is no thought as yet of abandoning them and a treaty may result later.

DEATH REPORTS FROM ARMY

Cabled to War Department by Commanders in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War department has received the following from General Otis at Manila under date of July 9:

Following deaths since last weekly report: Typhoid fever, July 7, Charles W. Turner, Company First Wyoming infantry; 5th, Edward Weldon, Company K, Fourteenth infantry; William Miller, Company K, Fourth cavalry; 4th, Ernest Stevens, Company Twelfth infantry. Dysentery, 4th, William H. Hill, hospital corps; 6th, Thomas W. Petro, Company M, Fourth infantry. Drowned, 4th, Charles Lyatt, sergeant, Company E, Fourth cavalry.

General Brooke cables as follows to the War department: HAVANA, July 10.—Death report, 8th, 10th, Guantanamo. Michael J. Tierney, Company H, Fifth infantry, died 10th, acute alcoholism; Thomas Killkelly, Company C, infantry, died 10th, yellow fever.

General Brooke cables as follows to the War department: The death of Private Frank Blake, Company A, Eleventh infantry, at Ponce, of acute dysentery.

MISSOURIANS ARE NOT BASHFUL

Present a Long List of Applicants for Army Commissions.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The White House is fairly overrun with applicants for commissions in the volunteer army. Today Representative Joy of Missouri, State Chairman Thomas J. Atkins and a delegation of Missourians saw the president and presented a list of new applicants for commissions. Three appointments were made yesterday from the state and five more will make up Missouri's quota. The list presented today was as follows: John H. Goldman, yesterday appointed captain, for a majority; John A. Porter, late lieutenant Sixth Missouri, for a captaincy; James J. Gentry, captain, Seventh Missouri, for a captaincy; Clay C. McDonald, late major Fourth Missouri, for a majority; Theodore Schultz, late captain Sixth Missouri, for a lieutenantcy; A. J. Jacobs, late captain First Missouri, for a captaincy; Lieutenant George Shields, Twelfth United States infantry, now living in the Philippines, for a majority; Downey Milburn, late lieutenant Sixth Missouri; David M. Dodge, and Richard M. Whitney, late lieutenant Sixth Missouri, for lieutenantcies.

Quarrel in Indian School.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Charges have been filed against Indian Agent John S. Mayhugh of the White Rock agency, in Nevada, alleging among other things arbitrary administration. These charges are the outcome of a dispute as to the management of the agency school and have already caused two investigations by order of the Washington authorities.

Mr. Mayhugh has sought to have School Superintendent Anna G. Eagan removed and other radical changes made. She has requested a transfer and with others will be assigned to another school.

Von Holleben Leaves His Post.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ambassador von Holleben of Germany has made his farewell call on Secretary Hay and will leave here on Thursday for New York, whence he takes the steamer for home. In New York he will confer with Herr Mumm, who is to be German charge d'affaires this summer during the ambassador's absence. Little is known of Herr Mumm's instructions, although the expectation is that he would have authority to take up the German reciprocity negotiations, which have made little progress of late.

Bored to Consider St. Louis Bridge.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The secretary of war has appointed Major William L. Marshall, William H. Boxby and Captain Edwin Burr of the corps of engineers a board to examine and report upon the proposed bridge at St. Louis across the Mississippi river. The board is to meet at St. Louis at the earliest date practicable and make a thorough investigation of the subject of a span and the piers in the river.

Retting Transport Thomas.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War department has let the contract for repairing and fitting the transport Thomas to the Gramps company, Philadelphia, at \$25,000. Major J. M. Carson, jr., of the quartermaster's department will have charge of the Thomas during the retting and also upon its voyage by way of the Suez to Manila.

Medal Sent to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy department today dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of congress to commemorate the battle of Manila bay. The admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception that his own name is engraved upon the edge.

Recognize Spanish Consular Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Acting under instructions from the president, Adjutant General Corbin has sent telegraphic instructions to General Brooke, commanding in the Philippines, to recognize the consular officials of the Spanish government.

TITLE IS CLEAR IN ALASKA

Congressional Party is Not Disposed to View Favorably Great Britain's Idea of the Boundary.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.—Congressmen Payne, Hull, Steel, Dabell and Heatwell, who arrived here today from Alaska, are very much impressed with their trip.

Congressman Payne, who is a member of the Joint High commission, refused to discuss the boundary question or the proposed modus vivendi. He anticipates no trouble over a settlement of the dispute.

"We are too big ever to go to war over the Alaskan boundary. The subject will in time settle itself and become settled. At this time the interest centers in the proposed shifting of the boundary as proposed in the modus vivendi, which would throw the Porcupine mining district, temporarily at least, under British law. It is not easy to see how the boundary question will be settled to the entire satisfaction of all, but I believe it will be adjusted so as not to disrupt the amicable settlement of the entire boundary controversy which is now in the hands of the Joint High commission. I am an extract as a congressman and as an American citizen should be in favor of a great country in Alaska and I feel pretty sure the present congress is not going to frustrate any of it away."

Congressman Hull is against giving up a foot of northern territory and does not hesitate to say that it is certainly result in great commercial loss to the United States. Great Britain on Linn canal. It would affect in a way the whole country and coast.

"We have nothing to concede to Great Britain in the way of territory," said Congressman Hull. "It is not that we have acquired something that does not belong to us and that was won by the sword. We have nothing to do with that boundary. We stand simply upon the rights of possession acquired by the Russian purchase. There has been no new demarcation of boundary. England never questioned the boundary from 1824 to the present. England purchased the country from Russia for the United States."

"We will not go behind the original treaty by which we acquired all the rights of Russia and therefore we will accept nothing less than the territory accorded us under that treaty."

After spending a few days on Puget sound the congressional party will return east.

LAND FOR NEW NATIONAL PARK

Project Formed to Convert Seven Million Acres in Minnesota into Forest Reserve.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Much interest is being taken in the project of forming an organization to secure governmental reservation of 7,000,000 acres of forest land in Minnesota for the purpose of converting it into a national park. At a meeting next week arrangements will be made for a national meeting to be held here next month.

"Colonel John S. Cooper, one of the prime movers in the project, has received letters and telegrams from many prominent men interested in forestry, and feels sure that the efforts of himself and colleagues will be crowned with success. Among the letters received is the following from Governor Ross of Minnesota: 'I most cordially approve of your proposed plan. Few things have been of better omen for our future than the care and labor of the public spirited men, which has resulted in the creation of our existing national parks and forest preserves. Minnesota peculiarly a state that should have a great forest reservation.'"

INSURANCE ROW IN MISSOURI

Attorney General Crow Says He Has Not Consented to a Modification of Court Order.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says that Attorney General Crow has refused to accept the terms of a proposed modification of the anti-trust law. In general the increase has reached 10 per cent.

The question that will come up for discussion is the movement for a closer amalgamation of all classes of molders. The union now meeting here already has supervision over almost all classes of molders. Reports of officers show the finances to be in good condition and also show a steady growth in the organization in the last year.

DEAF MUTES OF MIDDLE WEST

Two Hundred Delegates from Nineteen States Open Their Convention in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—The sixth annual convention of the National Association of the Deaf opened today in the hall of representatives. Fully 200 delegates were present, nineteen states throughout the middle west and east being represented.

Rev. J. M. Kohler, rector of All Souls' church, Philadelphia, presided. President Koehler announced the executive committee, among whom were Rev. J. H. Cloud, St. Louis; W. Veditz, Denver; Theodore D. Estrella, Berkeley, Cal.; and W. H. Rosent, Omaha.

President Koehler introduced Bishop M. N. Gilbert, who made the invocation. Governor Lind welcomed the members in behalf of the state. Mayor Keifer spoke in behalf of the city, his remarks being interpreted for the mutes by Miss Pearl Nordman of St. Louis. Judge R. Mott of Fairbault welcomed the delegates in the name of the deaf people of Minnesota. Dr. Mott of Indianapolis read President Koehler's address, while the latter gave it in the sign language. The convention then adjourned till tomorrow.

BLOW FOR MARRIAGE BROKER

Appeal Court Will Not Uphold Him in Collecting High Fee from Well-Served Client.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Negotiating a marriage by a third party for a consideration was today declared by Judge Shepard of the appeal court "to be void at law and in equity as being opposed to morality and public equity."

The case at appeal was that of B. H. Hellen from the judgment of the superior court, by which he was denied the right to collect on a contract executed in 1896. By the contract Benjamin J. Anderson was to pay Hellen \$2,500 on the marriage of the former to Mrs. Sarah Hughes.

Hellen had contracted with Anderson to bring about a marriage between him and the widow Hughes in consideration of the payment of \$5 down and \$2,500 when the marriage was concluded. The \$5 was paid and Anderson received for the groom, but the payment of the \$2,500. The decision of the superior court was affirmed and the costs of the proceedings thrown on the marriage broker.

Blacklisting Case is Settled.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Because Judge Freeman, Horton and Shepard, composing the branch appellate court, could not agree in the dispute over a blacklisting case, Sheriff McDonald, in his suit against the Illinois Central Railroad company, and the Chicago Northwestern Railway company, the decision of the circuit court denying McDonald's right to recover damages from the railroads is affirmed by a divided court.

The suit has attracted much attention, as one of the alleged blacklisting cases growing out of the railroad strike of 1894.

Hatfield Surrenders to Generals.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special to the Record from Louisville, Ky., says: Elias Hatfield, the desperado and son of David "Boss" Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, that cost 141 lives, surrendered to Governor Atkinson of West Virginia in person today at Gray Hatfield, about Sheriff Ellis a week ago, and has been holding out in the Kentucky mountains. He sent word that he would surrender to Governor Atkinson only.

PARIS CLEAR OF THE ROCKS

Grounded American Line Steamer is Once More in Deep Water.

CREDIT IS DUE TO THE GERMAN SALVAGERS

Ship is Moved Astern for Distance of Hundred and Fifty Yards and Will Be Towed to Dock to Be Repaired.

LONDON, July 11.—The salvagers have moved the iron liner Paris astern for a distance of 100 yards and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. They hope to be able to get the after stokehold fire alight. The Paris is now clear of the rocks. The sea is smooth, but a heavy fog prevails tonight. The intention of the salvagers was simply to facilitate the operations of the divers, but it was found it moved more freely than expected. Three salvage boats alone practically removed it from a critical position unaided. The liner still has a distinct list to the starboard and cannot be prepared to suit of danger. The tugs are arranged to tow it to Falmouth harbor.

German Salvagers Elated. The German salvagers are elated at their unexpected success in floating the Paris. It had been weighted with nearly a thousand tons of granite at its stern, with a view of hoisting its bows from the rock. Divers had difficulty in getting at the rock, but this was the reason for the attempt to move.

Several tugs proceeded to the scene, but the Germans were not anxious for their assistance and offered the largest tug only \$25 for towage, an offer which was promptly refused. It was then decided that the vessel should be in a position of comparative safety, should it remain where it was during the night and the divers should continue their work of matching the hull, so as to minimize the risk of towing. Unless something unforeseen occurs the Paris will be towed to Falmouth tomorrow and if an inspection of its condition warrants it will be taken to Southampton or some other dock for repairs.

The weather late this evening is rather unfavorable, the symptoms being rain, a falling barometer and a slight wind from the southwest. An increase in the wind might prove serious. Every precaution has been taken to anchor the liner securely. The coast guards are keeping a clean lookout. Captain Watkins, the other officers and twenty members of the crew are still on board. The pumps are coping with the water which is now no danger of the vessel sinking. It is said the salvagers are the same ones who floated the China, which went ashore in March of last year off Azedeo Point, near Aaden.

The coast guard reports that as the Paris began to move and tug at its anchors this morning the crew was obliged to let out cables and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL HEIR

Czar of Russia Issues a Manifesto Upon the Death of His Brother George.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The official Messenger today publishes an imperial manifesto worded as follows: "Our beloved brother and heir to the throne, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, died at Abbas today in the most sudden manner, which attacked him might, it was hoped, yield to the treatment initiated and the influence of the southern climate. But God willed otherwise. In submitting without a murmur to the decree of Providence, we call our faithful subjects to share our deep sorrow for the loss of our beloved brother, and to offer fervent prayers for the repose of the soul of our departed brother."

KRUGER'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

Not Certain What Effect They Will Have on the Outlanders.

LONDON, July 11.—The parliamentary secretary to the office of Mr. Weyland, replying to a question in the House of Commons, today said the communication published by the London Times July 7, giving the names of British officers detailed to proceed to South Africa to organize the forces there, had been sent with the knowledge of the secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, liberal leader in the house, on the subject of President Kruger's latest proposals, said that in the absence of fuller information, it was impossible to be certain as to the practical effect of the franchise scheme, but so far as he was able to judge it would have no immediate effect on the representation of the Outlanders in the first Volksraad and he was not certain the Outlanders would be able to carry any of the new seats allotted to them in the Rand until a very much later date.

REMINDER FROM THE KAISER.

Like His Ancestor, the Great Elector, He Has an Indeflexible Will.

BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 11.—On the occasion of today's tablet commemoration of Emperor William's speech in 1897, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the coat of the statue of the Great Elector, intended for Berlin as a memorial of his reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestor, had an inflexible will and in spite of opposition pursued without deviation a course of recognized right.

SEATS FOR THE SHOP EMPLOYEES.

Bill in House of Lords to Provide a Right of Representation for Shop Workers.

LONDON, July 11.—The House of Lords this evening passed the second reading of the bill requiring shopkeepers to provide seats for their assistants. The Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, spoke and voted against the measure.

Looking for the Leak.

PARIS, July 11.—At a cabinet meeting today the minister of the interior confirmed the authenticity of the Orleans intrigues set forth in the report of the prefect of police published by the Gazette de France yesterday and an investigation will be made in order to find out how it reached the newspapers.

Australians Willing to Fight.

BRISBANE, Queensland, July 11.—The government of Queensland has cabled to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, offering 250 mounted infantry

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening Southerly Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Day. Night. High. Low.

Table with 5 columns: Hour, Day, Night, High, Low. Rows for 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m.

JUGGLE THE BALLOTS

Nebraska Fusionists Manipulate Election Returns to Suit Themselves.

FORGE NAMES OF JUDGES OF ELECTION

Ballots Smuggled Into Edmisten's Room from Porter's Office.

MARET COGNIZANT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Holcomb Chides One of Those Concerned for Telling Him About It.

ROTTENNESS IN YORK COUNTY RECOUNT

E. L. Simons Submits Some Interesting Testimony to the Committee Investigating the State Officers.

LANGOLN, July 11.—(Special.)—The legislative investigating committee spent the entire day looking into the ballot frauds of the famous recount scheme of 1897. The principal evidence given was by E. L. Simons, who went into full detail regarding the procedure of the committee appearing to tamper with the ballots, showing that Edmisten, George Blake and others personally assisted in the changing of the ballots, and that Holcomb, Maret, Dahlman and other fusion leaders had full knowledge of the way the work was being performed. The conduct of the York county election, which was examined by the committee, substantiated Simons' story. It was found that in some cases the names of the judges of election on the backs of the ballots had been forged, and that a large number of the ballots had been marked by one person, the marks in favor of the amendment being exactly alike.

A peculiar feature of the day's proceedings was that Secretary Porter attended during the morning session and for a time took part in the examination. He made a statement to the committee regarding some of the testimony, but the witness was not permitted to examine the committee and its right to act.

When the investigation opened this morning the package of ballots from York county was opened and the envelopes were identified, after which E. D. Simons was put on the stand. He testified that the direction of the ballots was changed under the direction of Chairman Edmisten. George Blake also assisted in the marking, which was done in the vault of Edmisten's office, and the conspirators were engaged in this for four nights, altering the ballots from twenty-one counties. The witness went into detail, to show how changes were made, how ballots voted against the amendment were fixed so as to make them doubtful, so the commission could count them for the amendment. The ballots from McFadden township, York county, were taken out for illustration, and the witness not only described the changes, but also showed that the names of the judges on the backs of many of the ballots had been forged.

Simons Goes Into Details.

After dinner Simons resumed his story and told how the system of changing the ballots was carried out by Edmisten. Early during the session Simons had been told by Edmisten that there was to be a recount of the amendment ballots and that enough votes would be found to change the result of the election.

On the second night the details about the smuggling of the ballots into Edmisten's office. The first two nights they were carried through the hall of the building from Porter's office to the oil room. The guard in Porter's office admitted the messenger when three raps were made on the door.

On the second night the witness saw Judge Norval in the hall late at night, and the men engaged in the work were afraid they were being watched. On the two succeeding nights the man who carried the ballots took them down into the basement at the door near Porter's office, and thence along the basement to a trap door that opened up inside Edmisten's office.

Simons Goes Into Details.

Simons said that while the work was going on he had assurance from Edmisten and others that the law making it a penalty to change ballots was not good, and that in case of discovery he would not be imprisoned long, as "we have the governor."

Witness said Benton Maret, the governor's private secretary, knew what was going on and cautioned him to "be careful and not get caught." Maret furnished him pencils to mark ballots with. Some time later Maret told others that the ballot of Dodge county were manipulated during the recount by putting ballots that had been counted on to the piles that were yet to be counted, so that the votes for the amendment was increased.

Manipulation of Ballots.

Simons said that among the ballots tampered with were those of Blaine, Banner, Chase, Brown, Cherry, Keysa, Paine, Dawson, Gosper, Keith, Wayne, Bos Butte, McPherson, Scotts Bluffs, Harlan, Dundy, Sioux, York and others. The ballot of Dodge county were manipulated during the recount by putting ballots that had been counted on to the piles that were yet to be counted, so that the votes for the amendment was increased.

Simons said he had been told by Edmisten or Dahlman that the entire plot was arranged at the governor's house, those present at the meeting being Holcomb, Maret, Dahlman and Edmisten. Once during the counting of the votes, when the Dodge county ballots were being manipulated, Simons went to Holcomb and told him of how the packages of ballots had been marked and the commission must be held back until they could be fixed. After he had explained the situation Holcomb said: "I'm sorry you came in to tell me this. Don't talk about it in here."

However, the delay was made and the Dodge county ballots were rearranged.

Simons said that he did not think Porter knew of the ballot frauds until the following September, but he was sure the "guard" who proved so willing to help was appointed by Porter.

Simons admitted that his own personal interest in counting in two additional judges was that he had a son in the supreme court, which had received an adverse ruling and he wanted to get in two more judges in order to get the ruling reversed.

Ballots Are Produced.

After Simons had concluded his testimony the ballots from McFadden township, York county, were examined by the committee. It was found that the original plot book showed fifty-two votes for the amendment. They are now working with the forged ballots, however, showed 134 votes for the amendment, twenty-four against and forty-four marked double, or both for and against the amendment. Simons here identified these ballots, told how the changes were made and how the "double" marked

NO POLICE SENT TO ALASKA

Officials of the Colonial Office in London Deny the Rumor Emphatically.

WAS OBTAINED FROM AMERICA.

Our Salt Beef the Only Source of Supply for the Irish.

LONDON, July 11.—The secretary to the admiralty, W. E. Ellison Macartney, replying in the House of Commons today to a question of James Christopher Flynn, Irish nationalist, member for the north division of Cork county, asked regarding the recent destruction at Deptford of 56,000 pounds of salt meat which was unfit for food, and whether, in view of this enormous loss, the admiralty would consider the advisability of contracting for salt meat with Irish and other home curers. He said the whole of the salt meat was made in the United States and that all the beef condemned was American beef. He added that all the salt beef consumed in the British navy was obtained, until recently, from America, which was the only available commercial source of supply. Now, he contended, 56,000 pounds of beef are now cured annually at Deptford.

Eccentric Club Entertains.

LONDON, July 11.—The Eccentric club gave a dinner last evening to members of the Lamb club of New York and other visitors. Lionel Brough presided, flanked by Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and deWolf Hopper. The company, which numbered 300, included David Belasco, Nat Goodwin and McKee Rankin.

English Naval Manuevers.

LONDON, July 11.—Mobilizing for the naval manuevers began today, 118 war ships and about 25,000 men taking part in the operations. One of the principal objects of the manuevers is to exhaustively study the value of the torpedo boat destroyers, of which fifty-four are engaged.

Sir Richard Webster Keeps Talking.</