THE DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION.

How the Bankers and Business Men's Association Accomplished It.

THE FUNDS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

Hon. E. Rosewater's Testimony in the Gubernatorial Contest-Some Interesting Campaign History Made Public.

The fellowing is a continuation of Hon. E Rosewater's testimony in the gubernatorial contest that has been in progress during the past week. A part of Mr. Rosewater's testimony has been published, in which he detailed the causes leading up to the organization of the state Business Men's and Banker's association, and that organization's plan of campaign. The following is a continuation of the stenographic report:

Q.—Then your committee used in Omaha to assist you in procuring foreigners to be naturalized the different organizations that you have named, towit: The Personal Rights league, the Danish society, Bohemian Society and any others besides these! A.—
No, these fellows used us. They came around
and wanted us to belp them pay this
bill, and I said we would pay it. Our organganization was so arranged, as I stated before, that we paid very little attention in Omaha to that question.

Omaha to that question.

Q.—Is it not true that at one of the meetings of your committee this question was discussed and it was agreed that the executive committee of the association would use every means in their power to secure this not only in Douglas county, but throughout the state † A.—No, that branch belonged to the Personal Rights league. But what we did agree towas this. We decided that inasmuch as there were so many societies, and some of them didn't have the money, and a great many of those who were to be naturalized were workingmen, and about all they could do would be to give their time to go for the naturalization papers, we thought we would arrange to relieve them from the expense of

the papers.

Q.—From whom did that request come to your committee? A.—I can give you an idea.

For instance, the Danish society would send
a couple or three men to call on me personally and say: "Give us a request for such a
number as we want," and I would make a
request for three or one. For instance,
the editor of the Bohemian paper called on
me and so did Mr. Kaspar.

me, and so did Mr. Kaspar.

Q.—Who was Mr. Kaspar acting tor! A.—
For the Bohemians and on his own account. There were any number of volunteers. As I knew Mr. Kaspar and I knew he was all right and on general prin-ciples I might recognize him the same as a member of a society. The editor of the Bo-bemian paper was all right, and I simply gave him such an order as the others. Q.—Then who called upon you from the Personal Rights league? A.—Sometimes we had Mr. Lund, sometimes Heimrod. There were five or six. I think Mr. John Baumer

Q.—What official position did Mr. Heimrod old? A.—He was the president of the state Q.—And what position did Mr. Lund hold?
A.—I really don't know. He was one of the officers, but I never inquired what his posi-

tion was, Q.—And they approached your committee, or approached you to see if your committee would not pay for the papers of their members who were naturalized! A.—Yes, this was one of the agreements of their associa-tion. We had a general agreement with their association, and that was that they should work in their field and we in our field. We paid the expenses on condition that they would not solicit subscriptions among our business people and capitalists. We furnished them means to carry on their

-That is the Bankers' and Business Men's association and your committee or association agreed to farmish the Personal Rights league money to carry on their branch fights league money to carry on their branch of the work provided they would not solicit subscriptions from business men in Omaha?

A.—That was the understanding, and we did so. The expenses were small; they had a lot of printing to do, translating in German and other languages, etc., and they had something like seven or eight traveling men.

Q.—You may state how much your organization furnished to the Personal Rights league, if you know! A.—Something over \$4,000. -You may state how much your organi

Q.—In a lump or from time to time.

A.—From time to time just as they made requisitions. They presented the names of the parties whom they were employing and the purposes for which they needed the money in a general way. Of course the employment of these parties was left to them.

Q.—Do you know whether the sum raid or -Do you know whether the sum paid by your committee or your organization to the Personal Rights league represented the amount of money used in this campaign?

A.—It represented most of it. I understand that they collected about \$500 in spite of their agreement. That is they went in and col-lected that amount. I think that all they had at the very outside was about \$5,000 dur-

ing the campaign.

Q.—And this money was paid I presume by the treasurer of the Bankers' and Business Men's association, upon properly certified youchers to the order of the Personal Righrs vouchers to the order of the Personal Righrs league. A.—These things usually went through three or four hands, and in the due course of time were paid upon vouchers. They paid out their own money. Their treasurer, I presume, got all the money. I don't think we paid any vouchers to their men. I think they would make a requisition for a certain amount to be used for a certain unwrose and the means was not coverte. purpose, and the money was paid over to their treasurer.

Q.—And this requisition would be in the hands of what officer? A.—I don't know whether it was the chairman of the finance committee or treasurer direct. Q.—Either the finance committee or the treasurer would have all those papers? A.—Yes, sir.

Q .- And would the treasurer's books show the disbursements through that channel?

A.—Well, I never saw either the subscription list or the treasurer's books, because I never had anything to do with the financial

Q.—Was there any partisanship in the organization! A.—There was no partisanship in the organization. It was composed of men of all parties, and it was understood from the outset that there was to be no work done or effort made for any candidate. The contract with Mr. Roggen was that if he was found at any time divisit the process of the contract with Mr. Roggen was that if he was found at any time during the progress of the campaign favoring any candidate or opposing any that he was to be dismissed after five days' notice, and in our arrangement with the Personal Rights league it was as clearly understood

Rights league it was as clearly understood and agreed that they were to keep out of politics so far as candidates were concerned. At one time one of the organizers made a speech in the country, a democratic speech, and I protested against it, and he was dismissed, because it was a violation of our understanding. We were accused by the republicans of working for Boyd and by the democrats of working for Richards, but as a matter of fact no part of the organization in any manner, shape or form was so used.

Q.—You say Mr. Rosewater, that your committee furnished between \$1,000 and \$5,000 to the Personal Rights league! A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Don't you know that the Personal Rights league on the 13th day of October as a body, endorsed Mr. Boyd for governor!

A.—I don't know. In the first place this was about all paid them before the 13th of October. The action they did take down there was reported here, and I remonstrated with Mr. Helmrod and told him that they had made a great blunder in taking that step. made a great blunder in taking that step. They had sent out, as I understood, certain questions. Mr. Richards told me himself the questions. Mr. Richards told me himself the questions they sent him, and they were with regard to the question of statutory prohibition, and also on the school question. Now, it was probable that Mr. Boyd had answered these questions affirmatively and the others had not. That was not really the Personal Rights league, but only some of the members and some of the officers took a stand in favor of Boyd.

Q.-Is it not true that at least one repretative from each branch in the state was present there? A.—I don't know, for I don't know enough about their meetings to say.

Q.—What portion of this \$4,000 or \$5,000 was paid to the Personal Rights league after the 13th of October? A.—Probably not \$500. Q.—Are you sure upon that point? A.—Yes, I am sure of it, because the bulk of what they received was all paid-in long before that time, because they made a very early requisition on us, something like in two August. They put their men in the

field early, and at one time we were not very firsh, and they had to stop their men as well as we hid ours. -What was this for! A .- For their

Q.—What was this for A.—For their men in the field, and for printing circulars and all sorts of papers.
Q.—You may state whether or not after the action of the state league in Lincoln you took an official action towards advising the took an official action towards action to Bankers' and Business Men's organization to withdraw their support? A.—I have taken no other action than personal action. I thought it was a great blunder and so told

Q.—Was Mr. Heimrod a member of the Bankers' and Business Men's organization? A.—No; he was president of the Personal A.—No; he wa Rights league.

Rights league.

Q.—Then you didn't speak to any person who belonged to the Bankers' and Business Men's association on that question! A.—There was nothing further to do. They had acted and I took no other steps.

Q.—Did you continue to affiliate as an organization with the Personal Rights league after that time! A.—We had just such relations as would be a mere understanding. I don't think we had any meeting after that. Our agreements were made and requisitions had been made. I think the bulk of the business was done.

Q .- Is it not true that the entire bill of Mr. Moore's for naturalization papers was all paid at that time! A.—Yes: but that had nothing to do with the Personal Rights league. You see these papers had to be taken out at least thirty days before the election, and they must

thirty days before the election, and they must have been done by October 4, so that what agreement we had must have been made in August or early in September.

Q.—Do you know what proportion of these 2,800 foreigners were procured to be naturalized by the Personal Rights league! A.—A very small proportion. I should say not one-fourth, because the societies did a great deal and they we had some men specially working. and then we had some men specially working

Q.—I will ask you if it is not true that
members of the Bohemian and Danish societies did not belong to the Personal Rights
league! A.—I don't know. I never belonged to any of them, and consequently I could not tell. Q.—Are you in a position to say that such is not the case? A.—I am not, because I do

is not the case? A.—I am not, because I do not know anything about it.

Q.—Then, so far as you know, these men that were acting for these societies were also acting for the Personal Rights league? A.—They may have been, but if there had been arrangements made for them and for their branches there would be no use for them carried to seem coming to see me.

coming to see me.

Q.—When you say \$4,000 or \$5,000 was furnished by the Bankers' and Business Men's association, you may state whether or not that is in addition to the amount paid to Mr. Moores. A.—Yes, that is entirely independent of what we paid to Mr. Moores. We didn't keep track of the Moores papers, as to whom the papers were gotten out by. We paid for the whole of them, and this other money was independent.

Q.—These foreigners, as you have stated,

Q.—These foreigners, as you have stated, were procured for the sole and only purpose of voting against prohibition? A.—Thatwas the only idea.

Q.—You may state who was regarded as

the distinctive candidate of the anti-prohibi-tionists in the city of Omaha. A.—Candilate for governor!

Q.—Yes. sir. A.—Mr. Boyd, the well known candidate of the democratic party, had announced himself against prohibition, so he was tied right down to that principle. He was an anti-prohibitionist. We had no

Q.—You may state how the candidacy of Mr. Powers and Mr. Richars was regarded by the people of Omaha. A.—Mr. Powers' candidacy was not regarded as any very im-

portant factor by our people.

Q.—I mean with reference to the prohibition question. A.—His attitude was not discussed in Omaha very much, and while he was known to be or believed to be a prohibitionist because he had written a letter over his own signature to the New York Voice that he was for the amendment. Although he denied that here in his speech we didn't take so much stock in his denial. Mr. Richards had not taken any positive stand on this question. Personally he assured me he was in fayor of high license and against prohibition, but he had not so stated in pub-

lic.

Q.—You will please answer the question that I ask if you can—how was the candidacy of Mr. Richards and Mr. Powers regarded in Omaha upon the question of prohibition; you have said that Mr. Boyd was regarded as an anti-prohibitionist. A.—Boyd was regarded as an anti-prohibitionist, Richards as a man sawing wood and Powers was regarded as a prohibitionist or the next door to it.

Q .- Isn't it true that Mr. Richards was regarded by a large number of people in this city as a probibitionist at heart? A. There were some—quite a number—who thought that he was not fixed in his ideas on the sub-

Q.-The Personal Rights league and the Bankers' and Business Men's association were organized for the express purpose of defeating probibition? A.—Yes, and there was another question that entered into the campaign, and that was the question of statu-Q.-How did that enter into the campaign

A.—Because it was well understood that the prohibitionists intended if prohibition was defeated at the polls that they would renew the fight at the legislature.
Q.—What relevancy did that bear to the

Q.—What relevancy did that bear to the fight that was being made in this city! A.—It bore this relevancy, that if Mr. Richards had done what Mr. Boyd had done he would have been elected. That is, if he had said he would respect the will of the people and refuse to sanction making prohibition statutory after the people had defeated prohibition at the polls, he would have been undoubtedly the recipient of a great many more votes.

the recipient of a great many more votes.

Q.—You think if he had come out and declared himself in the same menner that Mr.

Boyd did, and said that he was opposed to prohibition, that he would veto any attempt at statutory prohibition, that he would have been elected? A.—Yes; if he had said that after the people had voted it down that he

would let it stay there.

Q.—You mean to be understood as saying that it was understood in Omaha that Mr. Richards would not veto any attempt to legis late statutory prohibition? A.—I mean to be late statutory prohibition? A.—I mean to be understood assaying that they did not know what he would do, and for that reason a good many, voted for a man that they knew what

Q.—What action did the Bankers' and Business Men's association and the Personal Rights league take in the premises! A.—The Bankers' and Business Men's association took no action in the premises. Their object was to defeat prohibition. The Personal Rights league I am not familiar with.

Q.—If there was any doubt as to whether or not Mr. Richards was opposed to prohibition, and if there was any doubt as to whether he would yet an attention at the statement of the control of the con

he would veto an attempt at statutory prohibition, then it was not possible for him to have the support of the Bankers' and Business Men's association? A.-It was not a partisan body. It had nothing whatever to do with a man's vote. They did whatever

Q.—I understood you to say that it was or-ganized for the sole and exclusive purpose of defeating prohibition! A.—To defeat the amendment, yes, sir.

Q.—Do you mean as a body? A.—I think this: They were not willing to support a man when they did not know how he stood on the question of prohibition. We could not have agreed to support any man. They certainly could not have gotten me to support the dem-ocratic ticket, and there were democrats there whom I could not have gotten to support the republican ticket. We never discussed the question of candidates. We had that under-stood at the outset. Besides there never was a meeting of the business man's association a meeting of the business men's association after the month of May, and the business was done by committees-two or three commit-

Q.—You had numerous committees after that time? A.—Yes, any number of them. Q.—Do you mean to say that your commit-tees discussed the attitude of Mr. Richards on this question! A.—There were men who wanted to know why Richards did not come out. We were constantly trying to get him to say how he stood. And I tried two or three days before ejection to get him to say he days before election to get him to say he would veto an attempt at statutory prohibi-

prohibition question! A.—Yes, because we thought it best not to get into a wrangle in

Q .- In your opinion if it was better for you to take a square stand on that why did you not insert a plank to that effect in the platform! A .- Simply because we did not want to com mit our candidates on these questions. We probably had some candidates that were out

probably had some candidates that were out and out prohibitionists, but most of the candidates were not pronounced on this issue. They had adopted a plank in spite of our protest in the convention two years before pledging the party to submit prohibition. The party was committed to that issue and they could not go back on it, and all we could do was to await the result of the election. Mr. Richards did not have to put a padlock on his mouth on this question of statutory prohibition. He could have talked just as freely upon this question as upon others. If anyone had asked him if he would approve a law making the rate of interest 4 per cent, he would have a right to say "No," and he certainly had a right to say whether he would or would not approve a bill nullifying the will of the people after they had voted upon the of the people after they had voted upon the amendment.

Q.-Isn't it a fact that you are now criticising Mr. Richards for standing on the plat-form which you adopted? A.—There were men there who were in favor of prohibition, and the chances are we would have had a wrangle. So we thought it had better be left

out all together.

Q.-Now, for the purpose of preventing a wrangle you were willing to draw a platform which insured the defeat of the republicans at the fall election! A.—When we drafted that we did not know who the candidates were going to be. I supposed that we were going to nominate a man that could define himself and talk freely, but we did not happen to do it.

pen to do it.

Q.—You don't think it would have been right for the candidate for governor to have advocated any principles which were not advocated by the platform! A.—I should have considered it right for a man to have opinions of his own.

ons of his own.

Q.—You at this time consider that Mr.
Richards should have gone farther than the
convention which nominated him upon that
question! A.—I think he should have at east stated that he would not undo what the people had done at the election. I only urged him to commit himself on that question—that f the people voted it down he would not vote

it up.

Q.—I will ask you to state if he hadn't the same right to respect the feelings of those other men who were in tayor of it as had the had a right to reyour committee. A.—He had a right to re-spect them, but their feelings would not have been hurt in the least if he had spoken

-Do you think their feelings would have d.—Do you think their feelings would have been hurt if they had drafted it in the platform? A.—I cannot state. Candidates sometimes have no feelings; they want to be elected. I don't know what their feelings would have been. In this instance the republicans were defeated on account of their publicans were defeated on account of their candidate not wanting to be on either side, and he lost on both sides. Q.—He stood on the platform! A.—He did

by saying nothing. Q.—The platform said nothing? A.—The platform was silent; but he could have expressed himself. Suppose somebody should interrogate James G. Blaine en a question of importance that was not in our platform. He would have an opinion. The platform said nothing? A .- The

Q.—This was a vital question in this cam-paint f A.—It was a vital question although the platform was silent on it. Q.—Was it not the principal question of this campaign? A.—It proved to be in the

Q.—You don't pretend to say that you did not see it at that time? A.—I foresaw it as far back as when Judge Maxwell rendered a decision two years ago legalizing the action to submit it, and I said to Judge Maxwell to submit it, and I said to Judge Maxwell:
"You have sentenced one man to one term,"
and he turned around and said: "Who is
he?" and I said: "You have sentenced Mr.
Connell to one term in congress."
Q.—And your opinion is that the action of
Mr. Maxwell was responsible for the defeat
of Mr. Connell! A.—The defeat of Mr. Connell was the consequence of it.

nell was the consequence of it. Q.—There is no effect without a cause and therefore there must, have been a cause? A .- I saw that issue would split up the re-

Q.—And still you are now criticising Mr.
Richards because he didn't take that step!
A.—We committeed ourselves to submit this question, and all he had to do was to say that

question, and all he had to do was to say that he was either one way or the other.

Q.—And you still say so, although the platform upon which he had been placed was silent upon that question? A.—Yes, sir; I do, because it would have made him friends, and set is he lest a both different sides. as it is he lost on both sides.
Q.—You have been in politics for some

years? A.—Yes: nearly twenty years. Q.—Is it customary for candidates to go outside of their platform and advocate principles which their party was afraid to put in their platform! A.—Men are always called upon to answer people questions that are not in their platform. There are local issues at times that make a terrible racket. A congressman may be running and there is a postoffice to be built and every fellow in town wants to know whether the postoffice is go-ing to stay where it is or whether it is to be moved across the street. He may say nothing or ne may say "perhaps it would be bet-ter to have it across the street;" and there are many instances where a candidate is obliged to say something about a matter in which a large community is interested.

Q.—Is there not a vast difference between

a postoffice by a congressman and the action of a candidate for governor, in going outside the principles of his party! A.—The principles of the republican party have nothing to do with prohibition one way or another, but the legislature may do it, and when the legislature is about to do something which is liable to damage a large portion of the commu-

ble to damage a large portion of the community people have a right to feel anxicus.

Q.—Is it not true that therepublican party, as a party, had submitted the question of prohibition to the people, and when you were placed upon this committee, you, as an individual opposed the action taken by the party, and that is the reason that prohibition was not inserted! A.—Nobody proposed to insert it there, but all they wanted to do was to put in a plank pledging the governor to enforce the law. I opposed that because every governor was pledged to enforce the law, and the committee voted that down and law, and the committee voted that down and agreed with me. That was the only action we had on the subject. We never discussed the proposition to insert it in the platform. Q.—I will ask you to state if you don't think it unfair to Mr. Richards to critise him for not doing the very thing that his party refused to dof A.—Perhaps some of his ad-visers would think that way, but I think difderently. That same question was asked meduring the campaign, and I regarded it as a little bit cowardly. We would not have cared if he would have said if prohibition is defeated that he would not allow it to become a statutoyr law, and if he had said that he would have got two mere thousand votes in

Q.—When you said it was cowardly, what do you mean? A.—I think in refusing to put himself in position, leaving himself in that attitude of a man who was afraid of his own

Q .- He never advocated prohibition Q.—How could be retreat! A.—He hadn't advocated the other, either.
Q.—How could be retreat? A.—He was in that peculiar position, he did not take a firm

Q .- Who put him in that position? A .- He put himself there.
Q.—Did he or did the republican party put him there? A.—I presume the platform was made first, but that was no reason that he should not have an opinion.

Q.—Now you may state who was the chairman of the finance committee of the Bankers and Business Men's association? A.—William A. Payton.

A. Paxton

A. Paxton.

Q.—What means were adopted to carry on their work! A.—They passed around the hat so far as I know and got people to subscribe and pay as much money as they feit like contributing.

Q.—When you say they passed around the hat you used that in a figurative sense! A.—Yes. They had a paper and passed it around among the business men and bankers and professional people, and different classes of people that owned property in Omaha.

Q.—When they passed around this paper

days before election to get him to say he would veto an attempt at statutory prohibition.

Q.—In your opinion it would have been advantageous had he squarely announced himself opposed to prohibition? A.—Yes sir, it would have.

Q.—Were you a member of the convention that nominated him? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Is it not true that you drafted the platform at that convention? A.—I drafted most of it.

Q.—You were a member of that committee appointed by the chariman of that convention for that purpose? A.—Not for the purpose. I don't think Mr. Church Howe wanted me to draft it.

Q.—Isn't it true that you left out in that platform any allusion or reference to the

defeat of prohibition, that there was a few like those during the war-a few "copper

Q.—I will ask you to look at this paper and state what it is? A.—It is a blank of the Bankers' and Business Men's association.

No, it is not a blank, it is simply a printed

Q.—Sent out by the Bankers' and Business Men's association! A.—It is signed by Mr. Paxton, chairman I den't know whether

it was sent out by them or not. Some one else might have got up one, too,

Q .- You don't know whether a letter like

organized themselves into special committees and canvassed the fown and asked individ-uals or firms to contribute. They may have

sent out circulars for all I know.

Q. Doyou know whether or not any statement was made by Mr. Charles A. Coe or any persons acting for him to certain business men that in case they did not contribute

to the extent of the amount named by the committee that there was a list known as the black list, and that their names would be placed on that list! A.—I say that there was no such a black list, and I would say that

said. I know there was no black list. It may have been said in a joke, but not in earnest.

Q.-You were chairman of the executive

Q.-What other means besides these that you have enumerated did the finance commit-

tee employ to raise money! A.—I never heard of any other.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that all

the money came from the business men in Omaha! A.—I know of one other place where

there was some other money sent. There was \$100 came from Lincoln from Mr. Moshier, a banker, and I turned it over to the associa-

Q.—That is the only money that came from you direct! A.—All that I know of from any

Q.-Do you mean to say that the whisky trust of Peoria never furnished any money?

A.—They never furnished a dollar to the Bankers' and Business Men's association.

Q.—I will-usik you whether \$15,000 was furnished to your association during the month of May by the whisky trust of Peoria to be used in this campaign? A.—There was never \$15,000 nor \$15.

Q.—I will ask you to state if \$15,000 was furnished to your association during the

furnished to your association during the months of June and July? A.—I will say at no time from the beginning of the campaign

to the end of the campaign was there furnished to our committee or association that

amount by the whisky trust of Peoria, Ill., or any other whisky trust.

fact that during months of May, June and July the sum of \$45,000 or any other sum was

July the sum of \$45,000 or any other sum was furnished to the Bankers' and Business Men's association either by the whisky trust of Illinois or by any other parties to be used in this campaign? A.—All the money we had together would scarcely amount to \$45,000. The whole thing was a blank lie. There wasn't any money furnished to us by them in any manner, shape or form. I think there was \$3,000 offered but rejected.

was \$3,000 offered but rejected.

Q.—My question was "either by the whisky trust or by any other parties?" A.—I am telling you "by any other parties." The whole amount was about \$43,000 that we used, or somewhere a little over \$40,000. It is perfectly ridiculous. In May, June and July we hadn't spent \$10,000 up to August 1, and hadn't had it to spend. The greatest trouble that we had was to raise the money

trouble that we had was to raise the money

Q.—How much money was used by the Bankers' and Business Men's association if you know! A.—I think all told it was a little over \$10,000 or \$43,000. I don't know; I wasn't on the finance committee, but that is

Q.—What proportion of that money was raised in Omaha? A.—The bulk of it; 90 per cent of it. I don't know what might have been done by individuals outside of our asso-

lation. I am talking of the Bankers' and Business Men's association.

Q.—Ninety-nine per cent of the \$42,000 or \$43,000 was raised from the business men of this city! A.—Yes, sir. As I have no personal knowledge of individuals I cannot tell. Q.—Do you know whether or not Mr. Peter

that we did get, and get it here.

what I think it was.

-You may state whether or not it is a

telegram that he had been successful in his efforts to raise money there? A.—I remember that article was published in the Voice. The representative of the Voice handed me that letter. That is the first information I had. Of course I don't know anything about it only just what I saw in the papers. Q.—Have you any objection to naming some of those copperheads | Ap-1 could name some of them.
Q.—Do you know Whether any of those

copperheads were responsible for prohibi-tion? A.-I don't know anything about papers.
Q.-You don't known whether the statement made by Dr. Miller was true or not! A.-I do not I know this much however, that what we got got out of the whisky trust was a lot of old papers and a good many of them are left in The Bee building, and a lot of addresses that were stale and worthless, that I wish they had kent. Q.—Now, you state that towards the latter end of the campaign the committee got more solicitous for help. You may state what methods they adopted then to raise money? A.—I don't know that they adopted any dif-ferent methods, only they increased their workers. They first only had three or four, and they subdivided their work and let the work out—some to see grocers and others dry

wish they had kept.

Q.—What was the character of the papers?

A.—Literature that was about fifteen years old, and a lot of addresses and wrappers which were all stale and worthless which were all stale and worthless,
Q.—And so far as you know the only contribution made by the whisky trust of Peoria
was made in the shape of literature and
wrappers! A.—That is all we had.
Q.—Now I will ask you to state whether
there was anyone besides the Bankers and
Business Men's association that was dealing

goods men and so on.

Q.—Is it not true that that committee had a meeting in which they formally assessed every business man in this city an amount in proportion to the volume of business which he did! A.—I was not a member, but I will say that I don't believe that any one will testify that to be true.

Q.—I will ask you to look at this paper and with the whisky trust upon this question?

A.-I don't know, unless it was Mr. fler himself. He is a member of the whisky

Q.-Is it true that the Bankers and Busi ness Men's association of this city was anx ious that their connection with the whisky trust should not be known? A.—It was de eise might have got up one, too,
Q—You may state whether or not the
Bankers' and Business Men's association
sent out any such document as that to any
person in the city of Omaha! A.—I don't
know. They didn't send any to me. I had
no means of knowing of the actions of the
finance department. This whole business of
money was left in the hands of the finance
committee. cided at the outset that we would conduc this campaign without the liquor dealers and kept them in the background, and not have any more relation with them than we were

Q.—What was the reason that induced the association to take that action! A.—Because the prohibitionists were charging all along and had charged that \$100,000 was being poured into this state by the whisky people and that the saloonkeepers were the maintaging against prohibition in the movement. Q.—You don't know whether a letter like this was sent out? A.—I do not. Q.—Do you state that you do not know whether they did make any assessments or not? A.—I state that I do not know. Q.—You stated that towards the latter end of the campaign they became more urgent in their appeals for money! How was that urgency expressed? A.—I don't know. They had a profitable way of expressing it. Q.—What did they do? A.—They increased the number of their committees or organized themselves into special committees. spring against prohibition in the movement, and that no respectable person would go out and agitate against prohibition, and that it was all a movement of the thus and rowdies, and we wanted to be free from all such

things.

Q.—So far as any public connection was concerned? A.—Or any private connection, where we could avoid it.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that your organization solicited from the whisky dealers' associa-tion! A.—There may have been some of the members who had correspondence with them

but the association never did.

Q.—And den't you know that the finance committee made repeated efforts to get money from the whisky men of Pecria to carry on this campaign! A.—Evidently they

were very unsuccessful, as far as I can learn, if they did.

Q.—I will repeat the question. Is it not a fact that the Bankers' and Business Men's association did make repeated efforts to get money or financial assistance from the money or financial assistance from the whisky trust of Peoria? A.—I don't know anything about it. I know only this, that the whisky trust people sent out an agent here by the name Turner, and he represented that they were going to take a very deep interest in the movement here, but for some occult reason I don't know anything about. that he never said it, and I will bet on it.

Q.—And you say positively that acither he nor anybody acting for him ever made such a threat as that to any business man in the city of Omaha? A.—I know there was no black list. I don't know what some of them occult reason I don't know anything about they took no interest, but they humburged around here and never contributed anything. Q.—You were charman of the executive committee? A.—Yes, sir,
Q.—And did you or your committee meet with the finance committee of that association? A.—With some of their members, but and if there is any reason for it, it must be because as Mr. Turner told me himself, that they don't care whether the distilleries of Nebraska run or not, as they controlled all never with the committee. I never attended any meetings of the finance committee.

Q.—Then now do you know the finance committee did't have any list of that kind!

A.—They certainly would have talked with me about it if they had had one. distilleries, and it would not make any difference, because more whisky would be sold after prohibition carried than beer, and so they didn't care. That was towards the last of the campaign

Q.—I will repeat my question. Is it not a fact that the Bunkers and Business Men's association did make repeated efforts to get financial assistance from the whisky trust of Peoria to carry on the campaign! A.-They certainly did not to carry on the campaign



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Q.—Do you know whether or not Mr. Peter fler received any money from the whisky trust? A.—I don't know. If he did pay it out he paid it out without our knowledge. He didn't pay to us. Q.—I simply ask you if you know? A.—I told you I don't know. Q.—Do you remember a letter written by Dr. George Miller to a certain party in New York in which he stated that Mr. Her was at

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