LAW AND ORDER IN OMAHA.

Unimpeachable Witnesses Testify to the Quiet Order of Election Day.

EVIDENCE OF HON. EDWARD ROSEWATER.

Drs. Duryea and Harsha and Bishop Worthington Boldly Repudiate the Lies Sent Abroad by Prohibition Spies.

A largely increased attendance was a no ticeable feature of the second day of the election contest in the New York Life building The three squads of notaries, stenographers attorneys and reporters got down to business in their respective corners shortly after it o'clock, and the curious crowd of spectators circulated back and forth between them. Hon. Edward Rosewater was the principa

witness of the afternoon in the general con

test, and was also subporned to appear be fore Notary Thomas in the gubernatorial con test today. He said he had tived in Omaha twenty-seven years and knew of the Bankers' and Business Men's association, of the executive committee of which he was chairman. The duties of the executive committee were to employ organizers and carry on the campaign. The association was made up of republicans and democrats, but no prohibitionists. The president, treasurer and chief organizer were republicans, and in fact, republicans predominated. There was an arrangement between the witness and the clerk of the district court by which paturalization papers were to be issued and charged to Mr. Rosewater. There was no distinction made as to the politics of the parties to whom they were to be issued. Never saw any of the parties to whom papers were issued. They were issued at the re-quest of the Danish society, personal rights league, Bohemian society and other organizations. There were fifteen or twenty men doing nothing but looking up parties for whom papers could be secured. The parties got an order, went to the clerk and filed their application and later cane back and got their papers. Between twenty-seven and twenty-sight hun-dred papers were issued and left with the from time to time. parties crowded in upon the clerk late in the day, and he swore them and sent their paners asy, and a swore them and sent their papers later. They were kept in the vault until they were called for and were to be distributed to the parties when they wanted to be registered. They were all issued thirty days before election, but were not all distributed until late in October. The witness was cam-paigning in the middle of October, and was not home one day in a week. He presumed that the clerk of the court was paid by the treasurer of the association, but did not know about it. He understood that the association

about it. He understood that the association had raised about \$42,000 or \$43,000, but had no personal knowledge of the actual amount raised, and had never seen the subscription papers. Was not present at any meeting of the finance committee. Supposed that the whole amount had been disbursed, but he did not know; understood that between \$800 and \$1,000 had been disbursed this contraction. understood that between \$800 and \$1,000 had been disbursed in this city for carriage hire and for mea who were making a special work of looking up foreigners, getting out papers for them, and having them registered. The association planned to spend the money all outside of the city, as it was known that Omaha was almost solid against prohibition. The men worked here for two months before the election, baying foreigners hauled to the The men worked here for two months before the election, having foreigners hauled to the court house and attending to their registration. He named John Rosicky, W. Stenberg, Julius Meyer, James W. Carr, Henry Bolln, Joe Schiller and John Mathieson among others who were interested in the defeat of prohibition, and were given orders to the clerk of the court for papers. Mr. Stenberg was one of the organizers of the association and traveled through the state to organize the Swedes against prohibition.

the Swedes against prohibition.

A letterhead of the Business Men's associa tion was offered in testimony and admitted by witness as having the names of officers and committees. In addition to these witness testified that there were vice presidents in nearly all the large towns and some of the small ones of the state. Mr. Rosewater was requested to state what

were the primary objects of the association.
"I will have to state that in my own way," was the reply "Very well; state it as concisely as you

"Something like a year ago a number of persons were imported into this state who, as I understood it, were hired to agitate in favor

of the prohibitory amendment. Those persons came from various states in the union sons came from various states in the union and operated together with auxiliary associations in different parts of the state, the Women's Christian Temperance union, the Good Templars and others, and the organization which those parties were perfecting in the state compelled a counter organization. They not only had an organization in the state, but there was a national prohibitory organization which seemed to devote its special attention to Nebraska, and had proclaimed that they would carry prohibition in this state by all the means within their power. Appeals were made to the people all over the United States who were favorable to the prohibitory idea to contribute money, and large sums were collected in all parts of the union to make up a fund for the carrying on of the campaign for the prohibitory amendment in this state. It became apparent to those of us who were opposed to the amendment that some organization had to be gotten up to counteract the prohibitory organizations. Early last winter an effort was made by a few citizens here, as I understand it, to get up such an organization. But and operated together with auxiliary associa

organizations. Early last winter an effort was made by a few citizens here, as I understand it, to get up such an organization. But the matter dragged along and nothing definite was done until some time last spring, when, at the instance of some of the leading jobbers and business men of this town, the secretary of Dun & Company's agency, Mr. Moffal, sent out a circular calling upon the business men and bankers to meet together with the view to making a decided stand against prohibition. A meeting of something like forty to fifty merchants did take place, I think in the month of April. At that meeting the situation was discussed, and finally the preliminary organization was perfected. That organization called upon quite a number of those business men and bankers and reported to them a general outline of the plan of campaign. I was chosen chairman of the committee that had this matter in hand. It was our plan from the start to exclude outsiders from interfering with the work in Nebraska, and we allowed no parties to come here and agitate against prohibition, but carried on the campaign with citizens of this state. It was my idea that the headquarters should be at Lincoln, and that we ought to have a man from Lincoln who was familiar with the political situation and the leaders of all parties as an organizer, and to that end I recommended Mr. Roggen, who was finally chosen and a contract was made with him by the business men's association to act from that time on until the election as gen-

him by the business men's association to act from that time on until the election as generai organizer. Headquarters were estab-lished at Lincoln, and Mr. Roggen then pro-

thing like twenty-one thousand against pro-hibition, and about fifteen to eighteen hun-dred for it. Mr. Boyd only had a majority of "Boyd's vote was largely in excess of Mo Shane's two years ago, was it not?"
"It was."

"And how much in excess?"
"The whole vote was larger in Douglas county, considerably heavier than it was two years ago; I think the vote was something like six or seven thousand larger than Mc

"What was the republican vote fer got ernor two years ago in the city of Omaha "If I remember correctly, it was something in the neighborhood of between eight and nine thousand. There has not been a great falling off in the republican vote of Douglas county as compared with the presidential election and the governor."
"There is a difference of something like five or six thousand between Richards' vote

in 1890 and Governor Thayer's vote in 18881'
"Yes, sir, and I can explain that very

"Well, you may explain it."
"After the nomination of Mr. Richards he was asked by a great many people of this state to define his position on prohibition and Mr. Richards declined to do so. He went Mr. Richards declined to do so. He went away to Boston, and after he returned he still declined to defend himself in regard to that one proposition. Now, our citizens were more interested upon the question of statutory prohibition than they were upon the amendment; they wanted to know whether Mr. Richards would favor a statu-lory bill in case that prohibition was detory bill in case that probibition was de feated, and I urged him to make a clear statement upon that point in his speech de livered here at the opera house, at which I also spoke with him. But Mr. Richards decided not to do so. On top of all that came a few blunders of the republican leaders. In the first place, it was agreed upon between myself and Mr. Watsen that the Resideal Mr. Watsen that the Resideal Mr. Watsen that the Resideal Mr. Watson that the Business Men's association would pay Mr. Watson—or rather, not Mr n, but to the republican state central Watson. printed the republican tickets, one-half of them to be for prehibition and the other half against prohibition, so that every voter should have the chance to vote either one way or the other. That agreement was made between myself and Mr. Watson, and made between myself and Mr. Watson, and was, as I understood it, satisfactory to the secretary of the committee, but after the money had been paid over, Mr. Richards' friends knocked it over and had the sample tickets sent out differently from what the original agreement was. But they kept our money all the same and they never returned it. All of these matters leaked out somewhat it. All of these matters leaked out somewhat imongst the politicians here and had a great endency to create a sentiment against Mr Richards because it was a very dishonorabl thing, to say the least, to keep our mone after the agreement was not fulfilled The only request we made was that one-half of the tickets be printed for and the other half against prohi-tion. Now, then, Mr. Richards had also made another mistake: He had a lot of his friends threaten the republicans of this city with prohibition, and threatening dispatch were sent here from other parts of the sta stating that so many—one of them I remem-ber particularly came from York and said that 684 republicans who had designed to vote against prohibition had agreed to hold back their votes until the afternoon of election day, and that if a telegram was sent out from this city by Brad Slaughter saying that Omaha was not supporting Richards, then those 34 would support the amendment. When I received this I sent for Mr. Richards, and he came up to my office with Senator Manderson, I had suppressed the dis-patch, and General Manderson agreed with ne that its publication would have cost Mr Richards thousands of votes, but Mr. Richards himself claimed that he was sorry it happened, and the arrangements made be-tween myself and him was that he was to be interniewed on this matter and disclaim his intersiewed on this matter and disclaim his connection with it in The Bre, and it was so done; I asked him to do another thing, and that was to state in that interview that in case prohibition was defeated by the people he would not sign a bill for a statutory law, but Mr. Richards had himself interviewed and omitted that. The consequence was that the general impression that he was in favor of prohibition, and the threats that had come of prohibition, and the threats that had come nere had more or less of a tendency to lessen the number of his votes,'

"You do not pretend to say that these dispatches of intimidation were sent out with Mr. Richards' knowledge and consent?'
'I do not think so, but I think the trouble
was caused by his foolish friends."

"You were a member of the republican state convention that nominated Mr. Rich-

ards!" "I was."
"And you were on the committee on reso-

"Yes, sir."
"You were chairman of that committee,

were you not?"
"No, I was not chairman, but I was one of "You drew up a large portion of the plat-

form"
"I drew the most of it?"
"The question of the attitude of the republican party on the amendment was before that committee, was it not?"
"There was not much said in the committee about it; the only proposition that was made in the committee was that we would pledge the governor to enforce the prohibitory amendment if it was carried, and I raised this point, that it was something remarkable that amendment if it was carried, and I raised this point, that it was something remarkable that a republican governor should be compelled to piedge himself to enforce the law; that I supposed that every governor, no matter who he was, would be expected to enforce the laws, and if pronibition became part of our constitution the governor would have to enforce it, and if no law was enacted he could not enforce it, and so we left that part out, and on the other proposition—well, there were two or three prohibitionists on the committee, and they did not urge their part of it and I did not urge mine."

urge mine."
"So the platform as reported and adopted said nothing absolutely on the subject of pro-'It remained silent."

"Therefore, it was not one of the issues presented by the republican party at this campaign?"

"It was not one of the issues, and yet the republican party had submitted this question and had suffered a great deal in consequence

of it."

"Had not the republican party disclaimed
yourself among other leading republicans—
the idea that the republican party was attached to or responsible for the surport
of the amendment at the polls; that is,
that when it had submitted the amendment
to the people that its responsibility for it

ceased?"
"Well, that was of course our endeavor to "Well, that was of course our endeavor to impress upon the people that those who were opposed to prohibition could remain republicans and still oppose prohibition, but a great many were very much dissatisfied with the submission of prohibition even, and that had a great deal to do with losing us thousands of votes. Mr. Connell fell behind 5,000 or 6,000 votes in this city, although he lives here. He was not unpopular and had done nothing to raise any popular prejudice, and Mr. Connell's vote in Omaha shows that this land-slide was general, and spared neither the one nor the other. Connell was very important for Omaha in congress, and was desired by the most of our citizens, but in the melee everything went, and Connell went under just the same as the rest."

It now being 5 o'clock, the hearing was ad-It now being 5 o'clock, the hearing was ad-journed until 9 o'clock this morning.

corned to organize auxiliary societies in various parts of the state. After he had his nauxiliary societies organized he came back, and Mr. Moffat having died, he was placed in his position and the headquarters placed. In Omaha in the place of Lincoln.

"That is the outline. The men engaged in that association were non-partisan; they were men of all parties, and candidates were never discussed. One of the conditions of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if at any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was that if any time he should espouse the cause of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was the first witness called for the contents of the countract with Mr. Rougen was called for th

tleman who managed the prohibition campaign made three assertions. The first was that the registry was false. The second was that tickets had been prepared with either of the sets of candidates, but against the license amendment. I asked if these tickets were not illegal, but was told that lawyers had been consulted and had pronounced them legal. The third statement was that arrangements had been made to challenge every voter, and that was why I anticipated irritation when the people understood the plan agreed upon by the prohibitionlats. One of these tickets was left at my door in an envelope with nothing to show where it came from. It was generally understood that the independent party had resolved against the amendment and also the other parties, so that those tickets were contrary to the expressed principles of those parties. Have generally exercised the right of franchise since I became of age in Boston, Brooklyn and Omaha, and the last general election I witnessed in this city was fully as quiet as any I ever saw. The good order and sobriety of the city on that day was fully equal to what I ever saw on any similar occasion. I have corresponded for the New York Tribuneand Independent and for other papers, and I made a very full investigation for the purpose of sending a correct report to those papers, knowing that a concerted effort was being made to break down the good name of the papers, knowing that a concerted effort was being made to break down the good name of the city. Understood that the Woman's Christian Temperance union was one of the organiza-tions that was trying to injure the name of the city. I attended a large meeting in the laterests of the amendment and heard the expressions against the city, intimating that if this city was out of the way the amendment would carry, and denouncing the city in unmeasured terms. The effect of rumors of this nature was to arrouse the pride of the law abiding citizens of Omsha, and I was tol that a special effort would be made by the business men to show the people how unjust were the charges that Omaha would witness scene of violence on election day. Cross-examination—Don't know how man

polling places there are in the city. I wrote to the papers referred to in order to correct false statements that appeared in the New York Voice stating that ministers of the gospel were seized, dragged from the polis and slugged, and other false statements of a similar nature. If sworn statements were made to the effect that disturbances occurred in thirty of the forty-one precincts I would maintain that all disturbances were sporadic and not the result of organization, and I should still assert that it was a quiet election. 1 deny any general disturbance although there may have been individual in stances. There was no mob in the city and nothing of a riotous nature. I only know that the burnt district has a bad reputation and that the worst elements of the city are gathered there. I voted the democratic ticket and for Boyd; voted against both amend-ments. I do not say that any of my fellow ministers, even Mr. Holt, intended to mislead, but there was danger that parties would be misled by the tickets circulated by the prohibitionists. Charges were made that Omaha was licensing prostitution and rum-selling, and I was led by statements of their speakers to believe that the Women's Christian "emperance union was making a concerted effort to injure the name of the city. I noticed particularly to see if the saloons were closed and found that they were. I am near sighted when I am reading,

but I can see a mile when I am not. Redirect Examination—The most exasper ating stories were published in the Bumble ce, and also in the Lincoln Call. The effect of the circulation of these papers was to arouse the people, and such men as Dr. Miller, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Rosewater, with whom I talked, announced their determination to see that a fair election was held.

Cross-Examination—I understood that papers were held at the postoffice because they contained a lottery advertisement. Did not know that the common carriers of the city refused to deliver the Call, or that its carrier boys were assaulted on the streets by grown

Dr. Harsha sworn-Am pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Have resided here fourteen years and a half. Voted at the last general election in the Fourth ward. Voted in the morning and was about the polls about three-quarters of an hour. polls about three-quarters of an hour. Saw nothing but perfect order. Saw persons peddling tickets, but kon't know what tickets they were. Rode by another polling place on Sixteeath street and went by the polling place on Walnut Hill. Stopped at each place and saw no disturbance of any kind, although there were some debates. Everybody seemed to have an opportunity to vote. Recognized a number of faces of the more respectable class of our citizens. There was no intoxication and it compared very favorably with elections I had witnessed in favorably with elections I had witnessed in former years. The city was perfectly orderly and quiet. I heard the better class of our citizens talking about anticipated trouble and saying that the good name of the city must Rev. Mr. Holt told me before the election that those opposed to the amend-ment would make trouble and said that the prohibitionists proposed to watch the poils and see that all of their men were allowed to wote. He said that they would send a committee to each polling place. I think Mr. Holt lived here about two years. Mr. Merrill about a year and a half and Mr. Shinn less

about a year and a half and Mr. Shinn less than a year.

Messrs. Holt and Merrill are prohibitionists, but I don't know about Mr. Shinn.

Cross-examination—Have always been a republican. All I know of the election is wnat I saw. Saw no disturbance. A number of the better citizens said before the election that it was the duty of the citizens of Omaha to see that all trouble was averted and no disturbances allowed at the polls. The fear was that the prohibitionists would attempt to prevent a fair election. Did not understand that it would be by violence, but it afterward developed that it was by means of illegally-printed ballots. I think the tickets were printed with the intent to deceive people into voting against their sentiments on that question. Don't think any tendency to disorder was caused by the metropolitan papers of the tion. Don't think any tendency to disorder was caused by the metropolitan papers of the city, but by some of the prohibition papers, notably the Voice. Don't think the papers of the city would incite to violence. Slighting remarks were made by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Holt. I made some addresses on the temperance presented.

No other witnesses were called during the forenoon, as it was then 11:30, at which hour the session of the real estate exchange opened, and the contest cases were adjourned until af-

Lewis M. Bennett, police commissioner, testified—I visited several of the voting places on election day. Went for the purpose of acquainting myself with the condition of things as a member of the fire and police commission. Found everything quiet and orderly—no disturbance of any description at any of them. I learned this from personal observation and by inquiry. The board called a meeting prior to the election and increased the force and made other precautionary arrangements for the purpose of AFTERNOON SESSION. cautionary arrangements for the purpose of preventing trouble on election day. I am a republican.

republican.

Cross-examined—I voted for Mr. Richards and against the amendment. Refuse to answer the question whether our bank contributed anything to the bankers' and business are in the contributed anything. ness men's fund.

Bishop Worthington testified—Have been bishop of the diocese of Nebraska five years ago February. Voted on Eleventh street, near Pierce, election day. Voted about 11 o'clock. Was there but a few mitutes. Don't remember of seeing an year about the relia

remember of seeing anyone about the polls.

Don't think I have ever seen Omaha as quiet and respectable as it was on that day. Should judge from the public prints that there was a great deal of interest in the election before it took place.

that it was like a funeral about the polls when I was there.

DP. W. Birkhauser (testified—I voted on November 4. Was at the polls all day. Saw no trouble or disturbance. Heard one Henderson at the polls on Farnam street, now Twenty-eighth, do some loud talking, and that's all I observed out of the usual. They were only discussing matters and things as is usual at polling places on election day. Heard no one threat

places on election day. Heard no one threat-ened, saw no blows struck, no eggs thrown, no shooting or anything else out of the way. The election was the wost orderly and most The election was the most orderly and mest barmonious one I ever attended; even those in small country towns where I have voted. Saw independent workers at the polis. They were not interfered with. They were working for Powers. Prohibitionists had all kinds of tickets with the amendment tacked on.

Cross-examined—I voted for Boyd and against the prohibitory amendment. Am chairman of the board of public works. I

contributed to the business men's fund; that is, I subscribed to that fund, but have not

is, I subscuted to that fund, but have not been called upon for the subscription.

J. W. Harris testified—I voted on election day. Was at several voting places that day; in fact, nearly all of them. Went out of curiosity. I found everything quiet and orderly, and inquiry confirmed, what I saw. Heard that there had been a little disturbance in the Eighth ward, but it didn't amount to anything. The crowds at the polls were to anything. The crowds at the polls were made up of all classes of citizens. The one idea was to get out a full vote. Saw all kinds of tickets at the polls—saw no interference with anybody. There were policemen at all the polls. The election was quieter than other elections I have attended here.

Cross examined—Am a republican. Voted for Richards. Voted against the prohibitory amendment. Wasn't asked to authoribit to

amendment. Wasn't asked to subscribe to the bankers' and business men's fund, nor was our bank. I saw no disturbance of any

J. O. Corby testified—Lived here twenty-four years. Voted on November 4 at the polls on Twenty-fourth, between Binney and Locust streets. I also visited a polling place in the Fifth ward, also one in the Fourth on Sixteenth street. Was at each place some time. Was at the precinct the Rev. Mr. Merrill was. The election was very Merrill was. The election was very orderly, indeed. Saw Mr. Merrill there. He and his worker, Elmer E. Thomas, occupied a very prominent place near the polls. Thomas had a prohibition badge on. I told him we had no objection to any one voting his choice, but that the tickets he had were calculated to deceive. That was all I said. There was no reason for Merrill or any one else to have any fear of personal danger on account of the ticket they were working for. Saw no one annoyed in any way, no tickets taken away from any one, no pushing or disorderly conduct. Saw Charles Ogborn peddling Powers tickets. He was not interfered with Saw a large much as not interfered with. Saw a large number of well known citizens there. Never saw such

a quiet and orderly election in my life. C. S. Whitney testified: Was present at the polls where Rev. Merrill claimed to have suffered indignities. I challenged Mr. Mer-rill's statement, and said he was biased by his feelings. There was a good deal of hilarity rife at the polls, but no disorder. As hilarity rite at the polts, out no discrete. As to eggs, Jack Galligan passed with a basket of eggs, and he and a number of friends nipped a few and made a pretense to throw them at the fire chief. Those were the only them at the fire chief. Those were the only eggs that rigured in the election at that poil-Everything passed off with unusual good order.

Major Dennis testified to the exceptional quietness at the polls he visited; in fact, it was as orderly and harmonious an election as he had ever attended anywhere. There was no disorder that he observed anywhere.

VOTED HIS OWN TICKET.

H. D. Carbee Compelled to Admit that He Was Not Bulldozed. The hearing of the case of Powers vs Boyd

was resumed yesterday morning: H. D. Carbee testified-Was a voter in First ward, Third district. Was at the polls election day, all day, at the Sixth district of the First ward. I peddled ticket, all kinds, with the prohibitory amendment. My tickets were taken away from me twice. They ordered me to leave the polls. My tickets were then terked away from me and torn up. The crowd was boisterous. Some wore the personal rights badge, but don't think any wore the Boyd badge. They favored Boyd. At noon a wagonload of men drove up, and one of them said, "Now you get." Then a man ran up and struck me wite his fist and threw a handful of eggs in my face. This was followed up with shouts of "kill him," "give me that club," and they struck me a dozen times with clubs, and plastered me all over with eggs. I backed into Mr. Gordon's resi-dence, and two or three ladies ran out into the crowd. Saw Mrs. Gordon with a club in the crowd. Saw Mrs. Gordon with a club in her hand standing in the crowd. A policeman then came up and quelled the row. There were two special policemen there at the time, but they did not interfere. It was a regular policeman who stopped the fuss. He said he was there to protect me and would do it. Don't think the special policemen were in sympathy with the crowd, but that they were afraid to discharge their duties. They also told Walter Bell they didn't want his tickets there. He had the straight republican told Walter Bell they didn't want his tickets there. He had the straight republican tickets. Saw no challengers there. It wouldn't have been safe to have challenged a Boyd vote. Did not go back that night. Not because I had any fears of pr. sonal violence. I didn't think it necessary to watch the count because I knew just how it stood, as everybody else did. Saw liquor given away there that day. One of the judges drank some of it. He was drunk, but not too drunk to discharge his duties as a judge. The judges favored Boyd. It was not a free election.

Cross-examined—Have lived here four years. Have always been a democrat up to within two years. I was not prevented from voting my choice. Saw no one prevented from voting their choice at the Sixth district of the First ward. Saw no one prevented from voting their choice, only one prevented from voting their choice, only when we went forward with our tickets they would elbow us away. I was there to see that the amendment carried. Those that came there with their tickets in their vest came there with their tickets in their vest packets were allowed to vote them without interference. The fight in that district was for Boyd, because he was against prohibition. Wasn't afraid of any personal violence up to 12 o'clock. Then one of the special policemen came up to me and told me I had better go

came up to me and told me'l had better go home. I knew there was a good deal of feeling prior to election over the prohibition papers' attack on the Omaha census. Saw no one actually prevented from voting his choice. The man who took my tickets from me was intoxicated. I had democratic, republican and alliance tickets in my hands. They tore up an equal number of tickets with Boyd's, Richards' and Powers' names on. No special tickets were torn up. I had no straight prohibition tickets, but all I had had the amendment on them. The same man

had the amendment on them. The same man tore my tickets twice. Both times he tore up bore my tickets twice. Both times he tore up Boyd tickets, the same as he did the others. I went and got tickets a third time, but was not molested again. I was molested simply because I was a prohibitionist and not because I was working for any of the caudidates for governor. Lhad no fears, I don't know what fear is. At every election I ever attempted to vote the prohibition ticket, excepting this last time, when I voted unmolested. At every election I have had trouble, a scrap or two. I went there to stand my ground, and I gave the crowd to understand

a scrap or two. I went there to stand my ground, and I gave the crowd to understand it. When a man strikes me he has a guarantee that he'll get it back. Didn't see a vote challenged the whole day, of any kind. I wouldn't have been afraid to have challenged a vote that I considered il-legal. Redirect—The registration in our precinct was held in Zimmerinan's saloon the first day; after that in an adjoining room.

Cross Examination—The men who registered the first day were all notified to come back and re-register. I know that some re-registered, but can't say that all did. I understood, however, that they all did.

stood, however, that they all did.

APTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session in the corner of the contestant in the guternational case Mr. Strickler stated that Mr. Charles Coe, treasurer of the Bankers and Business Men's association, had been called in the morning and was not present, and had been called again in the afternoon and could not be found. He said that Mr. Coe had been subpænsed and his fees paid, and he wanted the record to show that. Mr. Wharton replied that Mr. Coe was waiting during the greater part of the forenoon and was now absent during the noon intermission. The notaries held that another witness should be called and the objection was overruled. notaries held that another witness should be called and the objection was overruled.

L. A. Reed, sworn—Was an elector in Omaha at the time of the last election. Have resided here nine years and a half. Am a carpenter. Went to the polling place in Second district of the Sixth ward on election night in the interest of the independent party to witness the count. There were thirty straight independent tickets, twenty-eight acratched tickets and ten scattering, making a total of sixty-eight Powers' ballots. I left

at 11:30 o'clock before the count was com-pleted. I understand that the official returns show only fifty-seven Powers' votes in that

precinct.

Cross-Examined—The judges and clerks were not intoxicated and were discharging their duties. Was sick and wanted to go home, and as I couldn't stay later than 11.30 Mr. Nelson, one of the judges, told me how many independent votes were cast. Was talking with him last Sunday and he said there was only between fifty-two and fifty-seven independent votes cast, although my independent votes cast, although my record showed sixty-eight, as he gave it to me on the night of election. In giving me that count he might have counted some of the tickets twice. It is not probable that the jydges would make false returns unless they did so wiffully. My sickness might have been caused by drunkenness. Re-direct examination-Am not a dringing

R. L. Bailey sworn -Resided at 3302 Franklin street and was an elector in this city at time of the last general election. Am a car-penter. The judges of the Third district of the Fifth ward did not open the ballot boxes at the window in my sight before the voting commenced. Noticed no persons wearing Boyd or personal rights budges. Bottles of liquor were flaunted in my face. There was one drunk man peddling tickets for the re-publican party. I was told my tickets were fraudulent and had no business there. They kept coming to me and getting my tickets and I found that I would soon be left without any, so I refused to give them away unless parties would vote them. One man tore off the bottoms which had the amendment, and one man went up to vote one of the republican tickets. One man went up to vote one of the republican tickets I had given him and was told that it was bogus, buthe voted it. The policeman on duty there came up and prevented any trouble. I want to give the officer credit for

doing his duty.

Cross-exammed—Was at the polls all day, and only left twice for lunch. Don't know whether the ballet boxes were examined or not. The crowd became boisterous along toward noon. They shook whisky bottles in my face, but aside from the tempta-tion everything was lovely until noon. Was allowed to cast my vote without any in-terference. Did not see whisky given out more freely than on other election days. Did not know that the citizens of Omaha were excited because the census was attacked. Knew that the people were mad with the prohibitionists. Read the Call, Voice and Bumble Bee. Read the calls for money to carry on the prohibition campaign. Don't care to say how much I believed of what I read in The Bre and World-Herald. I was isked to stop peddling fraudulent tickets. Was not threatened with arrest. Was not Powers tickets were torn in my hand. The name of Powers was not torn off. The amendment was all that was torn off. Richards and Boyd tickets were also muti-lated. I had more of the Powers tickets. They were after the amendment instead of Powers. Know of no one who was prevented from voting for his choice. Got my tickets from the brethren. Did not get the republican or democratic tickets from the republican or democratic committee. Was told that the tickets were fraudulent, but I persisted in Frank E. Moores sworn: Am clerk of the fistrict court of this county. Have resided

here eighteen years.

Mr. Moores told the same story of his con-

tract with the prohibition committee that he had previously told in the general contest case, and a copy of the contract was intro-duced in evidence, Mr. Moores retaining possession of the original. The contract pro-vided that all foreigners provided with their first papers at the instance of Messrs. Helin, Johnson or Burkland of the prohibition committee, should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. Mr. Helin paid for forty-three papers which were delivered to him.
I issued papers to other foreigners at the instance of Edward Rosewater. I contributed
to the fund of the Bankers' and Business
Men's association. Mr. Rosewater told me to honor any orders sent to me, and those orders were signed by him individually and without any official title or capacity. I signed about twenty-eight hundred papers for him. I was paid by Mr. Charles E. Coe. The check came to me by mail.
My conversation with Mr. Rosewater
took place on or before August 28,
I heard one evening that I was to be enjoined by the prohibitionists, and I stayed up until 3 o'clock in the morning to sign papers and get them out of my hands before they could do any monkey business with us. My foars were unfounded. Mr. Rosewater paid for those papers because he had an interest in the state of Nebraska. It was supposed that they were for anti-prohibition voters, and the returns show they were voted. The Bank-ers' and Business Mon's association favored any man who was against prohibition. Edward Rosewater was working for the in-terests of the state with the Bankers' and Business Men's association. There was no Politics in it and he told me so.

Cross-examined—This contract with the

Cross-examined—This contract with the prohibition committee was entered into in behalf of the prohibition party. Mr. Helin sent us six or eight people before the agreement was made. The prohibition committee made the same agreement as the committees of the other parties. Papers were delivered and paid for in the same way. There were forty-three papers issued on prohibition orders. The necessary oath was taken by all parties for whom papers were issued.

Joselian D. Rice was the last witness sworn during the afternoon and his examination was not concluded when an adjournment was taken until this morning.

taken until this morning.

THERE WAS NO MOB.

And Everybody Deposited Bis Vote According to His Conscience. The contest of state officers was reopened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in room 1, New York life buiding, before notaries Mac Leod and Johnson. .

Henry A. Emerson, a prohibition ticket peddler, was the first witness examined. He stated that he was peddling tickets in the Fifth district of the Fourth ward, where he was annoyed and offered violence. Some one in the crowd took him by the coat tails and in the crowd took him by the coat tails and dragged him through the crowd for their amusement. A poheeman took him by the arm and told him that they could not protect him further, and told him he would have to move away that the polls might be peaceable. He went over to Harney street, followed by the crowd, and thence down to Thirteenth street and jumped upon a car going south, followed by part of the crowd in wagons. He met a car going north, jumped off the southbound car and got into the one going north. The crowd followed him into the car, pulled him out, struck him on the forehead and egged him. The eggs were good but covered his face and overcoat. He then ran to his boarding place, washed himself and when Mr. Smith, with whom he lived came home, he requested him to hitch up and take him to his own polling place, the Fifth precinct of the First ward. When they arrived at the polling place and he was about to place his ticket through the window the crowd recognized him and after he had voted drove him to his buggy and egged both Mr. Smith and himself. They hit the horse and drove through the crowd, The crowd followed them and he became alarmed and went to Preacher Philips' house, who lives in the basement of a Methodist church, and told him what had happened, and was locked in.

Cross-Examination—He got his tickets at dragged him through the crowd for their happened, and was locked in. Cross-Examination—He got his tickets at

amendment headquasters. Officer Cox was at the polls and stood beside him for a long time and told the crowd that they must not motest him. It was an

Gratitude

s a rare virtue; but the grateful people, that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incorable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint, that baffled the skill of the best

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angry and excited crowd. Some one in the crowd put whisky bottles in his pocket but took them out. The crowd took tickets away from him and tore them up, some of the tickets were twisted in his hand but were fit to be voted. He voted the straight prohibition ticket and was working for it. No one was prevented from voting. The trouble was on account of the prohibitory amendment and not on account of any candidate.

Colonel Frank E. Moores, clerk of the dis-

rict court, was next sworn. Before Novem-

trict court, was next sworn. Before November 4 there were over twenty-eight hundred foreign-born citizens who took out their first naturalization papers. Some of these came singly and some in gangs, Knows John Roscisky, who is sometimes a republican, at others a democrat or an independent. He sent a number of men to the cierk's office. Julius Meyer also sent men to him to be naturalized. Mr. Moores stated cierk's office. Julius Meyer also sent men to him to be naturalized. Mr. Moores stated that a committee had come to him and he had made arrangements with it to have citizens naturalized. Mr. Moores did not like to state who the committee was, but counsel for the prohibitionists insisted upon his doing so, and he sprung a bombshell by stating that it was a prohibition contract signed by J. F. Helin Anthony Johnson and Alf. Burkland. They paid for forty-three naturalization papers. There was no contract with the Bankers' and business men's association, but he issued papers on their order under a but he issued papers on their order under a verbal agreement. The names of the various verbal agreement. The names of the various sub-committees were named upon whose order the papers were issued. Those who got the papers did not pay for them themselves, they were paid for by the committees, both prohibition and otherwise. The papers were procured by the political parties in the interest of the voter. Neither the B. & M. norno one representing it paid for any papers. Venezan snot a prohibition. for any papers. You can spot a prohibition-ist from a democrat every time—they are built differently. Every ward in the city was represented in getting out papers. About two thousand eight hundred of the papers were delivered at Mr. Rosewater's office. The other forty-three were delivered to Mr. Helin. Had a conversation with Mr. Rosewater to the effect that the papers were to be issued and the bill sent to him. There have been about eighty papers issued since November 4 to date. Mr. Moores was requested to make a statement showing the names and date of all those naturalized whose papers were paid for by the Bankers and business men's asso-ciation. The investigation then adjourned

Nothing Else

until 2 o'clock.

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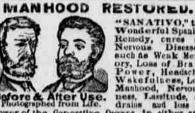
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