THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1890-TWELVE PAGES.



After Having Been Crushed to Earth by Omaha's Defamers.

Q.-Do you know in a general way of their lending moral support or aiding Boyd's can-

A.-I think some of them were dissatisfied with Mr. Richards in not expressing himself fully. I know that some of the men, for in-stance, that actually refused to ratify his nomination at Lincoln worked for him here--I think some of them were dissatisfied

this man Specht, for instance, turned in and worked hard for Richards.

Q-Isn't it true that Boyd was a pro-nounced candidate for the democratic nomi-nation before the republican state convention

A .- Not very prohounced: the republican state convention was held several weeks be-fore the democratic state conventior and so far as I could learn Boyd's candidacy de-

har as I could learn Boyd's cardinacy de-pended very much upon whether Van Wyck was nominated by the alliance peo-ple or whether they nominated some other man. I remember that after the alliance or independent people had nominated Powers, then Boyd talk became more loud in Omaha, and he all condignt or his friends for him-

then Boyd talk became more loud in Omaha, and he feit confident, or his friends for him-I have talked more with his brother than I have with Mr. Boyd himself; his brother is manager of the theater and sometimes I would talk to him about the general cutlook of things, and all I could gather of the idea that Boyd had was that the nomination of Powers would give a very med above for the dearmore the demonstrate the comments.

good chance for the democrats to carry th state. state. Q.-You know Boyd's friends intended to make a candidate of him? A,--Yes, sir. Q.-And you knew Boyd was favorable to

that movement himself! A.-No, I did not know, but I think prob-ably if he had not been he would have not

Q .-- Did you have any talk with Mr. Boyd

self before the republican state co

tion 1. A.—I think perhaps I have talked with him. Q.—On the subject of his probable candi-dacy for governor? A.—No; talking with him on general prin-ciples, on the situation, probably. Q.—Isn't it true that long before the re-publican state convention it was the general belief in this city that it was essential that Boyd, or some man of like pomularity, should

Boyd, or some man of like popularity, should be the nominee of the democratic ticket to carry the full anti-prohibition strength of the

state? A.—I don't believe that the people here gave the remotest attention to that question at that time; they expected naturally that the republicans would carry the state as they

always have heretofore. Q.--Was Boyd a member of this State Bankers' and Business Men's association !

A.-He was not. Q.-Was he a contributor to that organiza

A .- I don't believe he was, but I don't

know, as I never saw the list. Q.-You never saw the list of contribu-

A.-No, sir. Q.-You would not be able to state as a mat-

Q.- You would not be able to state as a mat-ter of fact whether he was or not! A.-No, I never talked with him about it, P.-What organization in this city or else-where in this state did that State Bankers?

and Business Men's association contribute

was that they were not to collect any money in the city of Omaha from our business men

we paid money to, if that is what you want

Q.-The Personal rights league or the Personal Liberty league, which is it! A.-They called it the Personal rights

league. Q.-That was the association that the Bankers' and Business men's association

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E. ROSEWATER ON THE STATE ELECTION.

Hor. Church Howe Antagonized the Republicans of Douglas County.

THE BANKERS' AND BUSINESS MEN'S ASS'N

It Performed its Work Without Aid from the Whisky Trust.

NO POLITICS WITH NATURALIZATION.

Election Day Was So Orderly That the Witness Retired at 4 O'clock p. m. and Slept Until

After Dark.

The three-cornered contest over the gubernatorial and state ticket which has been in progress in the city for several days was resumed in the real estate exchange yesterday morning and continued throughout the day. The number of people in attendance was con fined, in the main, to those who were actively engaged in the work of the contest or who had been subnormed as witnesses. As soon as one of the latter had detailed before one branch his experience on election day, he was hustled to a second, and finally to a third board to detail in different terms the story which he had first recited.

As on preceding days, the contestants sought in every way to make it appear that Omaha on election day was at the mercy of a bloodthirsty mob. Their efforts, however, were not rewarded, because it was made apparent through the testimony of business men, professional centlemen and divines, known throughout the country as well as throughout the state, that Omaha and no other city of its size, which has ever voted on so important a subject as this city had on November 4 last, had ever witnessed so quiet and orderly an election. It was so quiet indeed that, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. E. Rosewater of THE BEE was encouraged to do what he had never done before on election

do what he had never done before on election day-go home, go to bed and sleep until after 6 o'clock in the evening. The testimony in the soveral branches of the contest will be found below, with the ex-ception of that of Mr. Rosewater given be-fore the contestant's notary, which will ap-pear in tomorrow's BEE. Mr. Rosewater's notary in the general

Mr. Rosewater's testimony in the general

money! A.-There was one organization that I know of only, and that was the Personal rights league. The arrangement with the Personal rights league, as I understood it, ket contest is as follows: "I think Tuesday night we were on the subject of what occurred in the republican state convention," said Mr. Allen. "Omaha, or ject of what occurred in the republican state convention," said Mr. Allen. "Omaha, or Douglas county, had a representation in that convention of some sixty-nine delecates." Q. You may state if it is not true that the nomination of Mr. Richards occasioned very great dissatisfaction upon the part of the Douglas county delegation and very bitter expressions of denuncations? and property owners, but we were to have this field entirely for the Business men's association, and in consid-Business men's association, and in consid-eration therefore, we wore to pay their ex-penses of printing and traveling men. They had four or five and maybe six men in the field, and they managed them all by them-selves and simply brought in their bills of expenses and these bills were paid. I would say, of course, if you call a party an association—that is, a political party an association—there was another party that we paid money to if that is what you want

expressions of denunciations? A.-The method by which Mr. Richards was nominated, and particularly the foisting upon the convention of Church Howe as chairman, brought on a great deal of bad feeling in our delegation; we understood that Mr. Richards insisted on making Church Howe the chairman of that convention, and Howe the chairman of that convention, and Church Howe's rulings were very offensive. The nomination itself was not regarded in that light; as **a** matter of fact, after some little time the delegation voted to make the nomination unanimous; I think there were but two or three of our delegation that— Q.—Is it not true that in that convention very bitter speeches and remarks were made by members of the delegation from Douglas county?

aided financially? A .- They co-operated with them because they were engaged in the same work-com batting prohibition. Q.-Isn't it true that the State Bankers' and Business Men's association furnished all A.-Yes, there were some bitter speeches,

but they all tended to one point, and that was Church Howe's method of handling the conciation A.-I did make it on behalf of the Bankers' and Business Men's association. Q.-Was no arrangement of that kind made with the democrataf A.-I did not make that arrangement, but I understood somebody else-I am not certain about that, Mr. Paxton or somebody arranged with the chairman of the committee to pay them \$800. I am not ertain that that is so.

certain that that is so. Q.—Aside from any money paid for the procuring of naturalization papers, and paid to the respective parties for the printing of tickets, and the \$5,000 or \$6,000 paid the per-sonal— A.—Between \$4,000 and \$5,000. sonal — A. —Between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Q. —Whatever it may have been that was paid the personal rights league, in what other manner was this money expended —the \$42,000 or \$43,000! A.—Mr. Roggen received a salary of \$500 a month and his traveling expenses when he was out of the city; he had been employed from May to November, and our organizers, we had something like eight or ten of them-

Q.-You may give their names right here, if you will! A.-I have their names right here, if you will! A.-I have their names here and probably I might as well submit them; I had them written out: A. S. Campbell of Hast-ings, a democrat; F. M. Pickett, jr., of Ash-land, a republican; T. S. Clarkson of Omaha, a republican; Capt. Wilcox of Omaha, a democrat; J. H. Erion, South Omaha, repub-lican; S. G. Behrens, Franklin county, a re-publican; Mr. Lepsa of Wahoo, a republican and Bohemian organizer; Mr. John Matthies-sen of Omaha, a republican, was the Danish organizer; E. H. Stenburg of Omaha, a ro-publican, was the Swedish organizer; organizer; E. H. Stenburg of Omaha, a re-publican, was the Swedish organizer; H. M. Wells of Crete, a republican, was one of the organizers; Stanley Thompson of Kearney, a democrat, was another; Charles MacPherson of Arapahoe, a democrat, was another; T. H. Cooke of Lin-coln, a republican, was another; Amos Jen-nings of Falls City was another, a republican, was another. These men received all the way from \$150 to \$300 every month and their expenses, and they were employed during the campaign, some of them a month or two and some of them longer, and it required a

the campaign, some of them a month or two and some of them longer, and it required a large amount of money to pay them. Q.-What number of those persons be-longed to the personal liberty lengue! A.-I don't think any of them. Q.-Mr. Mathlesen, I understoed you to say yesterday was a member of the league! A.-I think not; he was a member of the Danish society; I think he was one of their officers. Q.-How about Stenberg! A.-Mr. Sten-berg, I don't think was a member; he is a prominent Swedish citizen and consul of sweden here; he is a real estate dealer.

Q.-Is Captain Wilcox a member of the ersonal rights league f A.-No, sir. Q.-Major Clarkson? A.-Certainly not;

Q.-You don't pretend to know who the Q_{i} = 1 of oor t pretend to know who the members were ! A. -I do not know; that you will have to ascertain. I am not a mem-ber of the league myself. Q. -Mr. Erion of South Omaha was not a

inber! A.-He is an American; no, I thin

iot. Q. Aside from what you have already enu Q. Aside from what you have already enu-merated, what money was expended? That is, I would like to have you go on and give the expedditures of this entire Banker's and Business Men's association that was expen-ded, and when and when and where and to whom. A. I told you in the first place that I never saw the contribution list and financial books and so I can not tell a thing about it books and so I can not tell a thing about it

Q. Was there any money received in this city in the months of June, July and August this last year from what is known as the whisky trust? A. There was never any money received in this city from the trust

Q.-By nobody! A.- By no member of the Bankers and Business Men's association. Q.-Were no contributions made either to that society or any other organization of in-nividuals! A.-I am not a member of the whisky trust and cannot tell you; 1 know they did not give us any money. Q.-Do you know of a \$15,000 draft being

sent here in June last? A.-There was no \$15,000 draft sent here. Q.-There was none? A.-Nor a \$1,500 draft, nor a \$15 draft. Q.-Was there a draft sent here by them in

July1 A.-No, sir. Q.-Nor in August1 A.-Nor at any time

Q.-Nor in August! A.-Nor at any time. Q.-Was there no contribution to this fund of the State Business Men's and Bankers' association from any outside parties! A.-That I don't know, as I told you I had noth-ing to do with the finances, but I know about the whisky trust because it was under con-tidevable discussion iderable discussion.

Q .- Do you know whether any effort wa made to procure money from the whisky trust! A.-I do remember of talking with some members of our association that they had expected money from them, and some of them were trying to see whether they would

speakers throughout the state! A.—They sent organizers and speakers; in fact, they had a hundred to our one. We had only two or three persons speaking the entire campaign and they had not less than two hundred. Some that were paid, as I understand, for the ordi-nary class \$5 a night rand board themselves for every lecture they delivered, and others as bigh as from \$50 to \$200 for every lecture they delivered, and "Stamp speakers were everywhere all over the state, and organizers they delivered, and \$25mp speakers were everywhere all over the state, and organizers everywhere all over the state, and organizers that were paid —we had some offers from some of these organizers, from some of their hired speakers that they had imported. Smith S. Mackins, I remember, was one of the parties that got tarel of playing music— they introduced a little musical entertain-ment for the edification of the people—and after they had been playing and singing for the prohibitionists they were willing to sing the other way, but we did not hire them. Q.—By Allen—I suppose they required a little advance over what the prohibitionists were paying there! A.—Probably. Q.—In reference to the naturalization pa-pers of those foreigners, have you any recol-

Were paying there is A_{-} to baily. Q.-In reference to the naturalization papers of those foreigners, have you any recol-lection of any of those papers being delivered from your office after the 4th of October and within the thirty days next preceding the election? A.-I remember now that those papers must have been delivered before that, because all those papers were taken out of our office before the registration took place; all those people had to be registered and the papers had to be presented to the registrars; the parties called for them at the office before the registration began and while in progress. Q.-When did the registration begin? A.--I think it must have been about two weeks or three weeks before the election. I don't know the exact date; the law fixes the date. I don't believe any were issued from the f don't believe any were issued from the clerk's office or sent over to us after the last day, I think it was Saturday, the day on which the last of the twenty days expired, and there were none sent over after that, Q -And you never saw any of those ap plications for naturalization at all! A.-No

-And, so far as you know, the way it was done was that these foreigners all to the district clerk? A. - They were all taken up there by those different leaders who could talk good English, interpreters, so that the talk good English, interpreters, or me to get the order would take eight or ten at a time up to the clerk's ofa time up to the clerk's of-fice, or as many as were willing to go, and he would do their interpreting, and they would make their declaration there, then the clerk would issue their papers and send them over, and then the same party would come after them and take them away. Q. - Have you any means of knowing what particular political party those 2,800 foreign-ers affiliated with? A.—They did not affili-ate with any particular party; they were men and with any particular party; they were men of all parties. Some of the parties that I had given orders for worked very hard for the re-publican party, or the straight ticket, others worked for a mixed ticket, and some for the democratic ticket. I presume probably the majority of them voted the democratic ticket. Q.—Was there any politics connected with the naturalization of those foreigners A.—None whatever. We never talked poli-tics to those foreigners and the men who procured them, or the supervisors who procure them were men who belonged to all political parties, all except the prohibitionist. I mean there were democrats, independents and re

Q. -The sole object of the naturalization of those foreigners, the sole object of the ex-penditare of that money by the Bankers' and Business Men's association for the payment of their naturalization papers, was that they might become legal voters and vote agains might become legal voters and vote against prohibition? A.—That was all the ob-ject we had in view. We knew in general that nearly all allens or foreign-born people were opposed to prohibition, and perhaps with the exception of the Swedes all of them were opposed, so we made no differences about that. Our idea was that we would strengthen the cause of anti-prohibition by having them become voters, just the same as has been done in every campaign. Two years ago we had 1,700 papers issued in this county in the presidential campaign. Q.—You state that you made a contract

presidential campaign. Q.-You state that you made a contract with Mr. Blake, chairman of the Independent state central committee, did you? A.-I did. Q.-And for payment to the central com-nititee of the independent party of \$600? A.-My understanding was that the money was given to the fund of the independent party, to their campaign fund or to pay for these tickets tickets Q .- In all respects, was the contract with

Chairman Blake similar in nature to the contract made with Chairman Watson of the re publican party? A .- Just the same exactly, exactly the same agreement, the same condi-Q.—So that that money was not paid to either party as a contribution from your or-ganization for the political campaign fund, but in reference to the object of your organi-zation to defeat prohibition # A.—The object Richards was getting his full vote and the was to be sure to get tickets in the hands o voters against prohibition, as well as for that was the same agreement. The agree-ment was that half of the tickets would be printed for prohibition and half against. Q.—What do you mean by that, exactly A.—That of the number of tickets printed one-half of them were to have on them "against the proposed amendment for pro-hibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, "against the proposed amendment for pro-hibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, and for the amendment licensing the trafflo of liquor;" then the other half were to be the other way, for that class of voters who wanted to vote for prohibition. Q.—Was it arranged that each kind of tickets should be supplied to each polling precinct in the state! A.—It was arranged that they should havo the independent peo-ple's ticket with the two different views on the amendment, so that there would be two kinds of tickets for voters, and they would not be obliged to scratch their tickets. Q.—At all the polling places! A.—At all the polling places in the state. The only ex-ception we made with the republicans, and I think we did with Blake, was that we could omit Douglas, Lancaster, Gage and Dodge counties. The reason was that we knew our people were going to attend to it personally and have tickets of all parties printed, and we did not include those counties. But the balance of the state was to be furnished with those tickets, and we paid them and contrithose tickets, and we paid them and contri-buted that amount to their fund. buted that amount to their fund. Q.—What have you there? A.—This is a sample blank of tickets that were sent out to our organizers, vice presidents in different parts of the state, to have them printed in their localities and supply them to the voters, representing the three parties; they were straight tickets with "against the amendment" on them. [Mr. Hall on the part of the contestees intro-duced this. duced this "sample ticket," which was marked by the reporter, "Exhibit G, Omaha." Q .- That ticket, or a similar ticket of the republican, independent and democratic parties, the straight ticket, is a sample ticket which you say was sent out by the Bankers' and Business Men's association throughout the state, as a sample for the tickets of the respective parties to be printed by 1 A.-It is a sample ticket sent out by the general orga-nizer, Mr. Roggen, whose name appears there, to be used by all anti-prohibition peothere, to be used by all anti-prohibition peo-ple, wherever they we're'in the state. $Q_{.}$ —Now you stated that you were present in the city of Omaha on November 4, at the general election, did you not? A.—Yes, sir. $Q_{.}$ —How many of the voting places did you visit that day? A.—I think I visited about eighteen or twenty; there are forty-two polling places and it would have taken a man about places and it would have taken a man about all day to go to all of them. Q.—What, if any, disturbance at the polls did you see on election day. A.—I saw no disturbance whatever. The only places where there was any loud or boisterous talk was in the Third ward and in one of the pre-cincts of the Fifth ward. Perhaps I was a party to the loud take myself in the Fifth ward. Q.—Tell us about that A.—When Let to

ment on-or rather, against the amendment at the head, and these bogus tickets had the amendment at the bottom, and when that was detected by those peddling the straight democratic tickets they claimed they were bogus and that the boys ought not to peddle them and they caused a great deal of talk and confusion. There wasn't any real disturbances or any-thing of that kind. At the Firth ward, when I came there, there was quite a crowd; there was one man peddling republican tickets was one man pedding republican tickes with prohibition on them, and was working for Richards and for prohibition, and one of our councilmen happened to be there—a man by the name of Ostnoff, a democrat—was hav-ing quite a little controversy with this man; Osthoff insisted that he must leave the pell with his tokets, and the other man insisted was one man peddling republican ticket Osthoff insisted that he must leave the poll with his tackets, and the other man insisted that he should stay, and I insisted that he should, too, and then I took a stand for him and said that any man, no matter who he was or what tickets he peddled, had as much right here as any other man. We had a little controversy over it

was or what tokets he pediced, and as much right here as any other man. We had a little controversy over it and then presently Gen. Estabrook came along—he is a prohibitionist and always has been—and we got into a friendly always has been—and we got into a friendly talk and gattered quite a large crowd around us over the roasting that St. John was to give me on Sunday, but there wasn't any-thing else. I met Rev. Mr. Merrill, and by the side of him stood a man I understood to be Mr. Thomas. Both had prohibition badges on and were not disturbed. I asked Mr. Merrill how he got along and he said he got along very well. Of course he heard some talk that a preacher would not like to bear, but at the same time was not disturbed and staved right there. I returned to that same tak that a preacher would not like to hear, but at the same time was not disturbed and stayed right there. I returned to that same voting place about two bours inter—this was in the forencon and in the afternoon I re-turned to the place. These two parties were still there peddling prohibition tlekets. I did not see in any other precinct where I went any disturbance what-ever; as a matter of fact they got their voting almost done at 4 o'clock, and there was very little voting done after 4 o'clock; the people had got out early in the morning and voted—so much so, that I did a thing I never did in my life before, went to bed at 4 o'clock and slept to 6:30, and that was a thing I never did before on election day. The election ran so smoothly and quielly. Q.—How many votes, in round numbers, were polled in the city of Omaha on Novem-ber 4, last, the day of Omaha proper, I think

ber 4, last, the day of the general election? A.-In the city of Omaha proper, I think there was something like twenty-two thou-sand votes, maybe twenty-three thousand. Q.-How long have you lived in Omaha?

-Twenty-seven years.

Q.-You have been somewhat active in oblitics A.-I have. Q.-And been more or less active around

Q.-And been more or less active around the polls nearly every year! A.-Yes, I have taken part in some very bolsterous elections. I remember one time when our constitution was adopted giving the negro the right of suffrage we had to mass about thirty or forty men at the polls to protect those negroes from being slugged and knocked down with brick-bats. So I have been through some exciting elections here. Q.-So that if there was such a thing

expert testimony upon the conduct of elec-tions in the city of Omaha, you would feel yourself qualified to testify as to peace and order on election day, would you not? A.—I think I know as much about the aver-age orderly and disorderly conduct of elec-tions as any hody, probably who has been in tions as anybody, probably, who has been in the city of Omaha. Q.-You may state how, in your opinion,

the last general election in the city of Omaha held on November 4, 1890, compared in peac and order and quiet with elections in previou ears in the city of Omaha. A.-I r I never have seen a more quiet and orderly election in the city. It has been reported that there were drunken men at the polls and some have charged that there were pros titutes bossing some of our election pla I was in what they call the burnt district I was in what they call the burnt district— Q.—What ward is that in i A.—The Third ward. I was there two or three times be-tween 9 o'clock in the morning and say half past 3 in the afternoon and I never saw a more quiet, orderly election in that section of the city. In the Fourth ward, where I live, a string of voters standing ready, probably as many as seventy-lve persons, and every man came there with his ticket in his hand o pocket, and there were two or three ticke peddiers, and there were two or three there without a word, and so much so that the most expert—I think Mr. Sudborough, he is in the auditor's office of the Wells Fargo ex-press company, and is probably as expert a Fourth ward politician as we have in this Fourth ward politician as we have in this town--and he is a pretty strong rank republi-can, and stood at that poll and ped-died straight republican tickets, and he told me that everything was going along all right during the day, and that

sand votes polled in the city of Omnhal A. -Between twenty-two thousand and twenty-Q.-I want to ask you a hypothetical ques-

Q.-I want to ask you a hypothetical ques-tion. Mr. Rosewater. Suppose a city of 150,000 like Omaha was holding an election for general officers, county and state officers, and suppose the vote polied aggregated 23,000 out of a total registration of 25,000, and sup-pose a contest was being held over the elec-tion of certain state officers, and the testi-mony taken had shown that not a single man offering to vote had been deprived or prevented from freely exercising his right to vote for whom he pleased and for such measures as he pleased; and suppose it was shown by the evidence that in thirty or thirty-one or thirty-two out of the forty-one polling shown by the evidence that in thirty or thirty-one or thirty-two out of the forty-one polling places of the city one or two men, aggregat-ing we will say forty, were personally abused after they had voted and while they were peddling tickets for a certain measure-not in favor of certain candidates, but for the certain measure-not how were certain measure-and some of them were driven away from the polls, and some of them were egged with rotten eggs, and some of them egged with good eggs; I want to ask you if in your opinion you would call such an election as that a peacable and orderly elec-tion in a city of that size? Answer in your own way. A.—I take it that as election tion in a city of that size? Answer in your own way. A.—I take it that an election where all the persons entitled to vote are per-mitted to do so without embarrassment and not. deprived of their opportunity to cast their ballot, would be a fair and free election, notwithstanding that there might be some people entirely outside of the voters who would get into squabbles. I do not believe that the right to peddle tickets is an inherent right of citizenship, nor the right to hang around the polls and chaff peo-ple who come to vote. That is entirely an outside matter, and those who engage in it must take chances of being abused or even disturbed in their notions, or might even be disturbed in their notions, or might even be assaulted. The duty of the police would be to protect the citizens and arrest those who disturbed the public peace. But not neces-sarily would a disturbance in the neighbor-hood of the polls constitute a violation of

hood of the polls constitute a violation of the election laws; such a violation as would dishar or in any way de-prive those for whom the people have voted of the right to hold the offices to which they were elected. I have seen a great many elections and I have never seen any here but what there was some dis-turbance around the polls more or less by people who would get into alternations. people who would get into altercations. I never saw a presidential election held in Omaha, from the first one that I ever saw

here, when Ulysses S. Grant was running the first time in 1869, to the present day, at which there were not ten times as many disturbances, and at all of withere was always a great deal intense feeling and abusive talk between per-sons of either side on the strictly political lines on which those elections were carried on. The provocations here for disturbances were very great, and yet I think that considering the conduct of some of the people who were trying to provoke disturbances it is re-markable that there were only a dozen ar-rests made on that day, all told, in a city as

arge as this. Q.-I would ask you if you are conversant with the provisions of the registry act in force in this city f A.-I am in a general way,

yes, sir. Q.—It is there provided, is it not, that be-fore registration the applicant for registration must be sworn, put upon his oath and tested as to his qualifications as an elector! A.—That is the way I was treated when I

egistered; I was sworn. Q.—When a voter in the city of Omaha pre sented himself at the polls on election day to vote, it was the duty of the election judges, under the registry act, to find his name upon at least two of the registry books ? A.-Tha was their duty and they did it, so far as _That

know. Q.-And if his name was found there it was received? A.-It had to be received

under the law. Q. — And if it was not found there it was rejected until he qualified bimself before the city clerk i A. — Until he furnished evidence that he was a legal voter. The law requires

Q.-I will ask you if you were acquainted some and in a large degree, or to what de-gree, with the state of public opinion in the

was an application made by them to have prohibitionists put upon the boards. It was placed in the hands of the city council and

also broke into the census office and gener-ally boasted that they were going to obstruct the election-brought me to the conviction that it was not safe to have them on the boards, and that they would undoubtedly pre-vent, if possible, a fair election by obstruct ing the volume or priving to cartify to

the general tendency. Q.—The existence of the belief in the city of Omaha that the prohibitionists would ob-struct and delay the polling of the full vote of

him to do so by a certain process. Q.—And that being the condition of things with reference to the provisions of the act, is not in a large measure the necessity for havnot in a large measure the necessity for hav-ing challengers at the polling places been done away with 1 A.—My understand-ing of the law is that challengers are practic-ally useless where registration has taken place; the only ground upon which anyone could challenge is as to identify, for the regis-tration board is required to sit at cortain times only and with open doors, and any person may these challenge any person for person may there challenge any person for registering, and even after that if on the list of registration the name of any person is found who is supposed to be disqualified from voting for any reason, from non-residence or non-citizenship or an cause, his name is stricken of just as soon as the attention of the registrars have been Q -- Of any political party! A .- Or any called to it, and it has been ascertained that the charge is correct. So that practically the registrars and registration is to facilitate

tion-that there was an organised effort being made here to obstruct the election by all means that were at the command of the pro-hibitionists; that they would do so if they got inside of the election boards, and that they would do so outside and were determined if possible to make such irregularities in the re-turns of the election for this county as to

have the whole county thrown out. Q.—And that opinion was brought about by the conduct and the acts and utterances of the prohibition leaders : A.-Yes, sir, it was brought about by the peculiar disclosures that were made in the last weeks before dection-the work that they were doing here. They had a man by the name of Johnson-I don't know what his name is, that is not his don't know what his iname is, that is not his true name— who was prowling about different people's premises, and was trying to get in our building, and was seen there several times, and one night when I was absent the night watchman, who runs the elevator and makes the round of the building every few minutes almost, found my room open and minutes almost, found of the building every lew minutes almost, found my room open and somebody had been in and the papers and things were all upside down. When I got back he reported it to me, and that was in connection with the fact that Mr. Cooke's office had been broken into at Lincoin by somebody and that the-

somebody and that the— Q.—What Mr. Cooke is this? A.—The census supervisor. Q.—They broke into his office as census supervisor? A.—Yes, and a lot of his papers had been carried away. It was thought that the factics of the prohibitionists were to get any documents or anything the matter hav any documents or anything, no matter how they could get them, to carry on a campaign of defamation and lawlessness which was to culminate finally in having so many irregu-larities in the election at Omaha if they could be placed upon the boards, that the whole vote would be thrown out, because they knew in advance that this county would give a very large majority against prohi-bition. By Darnell-You may state if you entered

into a contract with Mr. Roggen in reference to this Bankers' and Business Men's association. A.-I entered into a contract as chairman of the committee and I have the original papers here. There is the original contract.

contract. Witness produces paper which is intro-duced in evidence by the attorney for the contestees, and marked exhibit I. Omaha, which was read by the witness and berewith produced:

when was real by no winess and berewith produced: This memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 15th day of May, 1880, by and between the State Business Men's and Baht-erl'association, by Edward Rosewater, char-man of its executive committee, of the first part, and Edward P. Roggen of Lincoln, Neb., of the second part. Witnesseth, That said Edward P. Roggen of the second part, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand doilars (\$300 per month, to be paid by said party of the first part at the end of each month for a period of six months from May 8, 1990, to November 8, 1800. In consideration of said paryments said party is to act and perform the services of secretary and state organizer for said party of the first part during the term aforesaid, under the direction of the executive committee of the party of the first part. It is further agreed that all necessary ex-penses connected with the duties of said party of the second with the duties of said party of the second met than all necessary ex-

It is further arreed that all necessary ex-penses connected with the dutles of said party of the second part shall be paid by said party of the first part, in addition to the said monthly payment, provided said expenses are authorized by the executive committee of said party of the first part. It is further agreed that should said party of the second part become incapacitated for any reason from performing his services, or should it be proved that he should take any active part in furthering the interests of any candidate for any political party, that said first party shall have the power to revoke and annul this arrement upon five days notice. Witness our hand this loth day of May, 1890, at Omaha. Neb. Exama Ex. Com. Witness: EDWARD P. ROGGEN. THOMAS MOFFART, Secretary. Q.—Now, then, what was the result from a

Q.-Now, then, what was the result from a political standpoint of the action of Mr. Rog-gen as manager of this association? A.-There was no result politically; we were try-larts defert methodism. ing to defeat prohibition.

ing to defeat prohibition. Q.-Without any reference to political par-ties! A.-No reference whatever. Q.-The same proposition that was incor-porated in this contract with Mr. Roggen that he should not represent any political party or any political candidate, was the spirit of your association, was it not! A.-It was not only the understanding with our own organizers, but the understanding that we had with the personal rights loague. I myself complained of one of their organizers going out and making a democratic speech, and he complained of one of their organizers going out and making a democratic speech, and he was suspended and laid off for quite a time, but I think they re-employed him probably two or three weeks before the campaign was over: but in any event, it was clearly under-stood, and we had that as a part of our understanding with the personal rights league, that no worker of theirs could go to work for efit of any political candidate

vention. Q — Did not those speeches go to the ex-tent of threatening the candidate that was nominated for governor?

nominated for governor? —A.—There was no reference made in the speeches to the candidates. Q.—Were they not denunciatory in char-acter, and were not the threats of the Omaha delegation that they would be heard from hereafter? A.—No; there were two or three men—Christ Specht and Charlie Wehrer and perhaps two others, I don't just remember which, there were sixty-nine of us and all present, that refused to make Richards' nom-ination unanimous. They regarded Richards as favorable to prohibition, and the fact of Church Howe being made chairman, and Church Howe having forced through the pro-

Church Howe being made chairman, and Church Howe having forced through the pro-hibition resolutions in the convention two years previous, was the cause of all the racket that we had there. Q.—Were there not speeches denunciatory to Mr. Richards made by Mr. Mercer and Gurley, both before and after the nomina-tion! A.—I think Mr. Morcer worked for Richards secretly, and helped to nominate— Q.—I am speaking of what occurred in the convention? A.—They made no attack on Mr. Richards, but they did make attacks on Church Howe.

Church Howe. Q.-Isn't it also true that the delegation from your county in that convention practi-cally monopolized the convention, occupied the attention of the chairman and officers of the convention !

A.-I was out of the convention the greater part of the time with the committee on reso iutions and do not know what occurred dur

Q.-Isn't that true, Mr. Rosewater, after you returned from the committee and from the time you returned from the committee and made your report until the convention finally adjourned?

and made your report until the convention finally adjourned? A.—The report of the committee brought on some little discussion because there were two or three separate propositions that were submitted, and I myself occupied a part of the convention in urging the adoption of the minority report. For instance, on the reso-lution on revenue I was in favor of putting lumber, sait and coal on the free list, and this part of the platform stood seven for, and I made a report for the minority; that occupied quite a little time, and it was finally disposed of. Then they proceeded to the nominations and there was considerable wrangling, but I think that the others, as well as the Douglas county delegation— naturally they probably had more talking material with them than the other delegates. Q.—Isn't it true that the only manifesta-tions of feeling of hostility in that conventions of feeling of hostility in that conven tion was upon the part of the Douglas county

delegation[†] A.--I think there were some others, I could name some; there was a good deal of feeling in the Hitchcock county delegation. Mr. Webster was first proposed as the temporary chairman of the convention, and Mr. Richards paid no attention to him, or at least tred to rule him out of the fight and there was a good deal of feeling by Webster

and his delegation about that. Q.—So far as the speech-making is con-cerned, or giving expression to any feeling, ian't it true that it was confined almost wholly isn't it true that it was confined almost wholly to Douglas county' A.—There was a great deal of Douglas county: I think Schminke oc-cupied some iittle time for Otoe county. Q.—Before that convention did you have any intimation that Boyd was a candidate or probably would be a candidate for governor! A.—I had a general intimation that he might be a candidate, but nothing that you— Q.—Hadn't it been the general talk of the city of Omaha that he would in all probabil-ity be the democratic candidate for governor! A.—There was a general idea that he might become a candidate and then four or five other men were mentioned. Q.—Isu't it true also that a large portion of

other men were mentioned. Q_{-} Isn't it true also that a large portion of the Douglas county delegation in the repub-lican convention that nominated Richards supported Boyd at the polls:

Achards and the polisi autorited Boyd at the polisi A.-I don't know anything about that, be-cause 1 had no dealings with them after that. Q.-Your business and contact with these gentlemen would afford you an opportunity to know, would it not? A.-Yes, sir, it would afford me some op-portunity, but I was really out of town the greater part of the time before election, and for at least two or three days prior to the for at least two or three days prior to the election my time was occupied in organizing

cans that was used by the Pers rights league or association, whatever you call it?

call it? A. I don't believe they did, because I think afterwards we discovered they had collected money from certain parties notwithstanding the original argument. Q.—Can you tell in round numbers what sum was furnished the Personal rights league by the Bankers' and Business Men's associa-

tionf A.-Between four and five thousand dollars

Q.-This was used in making a canvass of the state, sending out speakers and paying the expenses and other incidental expenses of the canvas A.-It was used princi-pally in printing letter neads an documents and circulars of al and kinds, and translating speeches of forergners; also for the travelers or organizers of the per-sonal rights league, who went about the state. It was also an understanding between us that no political speeches were to be made, and no partiamabin was to be allowed

no political speeches were to be made, and no partisanship was to be allowed. Q.-Isn't it true that the personal rights league or society either ratified the nomina-tion of Mr. Boyd for governor or nominated him themselves for the office of governor? A.--It is not true that they nominated Boyd for governor, because the democratic party nominated him. I don't know what they did because I am not a member of their scenario because I am not a member of their society. Q.-Do you know whether they ratified his comination or not? A.-I do not. Q.-Is it not true that Boyd was supported with members of the members of the supported by the members of the support of the supp

the members of the personal rights leagues .--I am not a member; I cannot tell you A.—I am not a member; I cannot tell you! Q.—Do you know from conversation with the president or any officer or leaders of that organization! A.—I had quite a controversy with the president of that association over that very matter. I denounced their inter-fering in politics or making a nomination as a blunder; we were for anti-prohibition and did not want them to take sides on other ouestions.

Questions. Q.-But they did take sides! A.-They were disposed to take sides, but I bave no

nowledge-Q.-From what he said or members of that

Q.-From what he said or members of that organization said, you know they did take sides! [Several objections were here inter-posed, finally it was said.] Q.-Now, you may give the names of the officers of the personal rights league, if you have them. A.-Louis Heimrod, I think, was president of the league, but I was not asso-ciated with the other officers in any way to familiarize myself as to who the officers were. I know who the agents were in some cases, the traveling—

cases, the traveling — Q-What part did they take in the electron in this city on November 4 last! That is, what part did this association take! A.-I could only tell what I saw. I can't tell what they arranged privately. I saw some of the mem-pers with badge on an election day standing bers with badges on on election day standing at the poils and peddling tickets. Q.-Isn't it true that, as a society generally,

they supported the democratic state ticket and opposed the amendment? A.-I think that the democratic members of the league supported the straight democratic ticket, and I think the republican members scratched their tickets a good deal and voted for some republicans, because I know they scemed to vote for Benton and for others on the repub-

lican ticket. Q.-Isn't it true that as a whole they sup-ported the straight democratic ticket! A.-I ould not tell you.

Q.-What is your judgment of that matter, based upon what you saw and your knowl-edge of the society! A.-I saw a number of the tickets that they had and that is the only knowledge I have. I saw they were scratched and that they had a variety of names on. Q.-What other moneys were expended by the State Bankers' and Business Men's asso-ciation, aside from what you have already enumerated! A.-We paid \$600 to the state committee of the people's independent ticket under an arrangement made by myself with its chairman.

under an arrangement made by myself with its chairman. Q.-By Darnell: Give the name of the chairman! A.-Mr. Blake. Q.-George W. Blake! A.-Yes, sir; Mr. Blake called on me at the office here in Omaha and agreed with me that he would cause half of the tickets of the alliance to be printed against the amendment and half for; that was all we asked, and effor that consider-ation I agreed we would pay him \$600. I have not seen the movey paid and I don't know of my own knowledge that it was paid, but I be-lieve it was paid. Q.-You made that on behalf of this asso-

Q .- Do you understand whether any was

Q.-Do you understand whether any was received or not! A.-There was no money received, so far as I can learn, by our associa-tion from the whisky trust. There was, I think, §3,000 tendered and rejected. Q.-Tendered by whom? A.-Tendered by some of the whisky trust people; I think, perhaps, it was through lier. I advised our people to reject it, and it was rejected. Q.-Do you know whether any money was contributed either directly or indirectly by parties outside of the state to assist in this campaign against the prohibitory amend-

ampaign against the prohibitory amend-ment! A.--I cannot tell you, because I have nothing to do with the finances, only as to the whisky trust, and that matter I happened to know about because it was under discus-

-Where was that subject under discu sion! A.—Of course, charges had been made in the papers continually—in fact, charges had been made that I was getting \$100,000 and \$50,000, and the fact is we never had a had at any time more than \$5,000 or \$10,000 together and were always skirmishing for more

money. Q.-I don't care anything about these charges, what I want to know is whether this matter was brought up and discussed in the society or not! A.-It was discussed merely to the extent of talking over the hoggishness of the whisky trust in offering us \$3,000; we hought if they were going to do anything of the whisky trust in offering us \$3,000; we thought if they were going to do anything here as they were indirectly interested in the amendment, but I came to the conclusion that they wanted prohibition because their men were humbugging all the time and re-ally did not give as any assistance. Q.-I understand that on election day you

attended several polling precincts, or many of them? A.-I did.

attended several polling precincts, or many of them i A.-I did. Q.-You may state what you observed if anything, with reference to the personal lib-erty league using carriages or vehicles in getting voters to the polls. A.-I really did not pay attention to the carriages around the polls, but there were carriages of all par-ties, democrat and republican, but they were not marked personal rights league carriages. I would not know whose carriages they were. I saw men standing around peddling tickets. Q.-Isn't it true that the personal liberty league carriages and the Boyd carriages were one and the same thing? A.-I could not tell you; I don't know anything about that. Cross-examination (by Hall)-Q.-You stated yesterday that the Bankers' and Busi-ness Men's association was organized solely

ness Men's association was organized solely to fight prohibition. That is true, is it? A. —That is all the object that we had in view, and it was very well understood by all the members of the organization or conimittees that politics were not to enter into our affairs

Q .- Was there ever at any time during the campaign prior to the 4th day of November any action taken by the Banker's and Bus-ness Men's association or any of its men for the purpose of getting any votes for any can-didate upon any of the political tickets! A.— There was not a dollar spent for any particular candidate, for we were on good terms with all parties in a general way. The so-clety had no intherest in electing any one, at least as a society, and never attempted to in-terfore in the election of any one.

Q.-Did you during the campaign meet with evidences of the use of money by organizations or individuals in the further-ance of the adoption of the prohibitory amandment A.-Well, during the entire

ance of the adoption of the prohibitory amendment! A.-Well, during the entire campaign there were documents circulated and requisitions made upon people here and elsewhere for money for the Nebraska cam-paign; I have some of the documents that were sent out; members of congress were even importuned to send money to Nebraska to help carry the amendment, and the New York Voice, that is a paper published in the interest of prohibition, made an appeal to all the sympathetic people of the United States to contribute, and they tell in one of their issues after election that over \$40,000 were sent to Nebraska by that paper alone. Do you know of the existences of any organization in the state of Nebraska for the carrying on of work in favor of the prohibitory amendment! A.-I know of several organi-stions in the state. There was the Won-par-tisan league as they called it, an association with headquarters at Lincoln, the Good Templars' association, all of which was especially organized, and then there was the prohibition party as a political organization. Q.-Their campaign was conducted sizui-larly to yours, wasn't it! That is, they sent

party to the loud tails mysaif in the Fifth ward. Q.—Tell us about that? A.—When I got to the Third ward they were reporting that some non-residents had been trying to challenge voters there and that parties were peddling what they called bogue tickets. Q.—Did you get any soft those bogue tickets i A.—I got one, but there were a variety of them; I have one with me that I picked up on that day. Q.—You got this ticket, you say on election day! A.—Yes, sir; I got in on election day. Q.—Atone of the polling places! A.—At one of the polling places. Q.—This is one of the tickets which was demounced by republicans and democrats as

Q.-This is one of the tickets which was denounced by republicans and democrats as fraudulent! A.-Yes; this was denounced, of course, by democrats more than republi-cans, because it was a republi-can ticket. [Attorneys for contest-ces offer this ticket in evidence which is marked by the reporter exhibit H, Omaha]. Some of these tickets were demo-cratic straight with for the amendment on the bottom, and all the straight regular demothe bottom, and all the straight regular demo cratic tickets had the prohibition amendment

at the top of the ticket. Q.-They were issued by whom? A.-Is-sued by the democratic central committee. Q.-Of Douglas county? A.-Of Douglas county. They had the prohibition amend-

publicans would get a fair share. No on could tell anything about it, and he was abou as much surprised as any body. Everybody that came along had his ticket in his pocket and ticket peddlers did not play a very great part in the election. I went over in the Sec ond ward, Bohemian town, and there was the largest crowd I saw on election day. There was no disturbance when I was there but talk-ing all the time of those men that had the bogus tickets. I never have seen an election in Omaha where there was less disturbance in Omaha where there was less disturbance and greater order. In every place that I went to there were dozens of business men stand-ing around, and as the business houses and banks were all closed from morning until night, the best class of people were out and took an interest in the election. They did not appear to have the slightest-l could see nothing indicating any disturbance. I came into the office in the afternoon and met Mr. Cox of Liccoln in Tus Bas building.

some and in a targe degree, or own at the gree, with the state of public opinion in the city of Omaha generally upon matters relat-ing to the election, on election day and imme-diately prior theretof A.—I live here and I think I know pretty nearly what the public sentiment is in this city. Q.—I will ask if there was a belief in the public mind that it was the intention of those who favored the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in the city of Omaha to stand at the poils and challenge voters indiscrimi-nately for the purpose of delaying the vote! A.—My information was that the managers of the prohibition campaign, or rather the prohibitionists here, had agreed upon a programme of obstruction something like two or three weeks before election. There was an application made by them to have into the office in the afternoon and met Mr. Cox of Lincoln in THE BEE building. Q.-Mr. Sam Cox, editor of The Call A.-Yes, and he did not say anything to me. I said, just as I was passing along, that the election was going on very quietly here, and now to my great surprise Mr. Cox had sent out at that very time telegrams that a riot was in orogress in Omaha; that a mob had control of the city and the police had given the city up to the mob. Q.-You have related all the disturbance

-You have related all the disturbance Q.—You have related all the disturbance which you saw in the eighteen different pro-cincts which you visited that you can recollect cincts which you visited that you can recollect! A.—Yes, sir; I rode around in a buggy; I had a cab of my own and I rode from place to place, and some places I visited several times. In most of those places there was not the slightest pretense of anything more than just an orderly crowd standing around, chaff-ing and talking in a string taking their turn at voting; there wasn't any demonstration; I noticed these independent tickets; I don't think there were many independent tickets peddled around from what I could see; I did not see more than three or four persons at the places from what I could see; I did not see more than three or four persons at the places pedding independent tickets. They would have prohibition tickets, or a bunch of them with all parties; they had democratic and rebefore the board of county commissioner myself and asked that their prayer should be

with all parties; they had democratic and re-publican and independent and everything. Q.-Did you say that you say prohibition ticket peddlers, or rather peddlers of tickets for the prohibitory amendment with badges ont A.-I saw the two that I named; thero was Dr. Merrill and — Q.-Did you see ! h at any other poll! A.-I don't remember seeing them at any other place except the Fifth ward. There were ticket peddlers for prohibition at those places, because they were pointed out to me, and I saw some of the tickets those people claimed were bogus.

vent, if possible, a fair election by obstruct-ing the voters, or refusing to certify to the results of the election, and there fore I myself, over my own signature, with-drew my endorsement of the scheme that they should be put upon the election boards. And in order to have a fair election beyond any doubt. I appealed to THE OXAMA BES, and wrote the article myself to the voters, that every man should have a perfect right to east his vote as he pleased; that a fair and free election was guaranteed to every American citizen, no matter what his views; and that on election day no on should be disturbed, no matter what he desired to do, so that we should have a free expression of public sentiment; that was and 1 saw some of the tickets those people claimed were bogus. Q.-At how many of the precincts in the city which you visited did you observe peddlers present and working for the prohib-itory amendment? A.-I should say in most of the places, in some cases two or three, and in some cases two or seven and perhaps eight. They were pointed out to me by other workers. One fellow said, "There is a fellow working for prohibition," and some would say, "There is a fellow with bogus tickets, trying to

peddle bogus tickets." Q.-Did you observe any violence toward any of those peddlers of tickets for the pro-hibitory amendment! A.-I observed no free expression of public sentiment; that was published befere election and on the day of election, and I asked the committée of the Business Men's and Banker's association to amendment! A.-I observed no The only thing I observed was, as in the Third ward. There violence. I stated, business Mea's and Banker's association to put placards at all the voting places calling upon the people to desist interfering with the right of the people in this respect, but they had so many questions to consider that the quite a controversy there right to peddle those there and there was a good deal of load talking. One of the men happened to be about five feet ten, or six feet, and I was surprised that the other man, who was no bigger than I am, should nold him at bay. and I insisted that the big man should have his rights and go on and peddle tickets if he wanted to. right of the people in this respect, but they had so many questions to consider that the matter was finally dropped. Q.—You say the prohibition leaders and managers of the campaign for the prohibitory amendment in this city before the election made boasts that they would obstruct the casting of votes or delay the voting on election day! A __It was so understood here. wanted to.

the casting of votes or delay the voting on election day! A.-It was so understood here; that their plan was to do all they could to ob-struct the election. They issued a paper called the Bumble Bee, and I have some of the copies here and you can see by their own writing. They say it is published every afternoon from the amendment head-quarters, so that would show that the pro-hibitionists issued it. For instance, here, "Anarchy and Riot,"-it merely goes to show the general tendency. Q.-In round numbers, what was the total registration of the city of Omahai A .- I don't quite remember, but I think the regisration here was nearly twenty-five thousand etween twenty-four thousand and twentytrati five thousand.

Q.-In the city? A.-Yes, sir. Q.-And what was the total vote polled in ound numbers? A.-I think something like

23,000-between 22,000 and 33,000, Q.-It was less than the registration! O, yes, considerably less; the total vote of the county was 26,000 and something; I had some figures here to show the total vote of the county, but it is not material; the records

the city in all ways that they could, was that general, do you know! A-Yes, sir; public opinion was pretty well a unit on that ques-Q.-There were about twenty-three thou-

Q.-Then in the work of the Bankers' and Business Men's association you treated alike the democratic party, the independent party and the republican party! A.—We treated the registrars and registration is to facilitate the voter and enable people that desire to vote to have the protection thrown around them that the registry laws throw as an evidence of the right to vote. The only reason they might have for challenging is that they were vot-ing on somebody else's name, so there was no necessity for challenging. We had recently a very exciting city election this month after the other election, and yet I don't believe there were any challengers at the election, because the people were registered and there were no grounds for challenging. Q.—I will ask you if you were acquainted them alike

them alike. By Hall—You testified yesterday that the question of the adoption or rejection of the prohibitory amendment occasioned great dis-satisfaction in Omaha and affected the voto cast for Mr. Richards and Mr. Connell. I would ask you if it had the same effect or not upon the fortunes of the candidates for the other state offices upon the republican ticket. A.—It had undoubtedly a great deal to do with their light vote that they received. to do with their light vote that they received. It affected the entire party. There were thousands of people in this city who had for-merly voted the republican ticket who just deliberately, since the submission of prohi-bition, went over and voted the democratic ticket, and nothing that we could do would taik them out of it. Q.—So that as a result of the complication of succtions included in this campaign which

of questions involved in this campaign which culminated in the election of November 4. 1890, these contestees suffered in the vote cas for them in the city of Omaha. A.-They suffered the loss of several thousand votes. would not go more than two or three thousand democratic at the very highest. Q—And this time it did go! A.—It went all the way from five to eleven thousand.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION. Q.-I understond you to say that you don't think any citizen has the inherent right to be at the polls advocating such doo-trines, in a peaceable way, as he sees fit? A.-I don't believe there is any inherent right to stand in the street and obstruct the street and get up a large gathering to elec-tioneer for votes, and I don't believe such a thing will continue more than another year. Q.-You did not answer the question? A. -I don't believe that a man has an inherent the council did not grant it; in a day or two, or a few days afterwards, the county com-missioners were to pass upon the matter be-cause it was ascertained that the judges must be appointed by the commissioners. I went

Q.-You did not answer the question of the second se myself and asked that their prayer should be granted; I thought it would remove all chance of quibble and question if they had some representation on the election boards. Subsequently the demonstrations made here by the prohibition-ists, their breaking into-at least I think it was some of their men, somebody broke into my room and ransacked our building, and also broke into the cenus office and generas a ticket peddler. Q.-Is it not true that every American citi-

zen who is an elector has the right to go to the polls and in a moderate and gentlemanly way distribute tickets or solicit voters to vote that ticket, and is he not entitled to as much

that ticket, and is he not entitled to as much protection under these circumstances as any other citizen who takes divergent views? A. —Certainly, but as I understood it— Q.-If a man wanted to go to the polls with a regular ticket representing the regular par-tics in the field, with the exception that on these tickets was "For the amendment." would you say that if that man be-haved himself and talked moderately and did not disturb the peace that he would not have the right to distribute those tickets is A.-He would have just the same right asA .- He would have just the same right a any voter

-And isn't it true also that he would be Q.-And isn't it true also that he would be entitled to the same degree of protection f A.-Yes, sir, and he had the same degree of

Protection. Q.-And the same degree of respect from the other voters! A.-All sensible men the

would.

the other voters! A.-All sensible non would. Q.-Do you concar with Mr. Frank Morees in saying that the police force on election day was inadequate, owing to the police commissioners not having appointed a sufficient number of police? A. -I do not; I think there was an abundance of police. Q.-If a hundred persons or more, electors around the different polling precincts, who were distributing tickets such as I have mentioned in an orderly and quiet manner, were jeered at, and called s.- of ..., and struck at, rfn against, and their toes stepped on in an insulting manner, egged, and some of them knocked down and driven away from the polls for a distance of half a block or so, would you say that was an orderly and quiet election! A.-You ask me whether it is an orderly and quiet election-(iteporter reads formal question). I would say it was an orderly and quiet election so far as the electors were concerned; there might be poople outside, just as there might sometimes be boys carrying on a con-troversy among themselves, and the first thing you know the boys are calling each other names. But that don't make the whole city a mob. Q.-Suppose you take one of those polling

city a mob.

city a mob. Q.—Suppose you take one of those polling places where there were seventy-five or a hundred men gathered around the polls? A.— There never that were many that I saw. Q.—Well, take forty or fifty men, then. At