# SUPPLEMENT

## SHEET

#### THE NEXT COVERNOR.

Inoldents in the Caree of the Republican Nomines.

His Early Struggles With Poverty and How He Won His Way in Was World - A Boy Soldler and a New wareder.

Business Career and Home. Lucius Dunbar Richards was born on a farm, of poor parents, at Charleston, 26th, 1847. He comes from good old Revolutionary stock, three of his ancestors having fought in the great war

was broken up. At this early age he was thrown upon his own resources, and from that time forward he hoed his own row in the world. What education be got during his youth was that acquired at an old-fashioned Yankee district school. After leaving home at eleven he lived with a neighboring farmer for three years, during which time he worked for his board and laying of the Sioux City & Pacific was clothes. At the end of this three years' | finished to Fremont under his superinapprenticeship the war broke out.

two or three more hands . "he bridge gang. The embero governor of No braska applied for and secured

A JOB ON THE PILE DRIVER, where he worked six weeks. After relinquishing his position as roustabout on the pile driver, he went into the enengineering department of the Sioux City and Pacific road. It was here that he utilized and added to the engineering knowledge obtained while with his uncle, afterwards developing into a full fledged civil engineer. He began work as axeman, the very bottom the scale. In 1868 he was placed in charge of a transit on the survey of the Sioux City & Pacific road from California Junction to Fremont. When this work was com-Orleans county, Vermont, November | pleted he went to Sioux City and ran the survey for what is now the Illionois Central railway from Sioux City to Fort Dodge. When this work was finished he returned to the Sioux City & Pacific road. This was in the winter of '68-69. He was working at Arlington assisting in cutting and sharpening stakes. One morning while sitting at breakfast Superintendent of Construction Burnett came in and laid a letter "unon young Richard's plate. That letter road:

"You will take charge of all railroad construction west of the Missouri river. You will be respected and obeyed accordingly." A RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

This was a responsible position for a young man of 21, but he was equal to the duties of his new place. The con-struction of the grade and all the track tendency the following summer. He



### L. D. RICHARDS,

he was full of patriotism and wanted to struction for the Cherokee divison. enlist. On account of his extreme | Later he returned to Fremont and took youth he found it difficult to do so, charge of the construction of the first though he finally succeeded on Septem- ten miles of the Fremont, Elkhorn & ber 5th, 1862 in enlisting in Company Missouri Valley road. The ten miles of 1 15th Vermont Infantry, for nine road was built in about five weeks, and months' service. His regiment was commanded by Col. Redfield Proctor, der his supervision to Wisner, Cuming now secretary of war, and was one of county. After this he was promoted five regiments constituting Stannard's to roadmaster and superintendent of brigade, which afterwards did such effective service on Pickett's flank in his M. V. and S. C. & P. roads, which he famous charge at Gettysburg.

The boy owed his success in getting into the army to Proctor. He presented himself, with many others, before the mustering officer at Brattleboro. When his name was called off he stepped out | Uncle Sam's demain near Scribner, from the crowd and started to take his this county. This land he proved up position in the ranks. He was halted on and it constituted his first real estate by the mustering officer, but Proctor stepped up and spoke to the officer and in a few moments the latter said, "All right, go ahead,' and with a sweep of his hand motioned the lad off te his company. Soon after his enlistment he was detailed as

ORDERLY FOR COL. PROCTOR, and it was while serving in this capacity first and still the only railroad in the that a friendship was formed between the commander and the boy soldier which has increased during the years which have followed. He served in his family to Fremont in April, 1875, this capacity until the company dis-

In the summer of '64 he re-enlisted in Company K, 17th Vermont Infantry, from his salary to just about pay for a carrying a musket until the close of the war. In the winter of 1864-5 he was with his regiment at Ft. Davis, in front of Petersburg, on the Jerusalem plank | C. Ghost, with whom he remained about

when it stormed and captured the works later without any partner until the present front of Petersburg. The regiment then went with the army of Appomattox organized several years since. where Gen. Lee surrendered.

Michigan, where his mother had moved in the meantime. Here he worked on a farm during the summer of '65, and the following winter he attended Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie,

HE LEARNS ENGINEERING. In April, 1866, he went to Hannibal, Mo., and was for a time employed in his uncle's office, the latter being at this time city engineer, afterwards working ment of the Frement creamery, the in a lime kiln. While in his uncle's largest concern of its kind in the office he acquired some rudimentary United States; he is now the principal knowledge of engineering, which substockholder in the Fremont Foundry sequently served him a good purpose. and Machine company; he also has He remained at Hannibal until 1867, stock in the Creamery Package Supply when he started for Colorado. On his company, the Fremont Carriage comway west he ran out of money and this pany, the Fremont street railway, the

Though but a fourteen-year-old lad | then accepted a position again with the Illinois Central road as engineer of conheld until August, 1872. A HOMESTEADER.

Meantime he had excercised a right

under the land laws of the government. He homesteaded a quarter section of In January, 1871, he went back to his

native state and was married at Burlington, Vt., to Miss Carro E. Hills. In the fall of 1872 he went south to Central America, where for two years he was engaged as civil engineer and superintendent of construction of the

state of Costa Rica. After returning from Costa Rica he went to Burlington, Vt., and brought where they have ever since resided When Mr. Richards located here at that time he had managed to save enough modest little home, which he bought. He embarked in the real estate and insurance business in partnership with W. a year. Afterwards he was in the same He was in the fight with his regiment business with G. W. Reynolds, ther

HIS BUSINESS CAREER. After being mustered out he went to in this city is known by all his fellow citizens as one absolutely above reproach. He has been a man of untiring industry and successful business activity. He has during the past six or eight years to come to be recognized as Fremont's foremost citizen, and has been prominently identified with a large number of leading industrial and other way west he ran out of money and this compelled a change of plans. He stopped off at Missouri Valley, Iowa. At this time work was progressing on the Sioux City & Pacifi road. He applied at the office of the superintendent of construction, who informed him that there was office work to be done, but that he had another person in view.

"Is there any other work?" asked the willing young man. The superintendent out of Richards, Keene & Co., he devoting his principal attention to the land business. He has not now nor never had any interest in railroads. He was simply a trusty and faithful employe as civil engiueer for a few years. He was at one time agent for the Elk-

horn Town Lot company, selling the company's lands on a commission. This In his financial dealin with his feliow men he has been

SCRUPULOUSLY I ONEST.

He is not rich but enjoy- a comfortable competence as a reward for his long, persistent an heroic struggle with the world. There a usi a stain of dishonor upon a single dollar by mile his own. The handreds of farmers will whom he are had financial transactions stand come to testify to his upright dealings with them. He has never made his neighbor's necessity his opportunity. One of the fundamental principles of his creed and his whole line of action is against the exaction of usury.

CIVIC POSITIONS. Mr. Sugnards has filled prominent positions in the Masonic fraternity. He is Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nebraska, the commander of Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9, Knigts Templar, of this city. He was one of the charter members and is past commander of McPherson post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, and was last winter chosen by the department of Nebraska as delegate-atlarge to the National G. A. R. Encampment which convenes at Boston this month. He has been mayor of Fremont two terms and surveyor of Dodge county three years. He is now president of the Fremont Board of Trade.

Mr. Richards is not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but he has always entertained a conviction that it is the duty of every man to identify himself with some political party and assist in directing it in proper channels for the public good. He has been a infe-long and consistent republican. He began a state acquaintance in political circles in 1866, when he was a member of the state central committee. Two years later his excellent judgment and splendid executive ability came to be so fully recognized as to recult in his easy election as

CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Under his splendid generalship the party won its famous victory in the presidential campaign of 1888, when the enemy was routed horse, foot and dragoon, and such a defeat administered as had never been recorded in the politicals annals of the state. One year year ago he was re-elected to the some position at the Hastings convention, unanimously by acclamation. It was this splendid party service, together with the great popular confidence he had acquired through his extended acquaintance that impelied men to talk of him as a man possessing in an exceptional degree the qualifications for governor.

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

After the nomination had come to him in the convention as a tribute of great people to an able and upright man, Mr. Richards accepted the honor in this language, and every man who knows him believes he meant just what

"I am deeply mindful of the high honor you have bestowed on me by this nomination. I accept it with a realizing sense of the grave responsibilities which attach to the office and with not the fullest confidence in my ability to satisfactorily discharge the duties devolving upon the chief executive of this great and growing common-

wealth. If elected as I hope to be, I pledge you that so far as it lies within my power the law shall be faithfully executed and the financial affairs honestly and economically administered.

HIS HOME AND FAMILY. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have a family of four children, namely: Josephine, aged eighteen; Fred, aged thirteen; Katharine, aged eight, and Redfield Proctor, aged six years. The Richards home is on East Fifth street and occupies an entire block. In the midst of the densely shaded plot stands a white house-a typical New England home in appearance and arrangement. Here Mr. Richards, who is very domestic in his tastes and nature, is supremely happy with his family. There is a large library of excellent books and leading magazines in which Mr. Richards spends a good deal of his time with much delight.

A Sensible View of the Situation. Editor Fremont Tribune. Between the abuse of the democrats on the one hand and the prohibitionists on the other, the lines of Mr. Richards do not appear to have fallen into pleasant places, to say the least. But when we come to examine the cause for all this fume and froth it almost makes one despair of popular government. Why is Mr. Richards misrepresented upon the one hand and maligned upon the other? Simply because he refuses to pass judgment in advance on matters which may never come before him for action, and if they do come before him should receive his cool, deliberate and unprejudiced judgment, uninfluenced y any promise and unaffected by any hreat. Why should Mr. Richards declare what he is going to do in advance on the prohibition question any more than any other question? Why not ask him to declare his position on the high license question? Why not on the amendment of increasing the number of our supreme court judges and increasing the salaries of both of the supreme and district judges? These are before the people precisely in the same manner as the prohibition amendment. Had the party whose candidate he is, seen fit to make

any declaration with reference to these matters in its platform, it no dou t would be right and proper for Mr. Richards to express either his assent or dissent of such declarations. But why should either the party or Mr, Richards make any announcement on these several matters? These questions come up in the shape of amendments of, or changes to be made in our organic law. Such amendments or changes can only be made under our system in two ways, viz: Either by the legislature proposing such amendments with this institution is the hemp mill he was old enough to enter the Hines- are kind and in the meeting of his comparty affiliations, either adopt them or refuse to adopt them, or choose a constitutional convention whose duty it is to prepare a new constitution, as it is commonly called, and then submit such constitution to the people for ratifica-tion. It will be observed that in either case the making or the mere amend-

measure, and never submitted to the people as a party measure through party platforms, but always by proclamation by the chief executive.

If then, all of one political party should be in favor of such as amendment and the majority of the other party generagainst it, if the requisite dominer voted upon the question to earry it, it would become part .. the organic law whether the party ..... in faror of it elected its candida.

These questions are for the people as a whole to settle not for political pourles merely. Why should a candi te for the chief executive office of a state, state in advance that he will or will not ... bound by the the will of the majority when fairly, honestly and constitution-

ally expressed. I say that any candidate that would do such a thing is not worthy the high position to which he aspires, and should receive the condemnation of every American citizen without reference to one ical or party creed. A man, who for the sake of obtaining votes would promise not to permit certain measures. when legally and constitutionally enacted, to become laws, would, if once elected and installed into his office, prostitute it for private gain and un-justifiable ends. Could anything be more degrading in a candinate for public honors? Can the American people think of any method which would be more certain to say and undermine free government and destroy every vestige of independence of a public servant?

But there is still another view to the question under consideration. Suppose a candidate for supreme judge, whose duty it is to construe and expound the law, should in advance declare how he should construe a certain act, or whether would hold certain measures constitutional or unconstitutional. What would the people say of such a man? Would they not with one voice condemn him as wholly unfit for any trust however small? And yet wherein is the difference? Boyd promises, in order to gain political preferment, to veto certain measures if passed by the duly chosen reprsenatives of the people Are the people of a free country will ing to wink at such an outrage of the fundamental principles of their system of government? Are they willing to place a man in office who is willing to promise in advance to disregard the will of the people? Are they willing to place him in a position where he can sell them like cattle and make of them a marketable commodity, to be used for no other purpose than to give him a position which in advance he agrees to use in the inlerests of his chosen friends.

Let us not be deceived. This is not a question of a chief executive returning a measure because in his opinion it is not for the public good. It is not vetoing a measure which does violence to the rights of the people as is sometimes the case. Such an emergency has not arisen, and no such claim can be made. It is a promise in advance made in the nature of a bribe to gain votes, to obtain what he otherwise has no hope to gain, political preferment. It is a bribe pure and simple and should be treated as such by every honest man; it should receive the condemnation of every citizen in this fair state, and Mr. Boyd should and will be defeated at the polls in such an emphatic manner that in the future no candidate for governor or any other office will offer bribes of the kind and character of the one in question.

Richard's Business Life.

The estimation the public have of a man who has accumulated property and money depends much on what has been the general trend of his business schemes. If he is a hoarder of money for the money's sake a taker of usurious and exorbitant interest, a greedy grabber of money to hoard and hide it away for himself, or if he has accumulated wealth by speculation in grain on the Chicago board of trade, playing games of chance with the world's bread, organizing corners on the necessities of life, robbing both the producer and consumer of our cereals, if he has gained his financial foothold by any of these questionable means, honest people naturaily, while admiring his genius, condemn his methods as hostile to the public good. In these times when men are criticised for accumulating property, it is well to inquire into the uses or abuses they have made of their opportunities as financiers. L. D. Richards, in all his operations as a business man, has been most conspicuous as a builder. A builder of business enterprises and organizer of manufactories and industries that furnished employment to laboring men, and bring people and capital to his town and state. The city of Fremont owes more to the public spirit, the organizing genius and the untiring energy of L. D. Richards than to any other of her citizens. He might have used his money making genius with better profit to himself had he been sordid and selfish, lending money at the highest possible rate and hoarding it away. But on the other hand, his energies have all been directed in the organization of enterprises, that while they added to his own income, also built up his town and gave employment to new capital and new people. Whenever any public scheme is to be inaugurated, everyone in Fremont naturally turns to Mr. Richards as the recognized leader and manager. Among the industries of Fremont,

whose existence is directly attributable to Mr. Richards as organizer and founder, the following may be mentioned to show haw the general trend of his busy life at Fremont has been for the public good, in furnishing employment to working men, and establishing home industries.

The Fremont Foundry and Machine shops employ fifty men. The Fremont stock yards and lumber company, with ample capacity, owning three miles of rail road track, connecting the institution with all the lines of road, with a packing house whose capacity is 1,000 hogs per day, employ a and twine works, employing forty men. The Freemont planing mill employs

The Fremont canning company, now in successful operation, gives employment to 100 people.

The Fremont creamery, one of the largest in the world, is of inestimable ing of the organic law is not a party ties within its radius of operations. benefit to the farmers of five or six coun-

The Western Trust and Security company has been instrumental in procur-ing the loan of eastern capital to the farmers of northwestern Nebraska at reasonable rates, ranging from 61/2 to 8 per cent per ann. This company per cent per ann. has taken special to prevent the taking of usurious in rest or illegal fees from borrower. . tr. Richards is the trustee for all dis estern capital, which shows in .... comation he sis him with the management and control

of their property

It is said by democrats that he is a
8 per cont money shark. To show how
utterly false this charge is, and how contrary is is from his steady purpose as a financier, it may be mentioned that the Fremont ..... bank of which he is a director and part owner, has never taken more than 10 per cent per annum on loans and in all his business experience as a lender of money, he has never taken one dollar of usury from any man. Mark this statement and show it to democrats and challenge them to prove their charge of usury or let them stand convicted of misrepresentation and falsehood against a man who has been in his general business dealings a protector and benefactor rather than the oppressor of the poor man. Of the above business enterprises Mr. Richards is not the sole owner, and in some of them his financial interest has passed out of his hands, but the procuring of their organization, and the establishing and developing of of them into permanent and profitable industries is his work, and the people of Fremont are proud to place him foremost in their list of enterprising men. Summing up the general result of these institutions, it may be said they employ 300 men, supporting a population of 1,500 people. These are the lines in which his genius as a business organizer has been employed. Let the people read it and criticise it if they

Contrast the life history and business career of L. D. Richards from boyhood to manhood, as a citizen and a soldier, es a financier, as a builder and developer, as a citizen among his neighbors, as a home builder and a lover of his home, trusted by every man of his acquaintance, respected by every woman and child for the purity of his life, with nothing of his life's history to conceal, read it and then contrast it with the character and history of his opponent, and when you vote let your ballot say that the governor of Nebraska must be a man for whom no citizen will ever be called rpon to apologize.

A month ago many alliance men believed there was a chance of Powers' election. No well informed man will now claim that there is a ghost of a show for Mr. Powers. The fight therefore, has narrowed down between Richards and Boyd.

Either Richards will be governor

Boyd will be governor. Boyd's election can be accomplished only by republican alliance men throwing away their vote on Powers. Every republican vote for Powers Is a vote for Boyd. Every prohibition vote Payne

Is a vote for Boyd,

TOM MAJORS. The Old War Horse From Nemaha. Tom Majors has been conspicuous in Nebraska for thirty years. He was one of the first to enlist as a union soldier in '61 and one of the last to retire from service in '66. Courage and aggressiveness are his characteristics. He commenced his life in Nebraska as a soldier, and has continued it as a citizen, with these two elements in his character always prominent. As a volunteer sol-

dier for five years he was brave, active and efficient, As a farmer citizen for the last twenty-five years he has been not only thrifty in business, a splendid example of what a farmer can do for himself in this state, but he has steadily maintained a proud place as a coun-sellor to his class in business affairs, a counsellor to his party and state in state affairs, and a lawmaker and state-builder of the best and broadest type. In all these things he has been conspicuous for his good sense. No man ever listened to his words, whether in the state house of representatives or the state senate, as a lawmaker, in the conventions and councils of his party, or in the agricultural conventions of his class, without being impressed with his personal courage, his straight, forward honesty of purpose, and his always conspicuous good sense. It is these traits of character that have made his name a household word in every Nebraska home. He has always stood for the people and has steadily opposed every tendency to monopoly and the centralization of political power. He is a practical farmer and works with his own hands. He has been successful in his line because he has been industrious and has used good judgment and good business management, good sensible farm economy, things that no enactment of law can put into the character of any man. If he has suffered financial reverses at any time, he has not blamed it on the republican party, but where wrongs have existed in his party he has like a true patriot and citizen striven to right these wrongs through the power and agency of those of his own political faith. As a parliamentarian he is quick and accurate and will preside over the state senate with a manly dignity that has no haughtiness

and accuracy that is quick and positive. Tom Majors is every inch a manly man and the vote this fall will show that the farmers of Nebraska appreciate him as a splendid representative of their class.

J. C. Allen, Republican Nominee for Secretary of State.

John Clayton Allen, the republican nominee for secretary of state was born at Hinesburgh, Vt., on February 14, 1860, and received such advantage in the educational way as the public schools of | important trust. No criticism is made burgh academy, where he spent several rades of the G. A. R. he is conspicuous terms. He finished his education in for the genial temper of his character. New Haven academy, after which he | As a citizen, he is universally respected, joined his father in the lumber business as an old soldier he is honored by his comrades, as a republican he is true as in his native town. He came to Ne- | stee | and as a candidate in this year of braska in the spring of 1881 and en- our Lord, 1890, he will be triumphantly gaged with Raymond Bros. & Co., elected. wholesale grocers, and from that time

until the cause of 1886 was a traveling man for that gouse. In November, 1886, he opened a stock of general merchandise in Met'ook, where he has since resided. He has been president of the council for three years. He has been a life long republican and has a large state acquaintance, especially in the Second congressions district. He is thoroughly posted in public matters. His own persevering efforts have brought him where he new stands. On August 2, 1881, he was morried in Lincoln to Miss Abbie Staperson, a niece of Gen. C. J. Dilworth. They have one child. Both on the road a traveling salesman and as a merchant at McCook. he was very successful and made hosts

#### TOM BENTON.

Something Concerning the Republican Candidate for Auditor.

Tom Benton is nervy, and is personally very popular. Everybody concedes him to be the best individual vote maker on the republican ticket, and the usual expression on his candidacy is, "It will be a cold day when Benton gets left." There is an element of push in him, and certain indomitable energy that men admire. Tom Benton started in life on his own hook when yet very young. At fourteen he was a bright student at Doane college. At fifteen he was a practical telegraph operator earning a good salary. At sixteen he was recorder in the county clerk's office at Fremont, the youngest recorder in the state, and whatever he did he did well and when yet a mere boy in years, he was a model of swiftness and ac-

At twenty-one he was second assistant clerk of the Nebraska house of representatives. At twenty-two he was made bookkeeper in the auditor's office. He has been in this office ever since, naving been deputy (the real acting auditor) for several years before his election in 1888. He knows everything about the duties of the office. There has never been an encumbent of that office in this state who had so extensive a knowledge of the duties of the office and so complete a system as Mr. Benton. No one will challenge his splendid business qualifications. There is a system in his management and an accuracy in his conduct of the affairs of this office that has made it easy for the business public to transact their business with this department. In all his decisions on the validity of bonds offered for registration, the courts have sustained him in every instance, thus showing that he not only has good managing business ability, but ripe judgment in passing on important questions. Mr. Benton was born in the city of New Haven, Conn., in 1858, of sturdy, Puritan stock. He was brought up on a farm, and in early life learned the stern lesson of working with his own hands, and earning his bread by the sweat of his own face. Industry, accuracy and honesty have been his chief characteristics, from early boyhood up to the present time, and there is a certain gaminess in his make-up, a certain plucking individuality that makes him magnetic and gives him sympathy in a race. Whoever runs well in this race. Tom Benton will not be behind, mark that down. There is no man in the state of Nebraska of his age, who has so general and complete knowledge of the business affairs of the state as Tom Benton, and there will be thousands raise up to work for him on election day because of this, and because of his personal popularity and because of his personal loyalty to his friends Tom Benton can forgive an injury and forget an enemy, but he never forgets a friend. He will be elected.

John E. Hill.

John E. Hill, present state treasurer and republican candidate for re-election was born in Berlin, Ohio, and is now about 50 years old. He was raised on a iarm and the practical experience of his youth is still manifest in his plain sensible bearing. He enlisted in 1861 in the 14th Ohio Infantry, but was soon prostrated with a fever which entirely disabled him for nearly a year. In 1862 he recruited and was unanimously elected captain of company F, 111th Ohio Infantry. During the winter of 1862 and '63 Capt. Hill had charge of Ft. Baker, Kentucky. During the campaign in Tennesee, he was made provost marshal by General Scofield and had command of the captured towns of that state.

He was with Sherman in his memorable campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one of the longest periods of continued fighting in the history of the world. The guns of the two armies were not silent a day from the 9th of May until sometime in September. He led his company in the hottest of the fight at Ressaca, Peach Tree, Kenesaw and Atlanta. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Heyworth, Ill., with his father, under the firm name of Hill & Son In '71 he settled at Beatrice, Nebraska. For four years he engaged in the nursery and stockraising business. He was a member of the first city council of Beatrice when it was made a city of the first class and in '75 was elected county clerk of Gage county, which position he held for six years. He served also several years as member of the board of education and also was a member of the county board of supervisors. These things are recorded to show that Cap-Hill always stood in the confidence and respect of his neighbors and that his life has been full of activity and good works, not only as a helder of important and remunerative offices, but he has had care for the educational affairs of his town and the general business and financial management of his county. He was Governor Thaver's private secretary from '87 until he was elected state treasurer in '88 by 28,000 majority. He has been faithful and honest in the discharge of this are kind and in the meeting of his com-