

MANY ORDERS FOR CARDS

Readers of The Independent Will Push the Sale of Liberty Building Subscription Cards at Conventions EVERY DELEGATE SHOULD SUBSCRIBE

As the Official Representative of His Party it is His Duty to Keep Himself Informed in Political Affairs

In the history of The Independent the readers of the paper have never shown more loyalty or interest in helping to increase the circulation than at the present time. Every mail brings encouraging letters and many large orders for Liberty Building subscription cards. During this week many county conventions will be held to name delegates to the state convention which meets at Grand Island, June 24. In many of the counties the nominations for county officers will be made at the same time. The Independent hopes to have one or more of its readers at each convention taking orders for Liberty Building subscriptions. The man who is sent as a delegate to the county convention or as a delegate to the state convention becomes the official representative of his party in the same manner that a member of congress is the official representative of the people of his district. As the official representative of his party every delegate is under obligations to acquaint himself with all matters pertaining to political affairs in order that he may act at all times for the best interests of his party. In many cases delegates regard their duties and obligations to the party too lightly. They frequently look upon their selection as delegates as only a personal compliment and forget the duties belonging to the position. It is a personal compliment to be sent as the official representative of the party, but there is also an implied contract on the part of the delegate when he accepts the position that he will do all things necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. The first and most important should be to thoroughly acquaint himself with political conditions to enable him to act intelligently upon every question that arises. He cannot do that better than to subscribe for and read The Independent regularly. It is everywhere recognized as the leading people's party paper in the state or United States. It investigates with great care every matter of political importance and publishes the results of the investigation without fear or favor. No delegate can properly discharge his duties without reading it. When he returns from the convention his neighbors, both political friends and republicans as well, have a right to suppose that he knows something about political issues. They can properly ask him for information. How can he furnish it unless he reads The In-

dependent? Readers of The Independent should present the matter to every delegate who is not a subscriber and insist upon his giving them an order for his subscription. A people's party man who does not read The Independent is about as capable and valuable in a campaign as a soldier without a rifle or ammunition. It is the most essential part of his fighting equipment.

Orders received for cards during the past week were as follows:

Previously acknowledged.....4561
To state committee.....2500
W. S. Godwin, Hopson, W. Va.....5
Seth Woods, Atkinson, Neb.....5
A. S. Alexander, Harrisburg, Neb.....10
H. J. Coon, Albany, Neb.....5
N. S. Thompson, Angus, Neb.....5
H. B. McGraw, Hastings, Neb.....5
P. C. Mosher, Wilber, Neb.....5
J. C. Schroeder, Ulysses, Neb.....5
Frank J. Taylor, St. Paul, Neb.....5
Nils Olson, Ong, Neb.....5
J. M. Dimmick, Macon, Neb.....5
W. H. Davis, Fullerton, Neb.....5
J. S. Freeman, Columbus, Neb.....5
A. G. Hallberg, Sparta, Neb.....5
Samuel Fried, Badger, Neb.....5
H. B. McGraw, Hastings, Neb.....5
J. S. Eastman, Campbell, Neb.....5
Austin Bolles, Yorkshire, N. Y.....5
H. J. Wilker, Belvidere, Neb.....5
E. N. Hamilton, Dakota City, Neb.....5
E. E. Dowhower, Elyria, Neb.....5
A. D. Baker, Blue Hill, Neb.....5
W. H. Woodruff, Stanton, Neb.....5
O. S. Newsum, Finch, Ark.....5
J. Marsh, Butler, Ky.....5
Jonathan Higgins, Cambridge, Neb.....5
F. A. Martin, Rokeby, Neb.....5
T. D. Richards, Osceola, Neb.....5
I. Bockoven, Seward, Neb.....5
John Buchanan, Valparaiso, Neb.....5
W. M. Henderson, Comstock, Neb.....5
H. J. Mason, Fullerton, Neb.....10
Geo. D. Bell, Nebraska City, Neb.....5
C. Hopkins, Tilden, Neb.....10
A. W. Hill, Ithaca, Neb.....5
A. G. Francisco, Albion, Neb.....5
S. H. Byers, Osceola, Neb.....5
W. A. Hickok, Douglas, Neb.....5
R. P. Algers, Burwell, Neb.....5
M. B. Reyman, Talmage, Neb.....5
G. W. Doxlatter, Panama, Neb.....5
J. W. McCallum, Meadow Grove, Neb.....5
Thos. Patz, Crete, Neb.....5
Walker Reed, Fremont, Neb.....5
J. N. Howerton, No. Star, Neb.....5
J. W. Talbot, Giltner, Neb.....5
Geo. Sykes, Ruskin, Neb.....5
Arthur Weeks, Elwood, Neb.....10
Total.....7366



Proposed Liberty Building

A Home For The Independent. Two Stories 25x142 Being Erected From the Sale of Liberty Subscription Cards by the Readers of The Independent

For many years the greatest need of The Independent has been a permanent location—a home of its own. Once secured, expenses can be reduced and the paper made a greater power for good and more valuable and interesting to its readers. To build this home The Independent has asked the co-operation of its readers in the sale of 10,000 subscription cards. The cards are printed on regular U. S. postals and are put up in blocks of

five. Each card is good for a year's subscription. For the five cards (five yearly subscriptions to be sent to five different persons) the charge is \$3.00, 60 cents for each card. The regular subscription price of The Independent is \$1.00 per year, and for single subscriptions it does not accept less than that. It is only because funds are needed for the construction of Liberty Building that the unparalleled offer of five yearly subscriptions for only \$3.00 is made.

Candidates For Governor

(Continued from Page 1.)

the chief friends of Mr. Bryan in the fight to rescue Nebraska democracy from Clevelandism, and championed the cause of free silver in an extended newspaper debate with Henry W. Yates of Omaha. He supported the nomination in 1894 of Holcomb for governor by the democrats, and was chairman of the democratic state central committee from 1894 to 1896. He was chairman of the Bryan delegation to the Chicago convention and represented that delegation before the national committee and the committee on credentials. In 1896 he was elected attorney general and served four years. He conducted successfully a series of cases brought against the express, telephone and railroad companies in which the power of the state to regulate those companies was in-

cluded. His trial and conviction of Bartley and of Moore, his fight against the grain, Standard Oil and other trusts is familiar to all Nebraskans, as is the many other services rendered to the people during his incumbency of the office of attorney general.

GEN. VICTOR VIFQUAIN.
Gen. Victor Vifquain, now a resident of Lincoln, Lancaster county, was born in Belgium 65 years ago, but came to America at an early age. Forty-four years of his life he has been an ardent, energetic democrat. He enlisted in the union army in June, 1861. Was mustered out December, 1865, as colonel of the 97th Illinois. Was by President Abraham Lincoln brevetted everything up to and including brigadier general. Received a medal of honor from congress DURING the war, NOT after. Was member of constitutional convention of 1871. Has been consul and consul

general for the United States at Colombia. Became colonel of the 3rd Nebraska volunteers in the Spanish-American war after the resignation of Colonel Bryan.

Gen. Vifquain says: "You ask what about delegations? I know nothing about them, and care less. I never dabble in delegations. I want the people to have unchallenged and untrammelled choice. I believe in the office seeking the man, and not the man the office. The latter is where all our troubles come from."

"You ask about taxes? Equal taxation between people and corporations. I consider 'franchises' the basic element of value of any public works and they should be taxed accordingly. I want it to be strictly understood that I am against corporate aggression and tax-shirking."

Gen. Vifquain is the only Nebraskan that ever received a medal from congress. He is the only democrat of Nebraska that went to the war from Nebraska, and who returned with high rank and remained a democrat. Gen. Vifquain also enjoys the distinction of having won the first victory for municipal ownership of public works in Nebraska, when his paper, the Daily State Democrat, advocated that Lincoln should own the waterworks. His nomination for governor would be a recognition of the newspaper fraternity. Gen. Vifquain being a writer of marked ability.

DR. ROBERT DAMERELL.
Dr. Robert Damerell is a physician and surgeon, residing in Red Cloud, Webster county. Was born at Peoria, Ill., forty-nine years ago. Is a member of the people's independent party, and was formerly a republican. His public services are limited to a little over four years as superintendent of the hospital for insane at Hastings. "I never held an elective office or asked for one," he remarks. However, the Hastings institution show him to have a high degree of executive ability, and he set the pace which subsequent administrations have been obliged to follow or fall behind.

He is the subject of taxation. Dr. Damerell says: "I am in favor of taxing all property in the state of Nebraska equally according to its value, and am certainly in favor of equitable taxation of railroads, telegraph, telephone and insurance companies, as well as all other properties of like nature. I believe this is right, and before the populist party, and I must take a stand in the matter and carry it out to the letter."

WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON.
Hon. William H. Thompson, popularly and familiarly known as the "Little Giant," is a resident of Grand Island, Hall county. He is forty-eight years of age, of Scotch and Irish descent. Not long since, however, he says, "that I think I am entitled to claim that I am an American citizen, both by reason of place of birth and ancestry."

Mr. Thompson is frequently mentioned as a possible candidate by various newspapers, although he assures The Independent that he is "in no sense a candidate for congress or governor before the coming convention." "If I have ever rendered the public any service," he continues, "it has been along the line of obtaining for it honest and economic government. I am certainly a believer in the theory of taxation which includes as a part of the taxable assets of a corporation, its franchise. At least there is no reason why it should escape taxation."

Mr. Thompson has always voted the democratic ticket, and was the national committee man for Nebraska a number of years. He has always been a prominent figure in every democratic convention, and as a peacemaker, when the populists and democrats get into a convention wrangle, he has few equals. Because of his eminent fairness in all differences between the allied parties, he has a host of staunch friends and admirers among the populists.

GEORGE W. BERGE.
George W. Berge, the past twelve years a resident of Lincoln, Lancaster county, was born in Illinois, July 21, 1864. In 1890 he came to Nebraska and has been practicing law here ever since. Mr. Berge says: "My father and relatives were all republicans prior to my coming to Nebraska. In the fall of 1890 I voted for Bryan for congress and after the formation of the populist party I have always been identified with that party and attended its conventions."

In 1894 Mr. Berge was elected county judge of Lancaster county, but never served because the incumbent in office refused to resign his position. The county commissioners at first would not approve his bond and he was obliged to compel them to do so by mandamus proceedings. Then he brought quo warranto proceedings to try the question as to who was entitled to the office; the district court held against him, but he went to the supreme court and won his case before the term expired. Under the Nebraska practice, motion for rehearing may be filed within that time which was done, and before mandate could be issued the term had expired.

Mr. Berge had attended practically every state convention since 1894. He was before the first district congressional conventions of 1896 and 1898, and was nominated for congress in 1900 and defeated. In Lancaster county Mr. Berge received more votes than any other candidate on the fusion ticket—more votes than the electoral ticket, although Mr. Burkett got almost three hundred votes less than the republican electoral ticket.

Mr. Berge has decided views on the question of taxation. He believes that franchises ought to be taxed as the constitution provides. "Of course, it is not right," he says, "neither is it wise in any sense to say that railroads ought to pay more than their just share, but they should not be allowed to shirk and should pay their share of the taxes."

He requests The Independent to say that he is not a candidate for governor; that no delegations will be instructed upon any request from him. "I believe," he remarks, "that the conventions should use their best judgment when assembled as to whom shall be nominated."

RODERICK DHU SUTHERLAND.
Hon. Roderick D. Sutherland was

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born forty years ago, in Scotch Grove, Jones county, Ia., of Scottish parents. His people were originally all republicans, but Mr. Sutherland joined in the people's movement at an early date. He was elected county attorney of Nuckolls county in 1890 and was re-elected in 1892. In 1896 he was elected as member of congress from the Fifth district and was re-elected in 1898. His second term he was made a member of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, one of the most important in the house. Was also the ranking member of the committee on irrigation of arid lands, the most important in the house at this time. By "ranking member" is meant that by long service one moves up toward the head of the committee, and in this case Mr. Sutherland was the first member on our side. Had been re-elected and the house democratic, Mr. Sutherland would have been chairman of the committee at this time.

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The history of his success is the old, old story of teaching school, attending medical college, and finally practicing. Dr. Coffin has had long service on the pension board, was coroner of his county, and served six years at the Lincoln hospital for insane, and has been superintendent and two as superintendent. Since the "redeemers" gained control of the state, the doctor, to use his language, has "settled down in a pleasant home with a nice, quiet practice in the best 1,500 population town in the state." (Ord.)

"Your suggestion," says Dr. Coffin, "that the people are watching the railroad and other tax questions, is no mistake. It seems to me that the entire revenue proposition of the state is of the utmost importance. Valley county is a pretty fair example of populist control. Except for a moderate bonded debt, which cannot be paid now, the county has no indebtedness, and the county treasurer complaining today of the large accumulation of money in the various funds. A good revenue law must be provided for the state, and pending the time when such a law can be enacted, our state board of equalization must be required to secure for taxation purposes the exact value of all railroads and other corporation properties, including their franchises and everything which tends to make their stocks valuable, and then levy the assessment equally on them and all other properties. Let the corporations have their legal rights, but no more."

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GEN. VIFQUAIN'S POSITION
Excerpts From Speeches Made Over 30 Years Ago.—Anti-Monopolist Since Pearly Days of Voting Railroad Bonds.

Gen. Victor Vifquain, who has a host of admirers throughout the state, is one of those who sincerely believe that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. A number of Nebraska papers, among them being the Adams County Democrat and the Nebraska City News, have been urging that the general should be nominated for governor by the fusion forces at Grand Island. General Vifquain has made no effort to secure any delegations whatever, being consistent with his ideas about the office seeking the man. It is well known by old residents of Nebraska, although the younger men may know little about it—that General Vifquain is one of the original anti-monopolists in Nebraska. It was through his efforts that the city of Lincoln now owns its water works system.

The following are extracts from speeches made by General Vifquain at Milford in February, 1872. They are taken from the Blue Valley Record of that month. The editors of the paper were Culver & Parsons. The speeches were made in a campaign against the issue of county bonds in aid of the old Midland Pacific railroad. It seems that the county board had issued the bonds before the result of the election was known and had them locked up in the vault. The election was a victory for those opposed to the bonds, but the bonds shortly afterward were stolen (?) from the vault and somehow got into the hands of an innocent purchaser "for value before maturity" and the county had to pay. In one of the speeches General Vifquain said:

"Men of the west! let us unite as one man against the encroaching powers of corporations. These corporations are gigantic as they become, are the most dangerous enemy that a country like ours can possibly meet; for the centralization of such enormous amounts of money into the hands and rings of a half dozen corporations in the United States must necessarily impoverish the laboring and middle classes—and poverty is demoralizing. When traitors attempted to destroy our government there were men to meet them and to crush them. The enemy now is more dangerous; for when capital will attempt to destroy the freedom of labor at the ballot box, we shall only be able to unite under the fragments of our once proud and brilliant republican banner a demoralized and impoverished mob, better than a gang of slaves. That is where we are now drifting.

"Corruption now-a-days has reached such a height that by our highest officials of the government, even by our legislatures, we are often exposed to be sold to the interests of corporations; and we, the people, have but one remedy short of blood, and that is to drop all party lines and take for our motto, 'Anti-Corporation and Honesty!' The welfare of the people cannot remain any longer in the hands of corporations—their welfare must and shall remain in the hands of the people!"

At another time he said:

"For a nation like ours, for a people like ours, to rush headlong into such a perilous undertaking, would be criminal in the extreme, and the history to be written by the sons, when the fathers will be no more, will curse the American citizen who has allowed the robes of liberty to be trailed in the dust, and our once bright starry republican banner tarnished by financial corruption and despotism. We have a sacred duty before us. Providence has seen fit to confide to our people the rulers of this democratic republic a nation to serve as an example to the world—to serve as the advance to the regeneration of mankind from monarchical and despotic rule—to serve as a shield against public oppression, to serve, in one word as a refuge, to those whom in other lands are oppressed by a set of tyrants, and to make of man what God intended him to be, a free moral agent.

"I tell you we are drifting in that shameful and terrible wake. Every time you can it is your duty to strike a blow in self-defense, by casting your ballot against monopolies. If you do not, the time is not far distant when we shall see the spirit of liberty flutter over a sea of blood, and finally be drowned in that blood of American citizens, American freemen, by a set of American demagogues and despots. African slavery has just been abolished. Shall we take their place without striking a terrific blow?"

General Vifquain has occupied the same ground ever since. His Daily State Democrat is full of the same kind.

One of the most philosophical and practical lectures ever given in Lincoln was given last week by Booker T. Washington of Alabama. It was not only practical and sensible, but it was well spiced. The drift of his argument was against the prevailing idea that an educated person should not do manual labor; he should live by his brain alone. The main drift of education should be to teach pupils self-support and home-building. The man and woman who do not build a comfortable home and own it themselves are not worthy to be called civilized. Washington's address was given before the graduating class of our state university. They, with the interested audience, filled the Auditorium. We did not like the flowing robes and mortar-board hats worn by the students, neither did we like so much paint on the faces of singers. The robes brought to mind the royal clothing of centuries ago and the paint made us think of the war-painted Indians. On the whole, the university year has been a growing success.

H. W. HARDY.

If you are interested in economical buying it will pay you to read the advertisement of Fred Schmidt & Bro. This store is one of the oldest established in Lincoln and has the largest line of regular patrons. Scores of families in this part of Nebraska have bought all their merchandise from Schmidt's for more than twenty years. No mercantile institution can furnish a stronger testimonial than that. Read their ad. and send an order by mail. Mention The Independent and Schmidt may be the best choice for the

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		4 lbs. choice Cal. prunes.....	50
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