

The Negro Question.

Republicans feel that they owe much to the negroes, and that the negro vote is worth conciliating and cultivating; therefore, every republican administration gives some offices to negroes. I do not object to this; victors can divide the spoils as they please, but I think that it would be fairer to select the offices for negroes in republican districts, instead of offending the southern people by putting black officials among them. The crucial test of an old abolitionist was, "Would you allow your daughter to marry a black man?" I never happened to know one republican leader that would stand this test. How should we like to have negro judges, tax collectors, postmasters, mayors and governors? Could any negro be elected to public office in New York? The south once had to endure negro legislators and congressmen and now the McKinley administration is slyly appointing negroes to federal offices in the southern states. It would be wiser to educate ourselves first, and then attempt to abolish the color line in the former slave states gradually; but I notice that whenever a republican decides to inject the black virus, he selects a democratic community for the experiment. Then comes a popular protest, and then the accusations that the south is still stubborn and disloyal, and refuses to accept the lessons of war. Human nature cannot be changed by legislation; the people of this country must be educated up to the absolute social and political equality of races, and the best place to begin this education is in districts where the republicans are largely in the majority, and their doctrine that the black man is equal to the white man in every respect is held as an indisputable truth. "Physician, heal thyself!" is a fair rule. Let us give negro officials a trial in the northern states before imposing them upon the south.

Although negroes are entitled to equal rights under the amended constitution, most of these rights continue to be denied to them in consequence of popular prejudice. In Georgia the white deputies have refused to serve under a negro collector of internal revenue, and the white women in the mills have refused to work with negro women; in New York last week, a crowd on the sidewalk in front of a prominent hotel watched and applauded while the waiters refused to serve a negro man and woman in the public restaurant. The law imposes heavy penalties for such refusals, but "the higher law," to which the abolitionists used to appeal, is now against the negroes. The prejudice against them is not sectional; it is as strong in the north as in the south. Cosmopolitan New York has only three reputable hotels in which negroes are received on equal terms with other guests, and all three hotels are kept by foreigners. But the prejudice is confined to the United States; it does not extend to any part of Europe nor to Mexico and South America. On the continent there is no color line, and in England negroes are regarded with special favor, probably on account of their rarity. There is no reasonable explanation of our popular antipathy. It has nothing to do with slavery, because slavery was abolished a generation ago, and because there is no discrimination between negroes that may have been slaves and the freeborn, educated, wealthy negroes that come from the West India islands. It has little to do with color, because there is no popular objection to the yellow Mongolians and Japanese, the copper Indians, the dark skinned Mexicans, Brazilians and South Americans, who can dine anywhere, be received everywhere and marry anybody, if they have money enough. It is not inherited, for our children are as fond of their black nurses as some of us used to be of our slave "mamies."

THE SAUNTERER.

A Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GOURIER: YOUR "unknown correspondent" wishes to rush into print just once more, and this time for quite different reasons. First, to thank you for your amiable reception of my letter about the Administration Arch, and for the flattering tone of your reference to it. Second, to remove the impression you have formed of your correspondent's calling, attainments and sex.

I am not Walker & Kimball, nor either one of them. I am obliged to you for finding my chirography "symmetrical and distinct"—but ah, it is not that of an architect! I am not technically wise. I am not a citizen of Omaha. I am not even a man! Dear Editor, your experiences should have shown you the feminine quality of your unknown assailant's communication, if not of her handwriting! And when you stop to think of it, you will see that the architects in-chief of an enterprise such as is now taking shape, could have neither time nor disposition to go into letter writing in defense of their buildings, even if defense were needed. Also, you can't seriously think they would fall to admiring their own work in public, after the manner of my very outspoken letter. No, I am sure they leave all that to such onlookers as may have leisure and inclination for it.

As for me, I don't recall anything very technical in my bit of writing. The examples I gave were mostly recollections of travel, verified by sketch books, and one of the examples is extremely like the Omaha arch, proportion, shape and roof and all. If you have "never seen anything like the top of the Arch," I would like to remind you that novelty is usually a desideratum for exposition architecture, provided it does not fail in beauty. And in support of this last remark, I can't let you off without quoting what I have heard given as the opinion of one of the most gifted architects in this country, i. e., that the building we are now discussing was the most praiseworthy design of all the exposition group. "Beauty and simplicity are one"—most true—sometimes! Of all the architectural styles however, what seems to you best suited to festal occasions? The severely classic? You can't think so! Fancy a set of strictly Ionic exposition buildings, for instance. The effect would be heart-breaking. But make them Oriental or Moorish, say—have a riot of ornament, color, even bizarre effects—and you have architecture suited to a frolicsome season, to the "come-and-go" in which the Frenchman delights. There is a case where beauty should not be fettered by simplicity. Think of the gorgeous southern hostelrys designed in the Moorish manner by some of our great New York architects; how fit they are in the tropical place, and how dismal would be the result if they had been treated in a "columnar" style, like the railway station which you justly approve, and which is most fit in its place.

You will think I am too tedious to live. Pardon me once more and believe me an appreciative and wholly feminine reader, and in good faith a

SOJOURNER.

August 16th, 1897.

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First publication August 7, 1897.

S. L. GEISTHARDT, Attorney.

ORDER ON ABSENT DEFENDANTS

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Nebraska.

At a session of the circuit court of the United States, for the District of Nebraska, continued and held pursuant to adjournment, at the United States court room in the city of Omaha, on the 29th day of July, 1897, the Hon. W. H. Munger, judge, being present and presiding in said court, the following, among other proceedings, were had and done, to-wit: Charles Jorn, as executor of the last will and testament of John Jorn, deceased, complainant, vs. David Housel, et al., defendants No. 182 "S," in chancery, order on absent defendants.

And now, on this 29th day of July, A. D., 1897, being at the may term, A. D., 1897, of the said court, it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the said court that this is a suit commenced to enforce a mortgage held by complainant a lien upon real property within the said district, and that John M. Sharon, David B. Welch, Charles A. Hanna and the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, O., a corporation. Defendants herein are not inhabitants of, and have not been found within the said district, and have not voluntarily appeared in this suit, on motion of complainant's solicitor, S. L. Geisthardt, solicitor for the said complainant, it is considered by the court and ordered that the said defendants above named, be and are hereby directed to appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's amended bill of complaint, on or before first Monday in October, 1897, and that in default thereof, an order be entered in this cause, taking the said bill pro confesso.

It is further ordered by the court that at least twenty days before the said first Monday in October, 1897, a copy of this order be served upon said John M. Sharon, David B. Welch, Charles A. Hanna, and the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, O., a corporation. The said defendants, wherever found, if practicable, and also upon the person or persons in possession or charge of the real property described in complainant's bill of complaint, if any there be; or in lieu thereof a copy of this order be published for six consecutive weeks in THE GOURIER of Lincoln, a newspaper published and in general circulation in said district of Nebraska.

[SIGNED] W. H. MUNGER, Judge.

The United States of America }
District of Nebraska. }

I, Oscar B. Hillis, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of an order entered upon the journal of the proceedings of said court in the cause therein entitled; that I have compared the same with the original entry of said order, and it is a true transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Witness my official signature and the seal of said court, at Omaha, in said district this fifth day of August, A. D. 1897.

[Seal] OSCAR B. HILLIS, Clerk.
Endorsed: Filed July 29, 1897, Oscar B. Hillis, clerk.
s-11

First Publication August 7, 1897.
New England Loan and Trust Company v. Thompson.

To Annie Pitts and William Pitts, her husband, Philip K. Ketric and Frank S. Bolar non-resident defendants: You and each of you are hereby notified that on August 5, 1897, New England Loan and Trust Company, an Iowa corporation, as plaintiff, began an action against you and other defendants in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage on the following land in said county, to-wit: the south west quarter of section number 21, in town number 12 north of range number 5 east of the 6th Principal Meridian, made by James Thompson, and Sarah Ellen Thompson to New England Loan and Trust Company, dated April 25th 1887, to secure the payment of promissory notes of said James Thompson, to said New England Loan and Trust Company for \$162.50 on which there is now due \$93.39 with interest from May 1st, 1897, at ten per cent per annum pursuant to coupons; Plaintiff prays for decree of foreclosure and sale of said land to satisfy said liens as aforesaid, for deficiency judgement and general relief. You are required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before the 27th day of September, 1897.
New England Loan & Trust Company, Plaintiff.

By S. L. GEISTHARDT, Attorney.

s-28,

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