

neighbors according to the standard of the best, most congenial and most friendly neighborhoods. It was such unusual conduct that the Italians, Poles and Irish by whom they were surrounded looked upon them with suspicion and the Taylors had to go much more than half way. Finally they are established in the confidence of their neighbors and the tone of the district has been raised. The thermometer that measures the moral degradation of the neighborhood in the price of real estate and rents. The houses in the immediate neighborhood of the Chicago Commons have appreciated in value to a much greater value than the property in contiguous districts. At the present time the settlement numbers seventeen people. The larger number are students in the theological school where in Dr. Taylor is a professor. The members of the settlement are paid a sum which is sufficient for board and clothing. They dine together and pay so much a week for board, room, lights, heat, etc. The Commons is organized on the plan of Jane Addam's Hull house, which has probably made more good citizens out of bad ones than any other institution in Chicago.

Dr. Taylor lectures like a physicist just out of the laboratory. His face is luminous with the discoveries he has made and the indications his experiments show of the possibility of greater ones. Only the passion of the scientific investigator is one thing and Professor Taylor's love of humanity is another.

Dr. Griggs, who took President Jordan's place on the program is a young professor of ethics in Stanford university. His voice has not much more than the conversational pitch, yet after he had spoken for a moment or two the auditorium was soundless except for the twitter of a wren, the rustle of the leaves and his voice. I know of no one except Phillips Brooks to compare him to. The personality of Phillips Brooks was so resplendent. He was six feet and four inches high with noble features, a resonant voice, and he made few but impassioned gestures. Yet in the compelling sweetness of their words, in their control of an audience, in the form of their sermons, the two men are alike.

Professor Griggs' learning is wide. He seems to have absorbed the literature of all nations and ages, yet he puts the product of reading, experiment and meditation in so simple a form that to each one it seems as if he might have said it himself. Effortlessness is one of the tests to which artists must submit their work. Professor Griggs' unassuming talks show no more labor than "The Angelus," or "The Skylark."

Mrs. Ford is a Chicago lady and lectures on art and literature before club parties. She has an instantaneous command of language. When she acquires a new word she puts it where she can find it in the dark. She does not hesitate from the beginning to the end of her lecture for the right word. Her lectures are not written out. She is a just and discriminating critic. The literature of France, England and America are as familiar as a childhood tale to her. Her comparisons, therefore are not provincial or lacking in the sympathy which can only come from knowledge.

The lectures by Professor Favour on electricity and chemistry were elementary. They were about what the student receives in first-year work in physics. Lectures on a technical subject must be elementary of course, before a mixed audience.

The little Eskimo woman, Olaf Krarer, was a surprise to everyone. She is three feet and four inches high and she weighs one hundred (100) pounds. Yet for an Eskimo woman she is tall and slender. This point is an important one, and keeps her out of the "freak" class. She is the only representative of her race in this country. The Eskimos have almost lost the use of their limbs from sitting on the floor cross-legged, wrapped in furs which prevent free movements. Their toes turn inward like the polar bear, whose skin they wear. Their walk is lumbering and shuffling like the bear's walk. The men are slightly taller and more active than the women because they do more. They eat six or seven pounds of meat or blubber or fish at once. They do not wonder or love or hate, or swear or smoke or lie or laugh or cry. They do nothing but kill their food, eat it raw and sleep. Rigors of the climate prevent any intellectual life whatever. The oldest live to be sixty years old. Miss Krarer shows that development is possible. She answers questions from the audience with a shrewdness and quickness few possess. She shows no emotion upon any subject. Probably she is the only woman in America who has never cried. As the representative of a race impassably hidden from everyone but an Arctic explorer she is extremely interesting.

Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Jones were appreciated by the musicians who were there. The assembly chorus numbered about 150 voices and the concerts they gave were of great excellence. Miss Treat and Miss Chandler of Chicago

were the soloists and their singing made us amiable in spite of the diabolical seats, which after two hours of association makes a misanthrope and a pessimist out of a good natured person.

It would be pleasant to say a good word for the elocutionist who inserted pieces here and there in the program. It cannot be done. He outraged the laws of good breeding, he assassinated poems by James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field which before he laid hands upon them had beauty. Now I never want to read them again.

The jubilee-singers were great favorites. They would have succeeded better if they had confined themselves to dark melodies. Their white songs were a bore. S. B. H.

FIRST PUBLICATION JULY 11.

To Frank W. Little, Mary T. Little, The New York Security & Trust Company, a corporation, The General Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists, a corporation, non-residents:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 29th day of June, 1896, Charles G. Dawes 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 two certain trust deeds and mortgages on the following lands in said county, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 9, range 7.

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 10, range 7.

Part of the north east quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 9, range 7, beginning at the northwest corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 9, range 7, running east 380 feet for a starting point, thence south 128 feet, thence east 50 feet, thence north 128 feet, thence west 50 feet to place of beginning.

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 9, range 7.

The south half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 9, range 7.

Lot 16 Perkin's subdivision of east half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 31, township 10, range 7.

Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, block 3, lots 16, 17, 18, block 6, South Park Addition to Lincoln, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, block 2, A. Traynor Cameron's Subdivision of lot 3, Fairview Addition to Lincoln.

Lots 7, 8, block 116 Lincoln; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in block 49 Dawson's Addition to the city of Lincoln, also lot 9, block 10 C. C. Burr's Subdivision in the said city of Lincoln, also lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, block 15, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, block 16, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, block 17, lots 1 and 12 block 25, all of blocks 18, 19, 20, all in Sabin's Hill being a part of northwest quarter of section 6, township 9, range 7, except that portion of above property already deeded to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

Each of said trust deeds and mortgages are made by Frank W. Little and Mary T. Little, dated the 14th day of April, 1894, one being given to secure the payment of one certain promissory note or any renewals thereof of said Frank W. Little and another, to the American Exchange National Bank of Lincoln for \$20,000.00, which has been renewed, and there is now due on said renewal note the sum of \$23,000.00, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1896. In said trust deed and mortgage this plaintiff is made the trustee for said American Exchange National Bank. The other of said trust deeds and mortgages is given to secure the payment of eight certain promissory notes, or any renewals thereof as follows: two to the American Exchange National Bank, one dated December 4, 1893 and due 60 days after date, and one dated December 31, 1893, due 60 days after date, each note being in the sum of \$15,000.00, which said notes have been renewed and there is now due and payable upon said renewals \$23,000.00, two to E. E. Brown, one in the sum of \$7,196.41, dated November 8, 1893 and due six months after date, and one for \$7,500.60 dated February 14, 1893, and due on or before August 8, 1894, which said notes have been renewed and there is now due and payable upon said renewal note the sum of \$16,000.00, two to H. L. Smith, one in the sum of \$7,500.60, dated February 14, 1893, due on or before August 8, 1894, and one for \$7,196.41, dated February 8, 1893, and due six months after date, which notes have been renewed and there is now due and payable upon said renewal notes the sum of \$16,000.00, two to Everett Finney, one in the sum of \$7,500.60, dated February 14, 1893, and due on or before August 8, 1894, and one for \$7,196.41 dated the 8th day of November, 1893, and due six months after date, which notes have been renewed, and there is now due and payable upon said renewal notes \$16,000.00.

In said trust deed and mortgage the plaintiff is made the trustee for the said American Exchange National

Bank, H. L. Smith, E. E. Brown and Everett Finney.

The plaintiff prays for a decree of foreclosure and sale of said lands to satisfy said liens as aforesaid, for deficiency judgment and general relief. You are required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before the 17th day of August, 1896.

CHARLES G. DAWES, Plaintiff.
August 1.

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