

LINCOLN AS A RESIDENCE CITY
(Continued from page 1.)

That part of North Lincoln between S and O streets was at one time the center of the smart set of Lincoln. This portion of the city contains several very handsome and costly dwellings, and is well built up. The better paid class of railroad men have been buying property there and the sellers have gone to southeast Lincoln. The presence of student boarding houses also had its influence in determining the future residence of the more exclusive classes.

East Lincoln, upon the big plateau, was once the favorite residence section of the city. It is still in favor, but has taken second place in folks' affections. The Rock Island railroad is blamed for this. Its crossing through the Antelope valley was bitterly opposed, but the politicians won out on the specious promise that it would line the valley with wholesale houses.

For no particular reason other than that it is a very nice part of the city to live in people began building in the southeastern section. They might just as well have built in south Lincoln proper. The land there lies just as well, but extensions in that direction would have been stopped by the big draw just beyond South street. Beyond that is a splendid promontory once exploited as Knob Hill, but never very popular. This draw winds around to the southeast, but is lost in the hills just beyond Seventeenth street. This leaves a great ridge extending almost to the bishop's house. It starts downtown and skirting along Eighteenth street as far as F, broadens rapidly and forms a plateau that is enticing to many.

From M street south to F between Eleventh and Eighteenth are to be found many cosy and expensive residences, and beyond F the limit on the east seems to be Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, with many slightly locations yet unbuilt upon.

Very few houses are being built nowadays that are not modern in every respect. This includes the cottage as well as the mansion. A five

or six room cottage thus equipped costs not less than \$1,800, a story and a half house can be put up for about \$2,500, while \$3,000 is the limit for two story houses. Beyond this it is a mere matter of personal taste and means.

Where do all the people come from, what do they do? Lincoln is not a manufacturing center, and the factory population is comparatively small. The railroads furnish employment to at least 2,000 men. Many of these men receive from \$90 to \$150 a month and live well. It is a commercial center and hundreds of traveling men have found it advantageous to live here. The state university is another great attraction. Hundreds of students come here and spend four years. Many families move here for the purpose of giving their sons and daughters a good education.

Just now there is a big demand for farms in the state. Many farmers are taking advantage of the phenomenal rise in values to sell out and retire. Some of them move to their county seats, but most of them come to Lincoln. The state university attracts them for one thing. Lincoln is a beautiful city and many come here because they like it for that reason. It is not as expensive to live here as in Omaha. The city has fewer policemen, but better order. The liquor business is held in strict subjection and vice is not flaunted in one's face as it is in Omaha and some of the smaller cities of the state. There are many fine churches, excellent schools and splendid social advantages. The true idea of western hospitality still obtains here, and no one set is so conspicuously rich as to excite envy and jealousies. Anyone of breeding and intelligence can find in the club and social life of Lincoln much entertainment. The money question enters very slightly into Lincoln social distinctions.

It is also the political center of the state, and men called to administer state affairs find it too nice a home city to be able to break away after their term of service ends. It might

also be called a professional town. There are more doctors and lawyers here than the city can support. Many of them find an excellent clientele from outside the city. Lawyers who formerly lived in the smaller cities and towns piece out a fair practice here with retainers from those who knew them in their former surroundings. Excellent hospital facilities and the fact that the city is easily reached by the railroads from all parts of the state brings many sufferers here for relief.

All of these little things go to make up a big one. The people, the beauty of the city, its good moral atmosphere and the advantages enjoyed by residence here attract hundreds of new families yearly. The city has not yet reached its maximum of residential growth, as a comparison with cities like Des Moines will show. Most of us vegetated in the slough of despond a long time, but with renewed confidence and pride in the city there is no reason why its growth in business and population should not continue for years.

* * *

HER INTENTIONS GOOD.

She really intended paying her fare when she boarded the street car, for she had ten cents saved from the bargain-day scrimmage, but the conductor happened to be a gentleman, and by paying the fare himself saved her a weary walk to the family residence. She had the ten cents with her when she boarded the car, and she still had the money when the conductor came through on his trip for fares, but she did not pay the conductor. It was all the motorman's fault. With her arms full of bundles, she was compelled to hold the ten cent piece between her teeth. The motorman turned on the current, the car gave a jerk, and she gave a start.

"Fare, please," said the conductor, and she turned pale.

"I can't pay you," she stammered, going from white to red and from red back to white.

"But I can't carry you for nothing," remonstrated the conductor.

"I know it, but I can't help it. I had the money when I got on the car, but—but I swallowed it."

A rough fellow on the other side of the car snorted a rude laugh, but the conductor was a gentleman, and without another word he pulled the register rope for another fare and passed on.—St. Paul Globe.

BOY KING OF SPAIN



Early in May Alfonso of Spain will be legally declared of age, and the queen regent of Spain will hand over the imperial scepter to his young hand. Here is the very latest portrait of the boy king.

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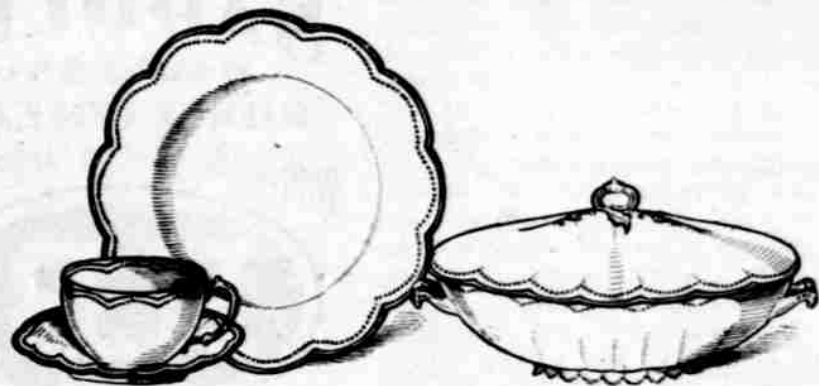
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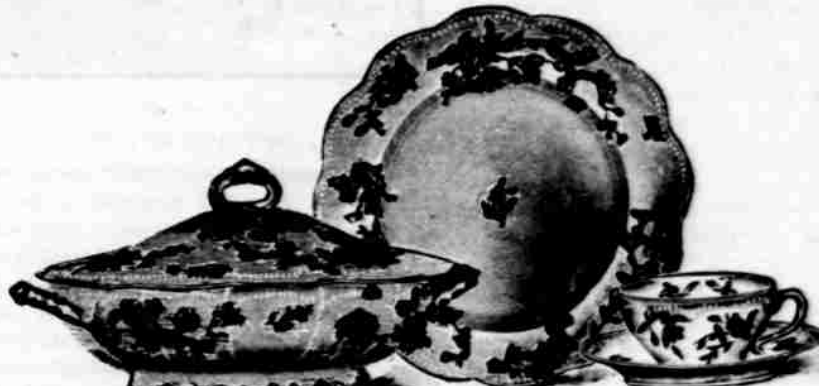
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5½ inch Bread and Butter Plate, each,	25
4½ inch Sauce Dish, each,	17
10 inch Platter, each,	85
12 inch Platter, each,	1 29
Baker, each,	1 15
Covered Dishes, each,	2 25

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