

to his disciples, "Greater things than these shall ye do," I think he meant just such acts of kindness, for, as the spiritual nature is greater than the physical, so are spiritual benefits greater than those of a temporal character. Jesus spoke of John the Baptist as being the greatest man of his day, and yet he said that the least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he.

Last First-day, 12th mo. 31st, Daniel Griest, of Kansas, was with us. He is a member here, although living nearly 400 miles away.

We have had such fine weather that our meetings have been well attended for the most part and a good degree of interest manifested.

We hope some of our eastern Friends may feel constrained to visit us in the coming year. There are so many Friends scattered over the west that those near Lincoln are but a handful in comparison.

Hoping the Editors of the REVIEW may receive the help they need and deserve, I remain your friend and well-wisher.

T. C. L.

VISIT TO NEBRASKA AND IOWA

Left home on the 23rd of 11 mo., to attend Nebraska Half-Year's Meeting held at Genoa, and visit Friends in and around each locality. Arrived in Bloomington a little past noon and had to wait until half-past six in the evening, going by way of Kansas City to Lincoln, where I arrived at five o'clock next evening; remained over night at my brother E. W. Alin's. Next morning, in company with several Friends, I started for Monroe where we arrived a little past three in the afternoon, was met by Joseph Webster and Isaiah Lightner; I went to the home of the latter. The next afternoon was select meeting, where a few earnest ones considered the important subjects belonging to their office. Two meetings next day, with dinner between, at the meeting-house, and two sessions Second-day. All were seasons of deep,

spiritual significance and, as I now view it, ought to be as reproof, correction and a closer binding of the soul life in one united bond of brotherhood. Next morning several of us visited the Indian School at Genoa, where we found three hundred pupils from ten different tribes receiving instructions in the various departments, preparing them for the responsibilities of citizenship. We were much instructed in going into the schoolrooms where they were solving their arithmetical problems, spelling, writing, etc., giving evidence that there was a capacity to gain some of the gems of an intellectual education, although some of them looked to be of rather low mentality. However, we heartily approved their efforts, and were assured of good results. We were kindly shown over the building. In the clothing department there were two young Indians at work making coats with as much ease seemingly as white men. In the harness shop three were busy. But in the broom department there was only one at work. Still there were evidence of much labor in the piles of ready made brooms. The shoe shop was examined carefully and we had the honor of seeing the shoes that had been made here and exhibited at the World's Fair, and we were told that the young Indian who did the work was only seventeen years old and had only been at the business one year. We did not have time to visit all the departments, but were satisfied that it is a great work. We learned that there were fears that the institution's influence will be somewhat dwarfed by a change in superintendents, which is to occur soon.

If some of the people who are so opposed to the civilization of the Indians could see them, and their advancement in education, I think it would check the thought of extermination. On Third-day afternoon we met the mothers and had a very pleasant and, I trust, profitable mingling, considering subjects that pertain to the better training of children along the lines of moral