BYE THE BYE.

A woman of Bohemian proclivities, to art the other day for a license. The judge is the official designated by law to issue permits for loving young couples to get married. He has a printed blank, which he fills out with the names, ages and residences of the lovers, and the applicant swears to the statements. When the Bohemian woman appeared before him the judge got out a marriage license blank and began to wish he could spend the fee. He filled out the date and asked the woman's name, residence and age. She had watched the proceeding with some curiosity. With a woman's ignorance of these things she thought it all right to give her name and residence, but when it came to her age she couldn't see the use of it and suspected something wrong. So she threw out a feeler by asking the question: "Must I tie that paper around the dog's neck!"

Frank McDonald of the Capital hotel is an observing man and is filled full of interesting information. He was in the rush to Oklahoma and sent graphic descriptions of it to eight different papers, including leading dailies at Chicago, New York and Kansas City. He tells of an incident anent the Indians that is new to Bye-the-Bye and may be to others. While at Arkansas City on the southern border of Kansas, Mac happened to be in a drug store when an Indian came in and began a mysterious pantomime with his fingers. The storekeeper natched his motions and responded in similar deaf and dumb style. On inquiry Mac learned that they had been conversing in the Indian sign language. The red man wanted to paint his house, and the druggist told him the quantity of paint required and the cost. The druggist informed Mac that this sign language was universal among the Indians of North America, and by it the members of differnt tribes communicated with each other aithough their spoken languages might be unintelligible. In one of the September magazines is an account of a trip among the indians in which an attempt to use this sign language is mentioned, but only incidentally. The Kansas druggist said his knowledge of the language was worth bundreds of dollars to him each year, because it brought him a large Indian trade.

During last March, when Congressman Laird's death was daily expected, the Omaha Republican contained an editorial on him that will be remembered for many a year in Nebraska as a notable bit of newspaper work. It was an obituary before death, but, unlike the regulation obituary, it was not a dose of tulsome flattery. The writer saw a picturesque, complex character. With a tew strokes of the pen he put on paper before the readers the picture of a life full of promise and full of failure; but there was an infinite pity about Jim Laira's death, and the spirit notable editorial, well worth reading for its quiries for it, it is reprinted here in full:

**

is dying. His disease is sottening of the every railroad wants, and the passenger brain, and every effort made to bring him agents do lively hustling for it. McClure back to life is pathetically cruel. He can't come back. The call has been announcedagainst it. He has passed beyond the power of human care or prayer; he is half way across the river, whose terryman, starting from this side with a human soul, brings back stience. We can say good-bye. It is all that's left.

"There is an infinite pity about Jim Laird's fancy of spienced things. The war in which, man, was never a reality to him-it was an epic. In politics, romance, religion, he was the same. He idealized. Tungs meant more to nim.

"His friendships were passions—his passions in minutes. God had given him an infinite restlessness. It was useless to tell him to keep still; it was a waste of time and a sort of inspasmodic and irresistible. His heart was flaming from the beginning and it has consumed nun. He could not nelp it. Most men can draw the line, or permit society or friends world were born across the line-and he was

"There is an infinite pity about Jim Laird's life because there is such a guif between great deal-far more than the average-but beyond his doing stretched the respiendent kingdom which he seemed born to rule. He was a poet but he did not write-an orator. but his eloquence was circumscribed-a lender of thousands, but only hundreds followed him. He promised a votume and performed an epigram. There has never been in congress from the west a man who should have done so much. He had the courage, the strong intelligence, the intense emotionalism, the wealth of fancy and inspiration, the rare and subtle magnetism which, as public men are analyzed, compose the requisites of the real genus of statesmanship. God gave him this restaurant, like any first-class establishall these, and then withheld the indescribable quality that luses them and renders them etfective. It seems as though the very things that led us to expect the most of him clashed in riot and destroyed him.

"He was the sort of a man to love and pity. He was the sort of a man who bids us ask at last not why did you thus and so? but why should a just, kind God have made you thus and so! For the commonplace nature the theory of free will is well enough; it is good for that nature to understand it is responsible to God place. for every act, because it has the power within itself to control its conduct. But there are natures for whose shortcomings-for whose magnificence of promise and comparative barrenness of accomplishment-for whose ungovernable fevers and uncontrollable desires and extinguished brilliancies—the responsibilities must pass beyond.

"There is a logic of eternity in the life of such a man as Laird. Somewhere the promise of it must be redeemed. Somewhere the scattered fragments must be brought tojudge from her accent, called on Judge Stew- gether. Somewhere he must find, not forgiveness (we cannot believe it is a question of forgiveness), but a recompense for the des-perate dissatisfaction which he endured on

> O. H. Rothacker had recently come to the Republican as editorial writer, and, being a brilliant, virile fellow with the pen, he was credited with the authorship of this obituary. As a matter of fact it was written by Fred Nye himself. Nye has done considerable of the editorial work of the Republican, and it is also a fact that other of his writings have been attributed to Rothacker. The truth is, the people of Omaha and of Nebraska do not know or understand Fred Nye. Outside of his office he is a companionable fellow to whom the term boon does not misapply. Life is not a serious affair to him. Its responsibilities sit lightly upon his shoulders. Its cares, apparently, are carelessly pushed aside. Much of his time is wasted with a set of companions whose mental horizon has a beer saloon for a center and ward politics, sporty talk, shady gossip, petty vainglory and equivocal wit for a fringe. To people who live in grim earnest Nye's life is one boyish play-spell, and his small size accentuates its apparent insignificance. But that's where they make a mistake. Fred Nye's easy, good nature allows him to be carried along in the current of life prevailing in Omaha, but there are depths to his nature that cannot be reached by that current. He is capable of bril liant work. That it breaks out in fitful flashes rather than in steady radiance is to be regretted, but we must take the man as we find him. He has literary elegance. That it may not always be present in the harly burly of daily newspaper work is not strange. He has ideas, and he has the courage of his ideas.

> He has a keen sense of humor, and he has the power of creating humor. He has a broad view of man and his conduct, but he also has a knowledge of their trivialities. He has intellectual as well as literary vigor, as the editorial quoted above shows. He has a keen power of satire, and uses it with ex quisite fineness. There is a serious side to his nature and a sentimental streak in his composition. Read (to quote recent examples of his work readily recalled) his "Christian Minister," his editorial on the acquittal of the Beechler woman and the Laird obituary. He ooks at life and finds it full of tragedies. He has an infinite pity for the poor victims. He looks at men and sees faults and helplessness. For the hypocrite he has the most implacable satire, for the failure a world of charity. No, the people do not understand Fred Nye. Easy-going as he seems, commonplace as his

of pity pervaded the whole article. It was a the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway with headquarters at Omaha, has been one of own sake; and, there having been many in- the busiest men in Nebraska during the past month or two. The travel induced by the "The truth may as well be told; Jim Laird national G. A. R. encampment is a plum that captured the biggest plum in the lot by inducing the Nebraska department to select his the call which, in darkness or in light, in road as the official route. The department hope or nopelessness, in desolation or pieuty, train, which will carry the department officers we all obey. The mevitable has overtaken and probably the bulk of Nebraska's encamphim. It is vain for his friends to struggle ment visitors, was secured through McClure's personal efforts.

First of the Season

As in years past Lindsey, the restaurateur, is the first to open the oyster season in Lincoln by placing before the public those delicious bivalves prepared in any and every style to life. He was a poet, me had a poet's tervid tempt the appetite. He handles only the choicest of New York counts, which he rearthough he was a boy, he played the part of ceives by special consignment, and he has one of the best cooks in the west to prepare them. They are served not only in the usual styles, raw, stewed or fried, but this expert culinary artist puts them up in a variety of fancy styles as they do in the best restaurants in the were Shakesperean tragedies. He nived nours least. The taste for oysters is almost universal in this country, and Lincoln people who want the choicest article in the finest form should remember and patronize Lindsey's suit to his nature to recite rules of conduct to cafe. It is open at all hours of the day or him. He was made to disobey. The life evening, and a corps of trained waiters is in within him was imperious. His force was constant attendance to give prompt and courteous service.

Lindsey's restaurant is also making a specialty of a merchant's dinner, which is served every day from twelve until half-past to draw it for them; a few in the nistory of the two o'clock, thereby accommodating the convenience of all, beth those who come early and those who dine late. There is a choice of meats and drinks, and a variety of other viands according to the season. They are servwhat he did and what he thought. He did a ed in fine style, and the charge is only thirtyfive cents per meal. Many solid business men and others who work too far from home to go to dinner, or are too busy to do it, are now dining at Lindsey's and pronounce it the greatest place of all. The dinner provided here is probably the best meal to be had in the city of Lincoln for the amount of money charged, and the patronage is growing as the merits of the restaurant and the excellence of its service become known.

Lindsey's restaurant is in the little cottage on the north side of P street near Eleventh, which has been altered to suit its new duty. While a specialty is made of the oyster trade, ment of its kind, has a large menu from which orders are promptly filled as desired by the customer. The bill of fare not only contains the standard dishes of everyday consumption, but all the delicacies are provided in their season, so that the most fastidious can be satisfied. The location of Lindsey's restaurant makes it very convenient. The cottage arrangement not only affords private rooms, but has another advantage in that there are many windows, ensuring a cool

Half of O Street Store Wanted.

Must be between Tenth and Tweifth streets | vertical with the bow up. and north side preferable. Will pay good Miss Cook is rated as a very good player, rent. References given. Address W., care but had had very little practice this season.

SPORTS.

The first arnual tournament of the Lincoln tennis club began last Monday afternoon. There were sixteen entries in the men's singles, eight in the ladies' singles, and seven in the men's doubles. The players were paired in the singles and the winners of the first round of matches were paired for a second round, and so on to the end. Each match was three out of five.

In match No. 1, G. B. Frankforter defeated F. Barr by a score of 3-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3 and

6-1. Charles Hall, umpire. Match 2-Charles L. Burr defeated Oscar

umpire. Lieut. Townley) by a score of 6-0, 6-2 and 6-1,

Hal Young, umpire. Match 4-Frank Burr defeated C. C. Burr, -3, 6-1, 6-4. S. L. Geisthardt, umpire.

All matches but one were even. Funke received odds of half-fifteen from Eurr; that is, at the beginning of the second game and every alternate game thereafter he was given one point, his score beginning at fifteen.

Burr and Funke put up the best match, and distinguished themselves by playing eighteen games to decide a set. Burr is improving on his overhand service with an outward corkscrew bound, and is developing and underhand cut in returning that causes the ball to bound back toward the net in an exasperating way. Frankforter and Barr had to play five sets

seem to be at his best, Hardy and Hathaway were very unevenly

matched. Hardy ought to have been handicapped, but had a picnic.

The Burr-Burr match had a particular interest because father and son were pitted against each other. The son played well back and took the ball with either right or left hand. He played with great ease, placed the rubber sphere about where he pleased and kept his father on a constant jump. Of course "the old man" has a plausible excuse. He strained a muscle while playing at Dixon, Ill., and had not recovered. In fact he wore a plaster in Monday's match and couldn't play his best. He admits with an air of pride that Frank is a good player. But, joking aside, it was a pleasing as well as an uncommor sight, that of father and son contesting for honors in an athletic sport.

The club very thoughtfully had a row of chairs placed on the safe side of the wire fence that runs along the north ends of the life may appear, he has grand moods and is spectators and afforded them a good view of capable of brilliant, exquisite, powerful the field of contest. And it not only put a played a swift game and made some of the screen between them and the flying balls but kept them out of the way of the players. Among the spectators on Monday were Mr. J. E. McClure, western passenger agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway L. Sheldon, Mrs. L. C. and Mrs. C. C. Burr, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Griffith, Frank and Mason Gregg, G. M. Lambertson, Rev. Raiston. John B. Cunningham, Henry Hanna, Max and Julius Westerman, Prof. McMillan, Misses Barr, Walsh, Loomis, Griffith, Burr and Gilles.

> Tuesday afternoon brought ideal weather for tennis but not many spectators for the tourney. The program was another series of the first round in the men's singles, as fol-

> Match 5-8. L. Geisthardt defeated F. E. Gregg, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1. Will Hardy, umpire. Match 6-Charles L. Hall defeated W. H. Alsdorf, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 9-7. Charles Burr.

Match 7-H. Northam defeated C. H. Hanna, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0. Hal Young, umpire. Match 8-Frank L. Sheldon defeated F. L. everts, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0. Frank Burr, umpire.

All these matches were handicap, but sevral of the favored players refused to accept has reduced his flesh over forty pounds. the odds allowed them. Geisthardt put up some of his best playing, sending few balls club Tuesday by a score of 20 to 4 and might out of court, and won easily. Hall and Als- have made it 40 to 0. The visitors put up the dorf had a stubborn contest. Hall "falling most remarkable ball ever seen in Lincoln. It down" twice, and one set required sixteen was worth a quarter as a curiosity. games to decide it. Hanna was strongly overmatched by Northam, but the latter did A. R. Edmiston, of the Lincoln wheel club, not play his stiffest game. Sheldon and took a forty-two mile spin to Cortland and Everts gave the most interesting contest for back last Sunday. on-lookers. Although one of the shortest matches as to the number of games played it two wheel clubs and get a club room that will was one of the longest in time because of the great number of rallies.

Wednesday was ladies' day, and drew the largest and jollirst crowd of the week. The seating capacity of the "grand stand" was taxed to its utmost, and the field of battle was surrounded on the street sides with carriages filled with spectators. The centests were ladies' singles, two sets out of three, and esulted as follows

Match 16-Miss Bertie Burr was matched against Miss Gertie Laws and was awarded the match by default, her opponent failing to put in an appearance.

Match 17-Miss Hathaway defeated Miss ona Giles, 6-3, 7-5. Hal Northam, umpire. Match 18-Miss Barr defeated Miss Cook, 5-0, 6 2. Charles Burr, umpire.

Match 19-Mrs. Frank L. Sheldon defeated

Miss Walsh, 6-1, 6-2. Frank Burr, umpire. The Sheldon-Walsh contest was notable for its numerous rallies and many fine strokes. Mrs. Sheldon has a swift serve and makes very few faults. She uses the horizontal stroke, returning low line balls, and also uses the back-hand stroke successfully, Mrs. Sheldon generously offered to give her opposnent odds, but Miss Walsh pluckily declined an advantage that she was fairly entitled to. Miss Walsh developed considerable playing form, and made numerous fine strokes that were warmly applauded by the spectators. She frequently used the lawn tennis stroke, a favorite among experts. The racket is held vertical, bow down, and at the instant of contact with the ball the racket is raised upward and forward. This lifts the ball over the net and it is then carried downward by A firm doing a legitimate and acceptable an over-twist imparted to it. The four business will take on lease for term of years ladies in the other two matches mostly used a one-half or less of an O street store room, stroke peculiar to women: the racket held

matched and played a strong game. Their second set required twelve games to decide it. Miss Burr practiced with Will Hardy in a

ame against C. C. Burr and Lieut, Townley. She is most man-like of any of the ladies in her style of play and probably has the best playing form. She uses the over-hand service and puts a twist on the ball, something quite unusual among the ladies. She uses the lawn tennis stroke, returns back-handed when necessary, places the ball, is alert and quick, plays easily and does it all with a nonhalant grace that is quite charming.

This tourney has proven that Lincoln has ladies who can actually play tennis and forget to pose gracefully. They were all in tennis rig, and there was not a snowy costume Funke 6-4 and 10-8. It was too dark to con- among them. They were evidently attired tinue play, and Funke allowed Burr to have for business, combining short skirts and heelthe other set by default, 6-0. H. Northam, less shoes with easy, comfortable suits. Why, it's an actual fact that there was but one Match 3-Wm. E. Hardy defeated Frank racket with a ribbon on it, and that was such Hathaway (who had been substituted for a tiny little knot it hardly counted! The strength, skill and steadiness displayed by the ladies in these matches quite surprised not only the casual spectator out others who had seen them play in a desultory sort of a way. All hall to the good sense and adaptability of the Lincoln girl.

Among the many spectators were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Mason Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Beeson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Imhoff, Mesdames John R. Clark, H. D. Hathawy, Eli Plummer, L. C. Burr, Charles Lippincot, C. G. Dawes and F. H. Hohman; Misses Merrill, Belle Oakley, Grace Griffith, Martha Funke, Minnie Latta, Inez Dorris, Luiu Clark, Miss Kemper of Burlington and Miss Lippincott: Messrs. J. W. Maxwell, Oscar Funke, Lieut. Townley, to decide their match, but Frankforter didn't Frank Hathaway, Fred Howe, G. B. Frankforter, Henry Mansfield, Frank Polk, Frank Barr, S. L. Geisthardt, Frank Walton, Hal Young, C. H. Hanna, J. B. Cunningham, Charles Hall and Wm. F. Meyer.

Thursday afternoon the winners of the first round in men's singles met before a small number of spectators.

Match 9-Charles Burr defeated Frank-Fer, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Alsdorf, umpire. Match 10-Frank Burr defeated Hardy, 5, 6-3, 6-2. Young, umpire. Match 11-Geisthardt defeated Hall, 6-3

-0, 6-2. Hathaway, umpire. Match 12-Northam defeated Sheldon, 6-2 -4, 6-3. F. E. Gregg, umpire.

The score indicates one-sided contests throughout, but there were many single games finely played. Frank Burr broke the

record by appearing in knickerbockers. Friday evening both the men's and the ladies' contests were on, the players in each having simmered down to four.

Match 13-Geisthardt against Northam,6-4, four dirt courts. It made it comfortable for 3-6, 10-8. On account of darkness the finish best plays of the season. Match 14-Frank Burr defeated Charles

Burr. 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, Match 20-Miss Barr defeated Miss Hatha-

Match 21-Miss Burr defeated Mrs. Sheldon, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2.

a view of the valley and mountains for many miles may be had. The farms under cultiva-Misses Burr and Barr will play for the hampionship this evening, and Geisthard and Northam will play off their match.

The men's doubles will be played next week, beginning Monday. They have been pitted as follows: Frank and Charles Burr against Hardy and Geisthardt, Barr and Gregg against Alsdorf and Everts, Northam and Townley against C. C. Burr and Sheldon, Frankforter and Hall against Hathaway and Smith. It will require three evenings to decide the championship.

Clayt Shrader ran down to Fairbury Thursday on his wheel to visit for two weeks. The distance is seventy five miles by road. He is a shining example of the effect of bicycling. Two years ago he weighed 226 pounds. He

The Lincolns defeated the Ashland ball

Joe Sullivan, Jim Drain, Ed Walton and

be better and more central than either of the present quarters. The Omaha and St. Joe league teams are

An effort will be made to consolidate the

booked to play at the ball park next Tuesday. The Lincolns were defeated Thursday by the Eaton & Smith nine 5 to 1.

A NEW TYPEWRITER.

A Machine That is Superior to the Remington or Caligraph.

The Wessel Printing Company have been appointed agents for the new and popular Yost Typewrite for southeastern Nebraska. To many of our readers this new machine is already known, and all who have seen it pronounce it far superior to any of the older machines. As far as utility and speed are concerned it is giving better satisfaction than either the Remington or the Caligraph, besides for points of convenience, improve-ments and general construction it far excels anything in this line ever invented. This may seem a broad assertion and doubted by those who are using the above machines, but when it is known that Mr. Yost, the inventor, has for years built the Remington and Caligraph, it is reasonable to believe that being constantly in the business he has had opportunity to note where unprovements could be made, and accordingly is able to furnish a better typewriter than either of the others. On the Yost no ribbon is used, each letter or figure striking the paper direct, and by a very valuable new patent are in exact and perfect alignment. If preferable either Caligraph or Remington keyboard will be furnished who have seen this new machine in Lincoln pronounce it a gem, and we shall be pleased to have all interested call and see it. with The Capital City Coubier, 122-124 North Twelfth street, new Burr block.

Brown is ready to serve bauquets, wedding Misses Hathaway and Giles were most evenly collations and other spreads on short notice.

OBSERVED ABROAD.

IL-SALT LAKE AND PORTLAND,

In our last we endeavored to give a description of the trip as far as and including Ogden, Utah. Our next stop was at Salt Lake, but as so much has been said of that Mormon center and the subject both as to the great issue and the city by the inland sea has been freely discussed, I will briefly speak of our visit there and then proceed with a more detailed report of our sojourn in Portland. the largest and-most important city in the Northwest.

At Sait Lake our party was given another

hearty welcome, and certainly each one of the excursionists had ample opportunity to become thoroughly posted with the city, its surroundings, its attractions, advantages, disadvantages, etc., for surely the guides did all in their power to thoroughly explain every object and interesting point. The members of the chamber of commerce were untiring in their efforts to please their guests, and that their hospitality was duly appreciated is now plainly to be observed by the casual reader of the average Nebraska newspaper. Nearly every one of our exchanges that were represented on the trip speaks in the highest terms of the city, the ride up Taylor canon, the trip to and bath in Sait Lake, the drive over the city, the luncheon and other courtesies extended. Salt Lake is a great city, made up of an assortment of various nationalities, prominent among which are the Mormons-in fact all other creeds combined do not receive half the attention that they do. Jew and gentile, the latter in all its branches, and the negro included, are considered as one common band to fight mormonism and polygamy, and I might add that their concerted efforts are telling the old story that "in union there is strength," and accordingly the days of the followers of Brigham Young, Taylors and others are coming to an end. The reople who are now set tling up this late seat of mormonism are of the true blue order; in other words American people who have no time or patience with such an ungodly cause and will not tolerate Where we used to find a class of people who had for their motto "Let well enough alone" we now find a class who say "onward, onward and upward," Consequently there already is a marked change to be noticed, and what has long been a detriment to Utah and the United States in general is finally meeting with its just deserts. Business is not overly brisk in Salt Lake, and like most every place else merchants, are complaining that times are dull. To hear the real estate flend talk one would suppose that the place was having as big a boom as it ever had and that town lots were in great demand, but this is all wind, for the records show no wonderful amount of transfers, nor do the improvements, either private or public, show any extraordinary enterprise. Sait Lake's location ev, and from any hi the city

populous city below, all go toward making a most interesting picture for the observant eye. So much for Salt Lake. The trip from Salt Lake was one of conthrough their efficient representative and our genial guide, Mr. Clarence E. Brown, who never permitted an opportunity to pass that would afford our party an additional pleasure. Our two cars, the "Delhi" and the "Mirage, kindly furnished us by the Pullman people, through their courteous district superintendent, Mr. P. N. Skinner, of Omaha, were models of beauty and veritable palaces on wheels. Every convenience and accommodation was accorded the party, and as the cars were the best in the service of this well known corporation the reader can well imagine that the trip could not be other than enjoyable. Each car was supplied with a well stocked buffet from which meals or lunches were served at any time desired. The all except the short time during which we passed through the sandy portion of the great desert the scenery and travel has kept up an ever changing panorama, showing a beautiful mountainous country one moment, followed by a delightful view of some wonderful canon, then a dash into some lovely valley with an occasional bright little stream on the side of the track. These changes were so interspersed that the eye had no occasion to become tired at what sometimes on similar trips betrip after leaving Ogden, as far as seeing cities of great prominence, has nothing worthy of cessity. particular mention, but nevertheless there are some towns along the line that have be come prominent in history from the fact that they played an important part in the settlement of that territory when the west was troubled with Indians. At The Dalles, where we left the train to travel the balance of the distance by boat, we were shown the old fort where supplies for the troops were kept and general headquarters were maintained for all the soldiers in that section of the northwest. Of course there are many old relics there to be seen and many of them show that times in

able as they might have been, We arrived at Portland about dusk and found a large committee of the board of trade fruit and confectionery and the various flavawaiting us with carriages, and we were soon comfortably at home at the St. Charles hotel The ride up the Columbia river was one of the delights of the excursion and a pleasant change from train travel, especially when one has traveled, slept, eaten and drank on wheels several days.

that country were not as lovely or peace-

We found Portland all that it was adverof about 60,000 people. It is to the northwest what Chicago is to the middle section of the United States. In fact, in point of prominence it is always classed with the largest cities of the continent and the assertion is made that more millionaires reside there than at any other point in the country of its size. of the Washington territory line. It has easy ness principles .- New York Daily News, access to the ocean by means of several well July !

equipped steamboat lines, the distance being a little over a hundred miles, this trip as a pleasure jaunt, by the way, being by all odds the most attractive and finest trip that is offered the sightseer who visits that section. The O. R. & N. Co. runs a line of palace steamers down the Columbia river and on board may be found all the luxuries, comforts and conveniences that are to be found in the most elegantly furnished home.

The railroad facilities are very good and offer to the business man and pleasure seeker all the inducements for both freight and passenger travel to be found in the more thickly settled and older communities of the east. Portland's wholesale trade covers a territory within a radius of 500 to 600 miles south and east and as far north as steamboat navigation runs, which is far into Alaska. An excellent view of the city is to be had from Portland heights, which are just southwest of the city. From this point the surrounding country, the water front, the Wasatch range of mountains and every point of interest in the city below can be plainly seen and the scene is certainly interesting. Of the city, its churches, public buildings and thoroughfares much could be written.

The city has a large number of enterprising and public spirited men, but for a place have ing so many wealthy citizens more should be done. Among the wealthier class there appears to be little ambition as to whether the town grows more or not, and if this element could only be induced to lend its aid to the work of the minority Portland could soon be the greatest commercial point on the Pacific coast. The fruit country, the timber lands, the coal fields, the fish industry and the numer ous other productive resources tributary to the city make it the great centre and commercial mart of that region, and with its incomparable transportation advantages for shipping to all points of the compass she certainly has no rival, notwithstanding the fact that the over estimated town of Tacoma claims such honors, which in true point of view is absurd. Ports land enjoys the benefits of competition in shipping, which not only embraces land traffic but transportation by water as well. Shippers who have ever done business where such were the circumstances can readily conceive this great advantage. Water transportation being far the cheapest, it holds the railroads down in order to compete with the boats and get any business. Of course land freight is the quicker, but it the difference in rates is too much, the average shipper, and especially on staples which are the neavest part, ships via the water route. Even now goods are being shipped that way even from New York, although it takes several months.

The wholesale and shipping quarters occupy the entire east portion of the city which includes the water front, Front and First streets, while the retail portion is spread over an extensive portion of the place lying just west of the wholesale districts. Many very fine and extensive establishments are here to is, however, both beautiful and advantageous. De seen, and as in all large cities the dry It lies in the renowned and scenic Salt Lake goods and clothing stores are handsome and ractive structures. As to ti of the city, there are only two dailies, but as they are of more than ordinary merit they tion, the great lake in the distance and the represent Portland very creditably. Telegram is the shining star at night while the Oregonian is the morning lummary. The latter is one of the oldest papers on the coast, and is the most influential paper in the northtinual enjoyment, made so by the efforts of the Union Pacific officials, of its influence on all popular issues its opinions are sought and generally accepted. Its telegraphic report would be a credit to any of our vamed Omaha contemporaries, and its reportial staff embraces ten of the best men in the country, managed by City Editor Baltimore and such able seconds as Max Shillock. In short the Oregonian is to Portland what the Herald is to New York-in fact even more so, considering the respective sizes of

Like San Francisco, Portland has a portion occupied by the almond eyed keathen. As usual they are an industrious class, but the two principal reasons why they should not be given an existence in this country are that they will work for considerably less than a white man, and that they will never spend a route generally has been very attractive and cent outside of their own quarters unless they are compelled to. They live as cheaply as possible and send their savings back to the celestial kingdom, and it is about threefourths of all they make. Their food and wearing apparel are all imported and consequently they take out more than they bring. For shrewdness and aptitude they excel the natives, are very neat and clean and are numerously employed. As cooks, housekeepers or laborers they are superior to any white help that is to be found. They learn almost comes monotonous: too much semeness. The anything that is given them and soon become so valuable that they are considered a ne-

both cities.

Aug. 22, 1889.

Prof. F. M. Gibeault's musical class will begin September 2. All those desiring a thorough course in vocal and instrumental music will have prompt and careful attention. The professor may be addressed ut his studio, Lindeli hotel.

Our readers should bear in mind that Hartshorn, the upholsterer, is still on deck at 319 south Eleventh street, and ever ready to make, repair or uphoister your furniture so as to give it the same appearance as new. He is doing some fine work nowadays.

The choicest brand of cigars, the finest ors of pure ice cream may be found at Morton & Leighty's new store, 1130 N street.

Dropping Around a Broadway Hotel, N. Y. "Now," continued a reporter, "this neighborhood is just full of luck of late. Not long since a restaurant keeper around in Bleeker street, New York city, struck a prize in the tised to be and a thriving commercial centre Louisiana State Lettery, and several other lucky strikes in the same concern followed rapidly. On top of this comes the announcement that E. Amsden, the well known printer of 137 Eighth street, drew \$5,000, and Cassagnac & Vieu, the feather merchants of 3 West Third street, drew \$2,500 at the last drawing. They each sent \$1 to M. A. Dau-The city is located on the west bank of the phin, New Orleans, La. They are well sat-Willamette river and in the thickest settled isfled that the lottery company is conducting portion of Oregon and within a short distance a strictly legitimate business on sound busi-