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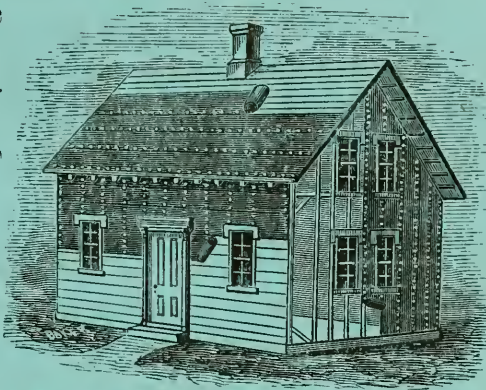
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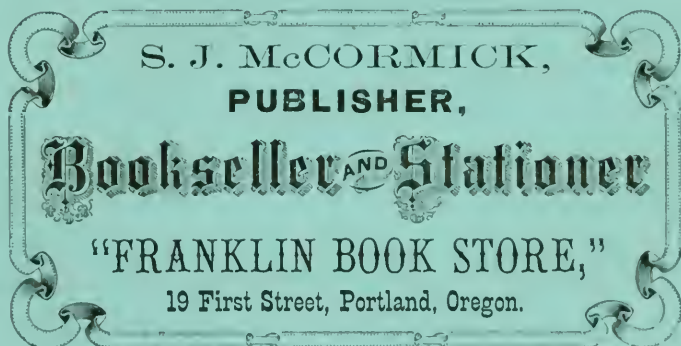
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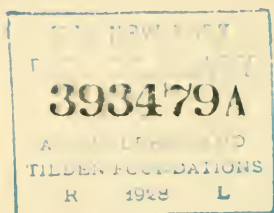


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OREGON.

OREGON is the most northwesterly State in the Union, and is bounded on the north by Washington Territory, on the south by Nevada and California; on the East by Idaho, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends through eight degrees of longitude and four degrees and twenty minutes of latitude. It has a length of three hundred and fifty miles from north to south; a width of two hundred and seventy-five miles from east to west, and an area of 95,274 square miles, or 60,975,360 acres; of which 13,000,000 acres are surveyed. The character of the soil is classified as arable, grazing and forest land, there being 25,000,000 acres of the first, the same quantity of the second, and 10,000,000 of the third.

The State has a population exceeding 100,000, and its property valuation amounts to \$35,000,000.

It is divided into two unequal divisions by the Cascade range of mountains, which runs north and south parallel to the Pacific Coast, at an average distance of one hundred and thirty miles from the ocean. Each section differs in climate, soil and topography; hence the State possesses a variety of productions and scenery unequalled by any proportionate area in the world. It is well watered throughout; heavily wooded in the western division, and on the mountains, hills, and along the river courses in the eastern division. Its general conformation varies from gently rolling prairies to high broad plateaus and abrupt, rugged, broken hills, interspersed with small valleys.

The two principal sections are known as Western and Eastern Oregon; the former embraces the area between the Cascade Range and the Pacific Ocean, and extending the entire length of the State. It is subdivided into four divisions by chains of mountains, and each has its distinct peculiarity of soil, climate and physical conformation. The most important of these regions is the Willamette Valley, which extends a distance of one hundred and forty miles, and has an average width of forty miles. It is bounded on the east by the Cascade mountains, on the west by the Coast Range, and on the south by the Calapooia

mountains, a ridge which connects the two former ranges, and averages 1,500 feet in height. The valley proper has an area of about 3,000,000 acres, and by including the foot hills, an aggregate of over 5,000,000; an area larger than the States of Connecticut and Delaware combined, and equal to the State of Massachusetts. It is a rolling prairie almost its entire length, but at the southern termination it rises occasionally into small hills with intervening plains. The only prominences of any importance which break the plain are a few spurs of the foot hills which jut out from the main ridge, and an isolated peak or two of small dimensions which rear themselves abruptly from the prairie near its centre. The slopes of the foot hills which guard the valley are gradual and generally covered with coniferous and foliaceous trees and a luxuriant growth of shrubbery. The valley is watered its entire length by the Willamette river and its tributaries, and these have an aggregate length of about 1,500 miles. As the country slopes towards the rivers it is well drained; hence, crops never suffer from floods or drought. The water-courses are also useful in other ways, for inasmuch as several of them are navigable for light draught steamers, they act as the arteries which bear the products of the land to a market. The soil is a heavy, rich loam, varying from black to grayish brown, and in several places displays the presence of a large ratio of oxide of iron. The entire area is uniformly rich land and capable of supporting a very large population, being profusely timbered and watered, and having ample power for mills and manufactories; while the foothills afford the best of pasturage and unexceptionable locations for the growth of the pomona. The presence of timber the whole length of the valley offers ample shade to stock, and furnishes all that is required for fuel and several industries. The trees are of many varieties, and embrace pine, fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, two varieties of maple, white and black oak, willow, birch, ash, alder, hazel and some others.

The productions of the soil are as varied as an equal area in any of the Middle States, while they cannot be excelled in abundance and quality; hence the valley has received the merited title of the "Garden" of Oregon; but were it called the garden spot of the United States it would be equally as well deserved. The crops are never known to fail, for they are free from droughts, floods, destructive storms of rain or hail, smut, rust and the attacks of the weevil.

The cereals raised, and especially the wheat, are famous

throughout the Pacific Coast for their density and quality. The flour obtained from the grain of the valley is sought for by bakers throughout the coast, as it is deemed superior to all others in every quality. The fertility of the soil is expressed by the fact that from fifteen to sixty bushels of wheat are produced to the acre; while oats, barley and rye yield from thirty to ninety bushels. By proper cultivation the valley should average thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the other cereals in proportionate ratio.

The vegetables and esculents are equally prolific, and the fruits are famous for their flavor and abundance.

The yield of wheat for 1872 amounted to 4,000,000 bushels, though but a small proportion of the soil was cultivated. Were the region worked to its ordinary capacity it should produce at least 60,000,000 bushels per annum, on an average, one year with another, and largely increase the quantity, if thoroughly cultivated.

The grass of the country, owing to the humid climate grows unusually luxuriant throughout the year, thus affording the best of opportunities for the dairy business, as cattle can procure nutritious herbage at all seasons.

Indian corn yields well, but not equal to that produced in the drier climate of Eastern and Southern Oregon.

Of the 72,138 bushels of maize produced in the State during the year 1869 the Willamette Valley is credited with only about 15,000 bushels, the major portion being the product of the eastern section.

The other agricultural products of the Valley are buckwheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, small fruits and hay. As a flax-growing country few can equal it, but that industry is yet in its infancy.

As a sheep range the foot hills of the Valley are excellent, affording ample shelter, sufficient herbage, an equable climate and comparative safety from wild animals. The yield of the Valley in wool amounted to over half a million pounds in 1870, and the quantity was increased fifty per cent. last year. This could be made a very profitable business, as land is cheap and plentiful.

The Valley is also rich in minerals, coal, iron, silver and gold having been found in several localities. Its iron which will compare in quality to the best Swedish or Russian, is very extensive, and apparently inexhaustible. Gold has been discovered along the water courses, and several men are now employed in working those on the western

border. Quartz, which yields well, has been found along the Coast and Cascade Ranges, and among the foot hills. Galena, copper pyrites, realgar, and other minerals have been found in several places, but no attempt has been made to utilize them. Valuable mineral springs are quite abundant, and several of them possess good medicinal qualities. Salt springs exist in a few places, but they are not worked. Were the country examined, it would undoubtedly be found wealthy in the precious and useful metals.

The climate of the valley is one of the most equable and salubrious in the world. The whole of Western Oregon has really but two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former commencing in November and lasting until March or April, the latter commencing in April, and continuing until November. During the wet season, snow falls occasionally, but it never exceeds a few inches, and remains on the ground only a few hours, or at the utmost a few days. It is seldom that sleigh-riding is enjoyed, and even the amusement of skating is of short duration, and indulged in only during a winter of unusual severity. The idea that an extraordinary amount of rain falls in Oregon, is erroneous, as the meteorological tables display. Excepting the region bordering the ocean, more rain falls in the valley than in any other portion of the State. and we find that the rainfall for 1872 did not exceed forty-two inches—a less amount than that of any State south of Maryland—and that the larger portion descended by night. Another fact in favor of the climate is, that the rain never falls in torrents or destructive storms, but in showers, and that its fall is, with few exceptions, confined to the months of winter, therefore never does any injury to a growing or garnered crop. The lowering sky of the rainy season has the effect of rendering persons who are not familiar with the climate rather gloomy, but these feelings are soon dispelled. There is certainly no person who considers the matter for a moment, that would not prefer a drizzling shower, to the terrible storms of snow, sleet, hail and rain, which are constant visitors of the region east of the Rocky mountains, and which often prove destructive to life and property. For the year ending December, 1872, there were 146 rainy days, and seven snowy days, or rather days on which a little snow fell. for its aggregate did not amount to three inches. A real cold day was not experienced throughout the year, the lowest thermometer for the months of November and December, reaching

only 31° . This must seem paradoxical to those living on the Atlantic Coast, and who suffer with the most intense cold during the winter. The summer is equally temperate, excessive heat being unknown. Though dry as a whole, yet copious showers fall occasionally during the summer and give vegetation the desired nutriment, but they are never frequent enough to injure crops in the least. These refreshing showers keep the herbage constantly green, hence the great contrast in summer, between the arid, burnt plains of California and the bright, cheerful, emerald hue of those of Oregon. The mean temperature throughout the valley is: spring, $52^{\circ} 19'$; summer, $67^{\circ} 13'$; autumn, $53^{\circ} 41'$; winter, $39^{\circ} 27'$; making a mean temperature of 53° . These figures alone prove the equability of the climate, and need no more comment.

The healthfulness of the region is well known. The principal disease is a species of remittent fever, which attacks persons of weak constitutions occasionally, but it is never epidemic. The main cause of sickness is careless exposure to the rain storms. On the whole, the region may be said to be as free from sickness as any portion of the globe.

Now that it has ready communication with a shipping mart, the valley will doubtless fill up rapidly. There is plenty room for settlement, excellent land for grazing, agriculture or fruit growing; the means of transportation are ample, schools, societies and churches are numerous, and all the traces of comfort and civilization are apparent everywhere; hence it offers great inducements to those persons desiring a home and independence,

The Umpqua Valley adjoins the Willamette on the south, being separated from it by the Calapooia mountains. It possesses an area of 4,950 square miles, or 3,168,000 acres. It is bounded on the east by the Cascade Range, on the south by the Umpqua Mountains, which separate it from the Rogue River Valley, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. The Coast Range traverses its western portion, and divides it into two unequal parts, which differ materially in climate and productions. The valley is a series of alternate hills and vales, which give it a very picturesque appearance. The hills range from two hundred to five hundred feet in height, and are covered with white and black oak, interspersed with firs and pines. The arable land, which is estimated at 1,000,000 acres, is confined to the valleys, many of which, bear most euphonic names. The soil is very fertile throughout, but it differs in composition,

hence can produce a large variety of cereals, fruits, and esculents. That which produces the cereals in most profusion, is a silicious and calcareous mixture, which is quite abundant and capable of sustaining a severe drought. The alluvial deposits along the creeks and rivers, are generally heavy and rich, and the best soil for tobacco, melons, peaches, maize, and kindred products. The hill sides are a black loam, or a light siliceous soil; the latter produces grass the year round; it is therefore the best for grazing. The productions of the Umpqua are similar to those of the Willamette, but the former is deemed better for the cultivation of maize, grapes, peaches and melons, as it has a drier and more balmy climate in the valleys, owing to the protection afforded by the hills. It is better adapted to grazing and fruit growing, than to general agriculture, and these will, in all probability, be its leading industries in the future. For stock, it is difficult to find a better region, as the grass continues green the year round, water is abundant, shelter is afforded by the groves of oaks and evergreens, and the winters are mild, so that the cattle can roam at large, without any care whatsoever. During the year 1869, about 80,000 pounds of butter, and some 6,000 pounds of cheese were produced, but the quantity could be doubled by attention, and this would have been given, had there been a market in which to dispose of the products.

As a sheep pasture, the Umpqua is deemed equal to any in the Union. The production of wool is already a prominent industry, and is increasing rapidly. A clip of 321,643 pounds was gathered in 1869, and for 1872, it reached nearly half a million pounds. There is ample space for the increase of this business, and it has one great advantage, that a market can always be found, and that the labor attending it, is comparatively light.

For fruit growing, the Umpqua is difficult to excel, not only in the hardier varieties, but in those requiring a sunny, southern clime. There are several species of fruit indigenous to the region, the largest of which, is a wild plum, of good flavor. Grapes thrive well, and bear a large amount of saccharine matter; were this fruit nurtured, extensive quantities of wine could be produced, and all of it would find a ready market. The value of orchard products amount to about \$20,000 per year. Sorghum could be cultivated to advantage, everything being favorable to its success. The cereals grow

in abundance throughout the valleys; wheat yields an average of fifty bushels to the acre, oats eighty, and corn sixty bushels; hay yields at the rate of four tons to the acre, and all other productions are in the same ratio.

Beyond the Coast Range, sheep husbandry is the principal industry; but soil enough is cultivated to supply home consumption. That portion has not so many valleys as the eastern, and farming lands are principally confined to the courses of creeks and rivers. It is also more densely wooded; the coniferæ being the most abundant, but there are several splendid groves of myrtle, which perfume the atmosphere with their odor.

The minerals found in the Umpqua, are gold, silver, iron, coal, lime, marble, and salt. The first metal has been found along the branches of the Umpqua River, and in the quartz of the mountain ranges. Several men are employed every winter in mining along the rivers, and earn from two to five dollars per day. Coal is found in several places in the Coast Range and along the North Umpqua; it has been tested and found to be useful for the purposes of blacksmiths. Iron is found in almost every portion, but has not been developed in the least. The Valley has a bed of limestone, capable of producing lime enough to supply the entire State. Sulphur and saliferous springs are quite numerous, and the latter yield a good quality of salt. The whole region is doubtless rich in minerals, but no attempt has been made to test their extent.

The principal feature of the country is the Umpqua river, which rises in the Cascades, traverses the Valley and empties into the Pacific Ocean about two hundred miles from its source. Several tributaries which empty into it, water an area of five hundred square miles. It is navigable for ships a short distance, and for light draught steamers, eighty miles; affords splendid water power for manufactories, and is utilized in several places by flour and lumber mills. The means of transportation are sufficient for the eastern section of the Valley, but the western is yet isolated and debarred from a market, except that afforded by San Francisco, with which a lumber trade is carried on. The latter division has a good harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua river, and that is its only outlet of communication on the Pacific. The property of the Umpqua region, is valued at \$1,500,000, though its population scarcely exceeds seven thousand. This area of land is comparatively unsettled, and only awaits the hand of the husbandman to teem

with the most bounteous productions of the temperate zone, and to repay all labor and care manifold.

South of this, lies the Rogue River Valley. Its name is supposed to be derived from "Rouge," the name applied to it by the early voyageurs, and to have been anglicised by the first American settlers. It is a fine body of land; hill and vale, copse and open plain, alternating its whole extent. Its area is estimated at 1,800 square miles, of which one fourth are oak-covered hills, which make excellent pasturage. The boundaries are formed by the Cascade Range on the east, the Coast Range on the west, the Umpqua Mountains on the north, and the Siskiyou Mountains on the south; the latter also form the boundary between the State and California. The Valley is of irregular width, being only about one mile in some parts, while in others, it extends to fifteen miles.

The botany of the country is very abundant and many species thrive there which are strangers to the region further north. The varieties of pines embrace all peculiar to the northwest coast, the cedars, furs, and spruce are numerous, and the deciduous trees are quite abundant. White and black oak is found along the lower hills and on the plains, and ash, crab-apple, alder, birch, willow and poplar thrive in every portion of the Valley. A species of shrub peculiar to this region, and which grows abundantly, is the manzanita; that with a variety of chapparal seems to form the underbrush. The splendid madrona laural (*arbutus menziesii*) is common and gives the country a semi-tropical appearance. The principal water course is the Rogue River which traverses its entire length and then empties into the Pacific Ocean. It has several tributaries which run from the hill sides in every direction, making a regular web of streams, that furnish abundant moisture to the earth. The climate is much drier than the regions further north, hence many productions thrive better. There is in reality but two months of winter commencing in December, when a little snow perhaps and a small quantity of rain falls. The nights are often frosty in November and continue so occasionally until February, but they are not severe enough to kill even the tender plants of the tropics. Fig trees remain uninjured throughout the winter, and the summer is so long that they produce two crops in a season. The climate is probably as equable as any portion of the coast. The highest range of the thermometer, for one or two days, will reach 102° in the summer, but the average may be estimated at 87°.

Owing to the bracing air of the hills and the breezes constantly blowing from the snowy peaks of the Cascades, the heat never becomes oppressive, or even severe enough to cause discomfort; in the winter the thermometer often descends to the freezing point, but seldom below it; the average for the winter may be estimated at 41° . The rainfall is very slight and is not sufficiently large, as the mines to a great extent depend upon it. The mean rainfall is estimated at twenty-five inches, enough for the soil, but not for any extensive industry. A drought is never experienced so the crops are always sure, and storms of wind, hail or thunder are unknown. The region is bountifully blessed in its balmy climate and large resources. The mineral productions of this region have made it well known. The first gold in Oregon was discovered there in 1849, and since that time the mines have been worked extensively. They are principally surface diggings, though several rich quartz ledges have been found, and a few worked to a limited extent. The placer mines, which extend over an area of one hundred square miles, have yielded to this time about sixteen million dollars, but they are sinking into decadence, owing mainly to want of facilities for working them, the portion most easily accessible to the streams having been cleansed of the metal quite thoroughly. Were ditches built, the principal part of the mines would yield well, and the water could be used for new discoveries, for it is an undeniable fact, that there are mines there as rich as any yet developed, and only await the hand of enterprise to yield their rich stores. Besides the precious metals, the region is wealthy in the useful minerals, iron of excellent quality having been discovered in several localities. Coal is also abundant and where tested has been found of good quality for certain industries, it being generally either anthracite or lignite of tertiary formation. Quicksilver, magnetite, chromic iron, galena, graphite, gypsum, carbonate of lime, steatite, dolomite and kindred minerals have been discovered in many localities, but they remain as nature produced them for the want of capital. Whenever these are needed the Valley can furnish enough to supply the Pacific Coast.

The whole region is liberally supplied with hot springs, salt, sulphur and soda springs, and some others which yield boracite and magnesia. The salt springs are quite numerous and of such quality as to furnish salt enough to supply the whole State if worked. The presence of limestone almost

everywhere is a peculiarity of the region, but that also remains untouched except by a few farmers.

The agricultural productions of the Valley are similar to those further north, with the exception that maize, peaches and grapes are supposed to thrive much better. The rich alluvial soil of the plains produces all crops in abundance. Wheat yields from twenty to sixty bushels to the acre, which makes an average of forty, and oats, barley and rye yield from forty-five to ninety bushels according to the means of cultivation. The vegetables and tuberous roots yield in equal profusion and are of the best quality. For the production of fruit, it is deemed superior to any portion of Western Oregon owing to its long summers and equable temperature. There are many varieties of fruit indigenous to the country, the principal being the wild plum, the cherry, crabapple, grape, and strawberries, raspberries and kindred fruit. As a vineyard the foothills fulfill all requirements, being of a gradual slope, well drained and watered, having the soil deemed best for the propagation of the grape, and occupying the southern side, where they receive the full power of the sun. The experiments made, have proved that these hills are equal to any in California for vineyards, and that the fruit grows to its fullest perfection, inasmuch as it is not liable to the attacks of blight or worms. The wines produced have a good bouquet, and resemble somewhat the vintage of Hungary. It is estimated that eight thousand gallons of wine were manufactured last year, all being consumed at home. Were the means of communication extensive enough, the Valley could produce sufficient wine to supply the State and leave a large quantity for exportation.

The short winters, the perennial grasses, the mild climate, the numerous streams and the extensive foothills make the Valley a fine grazing country, especially for sheep, which require a dry climate and rolling upland. Sheep husbandry promises to be a large branch of industry in the future, though as yet but little developed. The same remark will apply to all the products of this region, which is equal in natural wealth to any part of the continent.

The population of the whole of Jackson County, of which the Rogue River Valley forms but a small portion, does not exceed five thousand and the property in the county is valued at about \$1,700,000. Schools and churches are numerous

throughout the region, so that it will in general compare with any portion of the Pacific Coast.

The Klamath Valley adjoins the Rogue river on the southwest, being separated by the Cascade Range. It has the highest altitude of any valley in the State, being four thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea. Its general conformation is broken, interspersed with high ridges, broad deep chasms, extensive lakes and numerous rivers. It has an average length of seventy-five miles, and the same breadth. Its soil is a deep black loam in the valleys, and is very fertile, producing vegetables equal if not superior to any portion of the State. Scattered over almost its entire area, are large quantities of pumice and volcanic scoria which give it a unique appearance.

The two principal lakes are called Big and Little Klamath, and are united by a rapid stream called Link river. Adjoining these are some excellent tracts of land, fit for grazing or cultivation. Numerous streams and lakes irrigate the region so thoroughly that the grasses attain unusual luxuriance and tenderness. The hills are covered with junipers and black and yellow pine, but the plains are generally devoid of any botanical production larger than a shrub or dwarf juniper. The region has been thought too cold to produce cereals, but experiments have decided that grain equal in quality to any portion of the country, can be raised in the sheltered valleys and along the water courses. Fruit has not been tried, but it is safe to predict can be grown, as the wild plum crab-apple, cherry, currant, and other fruits are indigenous and abundant and are the haunts of large numbers of bears. Tuberous roots can also be raised in the sheltered valleys, but above them, the weather is too severe to permit esculents to attain any size.

As a grazing country, those persons who have resided there, assert that it is all that can be desired, The luxuriance of the grasses, the abundance of water, and the large area over which the cattle can roam, are, they think, inducements sufficient to atone for the extra severity of the weather.

The altitude of the Valley causes frosts to be formed every night of the year, and this is the main objection to locating there. That is a trifling objection, and is atoned for by the purity of the atmosphere and the healthfulness of the entire region. It could be made the flax garden of the State, as the climate seems well adapted to producing this plant in

perfection. A very good species of the wild flax is indigenous, and attains a strength and fineness most unexpected. Hemp could also be produced and made to yield largely.

This region is the paradise of sportsmen, as all the animals peculiar to the coast are numerous around the lakes and among the timbered uplands. Thousands of aquatic fowl rear their young in Klamath marsh, so that its entire space is covered with eggs and young birds from April to September. Among the larger quadrupeds which frequent it, are the elk, deer, antelope, brown bear, fox and rabbit. Klamath lakes are also famed for their trout many of which weigh from ten to twenty pounds. The species most common resembles the buffalo fish of the Missouri. Salmon ascend to them by the Klamath river, and this splendid fish can be procured by net or line. The numerous rivers afford excellent water privilege and this will no doubt ere long be utilized. A species of yellow lily (*N. advena*) which is peculiar to the marsh, and covers nearly half its surface, is called wocus by the Indians and is by them collected, its pods being used for food. It tastes, when cooked, like parched corn, and is quite wholesome and palatable.

Adjoining the Klamath are several valleys of smaller dimensions, among which are the Goose Lake, Surprise, Warner, Puebla, Alvord, Harney Lake, Jordan Creek, Chewacan and Sprague River valleys, all of which are fit for grazing or agriculture. The latter Valley has a warmer climate than any of the others, and a splendid loamy soil which produces cereals, and grasses abundantly. The Chewacan Valley which extends from the Goose Lake Country to Lake Abert on the west, and the desert on the north, is well wooded and watered, the timber most common being pine, fir, cedar and juniper. Wild flax grows profusely, and there are extensive orchards of the wild plum, (*prunus subcordata*) and the *cerasus emarginata* or wild cherry. A peculiarity of the Valley is the honeydew which falls apparently in showers during the night, as it is gathered on the bushes in crystals from one eighth to one fourth of an inch in thickness in the morning.

There are but few settlers there at present, owing to its distance from a market, but means of communication once established, it would soon fill up with inhabitants. The whole of this region, known as Southern Oregon, larger than some States on the Atlantic Coast, will in the future be the home of a large population, as it has excellent advantages for stock raising, agriculture and even horticulture. It contains several

mineral springs, and in picturesqueness, even wild sublimity, is difficult to be excelled. It is little known, in comparison with other portions of the State, but the knowledge obtained indicates that it is superior to the general conception entertained of it.

The coast country is the narrow strip of land which lies between the Coast Range and the Pacific Ocean. This region has an average width of twenty-five miles, and embraces an area of about six thousand square miles. It is generally broken and hilly, profusely watered, heavily wooded with the coniferae and possessed of a rich alluvial soil along the water courses. The valleys are generally narrow and long and produce abundant crops; a few however embracing an area of several thousand acres, are comparatively clear of timber and have a soil of mixed sand and decomposed vegetation. The principal open valleys are the Alsea, Clatsop, Nehalem, Siletz, Siuslaw, Tillamook and the Yaquina, and, some smaller ones on the Coos, Coquille, Rogue, Smith and Umpqua rivers. With these exceptions the region may be termed a forest country. The trees there attain a height and diameter unequaled in any other portion of the State and many of them do not exist beyond the Coast Range. Among the principal trees is the mammoth redwood, (*sequoia sempervirens*) the silver fir, the splendid sugar pine, the red white and yellow cedar, a very fine species of cypress superior to the best Italian, the showy myrtle which attains large dimensions, with birch, alder and other amantaceous trees. Large lumbering mills are built along the rivers and their products are shipped to California where they meet with a ready sale. There is unlimited space and ample water power for this business. At the mouths of the principal rivers fisheries are established which do a small business in the "running" season.

Several varieties of fish which are constant denizens of the ocean can be found in the numerous bays which indent the coast, and they are very abundant a mile or two at sea. Large quantities are caught by the Indians who smoke them for winter use. Were a market convenient the fisheries along the coast could be made very lucrative. Oysters are found in the principal bays and are cultivated in a few places. They are equal in flavor to the best Chesapeake, and yield as well as the famed beds of that river. In a few years more the beds will be capable of supplying not only the Pacific Coast, but a large number can be shipped to all points west of

the Rocky Mountains. The region is very wealthy in minerals both precious and useful. Gold has been found along the beach for a distance of eighty miles, it being generally mingled with a heavy black sand. This gold is popularly supposed to be thrown up by the ocean after a storm, and therefore as unlimited in extent as the waves which eternally surge on the shore. This is however fallacious, as the auriferous material is produced from the surrounding hills which are partially washed away during a storm, and being borne towards the ocean, are cleansed by it and the precious separated from the gross matter. These sands in former times yielded fabulous sums, it is said, it being nothing for a man to collect from fifty to one thousand dollars per diem. They are comparatively unproductive at present, and are only worked occasionally in the winter by farmers who have finished their work for a season.

The entire area so far as prospected shows signs of coal, but the only mines being worked are near Coos Bay in Coos County. The coal found around Coos bay is deemed superior to that of Mount Diablo in California, for domestic purposes, as it does not crumble as much in the fire, nor emit so disagreeable an odor. The bed consists of two strata, each about two and a half feet thick, and separated by an argillaceous rock varying from six to eight inches in thickness. About thirty thousand tons of this coal are shipped to San Francisco annually, and it brings in that market the highest price, twenty dollars per ton. Extensive beds of tertiary lignite of great thickness exist in Clatsop County, but they remain in their primitive state. Iron, copper, quicksilver and galena, have also been found but their extent has not been traced. Some fine specimens of oolite, and syenite are numerous and would make excellent building material.

The region is well fitted for the husbandman, whether stock raiser or agriculturist. For cattle it has many advantages which are apparent at a glance. The climate being humid, and snow seldom falling to any depth worth mentioning, the grasses are in constant bloom, and consequently cattle have all the nutriment they desire. The mildness of the atmosphere, the luxuriance of the wild pea in the woods, and clover in the glades, and the shelter afforded by the forests take away from the owner all trouble about his stock. The valleys produce the grains, roots, vegetables and fruits of the other portions of the State, and they yield well.

The country traversed by the Coos, Coquille and Rogue

rivers is superior to any portion of the northwest coast for the production of honey, and the quantity which it yields annually is exceedingly large. The raising of bees there should be a prominent and a profitable enterprise, for the equable humid atmosphere keeps up a continuous succession of flowers from the Valley to the mountain tops, consequently the bees can find a pasturage unsurpassed. The whortleberry grows extensively, from the lowest ravines to the highest altitude of the Coast Range, and as its flowers form the principal food of the bees they can follow up its gradual bloom from the vales to the mountain summits, and so find plenty pabulum until the cold days of winter. The honey produced is of a very superior quality being transparent and of fine flavor.

The whole of the coast region is rich in products yet is but sparsely inhabited. The residents of some portions cultivate a farm in summer and fish or hunt during the winter. Hunting could be made profitable, as beaver, land and sea otter, sea-lion and other animals are numerous.

EASTERN OREGON.

Eastern Oregon is the region extending from the eastern slope of the Cascade Range to Washington Territory on the north, Idaho on the east, and California and Nevada on the south. It embraces nearly two thirds of the State, having an area of about sixty thousand square miles. In physical conformation and climate, it is the opposite of the western division, indeed in passing from one to the other, it seems as if you were entering a country thousands of miles apart, instead of adjoining territories. The western section has a soft humid atmosphere, which produces herbage in abundance; the eastern has a dry invigorating air which imparts life and animation. The western division is divided into rolling plains; the eastern is generally high undulating table lands, seamed by deep canyons, strongly marked by truncated cones of medium altitude, which spring abruptly upwards, and is traversed almost its entire length, by chains of mountains, varying from one thousand to five thousand feet in height. The principal range is the Blue Mountains, which follows an irregular course from the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River, having a general direction from northeast to southwest. Several important spurs jut out from this range in various directions and enclose all the country beyond it in such a manner as to make it a series of

deep valleys divided by high ridges, many of which are circular and as picturesque as the mind can conceive.

The whole region is profusely watered by numerous streams, several of which are from one hundred to three hundred miles in length: The great physical feature is the magnificent Columbia, which traverses a large portion of the country, and acts as a boundry line between the State and Washington Territory for a distance of three hundred miles. This river fills a most economical position, for, being the only navigable stream in the section, it is the outlet for all the products seeking a market. The tributaries of this noble stream, which water the eastern division, have an aggregate length of about two thousand miles. They are noted for their coldness—coming as they do from the snowy peaks of the Cascades, and the high altitude of the Blue Mountains—and the large number of fine trout which they contain. The first region north of the Cascade Range is known as Northern Oregon; it extends from the Dalles to the Blue Mountains, and is one hundred and twenty-five miles wide, making an area nearly as large as Massachusetts. It is much broken by deep canyons, bold precipices, and towering masses of basalt which form terraces of extraordinary length. It has the general aspect of all countries where trap rock prevails, and forms the principal geological feature. It is well watered by the John Day, Des Chutes, and Crooked rivers, with several minor streams; and is best adapted to grazing, as it produces the celebrated bunch grass (*festuca*) in abundance. Some thirty thousand horned cattle and as many sheep and horses, roam over it constantly, without any care, and thrive admirably. The region could support five times the amount of stock without injury to it. A small portion is covered with sage brush (*artemisia tridentata*) and greasewood, (*purshia tridentata*); this is comparatively useless except in severe winters when the snow covers up the bunch grass, but on such occasions cattle will devour the latter herbs with avidity.

Along the valleys, which are well sheltered by the high table lands, and generally well watered, rich alluvial deposits exist, which make the best of agricultural land, producing in abundance and of the very best quality, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, potatoes, turnips and vegetables. The finest fruit to be found on the continent, both in size and flavor, can be raised along the streams of the counties of Wasco and Umatilla—we refer specially to peaches, pears, apples and

melons and grapes of good quality can also be produced, but they are not so general as the pomona. The rolling uplands bordering on the Umatilla river make the best of maize land, as they have a good soil and are well watered. Were irrigation general, the whole of the region could be used for agriculture, and would produce extraordinary crops, for the soil has the quantity of alkali necessary for the most thorough propagation of the cereals.

The country is marked by peculiar geological features, as all the rocks found there are of igneous origin, some being basaltic and others the emission of volcanoes. A desert extends from near the Des Chutes Valley to Harney Lake, a distance of eighty miles north and south with a breadth of forty-five miles east and west.

Lava terraces to the number of eighteen often rise above each other to an altitude of one thousand feet, and several single ones range from two hundred to five hundred feet in height. These give the country a very strange and picturesque appearance, and would delight the lover of geology. The eastern part of the desert is covered with sand and sage; the western is white with volcanic ashes and pumice; craters and chasms yawn in every part and the botany is confined to a dwarf pine. This is the only arid spot in Eastern Oregon, even the country adjoining it is fertile and the home of thousands of cattle. The region is liberally supplied with mineral springs both hot and cold; some are magnesian, others sulphurous and several are chalybeate. They are deemed the equal of the Saratoga Springs in medical properties and being of several varieties are better for invalids. The population of this extensive area scarcely exceeds six thousand, and the property valuation is estimated at two million and a half dollars. Settlers are going in there rapidly now, and taking claims along the numerous creeks. All express themselves pleased with the bracing climate and the short winters which though severer than in the western division are much shorter. The average temperature as compiled from tables is: Spring, 53°; Summer, 70°; Autumn, 52°; Winter, 35°, 59°; making a yearly mean of nearly 53°. Timber is rather scarce except along the courses of the streams where it grows profusely, but the mountains are densely covered with larch, several species of pine, fir and cedar.

Beyond the Blue Mountains lies some of the finest grazing and agricultural land on the continent, embracing an area

of about thirty-seven thousand square miles. This area is wealthy in minerals both precious and useful, and is the richest mining region in the State, yielding an average of two million dollars per annum. It is divided into a chain of valleys by an irregular series of mountain ranges, varying from one to three thousand feet in altitude and is irrigated by several important streams, among which are the Grande Ronde, Powder, Burnt, and John Day rivers and several minor streams. The valleys, which display a lacustrine formation are generally wooded, but where deficient, timber can be found in close proximity on the hills and mountains. Large areas are covered with bunch grass which retains its nutriment throughout the year, and sage brush of several varieties, which is also edible, grows on the plains and low lands.

Union County, the first beyond the Blue Mountains is about two thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, being about one thousand feet higher than the counties of Wasco and Umatilla. It is a series of valleys surrounded by mountains, and its entire area is fit for either grazing, agriculture or horticulture. The foot-hills make a splendid pasturage, and at their base fruit can be grown to advantage, as it receives plenty of moisture from the drainage of the hills, and is comparatively sheltered from the rarer and cooler atmosphere of the mountains. Where tested it has yielded well, far beyond expectation.

As an agricultural country the valleys of Grande Ronde, Wallowa, Willow Creek and Eagle Creek are difficult to surpass. The first has an area of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand acres of arable land, of which twenty-five thousand acres are under cultivation. Its fertility is extraordinary, and it produces all crops with equal facility. The character of the soil displays its fertility, it being composed of about seventy per cent. of silica, two of oxide of iron, over eight per cent. of decomposed vegetable matter and a few other minerals, such as lime and magnesia in small proportions. Wheat is cultivated largely and yields from thirty to forty bushels to the acre though it sometimes reaches eighty bushels; oats ninety; while rye and barley yield from seventy to one hundred bushels to the acre, and may be averaged at ninety bushels. The production of cereals in the Grande Ronde Valley for 1870 amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, two hundred thousand bushels of oats and one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of barley, though but a small percentage of the land

was cultivated. Adjoining this is the picturesque Wallowa Valley, containing some three hundred and sixty square miles, and the equal of any portion of the country in fertility. This county is the second in the State for the production of minerals. Extensive placer mines are now being worked there and all pay well, averaging from three to ten dollars per diem to each person. New discoveries are being made constantly in all the country bordering the Eagle Creek Mountains and the various creeks and rivers.

Quartz which yields largely has been found in many parts, and several ledges are now worked with profit. As a copper region it is one of the best in the State, lodes having been discovered in several places among the foothills. Coal underlies a large tract, but is not used except in forges. Iron is found almost everywhere and its quality is of the best; it forms hills in some parts and underlies in beds of great thickness an extensive area of country. Several other useful minerals are also profuse but are not worked. The climate of the region is somewhat severer in winter than that bordering the Columbia, owing to its superior altitude, but it can in no manner be compared to the climate of relative latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

Snow falls there in the winter to a depth of from six to eighteen inches and the thermometer goes below zero occasionally, but the weather is never severe enough to obstruct labor or travel. The stages running there have never missed a day through the depth of snow. The average thermometer for winter is about 35° ; for summer about 75° , and the yearly mean about 53° . Large areas of land await the enterprising husbandman in this fine region, which is bountifully blessed with a genial climate, a fertile soil and an abundance of game, fish, water and timber.

Adjoining this lies the Powder River Valley, in Baker County, which possesses an area of two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres of arable land fit for grazing or cultivation. It is about four hundred feet higher than the Grande Ronde Valley, is well watered by the river from which its name is derived, and is enclosed by mountains which protect it from storms. It is of the same general character as the preceding Valley, and is its equal in fertility. The soil which is very deep contains more silica, carbonate of lime and magnesia, and less water than that of Grande Ronde. Along its water courses several fine meadows exist, and its foothills yield an abundance of the

nutritious festucca. A species of black sage which is deemed good for cattle grows in several places on the low lands. The general conformation of the Valley is an undulating plain, traversed by streams whose course is marked by the line of amantaceous trees which skirt their border. It is well drained, free from miasma, has a bracing atmosphere and a temperature about equal to the valley adjoining. The amount of cereals which it produces to the acre will compete with any portion of the country. The average yield of wheat is from thirty-five to eighty bushels, oats eighty to one hundred and ten bushels and barley from sixty to ninety bushels. The potatoes and garden vegetables produced are unusually large, and well flavored and yield in the same ratio as the cereals. Fruit has been grown to a limited extent and has yielded well, the peaches being reputed equal to those of California. Grape vines have been planted on hill sides in a few instances and have thriven admirably, producing not only an abundance but a good quality of fruit. Adjoining this Valley are several others which undulate in all directions. The principal ones are the Mormon and Malheur Valleys which are noted for their grazing qualities, though they also contain large quantities of land useful for agriculture. The Malheur Valley is about thirty miles square, and embraces about five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, of which one hundred thousand may be estimated as good arable land. Bunch grass is abundant and a species of white sage of which cattle are fond is indigenous.

The Valley is comparatively unsettled, its only inhabitants being a few stock raisers and some miners. Its climate is severer than any of the adjoining valleys, snow falling there some winters to a depth of two feet.

Baker County is the richest mineral region in the State, its annual production of gold being equal to nearly all other localities. The mines extend over an area of one thousand square miles and pay from four to one hundred dollars per diem to the man; the surface diggings alone employ fifteen hundred men annually, and the quartz mills about one hundred. Quartz ledges have been found in all the mountain ranges, which yield from twelve to fifty dollars per ton. The entire yield of bullion for the County is estimated at over one and a half million dollars per annum, and this promises to be increased now that ditches have been built to carry water to the surface mines. A large portion of the County has not been prospected

owing to the difficulty of procuring water to work the mines if any were discovered. It is an undoubted fact that mines as good if not better, than those now being worked, are scattered over, the entire area from Baker City to the Nevada boundary. Among the useful minerals found in the County are silver, coal, copper, iron and quicksilver, coal and iron being general and of good quality. Though Baker County has an area of ten thousand square miles and has agricultural and mineral wealth equal perhaps to any similar area on the Pacific Coast, yet its population does not exceed three thousand five hundred, and nearly one third of them are miners. It is settling up however, and schools, churches and towns are being built with the rapidity peculiar to a mining region.

Grant County, which adjoins Baker on the west, is the largest county in the State, having an area of twenty-one thousand square miles. It is broken by mountains and deep canyons, and has several large lakes in the central part; in fact it may be denominated the lake region of Eastern Oregon. It contains a large quantity of grazing land and is better fitted for pasturage than agriculture. Alkali plains covered with sage brush are found in parts of the interior, and are the haunts of rabbits, hares and birds. The central and western portions of the County slope towards the Columbia River, and are watered by the John Day River and its tributaries. Along these streams are several pretty valleys, having a rich loamy soil which produces cereals, roots, vegetables and fruit. Of the latter, melons and berries can be cultivated to the best advantage, the climate being dry and sunny. The high table-lands which are numerous in several portions make good pasturage, as they produce bunch grass in profusion, and stock raising will no doubt be the leading industry of the County in the future. Mining has been carried on to some extent for the last fifteen years, and has been profitable. The principal mines are placer, and yield about two hundred thousand dollars in good seasons. Quartz lodes have been found in several localities and when worked have yielded from ten to thirty dollars per ton. The surface of the country indicates that quartz is abundant, and some of it must prove rich in the precious mineral. The climate of Grant County is that peculiar to all mountain countries, a dry cold winter and invigorating breezes in summer. The thermometer runs above 100° occasionally in the summer, and 15° below zero in the winter, but these are the exceptions to the general equability.

By a retrospective glance at the physical conformation, climate, soil, and agricultural and mineral productions, we deduce, that Oregon is the peer of any State in the Union in all that indicates greatness, and lasting power, and that she must in the future when her resources are developed, assume her place as one of the leaders in that brilliant constellation of States which are the pride of the American continent. She has all the means for the support of a large population, and her lands are so divided as to suit different tastes and necessities. She has rolling prairies, broad wavelike tablelands, cosy glens, sloping hills, and magnificent mountains, whose summits are wrapped in eternal snow. Her agricultural productions are as varied as the wants of civilization, and rival in bounteousness those of any portion of the globe; her minerals supply her with all needed for industry and commerce; her magnificent forests furnish her with all the timber required for fuel, manufactories and ship building; her climate has variety enough to suit all temperatures, ranging as it does, from that of the balmy south, to the humid breezes of the ocean, and the clear dry currents of the mountains, and her scenery is matchless in its picturesqueness and grandeur. It is no exaggeration to say that in all matters necessary for human happiness Oregon stands among the first states in the Union.

EARLY HISTORY.

In a work of this kind, we cannot enter into minute details concerning the history of the State; that is the work of a historian, so we shall merely glance at the most important events up to the organization of a State government. The first discovery of Oregon is attributed to the Spanish navigators, and they are also accredited with naming it, from the large quantities of the wild marjorum (*origanum*) found along the coast. This plant is yet quite abundant, and offers the most plausible theory for the origin of the name. The first mention of the appellation was by Jonathan Carver, an adventurous New Englander, who made a journey to the Mississippi River previous to the war of the Revolution. On his return home, he stated that he had heard the Indians along the Mississippi, talk of a river to the far west, called Oregon. We do not find any mention of the name on the Spanish maps, so it was, doubtless, handed down from one generation of Indians to

another, the first having heard the Castilians use the title. The earliest European navigator of any prominence who visited the coast, was Juan de Fuca, a Greek, who sailed as far north as the forty-eighth parallel, in 1592, in quest of the Straits of Anian, mentioned by Gaspar Cortereal, as connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He mentions having entered a large body of water, and sailing over it for twenty days, but being attacked by numerous bodies of savages, was compelled to return to the open sea, thence to Acapulco, Mexico.

This body of water, now called the Straits of Fuca, belonged to Oregon until 1853. Previous to his advent, the Spaniards who had command of the Pacific ocean, and were deemed the ablest navigators in the world, had not explored the coast further north than Cape Mendocino, in California. In 1775, Bruno Heceta, a celebrated Spanish navigator, fitted out an expedition in the harbor of San Blas, Mexico, for the purpose of exploring the Northern Pacific Ocean. The expedition consisted of the schooner Sonora, commanded by Bodega Y. Quadra, and the corvette Santiago, under the command of Heceta, himself. They reached the coast of Oregon in July, followed it north as far as $48^{\circ} 27'$, then put about and kept close in shore to discover, if possible, the Straits of Fuca, which was laid down in Bellin's chart, between the 47th and 48th parallels. Not finding it, they anchored close to the shore, in $47^{\circ} 20'$, sent a boat containing seven men ashore, and all being murdered by the natives, the point received the appellation of *Punta de Martires*, or Martyr's Point. The expedition separated here, Quadra pursuing a northerly course, and Heceta a southerly.

The latter having sailed down the coast as far as $46^{\circ} 17'$, found an opening, apparently a great river or inlet, which he tried to enter, but was prevented by a strong current which opposed his progress. This inlet he named Ensenada de Asuncion, (Assumption Inlet), but after his death, in the maps of his explorations published in Mexico, it was called Ensenada de Heceta, and was marked as the mouth of the Rio San Roque.

The next explorer that visited the coast was the famous navigator, Captain Cook. He arrived off the Point Martinez, of the Spanish maps, in July, 1778, in quest of Fuca Straits, but not finding it, denied its existence, and continued his voyage without having accomplished anything more than naming Cape Flattery.

In 1778, the Austrian East Indiaman, *Imperial Eagle*, commanded by Captain Berkely, visited the coast on a trading voyage, and stood off the mouth of Fuca Straits, but did not enter.

Lieutenant John Meares, then sailing under the Portuguese flag, having heard from Captain Berkely, at Macao, of the existence of the much sought Strait, went in quest of it. He entered it in June, 1788, and called it after the hardy Greek who was the first discoverer. He then sailed in a southerly course, discovered and named Shoalwater Bay, and coming off the latitude of the Rio San Roque, of the Spaniards, tried to anchor, but breakers preventing him he called the place Deception bay, and in his chagrin denied the existence of Hecceta's river. He also named Cape Disappointment, from the state of his feelings at the time.

Captain Vancouver sought the river in April, 1792, but meeting breakers off the bar did not enter. On the 29th of the same month he spoke the ship *Columbia*, of Boston, commanded by Captain Robert Gray. This vessel was one of two sent out to the Pacific Coast by a firm in Boston to trade in furs and the products of the country. The other was the *Washington*, commanded by Captain John Kendrick, and we may add here, parenthically, that it was from this vessel that the adjoining Territory received its name. These two vessels which bore such proud names, were worthy pioneers of that fleet of merchantmen that have since carried the flag of the Republic around the world.

The commander of the *Columbia* informed Vancouver that he had laid off the mouth of a river in $46^{\circ} 10'$, where the reflux was so great that he was prevented from entering for nine days. Vancouver having occupied the same position on the 27th wrote "That if any inlet or river should be found it must be a very intricate one, and inaccessible to vessels of burden, owing to reefs and broken water." The log book of Captain Gray, reads at noon, May 11th, that "Being a little to the windward of the entrance into the harbor, bore away and run in E.N.E., between the breakers, having from five to seven fathoms of water. When we came over the bar, we found this to be a large river of fresh water, up which we steered." He remained in the river nine days, made a rude sketch of its shores for a distance of sixteen miles, and having named the river after his own ship resumed his voyage north to Nootka Sound, thence to China. Ere he returned home he

made the tour around the world, being the first American to claim the honor of spreading the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from the Occident to the furthest limits of the Orient.

While coasting along Nootka Sound, Captain Gray met Commandant Quadra, and gave him a chart specifying the locality of the Columbia river, and the date of its discovery, and this was the arbitrer which decided the fate of Oregon in the subsequent disputes between the United States and England as to the right of ownership. Vancouver having heard of the success of Captain Gray, attempted to enter the river in the ship *Discovery*, on the 17th of October, in order to claim it for his own flag, but breakers again prevented him. In three days after, the armed tender *Chatham*, commanded by Lieutenant Broughton, entered and surveyed the channel as far as Fort Vancouver, in latitude $45^{\circ} 27'$. In his survey he calls the first twenty-five miles an inlet, and on this ground England also based her claim to the proprietorship of Oregon. This being a mere quibble, it was of course decided against her. On his return to the mouth of the river, Broughton surveyed Baker's Bay, which he named after James Baker, commander of the schooner "*Jenny*" of Bristol, R. I., which he found anchored there when he entered. He also named the principal inlets, bays and headlands in the vicinity.

From 1797 to 1805, eleven ships were dispatched from Boston to the Columbia River, to open a traffic with the natives, in furs and such produce as would be saleable in New England. In the latter year, the expedition under command of Captains Lewis and Clark, sent out by Congress to explore the region lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, reached Cape Hancock or Disappointment on the 15th of November, having traced the Columbia river from its source in the Rocky Mountains to the ocean. The expedition consisted of soldiers and a few Indians, and numbered about one hundred and ninety persons. In crossing the Missouri river the previous year, they encountered the agents of the Northwest Fur Company, who were trying to secure the country to be explored for their masters. The expedition tarried a few days only at Cape Disappointment, then moved to Clatsop Beach, where a block house was erected to secure themselves from the attacks of the treacherous natives. After remaining at that place for three and a half months, the expedition resumed its eastward march, and reached its destination in 1806. For the three subsequent years eight ships vis-

ited the Columbia, but in 1810 the first attempt at settlement was made by Captain Nathaniel Winship, commanding the ship *Albatross* of Boston. He selected Oak Point as the scene of operations; built a house and planted a crop, but he never realized aught from his labor, as the annual freshet of the Columbia carried away the house and destroyed the crops; and this so discouraged him and his few companions that all abandoned their settlement, which was the first west of the Rocky mountains, and returned home. The quantity of furs brought home by vessels trading with Oregon, induced John Jacob Astor to fit out an expedition for the purpose of residing permanently among the natives, and engaging in the fur business. In 1810, he organized the Pacific Fur Company, and in September of the same year, sent out in the ship *Tonquin*, four of his partners, with eleven clerks, thirteen Canadian *voyageurs*, and a full complement of cannon, ammunition, small arms and plenty stores. The ship reached the Columbia March 24th, 1811, and landed her passengers some fifteen miles up the river. Here on a sheltered piece of land a stockade was erected, a garden planted, the underbrush cleared away, and every precaution taken to guard against foes of any kind. This settlement, the first permanent one west of the Rocky Mountains, was called Astoria, after the founder of the expedition. The *Tonquin*, after discharging her freight, sailed northward along the coast on a trading voyage, and in June entered Clioquot Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. She was captured there by the Indians, who murdered all aboard except the Indian interpreter. Many of them suffered for their crime the next day, the magazine of the ship exploding while they were rifling the cabin.

Another expedition of sixty men under command of Mr. Hunt started across the continent in the spring of 1811, and after suffering great hardships, and losing some men by the treachery of the savages on the route, the remnant reached Astoria in January, 1812. The ship *Beaver*, of twenty guns, arrived at the settlement in the same year, with a reinforcement of clerks and laborers brought from the Sandwich Islands.

The growing importance of the enterprise of Mr. Astor, aroused the jealousy of the Northwest Fur Company of Canada, and they opposed his schemes most violently, as they wanted to secure the country for themselves. In order to accomplish this, they sent a party overland under command of

David Thompson, with orders to reach the Columbia before the *Tonquin* could arrive there. The heavy snow in the Rocky Mountains, so retarded this expedition that it did not reach the Spokane River until Astoria had been established. Thompson took possession of all the country he had traversed, by distributing British flags to the Indians along his route. This Northwest Company, which figures so conspicuously in all subsequent events in Oregon, was organized in Acadia or New France, in 1630, by a party of merchants, and received the same year a royal charter from Louis XIII, granting them all the privileges demanded. When the English captured Canada, the British Parliament recognized the privileges of the company on its giving a pledge to the new sovereign. It was the oldest fur company in the world, its charter ante-dating that of the Hudson Bay Company forty years. It never reached the importance of the latter company however, and its demise may be called disastrous. The settlement at Astoria began to monopolize the fur trade, as its agents were scattered throughout the country from the coast to remote points in the interior. In 1813, news of the war between the United States and England, was brought to the settlement by the ship *Albatross*, via the East Indies. This of course was unwelcome news to the Americans, but it seemed to bring joy to some of the partners in the company, who were British subjects. These subjects, during the absence of Mr. Hunt at the Sandwich Islands, sold all the property to the Northwest Fur Company, and on the return of the latter, he found his enterprise belonged to others. The British Government having decided to capture all American property on the coast, the sloop of war, *Raccoon*, Captain Block, commander, appeared before Astoria on the 12th of December 1813, received its surrender, lowered the American standard, raised in its room the English ensign, and changed the name of the settlement to Fort George. This act gave the Northwest Company the entire area—a magnificent empire in itself—between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and extending as far north as the Russian Possessions; and this they retained until 1818, when it was held conjointly by American and British subjects. At the close of the war, the treaty of Ghent, specified the return of Fort George to the Federal Government, and an order to that effect was issued January 27th, 1818, to the Northwestern Fur Company, by the Prince Regent. The United States sloop of war *Ontario*, Captain James Biddle, bearing the Federal Commissioner,

Hon. J. B. Prevost, appeared before Astoria in August, and the latter gentleman received the surrender of Fort George to this Government. The British ensign was lowered, the Stars and Stripes were again thrown to the breeze, and the settlement resumed its former name. On the 20th of October, 1818, the United States, and Great Britain, formed a treaty allowing the citizens of both nations to occupy the vast region west of the Rocky Mountains. Previous to this, the great interior was occupied solely by the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies; the tread of the American hunter was seldom heard, for the St. Louis companies had then no idea of moving so far to the westward, it being a *terra incognita*. During the years the above two Companies held the country, they were engaged in constant warfare with each other; owing to clashing interests. The different employes robbed and murdered one another when the occasion permitted and the hatred extended so far, that the leaders of the two companies incited the Indians over whom they had control, to rob and slaughter their opponents on all occasions. The feud at length became so sanguinary, and caused so much trouble to both nations, that the British Government was compelled to take cognizance of the state of affairs; so to prevent the repeal of their charter the two companies consolidated, and received from Parliament a new charter under the name of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company, with an exclusive license to trade in the extensive territory west of the Rocky Mountains for twenty-one years. From 1824 to 1836, the Hudson Bay Company, controlled alone their broad domain, and administered British laws to all persons whether, they were English subjects or not. The company established trading posts through the interior, and carried on intercourse with all the Indians on the Northwest Coast. Their manner of dealing with the aborigines was founded on those qualities essential to obtaining command over their minds, truth, justice and firmness. They made it a rule that any employe however menial, should fulfill all promises made to an Indian, no matter at what sacrifice; hence the natives fully believed everything said by the officers. If an Indian committed any crime he was followed persistently until captured, if he tried to escape, and if found guilty received the sentence of the court, despite the protestations of his whole tribe. The display of these qualities, caused the natives to look with the greatest veneration upon men who could fulfill their highest idea of manhood, consequently they

never caused any trouble, knowing they would wreak vengeance on themselves only. In subsequent times when American settlers entered Oregon, they made extravagant promises to the Indians to secure their services, and in many instances failed to fulfill them. This caused the natives who had long been accustomed to see all promises carried out literally, to look upon the new comers as enemies, and untruthful, and led, to a certain extent, to one of the wars that followed. The policy inaugurated by the Hudson Bay Company was intended to keep the country under their own subjection, and they would long have controlled it undoubtedly, but for the zeal of a few patriotic Americans.

In 1824, Dr. John McLaughlin was appointed chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company's Post, with headquarters in Vancouver. He was an estimable man, and did all in his power to aid American immigration, as all his feelings and sympathies were in favor of the great Republic and its institutions.

The first attempt at colonizing Oregon was made by H. J. Kelly, a teacher in one of the public schools of Boston, in the year 1817. His ideas were somewhat Utopian, therefore rather impracticable for he contemplated organizing a new republic on the shores of the Pacific, and imparting the blessings of Christianity to all the aborigines. He petitioned Congress several times to aid him in his movement, but the memorials gained no greater recognizance than being read for information. In 1829 he formed a society for the purpose of populating the land of his hopes, and in 1831 he obtained a charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporating "The American Society for encouraging the settlement of Oregon Territory." Several prominent men were connected with the enterprise, and used their influence to foster it. The energetic leader had opened books in several States to receive the names of all who wished to seek the new Arcadia; and when he announced his intention to commence the pilgrimage, in 1831, several hundred persons were ready to join him. Among the most prominent was Captain Bonneville, since largely identified with Oregon, and Captain Nathaniel Wyeth. These gentlemen were to command the expedition, it having been decided to assume the form of a military organization for better protection. The scheme having come to the knowledge of the press it was violently assailed, and with such effect as to cause it to be abandoned. A few, however, were resolved to

continue the enterprise, and they did, despite all dangers. The first settlers in Oregon were Messrs. J. Ball, C. Tibbets and Captain Wyeth. The former also opened the first school west of the Rocky Mountains, at Vancouver, his pupils being half breeds and Indian children. The fate of these early pioneers was variable. and their occupations changed according to necessities. Mr. Kelly continued his exertions in behalf of Oregon, but he could do nothing more than induce a few adventurous persons to come here, though he lost a large fortune in his enterprise. Such as arrived were kindly treated by Dr. McLaughlin, who did all in his power to make their new home as agreeable as possible.

In 1830 the first farming in Oregon was inaugurated by a party of Canadians, who settled near what is now the site of Oregon City.

In 1833 the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions sent out as missionaries the Rev. Jason Lee and the Rev. Daniel Lee, and they in company with a small party under command of Captain Wyeth, reached Vancouver September 15th, 1834; thence proceeded after a short tarry, to the Willamette Falls, where they established an Indian Mission. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions being zealous to work the new field which promised so well, sent out Dr. Marcus Whitman, Rev. Samuel Parker, Rev. H. H. Spalding and W. H. Gray, as their quota. Messrs Spalding and Whitman were accompanied by their wives, and these ladies have the honor of being the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Whitman who figures conspicuously in Oregon history, established a mission at Waiilatpu, in what is now Washington Territory, and his confrere, Mr. Spalding, another at Lapwai, now in Idaho. Several other missionaries followed at intervals, and as they were generally accompanied by immigrants seeking a home in the great West, the population began to increase rapidly.

The first sermon in Oregon by a regularly ordained pastor, was delivered in the Hudson Bay Company's fort, at Vancouver, September 28th, 1834, the congregation being made up of many shades of color. In 1838, the Catholic Church of Canada sent out some missionaries, the most important of whom were Rev. F. N. Blanchet, now Archbishop of the diocese of Oregon, and Rev. Modeste Demers, late Bishop of Victoria, V. I. The first baptism in the Catholic Church was at Walla Walla, an Indian child having that distinction. At

the close of this year there were twenty-nine Protestant and two Catholic missionaries in Oregon, the former being scattered from the Willamette Valley to the Spokane river; while the latter were established at Vancouver.

In 1840, a large reinforcement for the Methodist Mission came overland and settled on Chemeketa Prairie, now Salem. At the close of that year, the total immigration to Oregon had amounted to thirty-six Americans with native wives, thirty-three American women, thirty-two children, thirteen lay members of the Protestant missions, nineteen ministers, of whom thirteen were Methodists, and six Congregationalists, four physicians, three Catholic priests, and sixty Canadian French, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven Americans and sixty-three Canadians, or an aggregate population of two hundred.

In 1841, Commodore Wilkes, commanding the United States Exploring Expedition, visited Oregon and surveyed the coast; and in 1843 Fremont in his second expedition passed through it to California.

The population thinking that some laws besides those of the Hudson Bay Company were requisite for their proper government, consulted each other about the matter, and on February 7th, 1841, a meeting of those most interested was held at Champoege, in the Willamette Valley. That meeting was a very important one for the future of Oregon. The Rev. Jason Lee, of the Methodist mission, presided over the deliberations, and advised his colleagues to draft a Code for the government of the settlements south of the Columbia river. Officers, from judge to constable were nominated and recommended to the people at large for ratification. This is perhaps the first event in the history of the Republic where officers of such exalted positions as Supreme Judge, and kindred titles, were nominated without the wire-pulling of a political party. A resolution permitting all persons north of the Columbia river not connected with the Hudson Bay Company, to come under the protection of the new laws, was passed subsequently. Officers were elected on the 18th, and as there was no code to govern them, they were instructed to act according to the laws of New York until a code was adopted. The officers did not enter upon their duties, no suitable provision having been made for their payment. The committee appointed to prepare a constitution and code of laws, were instructed in July of the same year, to consult with Commodore Wilkes and Dr. Mc-

Laughlin relative to their adoption, and it was by them decreed that the sparseness of population did not warrant the expense of an organized government.

The simplicity of the new law-makers was extraordinary, or else they must have considered their candidate for Supreme Judge another Rhadamanthus, for on being elected, he was instructed to "do just as he pleased."

The next movement for a government was made in 1843, at Oregon City and at Champoege, in the Willamette Valley. To get the populace together it was intimated that the convention called was for the purpose of forming an association, to unite in concerted action, for the destruction of the wild animals that were injurious to stock. This was known as the "Wolf Organization," and its first important act was to appoint a committee of twelve to execute such laws as might be passed, and to draft a constitution and code of laws for their government.

At a meeting held in Champoege on the second day of May, 1843, the committee presented their report, which was adopted, and on the same day the first legalized government was formed, the convention having chosen all officers except a Governor, necessary for enforcing the laws. As the inhabitants felt that they needed protection mayhap from other foes than wild beasts, a military organization was formed and its command devolved upon one major and two captains. The Legislative Committee elected were ordered to present their report at Champoege on the fifth day of July, six days after the meeting, and for their services they were to be allowed \$1 25 each per diem. In 1844, another election for members of the Executive Committee and the Legislative Committee was held and many of the leading citizens were appropriately chosen to fill the vacancies. The most important measure passed by the new Legislative body, was a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into Oregon.

The first difficulty with the natives commenced March 4th 1844. On that day several Indians rushed into Oregon City and attacked the inhabitants killing one person and wounding two more. This unexpected onslaught, roused the inhabitants to a sense of their unprotected condition, so a call was issued for a convention of settlers to organize volunteer companies for self defense, a precaution necessary then, but subsequently needless.

In 1845, the first Governor of the Territory of Oregon was

elected in the person of George Abernethy Esq. This was the commencement of a regular system of legislation which in its economy excels any other State in the Union. It was in this year also that Portland was first settled. During the year 1846, two important events to the pioneers occurred; one was the starting of a newspaper, called the *Spectator* in Oregon City, and the other was the visit to the Columbia, of the United States armed Schooner, *Shark*, commanded by Lieutenant Niel M. Howison. The presence of this symbol of their country, was indeed a pleasure to the exiles, thousands of miles away from the land of their birth. The flag which she bore was requested as a souvenir, and being duly presented to the Governor, was thrown to the breeze on the 22nd of February 1847, and greeted by a salute of artillery, fired from an old brass gun, which had been loaned for the occasion by a merchantman. This year, 1846, also witnessed the termination of British authority over any portion of the immense area known as Oregon, but the news did not reach the hardy pioneers who had struggled against all obstacles to preserve it as a portion of the American Union, until the following year.

In 1847, Dr. Whitman, who had been the most zealous person in the Territory in all matters pertaining to its welfare, especially in bringing in immigrants, was massacred in his own house by the Cayuse Indians, among whom he had been a missionary for several years. His wife and fifteen other persons shared his unhappy fate. This act caused a great deal of excitement, and apprehensions were entertained of a general outbreak. A regiment of cavalry was promptly organized on the reception of the first account of the disaster, and marched to the scene of the massacre to protect the remaining settlers, and capture the parties guilty of the murders. Several Indians were arrested, and having been tried and found guilty were hanged. This action checked any contemplated further hostilities.

The right of the Federal Government to Oregon having been conceded, the people of the Territory expected Congress to assume control immediately, and place in force the laws of the United States. Great then was their chagrin, to learn that Congress had adjourned without giving a thought to their existence, being apparently indifferent to them and their country. This caused them serious inconvenience as the Legislature would not pass laws which might at any time be rendered invalid by a Federal official. A convention was called at

Yamhill County, for the purpose of appointing a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, supplicating the formation of a government in Oregon. The memorial was prepared and forwarded to Senator Benton, who had always been a staunch friend to the Territory. Through his exertions, and the zeal of President Polk to have some important event close his administration, Oregon was given a territorial government in 1848. The Hon. Joseph Lane was appointed Governor; he reached his future field of usefulness in 1849 and issued his executive proclamation on the third of March. In 1850 Congress passed a law granting to any single man who had settled or should settle in Oregon before the first of December of that year, three hundred and twenty acres of land, and to man and wife double that quantity. After that date only half this quantity could be received. This was known as the donation law; it expired in 1854.

The discovery of gold in the Rogue River Valley, attracted many adventurers to the mining grounds, but with them came large numbers of immigrants, who settled on farms and began their culture. The encroachments of the whites led to the Rogue river war of 1854-55 in which all the Indians of Southern Oregon were engaged. The tribes being severely punished sued for peace, and it was granted. Many white persons were killed in this contest, which was the severest fought up to that time on the Pacific Coast. No trouble of any importance has occurred since, the Modoc war excepted.

The large area known as Oregon Territory was subdivided, and that portion of it known as the District of Vancouver was organized into a Territory, March 2, 1853, and called Washington. The boundary line was established on the north by the 46th parallel, and from that to the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia River was to be the line of separation. Oregon having a population of 52,465, in 1859, was that year admitted into the Union as a State. Since that time she has progressed steadily, and is now one of the wealthiest States in the Union for her population. Her history is as interesting as any portion of the Union, and her struggles against the most powerful monopoly and government then in the world, for an existence, as a unit of the Republic, are worthy of the highest commendation. The earliest pioneers were imbued with the indomitable spirit that knows not defeat, and they deserve the praise of all who can appreciate the sentiment of patriotism. In looking back over the small number of years

that have elapsed since a few men organized a provisional Government, in Oregon the changes that have occurred seem extraordinary. Population has advanced from four thousand to one hundred thousand, her commercial relations which then had no existence, are now carried on with all quarters of the world, her single school house and church have multiplied manifold, and her wealth has increased from a few thousand to a sum exceeding thirty-four million dollars. Her progress in the past warrants the prediction, that her future will be brilliant, and that she will become one of the most powerful and prosperous States in the Union.

GEOLOGY.

The geological character of the State is but little known, no regular examination having been made, hence our remarks must be confined to the superficial knowledge gained by a hasty tour and such information as could be learned by a series of questions. The formation of the State, and in fact of the coast, is similar to the other portion of the continent, the same elements and causes having produced all. According to the nebular hypothesis, the American Continent is the oldest land in the world, and the proof to corroborate this is found in the Laurentine hills and Apalachian chain of mountains, which contain numerous specimens of the mollusca of the most remote Paleozoic age. The first land formed on this planet was a strip peninsular in form, extending from Labrador to the great lakes and it was from this northwest direction that all land was formed in subsequent periods. In the Paleozoic age animal life first appeared but it was confined to the lowest species, the mollusca. Naught else could live, as the atmosphere was a mass of fog and noxious vapors and the sunlight a mere lurid glare. During the various periods of this age more land was formed, a higher type of life in the form of ganoid fishes began to appear, sedges, rushes and coniferous trees grew along the water courses, and shales and calcareous sandstones were produced. The carboniferous period developed in the greatest abundance plants of tropical growth and of prodigious size. These were submerged by the ocean and destroyed, but with their destruction passed away fish as the highest order of life, for the reptilia now assumed sway. This age closed in violent convulsion and every plant and animal was destroyed. The Mesozoic age which followed witness-

sed the completion of the four orders of the vertebrates. The air being purified, bony fishes, birds and mammals became numerous, and a profuse flora, principally exogens, appeared. The Rocky Mountains were upheaved in this age, the Cascades somewhat later, and the vast region between them was an inland sea teeming with animal life. One of the periods of this age, the Jurassic, produced the principal gold-bearing rocks of the Pacific Coast—the rocks of this period extend from British Columbia to Mexico. Long continued upheavals and terrific convulsions closed this age, and the violence of the igneous action is attested by trap ridges and dikes, baked sandstones, and the large quantity of lava which was emitted in molten masses. The Cenozoic age which followed, witnessed the appearance of flora and fauna akin to the present. The tertiary period of this age produced the rocks which form the framework of the Coast Range; and many of the rocks of the Blue mountains belong to this period also. Beds of lignite, which stretch from Missouri to the furthest limits of this State, appeared in this period. The pachydermata and ruminantia were the great animal feature of the tertiary era, so the quadrupeds now confined to the tropical climes, then roamed in large numbers over the whole of this continent. The bones of the mastodon, lion, elephant, tapir, oreodon, camel and several other species have been found in the State buried from ten to one hundred feet beneath the surface, and their presence with those of several species of flora now extinct here, attest the possession by this region of a tropical climate in the misty past. This age with its balmy atmosphere was followed by the most rigorous cold; huge masses of ice traversed the entire continent; destroyed all animal and vegetable life, ploughed and planed the mountains and pressed and solidified the crust of the earth. The depression of the Arctic regions enabled the rays of the sun to penetrate the mountains of ice, torrents of water began to flow, and in their vehemence cut beds through or overflowed all obstacles and reached the ocean. The continent was again submerged in water and huge billows rolled where the rich flowers of the tropics bloomed. The continent was subsequently elevated, the water retreated and the flora and fauna of the present day appeared with a few extinct specimens, as the mammoth, Irish elk, hyena and cave bear. It was supposed by geologists that glaciers were unknown to this coast, as the Rocky Mountains were thought to have acted as a barrier to their westward

course. The mere appearance of the mountain ranges traversing this State would be sufficient to disprove the theory, were not more positive testimony adduced. The sloping foothills of the Blue Mountains bear all the evidence of having been subject to glacial action which planed them, and apparently deposited the upper portion in a regular series in the lower levels.

On the eastward slope of the Cascade Range the rocks appear to have been subject to some violent pressure which rounded and smoothed them. Moraines, striæ, and grooved rocks point to the cause, as well as the worn surface of all projecting boulders. This would indicate that the glaciers came from the north-east and moved in a general southwesterly course. Glacial action is apparent from British Columbia to the southern line of the State, and it would seem to have exerted itself principally in the country east of the Cascade Range. Traces of glaciers have been found on the latter mountains three thousand feet from the snow line. The deep canyons which form so grand a feature in the scenery west of the Rocky Mountains, were formed in the glacial period by the melting of the ice, which loosed torrents of water that rushed down the mountain sides with a rapidity and force capable of overcoming all obstacles. The earth having been freed from its icy coating, the flora and fauna of the present day appeared, and were followed by man who came into existence in the quaternary period, as stone implements, fire embers and tree canoes have been found in peat bogs and the loess formation, mingled with the bones of animals long since extinct. The only indication that man inhabited this region in the murky past, is based on the fact, that rude stone implements have been found in a few places, that they bear no resemblance to any now used by the Indian tribes, and that all knowledge of their purpose is unknown to the natives. The character of the primeval race which made them must then remain unknown.

The general appearance of this State, and the variety of primitive and igneous rocks found, should make it an interesting field for the geologist. Each section is divided as distinctly by the mountain ranges as if they were in opposite ends of the globe. The eastern division seems to have been formed by the most violent igneous action, as deep chasms, perpendicular walls and abrupt precipices are numerous; while the western section south of the Willamette Valley, is an undulating,

rolling country, formed apparently by the gradual upheaval of the land by lateral pressure. The State is a series of valleys, divided by high ridges and traversed in a general northerly and southerly direction by two chains of mountains. These valleys bear indications of a lacustrine formation, and having at different periods changed their character, for specimens of salt and fresh water animals have been found in them. The western portion indicates that it was submerged at a later period than the eastern, and that it formed a part of that great Sound which extended from British Columbia to San Francisco, being subsequently drained by upheaval. as primitive rocks form the base of the region south of the Callapooia Mountains. This leads us to speak of the lithological geology of the State.

Commencing at the southeastern part we find in the Klamath basin the effects of violent igneous action, it being intersected in various directions by ranges of low hills, covered with coniferous trees, while vesicular trap forms deep, broad chasms, towering columns and broad plateaus, and is the substratum of a large area. Pumice, scoria, obsidian and volcanic tufa are abundant, especially the first, which extends for miles, giving the country a greyish aspect. The basin has a weird appearance, owing to the numerous lakes and rivers, and its general eruptive character. Near Lost river, stratified sandstone which contains infusorial marl is found; these marls are very abundant around the lakes and underlie the surface; they produce a white efflorescence which covers the ground extensively north of Rhett lake, and looks like snow. From Klamath marsh to the headwaters of the Des Chutes river, the plain is covered with pulverized pumice which supports a few meagre pines. Where the substratum is exposed on this plain it displays trap rock, but the banks of the Des Chuter river show a friable sandstone, of different hues, in several localities.

The whole of the Des Chutes basin consists of rolling tablelands, varying from one thousand to three thousand feet in height, and separated by small volcanic ridges. The lower stratum is composed of conglomerates, volcanic tufas and marls, and the upper is a bed of trap, generally smooth, but often breaking into columns. The river has cut through these to a depth of from five hundred to one thousand feet, and where the tufaceous strata are exposed they display very brilliant colors. Metamorphic slate is quite abundant and forms with basalt the base of the low mountains elevated above the

table-lands, but which do not form a part of the general range which traverses that region. The extensive series of plateaus to the eastward display a trap formation, generally augitic. Rising abruptly upwards and apart, are two or three conical hills, composed of trap and a redish scoria, and east of these are extensive trap ridges, with which are mingled in certain localities, conglomerates and dark masses of compact lava.

Near the foot hills of the Cascades are some canyons of great depth, whose sides are formed of a grayish metamorphic slate, but as they extend eastward the slate is superseded by vesicular trap and volcanic conglomerates, and these are again superseded by stratified tufas, somewhat infusorial, which are surmounted by trap in columnar form. Beds of concrete mingled with these, by their superior hardness, have retained their position in the erosion of the canyons, and form a series of steps several feet in width. Friable feldspathic pumice is scattered extensively along the base of this stratum, and averages from one foot to three feet in thickness. Large numbers of plants and coniferous trees are found imbedded in the trap and pumice, as if they had been destroyed by an overflow of molten matter. From the base of the Cascades to the Warm Springs Reservation, trap in various forms is the rock most numerous, and with the exception of a few metamorphic sandstones, is the substratum of the entire Des Chutes basin. It forms in several localities a series of terraces rising one above another to an altitude of several hundred feet, each layer ranging from thirty to fifty feet in thickness.

The Warm Springs region derives its name from the large number of thermal springs which it contains. Two or three of these are quite large, and have a temperature of 145° at all seasons of the year. Their principal ingredient is silica, and any object placed in the water for a few minutes is covered with a white siliceous coating. Some of them have medicinal qualities, but several are only interesting as a curiosity. Silicified wood is found largely in the vicinity of the springs; the mineralizing being done by the hot water. The hills in the Warm Springs Valley are composed of different material to the surrounding plateaus, and being of regular outline indicate greater age. They are composed of a siliceous metamorphic slate and trap; and their surface yields several species of chalcedony rather profusely. North of these hills lies Tygh prairie, having a length of thirty miles, and being deeply cut by several canyons. It is lower than the

Warm Springs region, being only about two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is composed of trap. The mountains which bound it on the north, rise abruptly from the plain to an altitude of nearly three thousand feet, and they too are composed of compact trap. From this point to the Dalles, grass-covered hills several hundred feet high, and composed principally of infusorial marl are scattered over the plain. Mounds are also very numerous, and give the country a very picturesque appearance. These are generally from three to eight feet high, and have a circumference of from eighty to two hundred feet. They resemble huge earth blisters, and look as if they were caused by molten lava falling on marshy or water-covered ground, then elevated by the gas created by the contact, and retained in position until they cooled and solidified.

The rock most numerous at the Dalles is a dark basalt, generally overlaid with conglomerates composed of porphyry imbedded in sandstone. Basaltic columns capped by conglomerate, line the banks of the Columbia, thence southward to Vancouver, and crop out in immense boulders along the Willamette to Portland. It is this species of rock which forms the celebrated Dalles of the Columbia, a spot which for picturesqueness is unsurpassed on the coast. Basalt is also the rock which encloses the Cascades in their narrow bed. The number of years required to cut through this iron wall must have been many, and the force exceedingly great.

It has been asserted by some writers that the Cascades were formed by an eruption. This was founded on a legend existing among the Indians, that Mounts Hood and St. Helens were formerly man and wife, but that having quarreled through domestic trouble they threw fiery spittle at each other for several days; that the wife St. Helens, was the victor, and since then that Mount Hood has kept silent through fear. They state that the smoke and ashes ejected during the contest had a bad smell and killed all the fish in the streams; and also, that previous to this time a natural bridge spanned the Cascades. From this it would be inferred that a land-slide produced by some violent action had formed the celebrated gorge, which is one of the most interesting views in the scenery of Oregon. The Cascades are composed of a series of falls which descend about sixty feet in three miles; they are in a constant state of turmoil, and the brawling of the water

as it surges over the numerous rocks which oppose its progress can be heard for quite a distance.

Underlying the stratum of basalt, are sedimentary deposits which contain fresh water *infusoria*, and no other animal life. This would indicate the presence of an arctic temperature when the deposit was formed, and therefore a meagre fauna. The igneous productions in the Des Chutes basin do not manifest having ever been submerged, and some of them, are of comparatively recent origin, and the product of volcanic action.

Along the Upper Columbia, basalt forms stupendous walls, which rise tier upon tier, one above another to the height of several hundred feet. In many places it forms a series of returning steps which recall the staircase leading to the Castles of the Giants that one reads in childhood's literature. Each tier is marked distinctly, and the lower one has generally a large talus composed of fine augitic sand and pebbles. Rocks of eccentric form loom up apart in various directions to an altitude of from fifty to five hundred feet, and relieve the sameness of the landscape. As a type of the many varieties which trap can assume, the basaltic ramparts and terraces of the Upper Columbia are the best.

The country between the Dalles and the Blue Mountains is a series of rolling plateaus, about thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and devoid of timber except along creeks and rivers. Some of it is a sage brush plain, producing a meagre growth of bunch grass, but plenty of artemisia and greasewood. The soil is sandy, light in color and somewhat alkaline. All the rocks apparent for one hundred and fifty miles are trappean, conglomerate, and in places a volcanic tufa; obsidian has been found there also, and some good specimens of baked clays. The beds of the creeks are a black trap, generally, but conglomerates and a few highly metamorphised sandstones appear occasionally.

The Blue Mountains, which traverse the whole of Eastern Oregon, are about five thousand feet high near the Umatilla river; they are covered with a profusion of timber, principally the coniferæ; the summit is densely wooded and covered with grass, but the base is comparatively barren. These mountains display primitive and metamorphic rocks, some calcareous sandstones, and at the base, about creeks, a brownish trap. Several of the stratified rocks contain fresh water fossils, and all those we saw were tertiary. The base of the

mountains however, appears to be compact trap, as it crops out largely along the banks of the rivers on both sides of the range, and forms huge walls in the Grande Ronde Valley. The country between this range and the Snake river shows igneous action, as greenstone, trachyte, porphyry, and amorphous trap are found the entire distance. Even the sedimentary deposits are infused with volcanic productions, to such extent as to be scarcely recognizable.

The Grande Ronde Valley is a beautiful level mountain basin, circular in form, well timbered and watered, and rich in minerals, such as copper, iron, coal and gold. It seems to have been a former lake bed, as fossil mollusca of the miocene epoch have been found there imbedded in stratified rock. We noticed there some metamorphic sandstones and siliceous slate. From this valley to the northern limits of Burnt river, the rocks projecting above the surface are compact trap, hard argillaceous sandstone, and a calcareous metamorphic slate. Quartz in extensive ledges follows the line of the foot-hills, and some of these now being worked yield well. Beds of coal and iron are also found, and though not worked are of excellent quality. The entire region is rich in geological beauties, and will amply repay the visit of a lover of the science. The country undergoes a decided change where it approaches Washington Territory; terraces appear again and extend over a large area, and plutonic rocks become more numerous.

We pass from this region to the lower Columbia. On the way down, basalt appears on the banks of the river, in some places forming walls of high altitude; it is also the principal rock in and around Astoria. Sandstones and schistose shales apparently of the miocene period, are quite profuse and extend westward to the ocean, where they form with metamorphic rocks a large portion of the high ridges which face the sea. These hills also contain granite and quartz, and a tertiary lignite which extends over a large area. Some of it is of excellent quality and is several feet in thickness; that region should be rich in minerals. A species of blue sandstone is abundant along the coast; it has a pleasing hue, but is too friable for building purposes.

Approaching the Willamette river, trap rock juts out in many places, and often forms isolated cones. From Portland to the lower end of the valley, no rock is encountered on the surface but basalt, if we except a few sandstones in the beds of the rivers and creeks. At Oregon City it forms perpendic-

ular walls which extend for about half a mile at an equal altitude, and frothy scoria and conglomerate are found mingled with it. The falls at this place pour over a bed of the same material which is so compact that it has a strong metallic ring; it also forms the banks of the river, except in a few locations where sandstones appear.

The Willamette Valley has an altitude above the sea of from two to seven hundred feet, and the substratum of the entire region is composed of basalt, in columnar form; this is overlaid by a grayish brown clay or cement with which is mixed siliceous pebbles, often colored with oxide of iron; and above all is a siliceous gravel or powered trap. At the lower end of the valley, near Eugene City, laminated tertiary sandstones containing marine fossils are found in profusion, and in one or two localities they have formed hills by erosion. Argillaceous schists crop out occasionally, and the foot hills contain metamorphic rocks and vesicular trap. Granite and hornblende feldspar loom up into large boulders along the base of the Coast Range, and seem to form a fair portion of it. In Marion County there is one spot where branches of trees are imbedded in a mass of ashes, and though carbonized, still bear traces of their character so distinctly that they can be readily identified. The valley contains several mineral springs, ranging from chalybeate to soda, magnesia and sulphur, and all are accredited with good medical properties. Salt springs also exist but are not utilized. Along the foothills of the Coast Range quartz ledges abound, and some that have been tested proved rich. The quartz of the Santiam district is very beautiful, being interlaced with threads of golden flagee. The Calapooia Mountains which bound the Willamette Valley on the south, display quite abundantly a beautiful white quartz, arranged in both vertical and horizontal layers. This range seems to be an upheaval of stratified tertiary rocks, as we saw no signs of igneous action in any part. A hard sandstone and the higher metamorphic rocks are found extensively, and the soil is a siliceous formation.

The Umpqua Valley is a series of abruptly elevated hills and narrow valleys, and is most picturesque. The hills, which range from two hundred to eight hundred feet high, are covered with a species of oak (*quercus Oregona*), and some firs and pine, and display quantities of primitive and some metamorphic rocks, the most of the latter, being gneiss. The sedimentary deposits are composed largely of shales and some ar-

gillaceous schists; calcareous rocks and a hard talcose slate are also abundant. A species of grayish marble underlies a large portion of the country near Roseburg, and it is said to make excellent lime. Salt springs are abundant and where worked have proved remunerative. Gold has been found along the principal streams, in quantities sufficient to pay fair wages; iron and coal are very profuse and extend over a large area. The soil is a rich alluvial fresh water deposit. The prevailing rock on the mountains is a talcose slate, in fact all the rocks in the Umpqua region are of a talcose character generally.

South of the Umpqua Mountains lies the Rogue River Valley, which stretches south to the California line. At its northern termination it is narrow and hilly, but as it extends to the south becomes more rolling, until it terminates in an undulating plain. The deciduous trees are more numerous than in the regions further north, and several shrubs, strangers to the other portions of the country, appear here. The contour of the hills would indicate that they are of granite formation, or at least largely composed of granite and kindred rocks. Sandstones containing fossils of plants and marine animals are very abundant, and from their angle or dip would seem to exercise a large influence in the structure of the foot hills. In the valley proper, slate and granite form the substratum wherever we examined, and the appearance of the soil leads to the belief that they extend over a large area. The foot hills display granite formation, the prevailing rock being grayish, and in many cases largely infused with hornblende. The only indications of igneous action having ever disturbed the valley are shown by two small hills found about seven miles from Jacksonville, and called Table Rocks. They have an altitude of about five hundred feet, and an aggregate circumference of eight miles. The walls are precipitous and regular in outline, and are composed of a dark basalt. Their eccentric formation, like all trap, gives the landscape a strong individuality.

Extensive beds of limestone are found in the valley; marl is quite abundant, and beds of marble, principally dolomite, underlie the southwestern portion, towards Josephine County.

Quartz is profuse but has been worked in few localities and made remunerative; the placer mines also extend over a large area. The region is rich in minerals, steatite, magnetite, hematite, graphite, quicksilver, coal and iron having been

found there. Stone useful for building purposes is also quite abundant and there is not a portion of the State equal to it in the number of its mineral springs, which embrace salt springs, soda, magnesia, chalybeate and hot sulphur springs. Many of them have an excellent medical reputation and are frequented much in summer. Salt of good quality is manufactured from the springs, and one or two other springs yield magnesia and boracite. For grandeur of scenery, the Cascade Range running through Jackson County is difficult to be surpassed, as it teems with geological and botanical beauties. It is also rich in fossils of the eocene epoch and a visit there would repay the lover of paleontology, as it teems with the remains of extinct animals.

The coast country which extends from California to the Columbia River, and occupies the region lying between the Coast Range and the Pacific Ocean, has a bold, hilly, and irregular outline, and is covered by dense forests of many species, from the graceful Port Orford cypress to the mammoth redwood. This region though affording the finest opportunities for establishing the lumber business, fisheries or stock raising, is but comparatively settled. Its geological character is similar to the country bordering the lower Columbia; trap, metamorphic rocks, shales and sandstones are abundant, the first two forming the ridges and hills, and the two latter the shores. Beds of lignite are found the entire length, and the beach for a distance of eighty miles yields auriferous and which is very rich. Iron, copper, silver, galena, and all the principal minerals are found in this region, besides several fine beds of marble, syenite, serpentine and granite, useful for building, but which remain where nature placed them. The geology of the mountain ranges is simple; that of the Cascades, is expressed by the numerous volcanic peaks which trend away to the north, until they are lost in the almost arctic regions of British Columbia. The fires in a few of these are not yet extinguished, and their sides display a large accumulation of volcanic matter, both in ashes and dark trap, which bears a look as fresh as if emitted only a few days. The axes of the Coast Range are composed largely of trachyte and granite, and feldspathic trap of the miocene epoch is quite common. This Range bears indications of being upheaved posterior to the miocene epoch and is therefore a much later formation than the Cascade Range. The former was also covered with glaciers, though somewhat local, as the *roches moutonnees* are

confined to the foot-hills. That they moved some distance into the lower country, would be inferred from a few vagrant rocks found in the Willamette Valley, for they were evidently brought there by some great force, not being allied to the formation around them. The climate of the epoch was soft and warm, somewhat akin to the present, but the many geological changes which have since taken place, must have materially affected the atmosphere, especially north of the fortieth degree. In some portions the miocene beds show no vegetation, though a profusion of aquatic life. When the State shall have been thoroughly examined and its lessons made known, it will add a most interesting chapter to the geological history of the continent.

MINERALOGY.

The mineral resources of Oregon are great, and exceed any present idea of their extent, character, and variety. The whole of the State may be denominated one vast mineral bed which embraces almost all, that is either precious or useful. It is no exaggeration to state, that Oregon is not excelled by any State in the Union, in general mineral resources, though two or three perhaps, may surpass her in the profusion of one species.

The great mineral wealth of the State is comparatively undeveloped, for with the exception of gold, and in one place coal, no effort has been made to utilize it to any extent. Oregon has not been as famed for her production of gold as other regions west of the Rocky Mountains, and the cause of this may be attributed to the fact that the early immigrants devoted themselves principally to agricultural pursuits, hence overlooked entirely the mineral wealth which surrounded them. It is only within a few years that mining has received any marked attention, and even now, where mines are known to exist they are not worked; nor has any attempt even been made to develop their extent and character. It is well known that Eastern Oregon is rich in silver and gold, yet the mining population is not half so large as it should be. This condition cannot long exist however, as immigration is flowing thither gradually, and a portion of it will seek the mines where good wages at least are sure. The State will then be able to show a yield of the precious metals hitherto unexpected. New mines are being discovered daily, so that the minerals have only commenced to be known. The first gold in Oregon, was

discovered in 1852 in Jackson County, near the present location of the county seat, and though the mines there have been worked steadily since then, they are yet remunerative. From 1852 to 1860, they yielded one million and a quarter dollars per year; for the three subsequent years, their annual product averaged a quarter of a million less, and from that time to the present, they have been decreasing, until their annual product may now be estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; even in a good season. The county has not by any means been thoroughly prospected, and the inference is, that mines as good as any yet discovered, still exist in various localities.

The mining is carried on principally along the banks of creeks and rivers, as water is scarce elsewhere. The mines would prove far more remunerative were water plentiful, and a large area which prospects well, but is not developed, could also be worked to advantage. During seasons in which rain falls abundantly, the mines pay very well, and where ravines are formed new soil is worked and found remunerative. There are a few ditches, but they are as a general rule the property of owners of mines, who require almost all the water procurable for themselves.

The gravel diggings and placer beds employ during the mining season, between five and six hundred men, of whom two-thirds are Chinese. The latter have purchased several claims vacated by the white men, and make them pay, judging from appearances. They can work claims that would not support a Caucasian, as the proprietors are generally the wealthy Chinese companies of San Francisco, and they import their labor for a certain number of years, and pay only small wages, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar per day. When the same laborers are employed by the whites they receive from twenty-five to fifty cents more per diem.

The principal mines in Jackson County are the following: Jackson Creek, a portion of which lies within the city limits of Jacksonville, is the oldest mining camp in the State, and quite extensive, being about thirty miles long; it yields during the mining season—December to June—about three dollars per diem to the man, and gives employment to twenty-five whites and fifty Chinamen. Applegate Creek, with its tributaries, forms an extensive mining camp fifty miles in length; it is owned principally by Chinamen, and two hundred of them are employed there. Thirty-five white men also work there for

themselves; the average yield per diem to the hand is about three dollars. The Sterling mines four miles long are quite rich; they yield to the hand seven dollars per diem, during the season, and employ thirty whites. The Pleasant Creek mine is five miles long, yields four dollars per diem, and employs twenty-five whites and several Chinamen. Foot's and Gall's Creeks, employ eighty whites and a few Chinese, and average two and a half dollars per diem to the hand. The Willow Creek mines, are owned entirely by the Chinese; the yield is about two dollars a day; they are nearly worked out. Forty-nine diggings, employ about thirty whites, and yield four dollars per diem to the hand. A small camp, called Sam's Creek, is owned by Chinese; the yield is not known, but it is deemed to be small. Quartz has been found in several localities throughout the County, but it is little worked. Some of the ledges have proved exceedingly rich, as for instance, one at Gold Hill, which yielded the sum of \$400,000 in a year, though crushed in the roughest manner. This ledge has not been worked for the past year or two; and half a dozen other lodes are in the same condition, though they yield well when tested. Were a few enterprising capitalists to take hold of the quartz mines of the region, they would find them highly remunerative.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

This county lies between Jackson County and the Pacific Ocean; it is generally a rugged, irregular, heavily timbered region, containing but few valleys and they are narrow and long. It has but very limited means of communication, so settlers are rather scarce. All the farming is confined to two valleys, the Illinois and Applegate, and the products are disposed of to the mining camps. The country is well adapted to grazing and horticulture, as grass is always plentiful summer and winter, and the low hills make excellent locations for orchards. The principal industry at present is mining, and that is confined to half a dozen localities. The richest mines in the County were discovered in the spring of 1853, on a tributary of the Illinois River, called Althouse Creek, and that locality is still worked, and equals in richness any portion of the County. All the mines being placer they are confined to the courses of streams, where water can be procured, with fa-

cility. The best paying mines, are those at Althouse, Kirbyville, Waldo, Williamsburg and Galice Creek.

Fifty whites and as many Chinese are working at Althouse and vicinity, and their aggregate earnings amount to about \$40,000 per annum. A couple of tunnels for hydraulic mining, constructed in this locality, have paid well. Waldo, employs the same amount as the preceding. Williamsburg is the richest mining district in the County; it gives employment to ninety-five men, half of whom are Chinese, and the yield averages \$50,000 per annum, in the aggregate. The Kirbyville district employs thirty whites and the same number of Chinamen, and yields \$20,000 per annum. In the Galice Creek district, there are twenty whites and fifty Chinese, and the yield is about \$20,000. This makes a total product of \$170,000 for a season, a sum that could be doubled, if tales of the richness of the country be true. Quartz ledges have been found and worked somewhat, but none are now being developed. One serious obstacle to the progress of the County, is the meagre facilities of communication, all supplies having to be brought by wagon from Crescent City, California; another obstacle is the distance of a market in which to dispose of products.

COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES.

These Counties though rich in the useful minerals, have not yet developed the precious, but in one or two places, if we except the auriferous sands of the beach. These sands extend a distance of eighty miles along the sea shore, and are said to be exceedingly rich on occasions. The gold, which is very fine, is mingled with a "black sand," said to be cast up by the waves to a height of from ten inches to two feet, though it varies from either figure quite often. The auriferous sands were supposed to be brought from the bed of the sea by the inrolling surges during a storm, and to be therefore unlimited in extent. The fallacy of the idea is apparent, for it is not probable that gold, which has heavy specific gravity, would be washed ashore and lighter material left behind. The origin of this peculiar mine is undoubtedly the auriferous slate which forms a large portion of the ridges facing the ocean, and which is constantly undergoing decomposition from rain and other elements. As soon as it becomes pulverized it is carried outward, where it is acted upon by the waves, which sift and separate it as if done by a rocker. The gold is very

fine, no one nugget being found which amounts in value above a few cents. Its fineness causes a large portion to be lost, and its value is also somewhat impaired by having mingled with it, osmium, platinum and iridium. Tales are told of the fabulous richness of this mysterious sand, it being an ordinary occurrence for a man to collect from five hundred to one thousand dollars per diem. It does not yield much now, and is worked only in winter, by the farmers who have finished their season's labor. The large amount of lumbering going on has lured away the adventurers who roamed over the beach searching for "big strikes," they having wisely concluded that a steady occupation and sure pay, is preferable to the fortunes promised by angry waves.

CENTRAL MINES.

Back of this region lies Douglas County, where a little mining is carried on, along the Umpqua river and in the vicinity of the Umpqua canyon. The entire number of men employed in the business does not exceed thirty, and they average three dollars per diem each. North of the Umpqua lies the Willamette Valley, a region which, though not furnishing gold abundantly, yet has produced a fair quantity of the metal. All the tributaries of the Willamette river have yielded gold, but the most important fields are the Santiam, McKenzie and Middle and Coast Forks, and they average from three to seven dollars per diem to the hand. Rich specimens of quartz have been found, especially in the Santiam and Bohemia districts; and some ledges now being worked yield a fair remuneration.

BAKER COUNTY.

Baker County, with its ten thousand square miles of territory, is the wealthiest gold-bearing portion of the State. The first gold was discovered there in 1861, when the population was confined to a very few, but that magic discovery has lured persons there so steadily that it has now a population of nearly four thousand, and property valued at over half a million dollars—four times that sum would be more exact. The mines extend over nearly the entire area of the County, and all pay largely. A gentleman who is well informed on such matters, estimates the gold production of the County at two

million dollars per year, and judging from the number of mines and ditches, this figure would seem rather below than above the actual sum. The mines are generally placer, but quartz has been receiving attention of late, and is found exceedingly remunerative. The principal ledges and mines encircle Baker City, which is the depot of supplies, owing to its central locality. Within the limits of this city the Virtue Gold Mining Company have established a ten stamp steam mill, for crushing the quartz taken from their celebrated mine, the Rockafellow and Union lode, seven miles distant. This was discovered in 1863, and has been worked ever since; the ledge is two feet and a half wide and has been entered to a depth of four hundred feet, yet it pays better now than ever, yielding thirty dollars per ton. The mine and mill employ about twenty men. Twenty-five miles southeast from Baker City, are the Burnt river mines, which employ about one hundred and fifty men in the mining season. The camp is supplied with water from Burnt river, and with edibles by the farmers in the vicinity, who raise sweet potatoes, tomatoes, fruits and cereals in abundance.

Rye Valley, one of the oldest camps in the County, has both quartz and placer mines; the gold is of a coarse quality, and valued at from twelve to sixteen dollars per ounce. The placer mines extend over a large area, are quite deep, employ two hundred men in season, pay from ten to one hundred dollars per diem, and are worked with water from the ditch leading to Dixie Creek. This ditch is about five miles long, and has a capacity of six hundred inches; enough to supply all demand. The quartz is very rich in silver, the yield sometimes amounting to three hundred dollars per ton. This sum was derived from a lode called "Green's Discovery Lode."

Humboldt Basin is a town and mining camp; the mines, which embrace placer and quartz, are situated in what seems to be an ancient crater, on the summit of Humboldt Mountain. Large nuggets have been found in this camp, and one picked up in 1866, was valued at six hundred and forty dollars. All the gold is of fine quality and worth from fourteen to eighteen dollars per ounce. The mining season is short—from March to June—and the only water convenient is that produced by snow melted by the sun. Were water abundant, these mines would prove very rich, as they yield an average of twenty dollars per diem, though they have been worked since 1862; they give employment to two hundred men, including Chinese. A

quartz lode found there is well defined and prospects well. The mines are supplied from Baker City, distant thirty-five miles in a northwesterly direction. Five miles southeast of this camp is Amelia City, a town in the midst of a large and wealthy mining district. There are about thirty gulches in this district which pay from ten to thirty dollars per diem to the hand. Water is plentiful, and is conducted to the mines by a ditch which is four miles long, and cost about \$15,000.

Shasta, or Willow Creek mines, are situated in the southwest portion of Mormon basin, and yield from five to one hundred dollars per diem to the hand; they are supplied with water by the Alder Creek ditch, which is forty miles long and cost \$50,000; and by the great canal of the Malheur and Burnt River Consolidated Ditch and Mining Company, which has a length of one hundred and twenty miles, a capacity of two thousand five hundred inches, and cost a quarter of a million dollars. Besides these, there are two smaller ditches, which have a capacity of one hundred inches, a length of three miles and cost \$8,000. The mining season extends from March to December, and during that time from one to three hundred men are employed. The camp has two towns, El Dorado and Malheur City, which have a population in the season of from two to four hundred each. These mines are supplied with agricultural productions from the Willow Creek Valley, which produces esculents and cereals.

Bridgeport, a small town, and the headquarters of the Chicago Ditch Company, is in the midst of a placer country which extends for twenty miles. The ditch there has a capacity of fifteen hundred inches, cost \$35,000, and supplies one hundred gulches in its course of thirty-five miles.

Clark's Creek mines, four miles southeast of the former, were discovered in 1862, and have been worked since by from two to five hundred men each season. They yield from ten to fifty dollars per diem to the man, and are supplied with water from the ditch of Virtue and Buckland, which has a length of ten miles, a capacity of four hundred inches, and cost \$25,000.

Winters diggings, Gimletville, and other camps, extend along Burnt River, a distance of forty-five miles and up into the Blue Mountains; the mines are in what is called the "gravel vein" and pay well. Nuggets valued at from one hundred to five hundred dollars are found quite often. Water

is scarce, and the main dependence is on melted snow; good quartz ledges have been found recently, in Umpqua Gulch.

Deer Creek Camp, situated on Powder River, twenty miles northwest of Baker City, is worked principally by Chinese who earn about three dollars per diem; water is supplied from a ditch connecting with the river. Auburn mining district was discovered in 1862, and for three years subsequently employed a population of from four to six hundred; it has yielded several million dollars and is still paying well. It is supplied with water from the Auburn Canal, which has a capacity of two thousand inches, a length of thirty miles, and cost \$230,000. The Oro Fino lode in this camp prospects very largely; a tunnel four hundred feet long has already been worked, and the more progress made the better does it yield.

Stiles' Gulch, five miles from the preceding, produces coarse gold, some of the nuggets being valued at from one hundred to one thousand dollars; owing to the scarcity of water it is but little worked.

Griffin's Gulch, eight miles west from Baker City, is the place where gold was first discovered in the County, in the autumn of 1861. It has yielded largely, but it now employs only thirty persons. Washington, Rean and other gulches, have been mined since 1867, and are yet worked to advantage by two hundred persons. A fine quartz lode on Rean gulch, yields thirty dollars per ton; it is crushed at the Virtue mine at Baker City. The former gulch is owned by Chinese who earn an average of five dollars per day. Salmon Creek mines yield from five to twenty dollars per diem to the hand; the quartz ledges there have been worked a little. Water is supplied by three ditches, erected at a cost of five thousand dollars.

Rock Creek mines, twelve miles north of the town of Pochontas, which are extensive and promise to be lasting, yield from ten to fifty dollars per diem to the hand, during the mining season; water is supplied by the Rock Creek ditch which has a length of six miles, a capacity of five hundred inches, and cost \$10,000. Good paying mines have been discovered recently on Conner Creek, forty miles southeast of Baker City, near Snake River. A quartz lode—the Eddleman—is one of the richest in the State; it is two feet and a half wide, and well defined, with good casings. A ten stamp mill has been erected there, and all reports attest the richness of the rock. This region promises to be one of the best mining

camps in the State, when it is prospected. There are only a few persons in the district at present, and they do not care to hunt quartz, as long as placer mines can be found. A large area of country has not been prospected in the least, as the old mines are still paying well. From all the information that can be gathered, Baker County has only commenced to develop its rich mineral treasures, for though over one third of the population is now engaged in mining, it may be safely estimated that twice or thrice the number could pursue it with profit. There is more enterprise manifested in the county than in any equal area on the coast, which is apparent from the fact that two hundred and sixty miles of ditches, having a capacity of seven thousand three hundred and fifty inches, and costing about six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, have been built there, and that more are being constructed as rapidly as they are required.

UNION COUNTY.

This fine County with its large area, rich soil, and abundance of timber and water, has been known principally as an agricultural region, but now, it is known to be also rich in minerals, though few efforts have been made to develop them until of late. The Eagle Creek mountains, where prospected, have proved to be rich, but the scarcity of water to work the placer diggings prevented many persons from engaging in mining until recently. This difficulty is now being overcome; ditches are being erected, and mills introduced to crush the quartz, which is very abundant. The principal mining camps are located in the Eagle Creek district, which is situated on a high range of hills between the lower Powder River and Eagle Creek. These hills, which slope to the south towards Powder River, are partly covered with pine and an abundance of bunch grass, so they would make excellent grazing range. The placer mines of this district are both rich and extensive, and promise to last for many years. There are about two hundred men employed in them, and each averages from five to twenty dollars per diem. The mines in the vicinity of the town of Sparta, are supplied with water by the Eagle Canal, which is thirty-six miles long, and capable of giving eight hundred inches of water, with six inch pressure, every twenty-four hours. This ditch which was commenced in June 1871 and completed in October, filled a pressing necessity, as the mines

could not be worked before it was constructed, on account of the scarcity of water. There are two thousand mining claims registered in this district, and the mining population for 1873 will reach at least five hundred. Extensive quartz ledges exist near Gem City and all yield well. A large steam mill is running to its fullest capacity and its labor is highly remunerative. Another extensive quartz district surrounds the town of Hogen, though but one ledge is worked, and that is said to pay well. These camps are supplied with produce from the neighboring valleys, which raise all the esculents, vegetables and cereals in abundance. Forty miles north of Sparta, about one hundred men are working with rockers on the bars of the Snake River, and all make good wages, earning from three to eight dollars each per diem. They can work the year around, except a short time during the summer freshet. The Wolf Creek mines, are placer, and employ fifty men; they are quite extensive, deep and remunerative, and are supplied with water from a ditch having a capacity of three hundred inches. A large area of this County is comparatively unknown, but from what we can learn, and have seen, we should predict for it a brilliant future.

GRANT COUNTY.

This is the largest County in the State, having an area of twenty-one thousand square miles. The northeastern and eastern portions are traversed by the Blue Mountains, and the central part is watered by the John Day river and its tributaries, and it is along these that the placer mines of the County are found. The most important district is the Canyon creek, which environs Canyon City, the largest town in the County. This has proved very rich in the past, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars for the season, which lasts from April to October. The yield has been decreasing however, for the last two or three years, and the mines are now owned principally by Chinese, who take up or purchase such as the whites may vacate.

Owing to the absence of positive facts the production of the district now can only be estimated, and that would be at about ten thousand dollars per year. The supply of water is sufficient for a large area, there being six ditches, having a length of fifty-one miles, and a capacity of four thousand inches.

Dixie Creek, fifteen miles east of Canyon City, produces a fine gold, rating .860. The mines extend for five miles, are worked by sluice washing, and employ two hundred and fifty persons, of whom two thirds are Chinese.

Elk Creek district, which lies thirty miles north of Canyon City, has been worked since the spring of 1864, and has yielded well. Several heavy nuggets have been found there, ranging in value from one hundred to over six hundred dollars. There are two ditches to supply this district with water; one is eleven miles long, and cost nineteen thousand dollars; and the second is eight and one quarter miles in length. The mining done is largely hydraulic, hence water is rapidly consumed, and the consequence is that in dry seasons the mines cannot be worked to any extent. The Middle Fork mine, in the district, is quite rich and yields a fine flour gold. It has been worked since 1865, and has yielded an aggregate of about seventy thousand dollars. There are several good quartz lodes in this district, and two of them which have been tested yielded well, though they lie undeveloped. The "Gem of the Mountains" yielded \$26 per ton by arrastra, and the "National" \$20 per ton by the mill process. The former has a width of four feet at a depth of fifty-six feet, and the latter a width of twenty-two inches at a depth of twenty-seven feet. The Olive Creek mines, sixty miles from Canyon City, yield a fine gold worth from fourteen to seventeen dollars per ounce, and employ during the season, which is very brief, extending only from May to August, about one hundred and twenty persons, two-thirds of whom are whites, and the remainder Chinese. Water is procured from the melting of snow, and is quite abundant during the season, as snow falls to a depth of from six to twelve feet during the winter, the camp being high up among the Blue Mountains.

Granite Creek, and Burnt River districts, are the other two mining camps in the County. The former has been worked since 1862; employs about two hundred persons, the majority being Chinamen, and mining is carried on throughout the year. The latter is owned entirely by whites, and yields very well, the wages averaging from five to ten dollars per diem to the hand. The gold is coarse and heavy, and worth \$16 50 per ounce. There are several extensive quartz lodes in the County that prospect well, but remain undeveloped. A large area has not been examined, and the probabilities are that when thoroughly explored it will be found quite rich, es-

pecially in quartz, as the country is hilly and its contour decidedly promising. The yield of gold in this County may be estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and its total yield to this time at somewhat over ten million dollars.

In summing up the gold product of the State according to the preceding statistics, the annual yield exceeds three million dollars. It is very difficult however to get reliable figures as there is no place where they are collated. Were all the bullion shipped through one company, the yield could be ascertained with facility, but such is not the case. Many merchants in Grant County send gold dust through the mail, in order to avoid paying the heavy freight charged for expressage, which amounts to three and a half per cent., hence no knowledge of that amount can be gained. A large quantity which cannot be accounted for is also shipped to the Atlantic States from the counties of Union and Baker.

The only place where any information of the extent of the shipment can be gained, is at the principal office of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Portland, and nothing is registered there except such sums as may be shipped direct through that office. The books for 1872, account for only \$824,209, in bullion, when the most reliable information places the gold product of the State for the same time, at three million dollars, even at the lowest computation. The product of the mines amounted to two and a half millions in 1866-67, when a far less amount of mining was done than at present, so that it may be safely asserted that the yield exceeds three million dollars per annum. The gold product of the State from 1851 to 1866, amounted to twenty-two million dollars, and the total to the present time may be estimated in round numbers at nearly forty millions. When population increases, and the means of transportation become more extended, the State may be fairly credited with being able to double the present annual yield.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

The State has other minerals equally as useful as gold, and some are far more extensive. The following are the leading species which have thus far been discovered:

SILVER abounds in all the quartz ledges of the State, and is found mingled with galena and other minerals. The amount collected at the various mills is not estimated, hence

the annual production cannot be learned. Two or three quartz mines have been found in Baker County, which produce a large quantity, one yielding from a hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars to the ton of two thousand pounds. That region promises to be an extensive argentiferous district, though but little attention will be paid to the production of silver, unless it is found very abundant, while gold exists in profusion. The annual yield of this metal may be estimated at \$150,000.

COPPER is found in several counties, not only in diffused oxides and carbonates, but in solid ledges of great depth, and of the best quality. It has not been worked to any extent, with the exception of a mine in Union County, and that has proved a most decided success. The character of the copper is said to be equal to that of Lake Superior, or the best English product. This ledge was developed by Crane & Co., but they have sold out to Eastern capitalists, who have already made preparations to work it extensively. A smelting furnace is now actively at work, and a little town is building up around it, occupied principally by the employes of the establishment. The ore is cast into bars, stamped, and shipped to San Francisco, where it receives the highest market price. That it can be worked with profit despite the heavy freight duties, and compete with the Californian product, has been already proven; hence we may infer that the many other ledges in the country will ere long be utilized. All the counties beyond the Blue Mountains have developed copper in oxides and carbonates, and in many instances very large lumps of native copper have been found. The want of working capital and the abundance of gold mines, have prevented the development of the ore, and it will in all probability remain where nature placed it until capital from abroad is employed.

Copper has been found in heavy masses of carbonates and oxides in the southern part of Douglas County, but it has not been worked; it is found profusely in the form of pyrites in Jackson County, and in Josephine County it exists in ledges. The best known, is an extensive lode on the hills between Waldo and Althouse, which is from eight to twelve feet in thickness, very pure and apparently inexhaustible. Were the means of transportation better, the copper mines of the latter County could be made a leading industry. The mineral has been found in all the counties west of the Coast Range, but no effort has been made to use it, owing to the want of capi-

tal and the difficulty of transportation. When the means of communication are ample, the copper mines will prove a large source of revenue.

IRON ore underlies a great portion of the State, and in some parts forms low hills. It has been found in the Willamette Valley, along the coast, in southern and eastern Oregon, and its quality is equal to the Swedish or Russia product. The bed of the Willamette Valley has been traced a distance of sixty miles, and its quality in every place where tested, was equally good. The ore in the vicinity of Oswego, yields from forty to fifty-six per cent. of pure metal, and it is estimated that over fifty thousand tons of it are located in the immediate vicinity. About two and a half miles from this, another body of ore is found, which has a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet; this contains many million tons of the metal and is almost as pure as the preceding.

A large furnace, the first on the Pacific Coast, was built at Oswego, and worked for a year, but it is idle now, owing to the difficulty of producing iron at such rates as to be able to compete with English and Pennsylvania productions. Labor commands higher wages here, transportation is more costly, and a population to consume the metal is sparse, sufficient reasons for the silence of the furnace at present. When the facilities of communication are increased, Oregon can then produce iron as good as that of any portion of the United States, and at as cheap rates, as she has all the advantages required for the business, extensive beds of ore, abundance of limestone and inexhaustible beds of coal.

Among the minerals of this species found here, are specular iron, magnetite—this is very profuse in Jackson County, and so magnetic that small particles can be lifted by the larger—titanic iron ore, limonite and hematite; chromic iron has been found in the Coast Range, in the Klamath Lake region; and in Josephine County, where serpentine is abundant, it is found extensively. This latter class of ore is very valuable in the Eastern States, but is not even noticed here. Should manufactories become general, the above ores must be very valuable.

COAL is also one of the minerals which has been found in nearly all portions of the State. It follows the Coast Range to the point where it enters the neighboring Territory; it is found in Southern Oregon, in the Umpqua and Willamette Valleys, in Coos, Curry and Tillamook Counties and in the region beyond the Blue Mountains. It is apparently of a mio-

cene formation, and is of the same general character as that found along the entire Pacific Coast. The principal coal mine is at Coos Bay, on the Pacific Ocean. The bed consists of two strata having an average thickness of two and a half feet each, and separated by an argillaceous rock having a density of fifteen inches on an average. Over the latter is another stratum of coal, and when first mined it resembles bituminous coal, but it alters on exposure and shows very readily its lignitic character, even the branches, knots, and rings of the trees being discernable. It makes excellent domestic fuel, as it burns freely and without much odor; but for the manufacture of gas or steam, it is not equal to other coals found on the coast. Though very pure and yielding a large amount of gas, its illuminating power is rather low. The following is a proximate analysis of its composition:

Fixed carbon.....	46.54
Volatile matter.....	50.27
Ashes	3.19
<hr/>	
100.00	

The coke is not deemed very valuable, being dark and friable, and may be rated at 49.73. The mine is one mile distant from the bay, and the coal as soon as mined is carried to the wharf to be stored, or placed aboard the vessels. It is so pure that it needs no cleaning, and is therefore shipped as taken from the mine. A railroad track of easy grade runs from the mines to the bay; on this the cars as fast as loaded are pushed a short distance, and they go the rest of the way unaided by mere force of gravity. The cost of shipping a ton of the coal to San Francisco amounts to seven dollars, and once there, it sells at twelve dollars, leaving a net profit of five dollars per ton. It is much sought for and is steadily improving in favor, as witnessed by the increase since 1867. During that year, the shipment amounted to two thousand five hundred tons, and last year it reached thirty thousand tons. This coal field is supposed to extend the entire distance along the coast of the State, and to jut up into the highest peaks of the Coast Range, as it has been found in various localities. Several beds have been taken up recently, and the indications are that coal will be a leading industry in that region ere long. There is plenty of it, and every man who has a small amount of capital can become the

proprietor of a field, as he can procure it for the cost of registering, under the homestead law. The coal is generally of fine texture, quite pure and glossy, but is often found mingled with shales, trap, and in some places, as in the Nehalem region, with blue sand. It may be safely stated that the coal fields of the coast country alone, can supply all the fuel needed for several hundred years. The mineral is found in several places in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and is used extensively by blacksmiths, who pronounce it good. In Eastern Oregon there are extensive coal fields also, but it is only used by blacksmiths, as there is not enough of it mined to supply more than they need. In its abundance of coal the State is second to none in the Union, and when necessity demands the development of this mineral it will be found a leading industry.

LIMESTONE is diffused throughout the State, but it is most abundant in the southern portion, and the coast region. Marble of a grayish color, found in Douglas County, yields a fine quality of lime, and it extends over such an area that it is deemed capable of supplying the whole State. A company has been formed to work this bed, and operations will be commenced this year, 1873. A small limekiln near Roseburg is run at irregular intervals, but it produces enough only to supply local demand. In Jackson County limestone forms deep and extensive ridges, but it is only worked sufficient to supply the requirements of the County. Beds of pulverized carbonate of lime, are said to exist in the County in several places, and to be so soft as to be shoveled easily. It is used by the farmers for mortar. From all the facts that can be gleaned, this County has a profusion of limestone which yields the best quality of lime, but like other sections of the State, the means of communication are too limited at present to enable the industry to be pursued to any extent with profit. Were the Oregon and California Railroad once there, the manufacture of lime could be made very remunerative.

MARBLE is found in Josephine and Jackson Counties, and is of such a character as to be useful for either building, artistic or tombstone purposes. It has a fine grain, is capable of a high polish, and has a white lustre clouded with what appears to be oxide of iron. A marble manufactory at Ashland, uses it almost exclusively. There are about half a dozen establishments in the State engaged on marble work, and most of them use the California stone, as it is cheaper to import it

than to pay for the transportation of the same material at home.

The sulphates of lime are also abundant in Southern Oregon, and we have heard that a hydrous carbonate is found there, and also in one or two places on the banks of the Columbia River. Limestone has been found in Clackamas County, but is not worked at present. From all that can be learned this mineral in its various forms is exceedingly abundant. For building purposes, granite, sandstone, slate, syenite and marble are comparatively abundant in Western Oregon. Graphite, cinnabar, realgar, and quicksilver have been found—the latter in almost all the mining camps—but they are not utilized. Sulphur, borax, and magnesia, have been extracted from some of the mineral springs. Saliferous springs are very abundant, being found in several portions of the western division, and all yield a large quantity of salt, deemed equal to any imported, when properly made. Steatite or soapstone, comparatively free from iron and mica, is found in Southern Oregon, and in the Klamath basin, and that also remains untouched. The clays of the State are fit for bricks or the manufacture of pottery, and the ochreous earths are abundant in the Coast Range and the foothills. Some fine specimens have been found in Clackamas County, but there being no demand for them they remain almost unknown.

The sand dunes on the coast, furnish an excellent material and plenty of it, for the manufacture of glass; but, it must remain idle until such manufactories are started. Asphaltum is said to have been found in the Coast Range but we know naught of it. Chalcedony, opal, jasper, agate, onyx, carnelian and kindred minerals are rather numerous along the Cascades, many of them being of a fine quality. From the preceding chapters it will be seen that Oregon is exceedingly rich in minerals, and only awaits the presence of capital and population to be the peer of any State in the Union.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Oregon is *sui generis*, owing to the physical conformation of the State, and the action of the thermal currents of the Japan sea. It is a variety of climates, in fact, and two of the varieties at least are opposite. The western division has a mild, humid atmosphere and an equable temperature, while the eastern division from its altitude and the

presence of extensive ranges of mountains, has a dry but pleasant and variable climate. The first has really but two seasons, the wet and dry; the latter has the four seasons of the Atlantic seaboard, only that the winters are shorter and milder, and the summers cooler and more equable. Snow seldom attains a depth sufficient to check travel even in the highest portions of Eastern Oregon, and the proprietors of the Boise Stage line assert that they have not missed a trip in several years by its accumulation. The winter commences late in December, and lasts from two to three months, generally the latter. The nights are often quite cold, owing to the dry, rare atmosphere, but they have not been known to cause any suffering by their severity. Work is carried on through the winter in the larger portion of the mines, and ploughing is often done in February and generally in March. Snow frequently falls to a depth of twelve inches in the valleys, but the usual amount rarely exceeds one half this quantity. In the high mountainous region of Grant County, the snow-fall reaches several feet some winters, but that is uninhabited except by a few miners who work there in the summer. It is no unusual occurrence to have the snow-fall limited to a slight covering, enough to alter the hue of the landscape, and very often, that remains on the ground only a few hours or days. There is a current peculiar to this region, called a Chinook wind, which clears away a heavy fall of snow in a few hours, and leaves not a vestige along its course, seemingly burning it up. This wind is a portion of the great southeasterly current which finds its way to the interior, and acts a most important part in the meteorological economy of the region. Its warm, moist character makes it an agreeable visitor, as it tempers the rarer and cooler atmosphere of the plateaus. Ice is formed every winter, but it does not attain a thickness exceeding a few inches. On rare occasions a severe winter is experienced; snow falls to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches, and covering the herbage, causes much suffering among cattle, as their owners never think of providing for them even in the coldest weather. During ordinary winters, cattle roam at large without any food than such as is furnished by artemisia and bunch grass; and without any shelter than that afforded by the lee of a hill or a copse, and they generally thrive well. The summer is usually dry, but little rain falling, and a rather limited quantity of dew. The cause of this is the absorption by the Cascade Range, which towers up from three to ten

thousand feet, of the aqueous currents from the ocean; which it dissolves into vapor around its crest, permitting a small portion only to spread over the rolling plateaus beneath. A heavy impenetrable mist may be seen on the slopes of the Cascades on a fine day in summer, yet not a particle of it moves below a certain altitude as perceptible vapor. This absence from any great quantity of rain never causes a drought, so that crops planted are always sure. Were the pluvial fluid a little more abundant it would however do much good. The dry, sunny atmosphere and long summers of the eastern division, make it well adapted to the growth of maize, peaches, melons, sorghum and kindred products.

The autumn months are mellow and have a softness equal to those of Virginia. The garnering of the crops is a matter of no concern, for storms of any kind are unknown, hence farmers leave their products in the field until they are ready to attend to them, and this saves the building of granaries or storehouses.

The equability of the climate can be readily understood by one or two examples. By taking the temperature at the Dalles, as a representative of the climate of Eastern Oregon, and contrasting it with the temperature of cities on the Atlantic coast, several degrees of latitude further south, a clear idea of the meteorology of the region may be gleaned. The Dalles is north of latitude 45° ; Boston, Massachusetts, is in $40^{\circ} 20'$; and Cincinnati, Ohio, in $39^{\circ} 06'$; so the former is over five degrees more northerly than Boston, and six more than Cincinnati, yet it has much the better climate. The following is the table of temperature for each place:

<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Summer.</i>	<i>Autumn.</i>	<i>Winter.</i>
Dalles.....	53.	70. 5	52.	35. 5
Boston.....	43.29	71. 5	52. 6	28.15
Cincinnati.....	53.71	77. 9	58.	33.20

This would give the Dalles a yearly mean temperature of about 53° ; Boston $48^{\circ} 8'$; Cincinnati $55^{\circ} 5'$; and from this it will be seen, that despite its northern latitude, Eastern Oregon has a cooler summer, and a warmer winter than those regions on the Atlantic coast having a more southerly location. The heat in summer reaches 98° occasionally, but owing to the rare atmosphere, it is never oppressively warm. No person has ever suffered from sunstroke, and that is in great con-

trast to the Atlantic States, where several deaths occur every year from its effects. We have no information relative to the rain-fall, but from the fact that copious showers descend in the spring, it may be safely inferred that from fifteen to twenty inches of rain fall annually. The quantity is governed by local causes, such as the presence of forests, mountains and altitude. The dry, fresh, invigorating mountain air, peculiar to the region, is deemed the best on the coast for those suffering with consumption and pneumonia, if the diseases are not chronic. Several persons suffering from these complaints have been cured by a residence there.

In Western Oregon the meteorology is the reverse of the eastern section; a soft humid atmosphere replaces the dry mountain breezes, and rain occupies the place of snow. In this division there are in reality but two seasons, the wet and the dry; the former commencing about the latter portion of November and lasting until March or April; and the latter commencing in April and lasting until November. This climate is again modified in the southern portions of the State, where the dry season is longer and the wet proportionately shorter. For instance, rain might fall in the Willamette Valley in April, when it would be dry, balmy weather in the southern sections. In the southeastern portion again, there is another species of climate, owing to its great altitude, being about four thousand five hundred feet above the sea. In some parts of this extensive region, frost is formed every night during the year, and snow lies on the ground from three to five months. Beyond the Coast Range, the rugged country bordering the ocean, has still a different climate to any of the preceding, and that may be literally termed the pluvial; for more rain falls there than in any other portion of the State, it being the first to absorb the thermal, vapor-laden currents which flow southerly along the western coast during the months of winter.

These currents, which are known in the aggregate, as the kuro-siwo or Japan current, have their origin on the equator at 130° east longitude from Greenwich. Leaving their tropical home they flow northerly to the Aleutian Isles, and there separate, one branch bearing to the eastward along the Peninsula of Alaska, then moving southerly follows the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It is this current of heated water, with its accompanying thermal current of air, that operates in mitigating what would otherwise be an extremely rigorous climate. As the current

of air flows southward it encounters the colder atmosphere of this region, and the moisture it contains descends in copious showers. Its course to the interior being checked first by the Coast Range, which has a general altitude of only two thousand feet in this State; a large portion of the moisture falls in the valleys; but the Cascade Range with its towering peaks, acts as a barrier against its eastern progress; hence the difference in climate between the two portions separated by that Range. In this State then, a person can have almost any climate he may desire. The rain is not of a low order of temperature, for flowers bloom the year around, except in a most unusual winter; and many of them are the species which require the balmy atmosphere of spring, to grow in the Atlantic States. In Douglas and Jackson Counties, portions of which are known as the Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys, roses ordinarily bloom, throughout the winter, and semi-tropical plants—as for instance the fig tree and magnolia—thrive admirably, especially in the latter region.

Snow falls occasionally, but it is a very rare occurrence to receive enough for sleighing. Its tarry is generally brief, and a few hours or at the utmost a few days witness its departure. These latter remarks are pertinent only to the Willamette Valley, for we have not heard of snow falling to any extent worth mentioning in the more southern region. Ice is formed some winters, in the northern part of the Valley so as to be cut for use, but such has not been the case since 1870. The mildness of the winters is expressed by the number of snowy days in 1871, which was only eleven; and the snow-fall, nine inches in the aggregate. In 1872, there were but seven snowy days, and the snow-fall amounted to only two inches and eight-tenths. The prevalent idea that rain falls in excessive quantities in this State is erroneous, as a glance at the table of meteorology will prove. In 1871, the number of rainy days in the Willamette Valley, reached one hundred and fifty-five, and the rain-fall to nearly fifty inches, which would make the total of both rain and snow, about fifty-nine inches. In 1872 there were one hundred and forty-six rainy days; the rain-fall was forty-six and a half inches; the snow-fall nearly three inches, which would make an aggregate of forty-nine inches and a half. This number includes showery days, or days in which some rain fell. During the winter of 1872, when the greatest suffering was caused in the Atlantic States by the rigorous cold, there was not half an inch of ice formed

in Western Oregon, and pansies daisies, jasmine and other varieties of flowers bloomed in the gardens in the City of Portland, which is situated in the most northerly and therefore coldest part of the Willamette Valley. Garden vegetables of good quality, raised in the Umpqua Valley were for sale in the early part of February and in March were quite abundant. The winter is not always thus mild, for on occasions, a season cold enough to produce ice six inches thick and three or four inches of snow is experienced, but the occasion is rare.

The rain-fall in Oregon, though deemed very large, is not equal to that of the major portion of the Southern States. In Augusta, Georgia, the annual rain-fall amounts to nearly sixty-two inches; in Charleston, South Carolina, to fifty-nine inches; and in Jacksonville, Florida, to fifty-three inches; and yet these places have no individuality on account of their rain-fall. The cause for having the climate of this State so peculiarly marked, is that the rain is confined to the winter months, and that instead of pouring down in torrents, it descends in drizzling continuous showers. The sky is also murky, and this seems oppressive to persons unused to it, but the feeling is soon dispelled. A great advantage in favor of the climate, is the fact that with the exception of an occasional showery day in summer, the rain-fall is confined to the winter, hence farmers never labor under the apprehension that their crops may be destroyed by a storm of hail or rain, as is the case quite often in the Atlantic States. Crops can lie on the ground here until late in October, and even the tenderest wheat will not suffer any injury. The summer has also the great advantage of never becoming excessively warm, and as a whole it is perhaps one of the balmiest in the world. There is a softness about it, owing to the mild breezes of the ocean, that is not found in any other portion of the United States. The temperature runs occasionally from 90° to 96° Farenheit in August, yet no person suffers from the effects of the sun, for the cool breezes which blow from the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range, and the steady currents of sea air, keep the atmosphere in motion and temper it to a refreshing coolness. The difference between the mean summer and winter climate in the Willamette Valley, is only twenty-eight degrees; at Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia, nineteen degrees; and at Port Orford, south of the latter, only thirteen degrees. These facts are superior to all homilies in attesting

the mildness and equability of the climate. The average temperature of the Willamette Valley as computed after experiments of several years at the central point is: spring, 52.19; summer, 67.13; autumn, 53.41; winter, 39.27; yearly mean 53, or the temperature of Autumn.

Though the climate of Eastern Oregon is hotter in summer and colder in winter, than the western division, yet the annual mean is the same, with the exception of Astoria, which has a mean of only 52., or one degree less. The following table will show the temperature in four different localities of the State.

<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Summer.</i>	<i>Autumn.</i>	<i>Winter.</i>	<i>Annual Mean.</i>
Dalles	53.	70.5.	52.	35.5.	53.
Corvallis	52.19	67.13.	53.41.	39.27.	53.
Astoria	51.	61.5.	54.	42.5.	52.
Port Orford	52.	60.	55.	47.5.	53.5.

We can safely assert that such an equability of climate is not found in any other portion of the globe, Central California excepted. There is at least a difference of three and a half degrees of latitude, between the Dalles and Port Orford, the other two occupying intermediate points, yet, there is but .5 difference in the yearly mean. In the southern section of the State the temperature varies from either of the preceding, the climate being hotter in summer and not so cold in winter. The thermometer seldom goes below thirty-two in the Rogue River Valley; though as for that, the coldest day in the northern part of the Willamette Valley for 1872, was only thirty-one degrees, or one degree below the freezing point.

One has but to read about the dreadful storms of blinding snow, and the bitter icy winds, which have proved so destructive to life in the Atlantic States during the winter of 1872, to be thankful for the blessings of the genial clime and fertile soil of Oregon. For purposes of agriculture the climate of Oregon cannot be surpassed. Farmers can often plough all winter, and can if they choose, have their wheat sown by October or November. The objection to ploughing all winter is based on the amount of rain that falls. If very large, no work is done after November until March or April, through fear of having the newly turned ground absorb too much water, which would cause it in turn to be baked by the sun. The fact that

ploughing can be done all winter nine seasons out of ten; that cattle thrive as a general rule on the green herbage, and without shelter; that crops can stand in the field until late in the autumn without fear of injury from storms of any kind, and that they are always sure, should make this State the paradise of farmers and stock raisers.

Heavy storms of any kind are unknown. The wind rarely attains a velocity of twenty miles an hour, indeed its mean for the day may be estimated at forty miles, or less than two miles an hour. One cause of this exemption is the mountain ranges which traverse the State, and break the force of a storm should it come from the ocean. The winds which prevail are confined to two general directions, one is the heated current of the winter, which blows from the southeast, and the other is the summer or northwest wind. It is this latter current which has its origin in the cold regions of the north—and is therefore devoid of moisture—that moderates to such a pleasant degree the otherwise sultry atmosphere of summer. There being no clouds during the summer, no matter how sultry the day, the nights are always pleasantly cool, and blankets are desirable for the bed. The cause for this is readily understood, for inasmuch as there are no clouds to retain the heat of the sun when night sets in, the heat absorbed during the day is speedily radiated. This causes a great change even in a couple of hours, and the thermometer runs down from five to six degrees, hence none of that lassitude is experienced, which is so oppressive in the Atlantic States. A striking peculiarity of the climate, is its absence from destructive storms of hail or thunder. The former is a visitor occasionally in early summer, but it is very light, therefore never accomplishes any injury. Thunder is a rare phenomenon, and is never heard in winter, and only once or twice in summer. Its accompaniment has not been known to inflict any damage, hence lightning-rods and other preservatives against the electric fluid are not needed, and therefore not used in any portion of the State.

The climate is deemed by physicians to be the most healthy in the world, and this can be readily comprehended, for cool breezes from the ocean and the snowy peaks of the mountains, prevent oppressive heat in the summer; and the thermal currents of winter, temper the atmosphere to an agreeable warmth, thus preserving throughout the year an equability unsurpassed by any region. The country generally slopes towards the riv-

ers, and all the streams are rapid; hence malarial diseases are scarcely known, and such as may exist in a few places are very mild. A glance at the mortality report of the United States, will prove the correctness of the generally conceded healthfulness of the State. There are of course some diseases here as elsewhere, but they are as a whole very mild as compared to other countries. The only disease that might be termed indigenous, is a species of intermittent fever, peculiar to the low bottoms along some of the water courses, in the western portion of the State. It is however, very mild, and is quickly suppressed by simple treatment. Bilious remittent and typhoid fevers are very rare, and when they do occur are exceedingly mild, and never become epidemic. Some persons suffer from rheumatism, but it is of a mild character and limited. For consumption physicians assert that the climate cannot be excelled, as the air is soft and balmy, and there are no sudden changes. The eastern section is said to be well fitted for the curing of persons who are not too badly afflicted with the disease. Pneumonia of a mild character is sometimes encountered, but the typhoid form is unknown. Throat diseases attack persons who expose themselves unnecessarily in winter, but they are never of a virulent form. The climate is also said to be good for the cure of asthma. The diseases of childhood exist here as elsewhere, but they are not epidemic or severe. An idea of the healthfulness of the State, can be gathered from the report of the Surgeon General of the army. The rate of mortality in Arkansas, is one person out of every forty-eight; in Massachusetts and Louisiana, one out of fifty-seven; in Kansas, one in sixty-eight; in Vermont, the healthiest of the New England States, one in ninety-two; and in Oregon, one in one hundred and seventy-two. The rate of deaths from fever, is, New England, 1 in 283; New York harbor, 1 in 66; the Great Lakes, 1 in 159; Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis arsenals, 1 in 113; Texas, western frontier, 1 in 529; and in Oregon, 1 in 529.

In its climate then, Oregon is peculiarly blessed, for destructive storms of hail, rain, snow or wind are unknown; droughts are never experienced; crops never fail; the winters are warm and pleasant; the summers cool and agreeable; herbage keeps green throughout the year, affording cattle an abundance of nutritious food; and finally, the State is the most healthy in the Union; advantages which should be appreciated by the inhabitants of Oregon.

ZOOLOGY.

Oregon is well fitted for the home of animals, as it has a mild climate, a wealth of forest which affords abundance of food and shelter, and a topography suitable for all the principal species of the United States. Many of the birds and quadrupeds found in the State are peculiar to the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and they are therefore the more interesting. None of the latter are of a dangerous character, except the cougar and bear, and they would rather flee from the presence of man than dispute his sway, unless they were famishing or wounded.

Each mountain range seems to act as a barrier to different species of animals, for they are not found beyond certain limits. The Cascade Range has probably more influence on animal life than the Rocky Mountains, for it is more arbitrary in its division. Many species found east of the latter are also inhabitants of the western portion; but the former seems to check in a most effectual manner any movement of the fauna on its eastern border to the westward. We know this to be the case in several instances in this State, and the same assertion can be made relative to the botany, with a few exceptions. In mentioning the fauna we shall commence with the highest carnivora. The ursidæ family is the largest of the carnivorous animals. There are in reality three species, though they may be reduced to two, if the distinction in color does not form a distinctive species. Of these the largest is the grizzly bear (*ursus horribilis*), which is a denizen of the Cascade Range in the southeastern part of the State. It is not very numerous and has not made its presence odious yet, by the destruction of man, at least. It is a rare occurrence for this animal to be found north of Rogue River Valley; though it is exceedingly scarce there, even in the mountains. The other species are the black bear (*ursus americanus*), and brown or cinnamon bear (*ursus cinnamomea*); these two are common in all the wooded portions where an abundance of berries are found, and in the mountain ranges. They are especially numerous around the Klamath lakes, where they find a profusion of small game, roots and shrubs. They are hunted sometimes for their skin, but the hunters are now principally Indians.

There are three species of the felidæ, and the largest and

most destructive is the cougar, (*felis concolor*), which is found in all the western portion of the State. This animal is quite destructive to the farm yard, hence is hunted with a vengeance, both strychnine and the rifle opposing the increase of the family. It will not attack man unless wounded or suffering from hunger, and then it is quite dangerous. The other two species are the American wild cat (*lynx rufus*), and the red cat (*lynx fasciatus*); the former is rufous above and on the sides; white-spotted beneath, and has a pale rufous collar on the neck; it is common in the dense forests, which loudly ring with its sharp screams in early morning. The latter is of a general chestnut brown color, with dusky spots on the sides; it is rather scarce, and confined to the wooded foot-hills of the mountains.

The canidæ family is represented by three species of wolves, and of these the most important is the gray wolf (*canis occidentalis*), which is a regular inhabitant of the Clatsop plains, near the Columbia river, and of the Coast and Cascade ranges. It is not very destructive to the barn-yard, owing probably to the facility with which food can be procured. Another species, the dusky wolf, is said by hunters to be common in the southern portion of the State, and to change its color often to a pure black. The *canis latrans*, cayote, or prairie wolf, that most contemptible of the brute creation, the hyena of the western coast, is quite abundant east of the Cascades, from Klamath Lake to the Blue Mountains; and may be heard in the night giving tongue in chorus, as they chase their prey in packs. Their principal source of food seems to be the sage hares, though they eat any offal they can find. We have seen them hunt for dead fish along the banks of the Columbia, and quarrel over every morsel found. The Indians of Washington Territory have a tradition that this animal is a demon or deity; so they never injure it, but on the contrary, show it a large amount of respect, in order to gain its favor.

There are several varieties of foxes peculiar to the country, and all are numerous. The western fox, (*vulpus macrourus*), is found extensively along the Columbia river and the broad plateaus back of the Dalles. The silver, black, and cross foxes, attest the variety of color at least, if not species. Some old hunters have told us that they were entirely distinct species, and others have asserted as strongly that they were the same variety altered in color only. We have seen two varieties and they differed in several points, such as size, length,

and caudal termination, so we should class them as distinct species. The gray fox, (*vulpes virginianus*), is abundant in Southern Oregon and along the Klamath lakes; it has a fine showy fur which brings a good price and is much sought. The raccoon fox or civet cat (*bassarid astuta*), is found along the course of the Klamath lakes, but it is evidently a wanderer from California, where it is quite numerous. It is easily tamed, very playful, and equal to the house cat as a mouser. The swift fox or kit fox (*vulpes velox*), has its habitat in the extensive lightly wooded region east of the Cascade Range. Its form does not indicate the great speed attributed to it, as the limbs are rather short. It is the most numerous species in Eastern Oregon, and large numbers are killed annually. The fisher, black cat, (*mustela pennsylvanica*), inhabits the mountain ranges; it is highly prized by the Indians of Southern Oregon, who make arrow quivers of its skin.

The cervidæ family is represented by four species, namely, the elk (*cervus canadensis*); white-tailed deer (*cervus leucurus*); black-tailed deer (*c. columbianus*); and mule deer (*c. macrotus*). The elk ranges over the mountainous region of the State and is quite numerous. Its flesh is not deemed equal to that of the antelope or deer, hence it is not hunted much. Large herds roam over the northern parts of the Blue Mountains and it is also quite abundant in the Klamath district, and in the wooded mountains west of Astoria. The Coast Range seems to be its favorite ground, as the chain is rather low, heavily timbered, and supplied at all seasons with herbage in abundance. The black-tailed deer, which takes its name from the Columbia River, is the most numerous species west of the Cascade Range, and inhabits the heavy forests of fir, where it is difficult to be hunted unless aided by dogs. It seeks the coast in large numbers during the winter, to enjoy the warm breezes from the ocean; and tarries until April, when it seeks its sombre forest home. The white-tailed deer, which is closely allied to the red deer, (*c. virginianus*), is quite common, especially along the Coast Mountains. It is a handsome animal, and its flesh is very palatable. The mule deer is limited in its habitat to the eastern slope of the Cascade Range. It is quite abundant in the Blue Mountains, thence to the upper Missouri River, but its favorite haunts seem to be the eastern portion of Oregon and Washington Territory. This animal is deemed the best for the table, and we can approve the selection by personal ex-

perience. It is the largest of the cervidæ, the elk excepted; it has ears nearly as long as the cauda; the hair in winter is of an ashy brown color, with light gray annulations; the tail is slender and devoid of hair beneath, but it has a black tuft at the end. The prong-horned antelope (*antilopæ americana*), is an inhabitant of the country east of the Cascade Range, and may be seen in large herds in the Klamath basin and the valleys of Southeastern Oregon. It is not hunted much, being difficult of approach owing to its vigilance, as it raises its head every few moments to look around and listen. The hair of this animal is light, spongy and tubular, and looks somewhat like flexible porcupine quills.

The Rocky Mountain sheep (*ovis montana*), is found in the Blue Mountains and the Klamath basin, and may exist in other localities, but we have not heard of it. Its favorite haunt in the latter range seems to be the open, steep and rocky knolls, where herbage is confined to nooks. It is fond of precipitous canyons and stony peaks, and is therefore difficult to kill. Some of its wool is very fine, as for instance the portion on the back, but the remainder is coarse and spongy. We have been told by a hunter that its flesh was palatable, though not as well flavored as domestic mutton. The mountain goat (*aplocerus montana*), is said to be a denizen of the Cascade Range and to extend from Mount Hood to the most northerly point. We have not seen the animal, and have heard two hunters only mention it as existing, though Lewis and Clark describe it; and it is also known to the Walla Walla Indians as the *wow*. It is said to be entirely white and to have long pendant hair and a large tuft or beard on the chin. It is credited with the power of jumping off a high precipice and alighting on its horns, which cause it to rebound, so escapes injury.

The black-footed raccoon, (*procyon hernandezii*), is an inhabitant of the Pacific Coast; it is quite common in this State, and often proves injurious to gardens. It is a pretty animal, easily tamed, but restless, inquisitive and mischievous. The badger (*taxidea americana*), is a resident of Eastern Oregon, and its burrows are met with too frequently for a horseman, in the Des Chutes basin. They seem to gain their subsistence in the arid plain by the destruction of mice and squirrels, which are rather numerous considering the scarcity of articles necessary for their food.

The beaver (*castor canadensis*), is quite numerous throughout

the State, and is increasing rapidly since the cessation of the fur trade, and the wearing of cotton and woollen clothes by the Indians. Large areas of land formed by these animals, and known as "dam land," are found in various portions of the State, and are very productive, especially in bulbous plants. The beaver is trapped during the winter in Southern Oregon, but the cheapness of its fur, does not make the business very profitable. It is exceedingly numerous along the Snake and Rogue Rivers, both in opposite portions of the State, and this shows the abundance of the animal.

The land otter (*lutra californica*), is found along the streams of any importance, and frequents the lakes in large numbers. Not being hunted of late, it is increasing rapidly, so is spreading down into the cultivated valleys. The sea otter (*enhydra marina*) is said to frequent the rocky islets off the coast in large numbers at certain seasons, and to dispute with seals their possession. The skin is valued at from forty to fifty dollars, but the difficulty of procuring the animal after being killed, prevents persons from engaging in hunting it as a specialty. It is also found at the mouths of streams, flowing from the Coast Range, into the ocean. The mink (*putorius vision*), is found all over the State in large numbers, and is hunted by the Indians; the farmers also trap them extensively as the skin brings from one to two dollars when cured. The sable or pine marten (*mustela americana*), is quite common along the Cascades, both on the eastern and western slopes; and is killed occasionally for its fur. It is increasing much of late, and is making its appearance in places where it has been heretofore unknown. A weasel similar to the *putorius brunata* of the Atlantic States, is common in Western Oregon, and from its habits doubtless exists in the eastern division also.

One of the most curious animals in the country, is the swel-
lel, or the "showtl" of the Indians, which lives in colonies of a dozen or more in burrows, and subsists on roots and berries. It is about thirteen inches long, of a reddish brown color, and with scarcely any tail. Prof. Baird gives it the name of *aplodontia leporina*; it is quite abundant along the plains of the coast region and the Columbia River. The Nisqually Indians have a tradition that this was the first animal endowned with life, and is in someway identified with the origin of the human race, nevertheless they eat it whenever it can be obtained, and then eulogize it highly for its palatable quality.

There are two species of the pole-cat, the *mephitis bicolor* and *mephitis occidentalis*; and their number is evident by the odor which perfumes the air occasionally. The first is a very pretty animal, about one third the size of its congener, of a black color, mottled with white spots. The second is large and of a black color, with a white nuchal patch, bifurcating behind. It is quite common in Eastern and Southern Oregon, and is said to make good eating, after the anal glands and "scent bag" are cut out. The yellow-footed marmot is a denizen of the State, but we could not learn its exact habitat as it has been found in Eastern and Southern Oregon.

The squirrel family, is represented by half a dozen species, and many of them are quite pretty and unknown beyond the Northwest Coast. One of the most abundant is the Columbia ground squirrel (*s douglasii*), which may be found along the Blue and Cascade Mountains. It is rather a sluggish animal, rat-like in movements and hibernates in winter. The California ground squirrel (*s beecheyi*), is found in the Klamath basin, and seems to be confined to the foot-hills. It is about the size of the gray squirrel, and makes excellent eating. Townsend's squirrel, (*tamias townsendii*), frequents the Cascade and Blue Mountains and the lower Columbia, and seems closely allied to the western chipmunk. Say's striped squirrel (*spermophilus lateralis*) which closely resembles the tamias species, is a constant denizen of the Des Chutes basin and the foot-hills of the Willamette Valley. The striped squirrel peculiar to Missouri (*tamias quadrivittatus*) frequents the Blue Mountains; it is rather small, being only four or five inches long. The Oregon red squirrel (*sciurus douglasii*) is found in all the mountains where nuts are plentiful. The Oregon flying squirrel, (*pteryomys Oregonensis*), which is easily tamed and very pretty, is quite abundant in the wooded portions. The little mountain squirrel (*s elegans*), is said to exist in the southern part of the State, along the Cascade Range. An animal supposed to be unknown here, the wolverine, (*gulo luscus*) is said to frequent the Cascade Range, keeping to the snow line.

There are four or five species of the rat family. The pouched rat or gopher, is abundant in several localities, and is often very destructive; another species closely allied to it, the jumping or kangaroo rat (*dipodomys philipii*), is found in berry patches along the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and is known to the Indians by the name of sim-tup-tup. The musk-rat (*fiber zibethicus*), is found west of the Coast Range, and ex-

tends northward to Fuca Straits. The brown or Norway rat is now scattered over a large area of the State, especially in the portions adjacent to towns. Wherever it goes it expels the bushy-tailed rat, indigenous to this country, though the latter is its equal in size and strength. The Oregon wood rat (*neotoma occidentalis*), which is known as the bushy or hairy-tailed rat, and the white-footed rat, is called by the Indians of Washington Territory, the *meskadah* or thief, owing to its kleptomaniac propensities, for it will steal anything it can carry off, yet it is poor at concealing its spoils, any hollow receptacle from a boot or bottle to a box, being utilized. It is nocturnal in habits, and quite abundant from the Coast to the Cascade Range.

There are five or six species of the *lepus* family, and all are quite numerous. The western red hare is found in the wooded portions; the prairie hare is abundant east of the Cascade Range; the jackass rabbit (*lepus callotis*), frequents the southeastern portion of the State; and the sage hare is very numerous in the artemisia plains of Eastern Oregon. The latter is eaten by the Indians, notwithstanding the rank taste of the flesh, which is caused by the character of its food.

There are at least five species of mice, the most common being the ground, meadow, white-bellied, western deer mouse and the jumping mouse. The Oregon ground mouse, or marsh rat, is very abundant along the coast, especially in the land watered by the tide. This latter, and the *arvicola montana*, are the only two species of the arvicolæ found in the State. The soridæ are represented by three varieties, the wandering shrew, (*sorex vagrans*); the Oregon mole, (*scalops townsendii*); and the water shrew, (*nesorex navigator*).

The only species of the porcupine is the yellow-haired (*erethizon epixanthus*), and that is quite numerous in the wooded portion; its food seems to be exclusively vegetable.

On the rocky islets off the coast, sea lions are found in large numbers, the rocks being covered with them on a sunny day. Not being hunted much they show little alarm on the approach of man, hence can be killed with facility while taking their post-meridian nap. The common seal is also abundant and found as far as the Dalles, as it follows the fish from the sea in the spawning season.

The right whale (*balæna mystecitus*), is found along the coast, and porpoises and black fish are very numerous. The capturing of these animals could be made a lucrative industry,

but at present the business is in the hands of the coast Indians. Their rude implements however, prevent them from accomplishing much with the cetacea, though they kill a number of seals.

BIRDS.

The feathery tribe is very abundant, two hundred varieties at least, being denizens of the State. Several of them are interesting from their scarcity, and from the fact that they are confined to the northwest coast of the Pacific. Though many are of brilliant plumage, the number of songsters are few. At the head of the orders stand the raptors, which are very numerous and of many varieties. Of these the bald eagle (*heliætus leucocephalus*), is monarch. This noble bird is found very extensively in all parts of the State, but it seems to be most numerous around the Cascade Falls, the tops of the Cascade Range and the Klamath basin. The former and latter places are its favorite fishing grounds, and it may be seen any day swooping down suddenly into the tranquil lakes or the seething falls after a trout. It has a large commissary in the Columbia river, as thousands of salmon which die through exhaustion in trying to ascend it to the spawning grounds, are cast ashore; and these furnish an unlimited supply, not only to the eagle, but also to the wild cats, coyotes, and other animals; and with the latter it often wages war for the supremacy.

The turkey buzzard (*cathartes aura*), and the California vulture (*c. californianus*), are inhabitants of the State at certain seasons. The latter arrives in autumn when large numbers of dead salmon line the shores of the Columbia river, and in company with fish-crows, ravens and other animals, it holds a feast for a couple of months. Both the vultures are summer residents and are regular attendants at the salmon fisheries, where they find an abundance of food in the waste portions of the fish.

The falconidæ is very numerous, being represented by about seventeen species, and of these, four belong to the true falcons, namely, the western duck hawk, (*falco nigriceps*); the pigeon hawk, (*falco columbarius*); the lanier falcon, (*f. polygarus*); and the sparrow-hawk, (*f. sparverius*). The first is abundant near the coast; the lanier falcon is found on both sides of the Cascade Mountains, and the sparrow-hawk is quite numerous on the prairies. There are four varieties of the accipitrinæ or slender hawks;

and of these the gosh-hawk takes the lead. This bird seems to frequent the thick woods, and to seek its prey entirely among them. Cooper's hawk (*accipiter cooperi*), is a constant resident; the blue-backed hawk (*a. mexicanus*), and Bonaparte's sharp shinned hawk, (*a. fuscus*), are common in the summer, but the latter retires southward on the approach of winter. The sub-family buteoninæ, or buzzard, is represented by five varieties. The western red-tail hawk, (*buteo montanus*), is abundant in Western Oregon, but rather scarce in the eastern division; it is very bold in its attacks on poultry, swooping down with a rapid movement. The red-bellied hawk, (*buteo elegans*), is common in the eastern and southern portions of the State. The rough-legged buzzard (*archibuteo lagopus*), is quite pretty with its stripes of reddish hue on the head, and its cinerous back. It has large wings, a bill strongly arcuated, and the cere and tarsus are yellow. The squirrel-hawk (*archibuteo ferrugineus*), is a constant resident and not uncommon. The only species of the kite family in the State is the harrier or marsh hawk (*circus hudsonius*), which is very abundant along the streams, and is a regular denizen. Its chief food is confined to frogs, snakes and mice, and it rarely, if ever, disturbs the farm-yard. The osprey, (*pandion carolinensis*), is common along the Columbia river, where it arrives in April. This bird, in contradistinction to the general rule, is never molested by the eagle, as the latter undoubtedly finds pabulum in an easier manner than by chasing the other, and robbing it of its hard earned spoils.

The strigidæ are very common and of several species, and their weird hooting renders the gloomy forests still more so. The bubo or great horned owl, (*b. virginianus*), is a resident of the forests, and amidst their gloom it sits all day long in a tranquil doze, unless disturbed by crows, jays and the other birds who are its habitual persecutors. The mottled owl, (*scops asio*); the short-eared owl, (*brachyotus casinii*); and the long-eared owl, (*otus wilsonius*), are regular denizens, and are found on both sides of the Cascade Range. There are two species of the syrninæ, or gray owls, namely, the great gray owl, (*syrrnium cinerum*); and the acadian or saw-whet owl, (*nectale acadica*), and both are rather common. The first is found along the lower Columbia, and the other ranges over the whole State. The sparrow, or pigmy owl, (*glauucidium gnoma*), is common everywhere, and as it mingles freely with sparrows and other small birds it is not

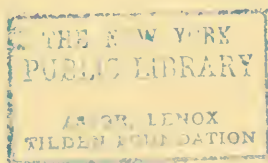
apparently addicted to the habit of devouring its companions. It is too diminutive however, to attack anything large, so must live on insects. It is also diurnal, for it flits about busily all day long.

The order scansores is confined principally to the family of the picidæ or woodpeckers. Of these there are seven varieties, the most numerous of which are the red-shafted flicker, (*colaptes mexicanus*); Gairdner's woodpecker, (*picus gairdneri*); the collared or Lewis' woodpecker, (*melanerpes torquatus*); Harris' woodpecker, (*p. harrisii*); the red-breasted woodpecker, (*p. ruber*); the white-headed woodpecker, (*p. albolarvatus*), and the pileated woodpecker, or black woodcock, (*hylatarnus pilcatus*). Some of these are of brilliant plumage and all are confined to the heavy forests.

The order insectoris is the most numerous in the State, there being some fifteen families representing a large number of species. The number of the trochillidæ is large in summer, but the varieties are very limited. The prettiest and most abundant is the red-backed humming bird, (*selasphorus rufus*), which arrives from the south in April and tarries until September. The incubating season commences about the middle of May, and the battles fought then between the males is waged with a ferocity scarcely to be expected in these beautiful creatures.

The cypselidæ is represented by the Oregon swift (*chaetura vauxii*), and the Columbia River is deemed to be the limits of its northern travel. The family caprimulgidæ is not very large, the two species most abundant are the night-hawk, or bull bat, (*chordeiles popetue*) and Nuttals' whippoorwill (*antrostomus nuttali*). The former which in habit and voice closely resembles the same bird on the Atlantic Coast, is found all over the country, but the latter seems to be most numerous in Eastern Oregon, as it can be heard almost any fine night uttering its peculiar cry.

The belted king-fisher (*ceryle alcyon*), is distributed throughout Western Oregon, especially along streams flowing into the ocean. There are several varieties of the colopteridæ, but the most abundant is the king-bird or bee martin (*tyrannus carolinensis*), which extends its range all over the State, frequenting the cottonwood in the eastern, and the oak groves in the western sections. The other species are the Arkansas fly-catcher, (*tyrannus verticalis*); the olive side fly-catcher (*contopus borealis*); and the little pewee (*empidonax pusillus*) which





CASTLE ROCK—(Distant View.)—COLUMBIA RIVER.

arrives in May and seeks the cool shades of the coniferæ. The short sweet notes of the pewee enliven the gloom of the heavy forests where it generally seeks a summer home.

The thrush family is quite large and distributed extensively. The most common is the western thrush of Nuttall (*turdus ustulatus*), which arrives early in May, but in mild seasons stragglers reach here as early as February. Two species of robin, the common (*turdus migratorius*); and the varied thrush, or painted robin (*turdus naevius*), are common; the former in all parts of the State, and the latter along the coast, though of late it is said to have spread over the Willamette Valley, where it is known as the golden and the Oregon robin. The sub family saxicolinæ or rock thrushes, is represented by the western blue bird (*sialia mexicana*), which is very common. The regulinæ or crowned wrens, are quite abundant and very pretty. The ruby crowned wren (*regulus calendula*); and the golden crested wren (*r. satrapa*), mingle together and have similar habits.

The water ouzel or American dipper (*hydrabata americana*), is common along the large streams of the Pacific Coast. It is not gregarious as it usually goes in pairs; and its favorite haunt is the swift mountain streams filled with eddies and cascades.

Warblers and wagtails are numerous, there being six or seven varieties of the former. The handsomest are the orange crowned, western, yellow-rumped (*dendroica coronata*), the yellow and Audobon's warblers. The latter is very numerous, the first to arrive in the spring, and its lively song may be heard all day long issuing from the thickets. The green-black-cap fly-catcher of Wilson (*myodiectes pusilus*), is a denizen of the coast region and the Willamette Valley. The tanager is one of the most beautiful birds which frequents the State, and its range is apparently extensive, as it has been found near the Blue Mountains among the tall red firs which seem to be its favorite resort.

The hirundinidæ family is quite common; there are five species and they are increasing rapidly. The barn swallow is a resident of the outhouses in the western section during the summer; the cliff swallow is quite abundant west of the Cascade Range, but east of that, it is seldom found owing to the scarcity of insects. The white-bellied swallow, is common in the western section, and that most brilliant of the hirundo, the violet-green swallow, is abundant in the deciduous groves, where it builds soon after its arrival in April or May. The

rough-winged swallow, the *cotyle serripennis* of Bonaparte, is abundant along the coast where it builds its nest in the high sandy banks. The purple martin (*progne purpura*), is a summer visitor, but is not very common. The waxwings are regular summer visitors, and the cedar bird, about whose presence in Oregon, naturalists have disputed, frequents the pine forests of the State, though in small numbers. The fly-catchers are quite abundant; and in the winter the butcher bird or great northern shrike, (*collyrio borealis*), is quite abundant. The troglodytes are represented by several species, the most abundant of which are the long-billed marsh wren, the winter wren, and Bewick's wren; the latter two enliven the gloom of the rainy season by their songs. There are four species of the nuthatch, and one or two of them are very abundant in the summer.

The paridæ are common, the most abundant being the rufous chickadee or chestnut-backed tit.

The fringillidæ or finches are numerous, and embrace the pine finch, purple finch, yellow bird, evening grosbeak, red crossbill, and the lesser red poll, and all frequent the heavy forests of the western section. The spizelinæ is the most numerous family in the State, and several species are constant residents. The most familiar is the common chipping sparrow which frequents the houses. The spizinæ or painted sparrows, are represented by several species, the most brilliant of them being the lazuli finch, which arrives early in spring in large flocks. Its migratory associates are the black-headed grosbeak, and the Oregon ground robin (*pipilo oregonus*), called also the chewink and "cat-bird." The trupials are represented by the redwing black-bird, which is very common; the western meadow lark, the beautiful oriole of Bullock, and the western grackle, which is a constant resident.

The corvidæ is common enough for all purposes. The raven (*corvus carnivorus*), is abundant in the mountainous parts in the summer, but in the winter frequents the sea-shore in large flocks where it associates with the gregarious fish crow. The common crow (*corvus americana*), is very abundant in the Willamette Valley both in the towns and less settled places, and is very noisy and familiar. The western fish crow (*corvus caurinas*), is the most marked ornithological feature of the Northwest Coast, as it seems ubiquitous. It lives on the matter thrown ashore by the waves, and a few vegetables. It has a very good "sea eye" and can tell when the tide is turning

as quickly as any mariner. At ebb tide it may be seen mingled with gulls, ravens and other birds, hunting for clams, oysters and fish along the shore. It breaks the shells of the bivalves by dropping them from a height on a rock. The nut-cracker (*picicorvus columbianus*), is an inhabitant of the mountains to the snow line.

Of the garrulinæ, the black-billed magpie (*pica hudsonica*) is the most important. This bird is abundant in Eastern Oregon and extends southward to the State line; it is gluttonous and mischievous and therefore much disliked. Its congener the yellow-billed, we have not heard of in the State. Steller's jay (*cyanura stelleri*), is very common in all the wooded portions of the State, and its harsh cry is constantly heard. Its tufted head, defiant manner, and impertinent scolding chatter, makes it rather marked. The Canada jay or "whisky jack" (*perisoreus canadensis*), is found in large numbers among the coniferous forests.

The order rasores is abundant and some of the species are the best for the table and sporting purposes. The columbidæ is represented by the band-tailed pigeon (*columba fasciata*); and the carolina dove (*zenadura cariolensis*); both of which are quite numerous. The tetrao species are abundant, quite tame and the best sporting birds in the State. There are five varieties, namely the dusky or blue grouse, the tyee grouse, sage cock, sharp-tailed grouse, and the ruffed or Oregon grouse (*bonasa salinii*), called also pheasant and partridge. The latter is a very handsome bird and abundant in the wooded portions of the northwest region. The sage cock (*tetrao urophasianus*), frequents the artemisia plains east of the Cascade Range in immense numbers, and hundreds of them can be killed in a day by an ordinary sportsman. The Oregon quail is found in the mountains, and the California quail is now an inhabitant of the western section of the State and the Klamath basin.

The gallatores are abundant along the coast and the Klamath basin. The sand-hill crane, and brown crane (*grus canadensis*), belong to all portions of the coast; the flesh is reputed to be excellent. The ardea embrace the night heron, bittern, and great blue heron, and all are abundant. The Indians of Washington Territory have a tradition that the latter bird was formerly an Indian, but that having quarreled with his wife, the crested grebe (*podiceps cornutus*), both were transformed into birds on account of their bad temper. There are five

species of the charadriæ, namely, the golden plover, killdeer, Rocky Mountain plover, the semi-palmated plover and the black-bellied plover. Turnstones, avosets and phalaropes frequent the State, but the second species is not abundant. There are twelve species of the snipe family including sandpipers, tattlers, and sanderlings, and all are abundant. The marbled godwit (*limosa fedoa*), is quite numerous at the mouth of the Columbia and along the coast; the long-billed curlew (*numenius longirostris*), is found in abundance in the Klamath basin; the king rail, (*rallus elegans*), frequents the coast; the sora or Virginia rail is a regular denizen; and the poule d'eau, or mudhen (*bulica americana*) is very common in all the lakes.

The order of natatores embrace the finest birds of the continent. At the head stands the cygninæ, and for their abundance this State can claim superiority over all others. Immense flocks of swans may be seen along the Columbia during the winter, winging their flight slowly over the tall firs, or sailing gracefully with the tide. There are two varieties, the trumpeter swan, (*cygnus buccinator*); and the whistling swan, (*cygnus americanus*); and both seem confined to the Columbia and Willamette rivers and the Klamath lakes. Some are killed every winter on the lower Columbia and sold in the markets, where they bring a good price, as the flesh is reputed to be of excellent quality.

The anserinæ are quite common and embrace about five varieties, namely, the snow goose, (*anser hyperboreus*); the white-fronted or laughing goose, (*anser gambelii*); the Canada goose, (*berniela canadensis*); Hutchins' goose, (*berniela hutchinsii*); and the black brant, (*berniela nigricans*).

The anatinæ is represented by many species, and they are very abundant. Myriads of them throng the lower Columbia and the bays which indent the coast, during the winter; and they frequent all the streams of Western Oregon.

The merginæ are common and there are three varieties; the hooded merganser, the red-breasted, and gossander or fish duck.

There are two species of pelican common to the country, the rough-billed or white pelican, and brown pelican; the latter arrives in large flocks and remains from one to three months.

The graculus is abundant on the coast, or at least one species, the double-crested cormorant, (*graculus dilophus*), which may be seen at the mouth of the Columbia floating about on drift-wood. The other variety, the violet-green cormorant, (*graculus violaceus*), is rather scarce.

The short-tailed albatros, (*diomedea brachyura*), is found off the coast, and gulls are everywhere on the principal rivers. There must be at least half a dozen varieties of the latter, and they are found hundreds of miles up the Columbia river and among the Klamath lakes.

The colymbinæ are numerous, and the podiceps or grebes, guillemots, auks and puffins are abundant along the coast.

REPTILIA.

The number and variety of ophidians is very small, and with one exception are entirely harmless. It is a curious fact that poisonous insects and animals are unknown in Western Oregon, and that in the eastern section the most disagreeable creature is an occasional rattlesnake, and a horned toad. Horses are not covered with cloths in any portion of Oregon, except the Klamath basin, to preserve them from the attacks of insects; but in the Klamath district a very destructive fly is abundant, and so persistent in attack that a number will seriously injure, if not kill an animal. The rattlesnake (*crotalus lucifer*), is found in Eastern Oregon, but is not numerous. The following comprise all snakes peculiar to the State: red-striped garter snake, (*eutania cooperi*); Pickering's garter snake, (*e pickeringii*); small-headed striped snake, (*e leptocephalia*); large-headed striped snake, (*e vagrans*); one-striped garter snake, (*e cincinna*); the green racer, (*bascannion vetustus*); and the Oregon bull snake, (*pituophis wilkesii*). All these are useful, as they destroy gophers, field-mice and other injurious animals. We have not heard that a snake ever injured a person in this State.

The batrachians are few and of little importance, there being only three or four of the anoura, of which the most abundant is the Oregon wood frog, (*hyla regilla*); which is found in the timbered region. The uradela has one representative in the warty salamander, (*taricha torosa*), a very slow and stupid animal. The saurian family is small and confined to one or two species of elgaria; a couple of fence lizards, and a horned toad, (*tapaya douglasii*), an animal quite abundant on the dry plains of Eastern Oregon. This not very handsome creature, has a temper not the sweetest, and is ready to jump at an enemy, although it is entirely harmless. The chelonians are confined to the western pond turtle, and that is not very abundant. The crustacea and fishes will be found described in the chapter on fisheries.

BOTANY.

The botany of Oregon differs from that of any other portion of the United States except Washington Territory, as both these countries have a similar climate and geological formation. The extent of the forests, and the magnificence of the trees, strike the most casual observer and elicit the warmest approbation of the lover of arboreal luxuriance. The paucity of arborescent, and the abundance of coniferous trees, is a marked peculiarity of the State; and even where dicotylodons trees prevail they are stunted by their towering companions, the coniferæ. The cause for the profusion of the latter is attributable to the moist climate, and the geological character of the country, which is principally of igneous origin and of recent tertiary formation.

Each section has its own botany, hence a large variety of interesting plants, many of which are new to science, may be gathered in different localities. The abundance of liliaceous plants is a distinctive feature of the State, and they are of so many varieties and attain such size, that the scientist gazes in wonder at their beauty and luxuriance. The plains are one mass of bloom in summer, but the flora does not seem to be either as fine or as odorous, with some exceptions, as that of the Mississippi Valley. The absence of blue, and the abundance of the more gorgeous colors, is also a peculiarity, which is readily discernible, but not so easily accounted for satisfactorily.

In its forests, the State has a wealth which seems inexhaustible. The whole western section is wooded from the seashore to the snow line of the Cascade Range, an area embracing nearly forty thousand square miles. This vast region produces several varieties of the deciduous class, but the most abundant are the magnificent coniferous trees, which attain extraordinary dimensions, and are not surpassed, if equaled, by those of any other portion of the world in size and quality.

These are useful for all the industries in which timber is employed, but their highest value is based on their excellence for ship-building. The most abundant and useful species of the coniferæ, is the Douglas spruce, (*abies douglasii*), as it is found all over the western section, and is the wood most generally used for lumber and ship-building. This tree was the first to attract the attention of foreign botanists, and it received its name from a distinguished scientist who introduced

it into England. It often attains a height of four hundred feet, and a diameter of from ten to fifteen feet, grows very straight, and tapers gradually to the top where it is quite slender. It possesses a large quantity of resin, and makes good fuel, and though coarse-grained and apt to shrink, yet makes excellent lumber, as it is well adapted to stand rough weather. This tree grows abundantly along the Columbia and on the Cascade Mountains, and extends northward to British Columbia. Another spruce, (*abies williamsoni*), which has a foliage somewhat like the larches, is the most alpine of all, being found from a height of five thousand feet to the snow-line on the Cascade Range. It attains a height of one hundred feet, and is irregular but graceful and wide-spreading. Trees allied to this are the leafy cone spruce (*a bracteata*), and hemlock spruce (*a canadensis*), but they are not so handsome.

The black spruce (*a menziesii*), grows on brackish marshes and tide-water lands, and resembles its Norwegian congener. The wood is tough, and is therefore very useful for masts and spars, and the Indians make baskets of its roots.

There are three species of fir peculiar to the State, and all attain a height and circumference unknown to the same class in the Atlantic States. At the head stands the yellow or western balsam fir (*picea grandis*), a noble tree which attains an altitude of three hundred feet, and a diameter of from eight to twelve feet. It has a dark dense foliage and short branches, and these give its top a cylindrical appearance. The wood is fine grained and elastic, so makes the finest spars and masts in the world. It is shipped for such purposes, and is also used extensively for lumber; this and the red fir producing the principal part of the lumber manufactured for home consumption or exportation. The other two species are the silver fir, (*picea amabilis*), and the noble fir, (*p nobilis*), and both are quite abundant. The former is a very handsome tree, but irregular in form, and the wood is not equal to the other varieties for the manufacture of lumber. It has an extensive range, but we saw more of it along the river banks, canyons and foothills of the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys than any other portion of the State, though it must be as abundant in the mountain ranges. Its beautiful foliage and luxuriance of growth make it a most pleasing adjunct to a landscape. The *nobilis* is somewhat like the first, but the foliage has a lighter hue and the branches are not arranged as gracefully.

The pine family is quite extensive, and found in almost ev-

ery portion of the State, and very often one species will form the only tree in a region, as in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes. The twisted or scrub pine, (*pinus contorta*), is the smallest and one of the most abundant of the family. It seems attached to sandy prairies and the sea coast, though it may be found in any portion of the State. In the Klamath basin it forms large thickets on the banks of streams, and owing to the altitude and climate, does not average over fifty feet in height, and from six to ten inches in diameter. It grows on the Cascade Range at an altitude of six thousand feet, but it is apparently more attached to the moist lowlands.

The yellow pine (*p ponderosa*), extends over a larger area than any of its species, being found in both divisions of the State and along the Pacific coast. In the Klamath basin it often forms the only forest, being seemingly the best capable of sustaining a vigorous growth in that sterile region. It is quite abundant on the Blue Mountains, where it attains noble proportions, and it clambers up the highest steepes of the Cascade Range. It occupies the second place in the family, for dimensions, as it often attains a height of from three to four hundred feet, and a diameter of eight feet. It is the most easily distinguished of the pines, as the bark is of a light yellowish brown, and divided into large, flat, and smooth plates, from three to nine inches in breadth. The wood contains a large quantity of resin, and is heavy and brittle, and the cones form the food of a large number of birds. The nut pine, (*p sabiniani*), often called the "wythe pine," owing to the toughness of its wood, is not as abundant as the preceding. It has not the heaviness of other pines, having rather the port of an oak, and its foliage is a bluish green which gives it a peculiar aspect. The habitat of this tree is frequented by large numbers of birds, bears, and other animals who feed on its products. The wood is resinous, the grain irregular, and though not devoid of tenacity, yet makes poor lumber. The white pine, (*p flexilis*), is found along the coast country; and the western pitch pine (*p insignis*), is said to be common in the southwestern portion of the State, and to be used extensively for making tar. Having no opportunity of seeing it, we are unable to assert that it is the true pitch pine, though probability strongly asserts the affirmative. The sugar pine, (*pinus lambertiana*), is the most magnificent of the genus, and is widely disseminated over all the mountain ranges. It is scarcely inferior to the mammoth sequoias, the monarchs of

the vegetable kingdom, and it has a grace and symmetry that cannot be excelled. The whole vigor of the tree seems to be thrown into the trunk, its branches being mere festoons to increase its beauty. The foliage is not so dense as that of other pines, and the hue is a dark blue-green. The wood approaches nearest to the white pine, being straight-grained, white, soft and homogenous. The tree takes its name from the transparent resin which it exudes, and which, losing its terebenthine taste on exposure, acquires a sweetness approaching sugar, or rather manna, which it resembles closely in flavor. It is said to be used sometimes for sweetening food, though it has strong cathartic properties. This pine attains a height of three hundred feet, and a diameter ranging from eighteen to twenty-five, and is found most abundantly in the Cascade and Coast Ranges, but it is also disseminated throughout the Rogue River Valley, where it grows to its finest proportions.

Of the cedars the most abundant are the red and white species. The former (*thyuja gigantea*), which seems to be a gigantic arbor vitæ, is widely diffused over the State, yet it never forms forests by itself. It grows to large dimensions, the trunk often reaching a diameter of fifteen feet, but it is not so tall as the spruces. The wood is light, soft and durable, but lacks strength and elasticity. It makes the best rails, shingles and inside finishing wood, and is equal to the redwood for all manufacturing purposes. The Indians make canoes of its trunk, as it stands water better than any other wood, and it is also lighter and more durable. This tree is most abundant near the coast, though it is also a denizen of the damp, dense forests of the interior, which reach to the snow line of the Cascade Range. It has a thin bark which peels off easily; this was formerly used by the Indians for articles of dress, and is now employed for the manufacture of baskets and hats by the vagabond tribes. The splendid white cedar, (*libocedrus decurrens*), closely allied to its eastern namesake, the *thuja thyoides*, but far superior, grows luxuriantly along the coast, and with the preceding is largely exported to San Francisco, from Port Orford and other localities. The wood is white, soft, fine-grained, light and very durable, and makes the best pails, barrels or fence posts of any known tree. The Oregon yew, (*taxus brevifolia*), is the handsomest of its genus, being much more open in its growth, and having lighter and more feathery foliage than the arborescent *taxus* of Europe. It reaches an altitude of forty feet, a diameter of from one to

two feet, and the wood being tough and elastic is used by the aborigines for the manufacture of bows.

There are two species of juniper peculiar to the country, the *juniperus occidentalis*, and the *j communis*; but the former is most abundant having its range all over the State. It is larger than its eastern congener, its leaves are more glandular and resinous, and its wood resembles that of the red cedar. It sometimes attains a height of forty feet, and a diameter of from eighteen inches to three feet. The other is the common juniper and may be termed a shrub; it has numerous prostrate branches, grows on dry hills and is devoid of any arboreal appearance. Its berries are shipped to one or two cities in the Atlantic States where they are prepared for medicine, as they possess diuretic properties.

The *larix* is confined to one species (*l occidentalis*), but that is very abundant, especially in the Blue Mountains. It is a large tree, tall and slender, with short small branches, and a light green and thin foliage, and is one of the most valuable trees in Eastern Oregon.

The cypress of Oregon will compare in richness of hue and beauty of foliage, with any in the world. The Port Orford cypress (*cupressis lawsoniana*), grows luxuriantly west of the Coast Range, along the shores of the Pacific. It has a rich green foliage, and the trunk is straight, and slender near the top. This handsome tree would make one of the most ornamental appendages to a garden, and it should certainly be cultivated more than it is by the lovers of arboreal beauty. The other is the Nootka cypress (*c nutkatensis*), and its favorite habitat seems to be the Cascade and Coast Ranges. It cannot compare in beauty with the preceding, for it bears a strong resemblance to the red cedar. They also differ materially in the shape of the cones, the former having six scales on the cone, whereas the latter has only four. The most gigantic tree in Oregon is the mammoth redwood (*sequoia sempervirens*), which grows along the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and is therefore convenient for cutting and shipping. This *sequoia* is the second largest tree on the coast, being exceeded only by the *sequoia gigantea*. It resembles the sugar pine in form, and the foliage is similar to that of its congeners, the yew and cypress. The tree takes its name from the dark red color of the wood, which strongly resembles that of the red cedar of the Atlantic States. It attains an altitude of from three to four hundred feet, and a diameter of from twelve to

twenty. The regularity and luxuriance with which it grows makes it a sight worth traveling far to behold. This monarch of the vegetable world closes the list of the principal coniferous trees in the State; trees, which in vigor, altitude, dimensions and luxuriance cannot be excelled, if equaled in any portion of the world.

In a country where the coniferæ is so abundant, the deciduous trees must be comparatively limited in variety and number, so we find that to be the case in this State. The dicotyledonous trees are reduced to alder, willow, birch, poplar, oak, maple, chestnut, ash, dogwood and arbutus, with a few minor shrubs; and all are confined principally to the valleys, water courses, and hills of low altitudes. The only oak found in the State is the *quercus garryana*, and that is confined to the region between the Coast and Cascade Ranges. It is quite abundant in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and forms groves by itself in several portions of the Willamette Valley. It attains a height of from thirty to fifty feet, and a diameter of two; and branches low like an apple tree, so that a grove of it resembles an orchard at a distance. It is inferior to the oak of the Atlantic States, but it is useful for several articles for which the latter is employed.

There are two species of the maple indigenous to the State, the white maple (*acer macrophyllum*), and the vine-maple (*a circinatum*); both of which are widely disseminated. The former differs essentially from its eastern congener, and is the most beautiful of its family in the United States. It grows to a height of eighty, and a diameter of six feet, has a smooth white bark, pale green leaves varying from six to twelve inches in width; and its long racemes of yellow flowers which appear in May give it a very elegant appearance. The wood makes handsome finishing for inside work, as it is capable of a high polish. For the manufacture of furniture and kindred articles, it is superior to any timber in the State. It attains great luxuriance east of the Cascade Mountains, and it also grows well in the Willamette Valley. The vine-maple, is so called from the fact that several trunks spring from the same root, and that the tops arch over until they reach the ground, where they take root again and so keep on multiplying. It forms a serious obstruction to traveling, in the heavy coniferous forests of western and central Oregon, which it frequents. It is very abundant near the coast, as it requires a large amount of moisture. The foliage resembles

the sugar maple of the East, and like it the leaves turn scarlet in autumn, and in this it forms an exception to the general character of trees here. The wood is heavy, hard and fine in grain, and is therefore useful for many articles. There are two other species of the maple peculiar to the mountains, but they may be called shrubs. One is the smooth leaved maple (*acer glabrum*), and the other, a three cleft maple (*acer tripartitum*), and both are rather abundant throughout the Cascade Range.

The manzanita (*arctostaphylos glauca*), is found in the southern portion of the State, and is one of those trees peculiar to the botany of the Pacific Coast. It has oval evergreen leaves, which are set vertically, in contradistinction to the usual form of plants, and it produces berries which are eagerly sought for by bears. The tree grows in clumps, several trunks springing from the same base; the wood is hard resembling somewhat that of the *malus* in color, but it is little used except for rustic chairs for which it is well fitted, as the branches are very irregular. Toward the Columbia River, this species is superseded by the downy manzanita, (*a tomentosa*), which has the same general character but is better fitted for a northern clime.

The ash is quite abundant in Western Oregon and is very useful. The largest is the *fraxinus oregona*, which attains an altitude of forty feet and a diameter of two feet. The mountain ash (*pyrus americana*), makes its habitat in the mountains, is quite pretty, and far more ornamental than useful.

The alder (*alnus oregona*), is abundant, frequently attains a height of sixty feet and a diameter of two feet, and is quite handsome, but its wood is of little use. Another species is the (*alnus viridus*), but it rarely exceeds twenty feet in height and a diameter of a few inches. One of the handsomest and most tropical looking trees in the State is the madrona (*arbutus menziesii*), which is a peculiarity of the Pacific flora, and extends from Mexico to British Columbia. It grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet and a diameter of fourteen inches; and it has an exfoliating bark which is green in summer, but reddish in winter. The leaves being large, thick and glistening, cause it to resemble the *magnolia grandiflora*, of the Southern States. The wood is hard, smooth, and could be used for several purposes. This tree would make a handsome ornament in a garden, and should be cultivated.

The California laurel (*oreodaphne californica*), which is

common in Southern Oregon, is a handsome tree, with a lustrous evergreen foliage; numerous involucred flowers; and the leaves when rubbed emit a strong aromatic odor. It attains a height of thirty feet, a diameter of from three to seven inches, and in general appearance bears a resemblance to the *laurus nobilis* of Europe, and is equally beautiful.

The poplars are numerous, especially in Eastern Oregon, where they follow the course of streams and places in which water rests for some time. They are the most abundant of the deciduous trees in that region, and are generally mingled with birch, alder and other amantaceous trees. There are four species indigenous, namely, the western cottonwood, (*populus monilifera*); the narrow-leaved or bitter poplar, (*p. angustifolia*); the aspen, (*p. tremuloides*); and the fragrant balm of Gilead (*p. caudicans*), which makes its habitat in sandy soil. The Lombardy and silver leaf poplars thrive admirably in the eastern section of Oregon and Washington Territory, and the former is used to decorate the streets of several cities.

There are several varieties of willow, but the most important are the showy willow (*salix speciosa*); the Oregon willow (*s. hookeriana*), and the bay-leaved willow, (*s. pentandra*). The showy willow is quite abundant near the Dalles, and is generally mingled with a small blackberry, the *celtis reticulata*.

The northwestern birch (*betula occidentalis*), and the black or bitter birch (*b. glandulosa*), are quite common.

The western chinquapin (*castanea chrysophylla*), is a handsome tree, which attains a height of from thirty to sixty feet on the Cascade Range. The leaves are broad, dark green above and covered with a yellowish powder beneath, and these hues make a contrast so very striking that the tree would be most desirable for ornamental purposes. The nuts are excellent, have an agreeable flavor, and are sought with avidity by squirrels.

The *cornus* family is widely disseminated, and its beautiful flowers give the gloomy forests of coniferæ a most pleasing appearance in June. There are four species, but the most important is Nuttall's cornel (*cornus nuttali*), which is the handsomest of its genus. It is abundant in the dense forests between the Cascade and Coast Ranges, and extends north to British Columbia. The wood is hard and dense, and useful for many purposes. There are three other species, but none equal to the preceding in size or beauty.

The remainder of the deciduous trees are of but little importance, and with a few exceptions may be called shrubs. The most important are a *crategus*; a buck-thorn (*frangula purshiana*), called also bear-berry, as its fruit is eaten by the ursidæ, though possessing violent cathartic properties; a bird cherry (*prunus padus*); the *rhododendron maximum*, and two species of the *ceanothus*, both of which are very handsome. The crab-apple (*pyrus rivularis*), very frequently forms orchards by itself, and its presence is always an indication of good soil. The fruit is rather well flavored, and the wood is tough and hard.

The wild fruits peculiar to the State are the grape (*vitis oregona*); the cherry (*cerasus emarginata*); the plum (*prunus subcordata*); and several species of the *grossulacæ*, of which the most abundant are the *ribes* or currants. The indigenous berries, which are exceedingly abundant, embrace gooseberries, currants, whortleberries, cranberries, strawberries, salmon-berries, sallal berries, blackberries, yew-berries, thimble-berries, and some others. All the principal fruits are generally well flavored and as abundant perhaps as in any part of the United States. The wild grape is very profuse in the southern portion of the State, and makes a fair quality of wine. The manufacture of preserves could be made profitable, owing to the variety and profusion of the berries; and ere long, doubtless, such an enterprise will be inaugurated. There are hundreds of acres of land along the coast which are densely covered with cranberries.

The botany of the State is very rich in medical plants, and in several varieties of edible roots. The most important of the latter is the camas (*camassia esculenta*), which is common on prairies everywhere, and is used as a leading article of food by the aborigines. Another root eaten by them is what they call "shagot" (*endosmia gairdneri*), which grows on prairies.

The flora of the State is very abundant, and embraces about four hundred varieties, exclusive of the alpine and sub-alpine species; therefore an attempt at even mentioning them would be out of place in a work of this character. Each section has its own flora, and they are in many cases the opposite of each other. The Cascade Mountains break off suddenly the range of plants, so that few of the species on the western are found on the eastern slope. The abundance and variety of the liliaceous plants are a peculiarity of the flora, and many of them are entirely new to science. Owing to the humidity of the

climate the graminæ are abundant, but the most celebrated is the *festucca scabrella* or bunch grass, which covers almost the entire area of Eastern Oregon. The same cause produces a profusion of mosses, liverworts and ferns. The latter plants are unusually common and tall; the most abundant of the species is the *pteris aquilina*.

The wealth of timber which Oregon possesses should make her one of the leading States in the Union for manufacturing lumber and in ship-building, as she has every facility for these industries in her numerous rivers and bays and magnificent forests.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of this State while assimilating with the general features of the Pacific Coast, yet differs in the distribution of the mountain ranges, and the form and number of the valleys. It is in the first place traversed by the Cascade and Coast Ranges, which run parallel with the ocean, the former at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles and the next at a distance of twenty-five miles, though spurs from the latter often jut far out in the sea, and form bold promontories. The western section of the State is again divided into valleys of unequal length, by transverse ranges of low mountains, which connect the two principal chains; the eastern division is traversed by the Blue Mountains in a general northeast and southwest direction; and this range again sends out spurs in various directions, so as to divide the country into valleys, which are either circular or rectangular.

These ranges exercise great influence on the State, both economically and geographically, giving it a variety of climate and productions unsurpassed by any similar area on the continent.

The Coast Range which is an extension of the same chain in California, stretches north into Washington Territory until it reaches the ocean; and the high hills which arise in Vancouver's Island, are supposed to be a portion of the same range. The general altitude of the chain in this State ranges from one to four thousand feet; but a few isolated peaks exceed the latter figure. The base is broad, so that despite the low altitude, the distance from the foothills of one slope to those of the other exceeds twenty miles. The chain is densely wooded its entire length with magnificent forests of

coniferæ, and covered with herbage having a tropical luxuriance. The numerous spurs which it sends towards the ocean, form the capes and promontories of the coast; and they also give the region traversed, a rugged, broken aspect, somewhat like the Tyrol, except that it is more sloping.

The abundance of the graminæ makes this a fine grazing country, yet there are numerous small valleys which are very fertile, and produce the leading cereals and esculents in great profusion. The ruggedness of some portions of the region bordering the coast may be inferred from the facts that in some places there is not a wagon used, all the travel being done on horseback or afoot. The Coast Range is the most recent upheaval on the continent of any importance, it being a miocene formation; while the Cascade Range was upheaved long anterior to the eocene epoch. The axes are composed of igneous rocks, and the sedimentary rocks which are rather extensive, are post-cretaceous. The chain displays a profusion of aquatic life, strong indicators of its time of upheaval; and the extent of the glacial action can also be traced upon it by the grooves, moraines, and *roches moutonnees* which do not extend into the valleys. It exercises a large influence over the climatology of the State, by preventing storms from reaching the interior in force, and absorbing a large portion of the vapor-laden currents of air which flow inland during the winter; thus regulating to a proper proportion the extent of the rain-fall.

The Calapooia Mountains separate the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys, and connect the Coast and Cascade Ranges. They have an altitude of from one to two thousand feet, and are of recent formation. They would make excellent grazing land, and portions are level enough for agriculture. The soil is of a rich siliceous character, and is covered with herbage and deciduous and coniferous trees.

The Umpqua Mountains separate the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and connect the two principal ranges, so that they are about forty miles long. They are much more steep than the preceding chain, as they range in altitude from one to four thousand feet. They are bisected by a deep chasm about twelve miles long, called Umpqua canyon. They show a profusion of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, and by their wealth of marine fossils indicate a recent upheaval.

The Siskiyou Mountains, form the boundary between this State and California. They have a height of from two to five

thousand feet, and a length of about fifty miles. They show large masses of igneous rocks, some of which tower up from two to five hundred feet. They contain numerous thermal, sulphur, soda and chalybeate springs, said to be excellent for cutaneous and other diseases. One of the finest pastoral views on the coast can be obtained from the Oregon side of this range, as the Rogue River Valley lies extended before you in a map-like form. In the southeastern part of Jackson county are the Goose Lake Mountains, an irregular chain having an altitude of from one to two thousand feet, and extending to Pitt River, in California. Southeast of Harney lake, in Grant county, is Stein's Mountain, which connects with the Puebla Mountains, and has an altitude of about four thousand feet.

On the east side of Goose lake the Sierra Nevada Range commences, and extends northerly until it ends in high tablelands southwest of Harney lake. The general altitude varies from one to three thousand feet.

The Eagle Creek Mountains, which are spurs of the Blue Mountains, extend forty miles east and west, and then northerly along the Snake river. They embrace with the latter chain, the valleys of Burnt river, Powder river and Grande Ronde. They are cut in many places by deep gloomy canyons whose faces have a perpendicular altitude of from one to two thousand feet.

The Blue Mountains which traverse the whole of Eastern Oregon in a general northeast and southwest direction, have an average altitude of seven thousand feet, but as they approach the Columbia River they decrease to five thousand feet. They display igneous origin, recent formation; and are covered with a profusion of trees, embracing pine, fir, tamarack, cedar, maple and others.

The monarch of the mountains is the towering Cascade Range, which rivals the Rocky Mountains and the Alps, in the altitude of many of its peaks. This is one of the most interesting mountain chains on the continent, not only from the number and altitude of its many snow-clad pinnacles, but from its great economical power, the number of its volcanic peaks, the magnificence of its forests, its influence over the range of plants and animals, and the variety and extent of its flora and fauna, many of which are comparatively new to science. It has a beauty of outline scarcely excelled by the Alps, being serrated, columnar, dome-shaped, peaked and terraced. Its

numerous pinnacles clad in their snowy shroud, make a gorgeous back-ground to the landscape, and their brilliancy is made more striking by the gloomy evergreen forests which clamber up to the snow-line, eight thousand feet high. The only peaks which have shown signs of activity recently, are Mounts Baker and St. Helens, but the profusion of scoria, and the large beds of volcanic ashes which cover the mountain sides, attest the extent of the seething cauldrons of molten matter which existed in all the peaks in the not very distant past. The latest eruption of any consequence occurred in 1842, when St. Helens scattered ashes as far as Vancouver. The Indians state that the ashes killed all the fish in the streams, and as a consequence the tribes depending largely on the rivers for food, suffered great hardships. They have also a tradition, in their usual form, that Mounts Hood and St. Helens were formerly man and wife; that they quarreled and threw fire at each other; but that the latter being the conqueror, the former has never attempted to renew the combat since, while the victor, to show her strong heart, emits fiery spittle on occasions. Mount Baker often ejects dense heavy volumes of smoke which cover its snowy sides like a pall, but no molten matter has been emitted for several years.

The Cascade Range is the source of numerous rivers which rise near or above the snow-line, and nearly all flow in a general southwesterly direction. It is a portion of the Sierra Nevada, which runs parallel to the coast, through Mexico and California, in 45° west longitude from Washington; but the portion traversing this State has received its name from the many falls or cascades which it nourishes. Many of these exceed in height the Falls of Niagara, and while not so grand, are as picturesque. As a field for the paleontologist the range cannot be excelled, and the naturalist will find it more interesting perhaps than any portion of the country. The number and altitude of its snowy peaks, and their grandeur can be understood from the following table, commencing at the southern portion and ranging northward to Washington Territory. Those marked with a star (*) are in the Territory; the height is in feet:

McLaughlin or Pitt.....	11,000
Mount Scott.....	8,500
Mount Thielsen.....	8,500
Diamond Peak.....	9,420

Three Sisters	9,420
Mount Jefferson	10,200
Mount Hood	14,000
Mount St. Helens*	9,750
Mount Rainier*	14,444
Mount Baker*	11,100

HARBORS.

The harbors of the State are neither large nor numerous, but they are generally safe. The first north of California is the Rogue River, in latitude, $42^{\circ}25'$, longitude $124^{\circ}22'$. west, which is reported to have two fathoms of water. Deposits of auriferous sand are found near the entrance, and are said to be very rich. It has not been surveyed, so but little is known of its character. The New York pilot boat, *G. W. Hagstaff*, entered it in 1850, but was attacked and destroyed by the Indians. The schooner, *Sam Roberts*, entered it in July of the same year, and escaped safely. A dangerous reef, but which has a channel one mile wide, lies off the entrance; and many rocks border the shore, so that it needs to be carefully watched by coasting vessels.

Port Orford, formerly known as Ewing harbor, is the best summer roadstead north of San Francisco. It is two miles long and one wide; its depth ranges from sixteen to three fathoms; and one mile off shore there is an average of fourteen fathoms. The western part is very rugged, being about three hundred and fifty feet high, but to the north or middle bluffs where the town is located, it depresses to sixty feet. The anchorage is at the eastern end of the town, in six fathoms, with hard bottom; but steamers anchor east of this in four fathoms. Auriferous sands, which have yielded from thirty to fifty dollars per diem, exist along the streams emptying into the bay. The mean rise and fall of the tide is 5.1 feet; springtide, 6.8 feet; neap tide, 3.7 feet; mean duration of flood 6 h 19 m. The north bluff, which is about one hundred feet high, contains a large quantity of marine fossils. It is intended to make this a harbor of refuge, and it can be done by erecting a breakwater about five hundred yards in length, which will break the force of southerly gales, the only storms which affect it. This breakwater can be built at a cost of three million dollars, and will be sufficient for several years, for the commerce of the coast. Congress has under consider-

ation the proposition to build this needed improvement, and should it be done, vessels can then have a perfectly safe harbor at all seasons of the year, a place at present much wanted. The only rival to Port Orford, is Trinidad, in California, but that would require many more millions of dollars to render it as safe as the former, and then it would not be equally as good or capacious. The increasing commerce of the coast demands this improvement, for at present a ship has no safe port of refuge in a storm between San Francisco and Puget Sound. Four miles off the mouth of Port Orford lies a group of rocky islets, which are frequented by thousands of sea lions and sea birds. Between this and a group to the north, there is a passage one and a half miles wide, having ten fathoms of water and a rocky bottom. Directly north of Port Orford, in latitude $43^{\circ}7'$, lies the Coquilla River, which has an entrance one hundred yards wide, then spreads out for nearly three miles into a body of shallow water, skirted by low ground. For thirty miles it has an average width of forty yards, and a depth of fifteen feet, so it is easily entered by light draught vessels. North of this in latitude $43^{\circ}20'$; and in longitude $124^{\circ}22'$ west, is Cape Gregory, which was discovered and named by Captain Cook. It rises up precipitately so as to form a perpendicular promontory, and under it vessels can anchor in ten fathoms of water, and ride out heavy southeast gales; so it is very important to mariners, but they must be prepared to put to sea if the wind should change to the southwest. A light-house of the first order of Fresnel, is situated on the cape. The light is a fixed one, varied with white flashes, two minutes intervening between the flashes. The height of the tower to the focal plane is twenty-five feet; from the sea to the focal plane seventy-five feet; the range of visibility is 270° ; and the light can be seen fourteen nautical miles.

Coos Bay lies about two and a half miles east-northeast of Cape Gregory, in latitude $43^{\circ}21'$, and in longitude $124^{\circ}19'48''$. The south head is high and bold, and forms the base of the hills composing the cape, and the north head is low and sandy. The bay, which signifies in the Indian dialect, lagoon or land-locked bay, is about ten miles long and two wide, and has a depth of from one and a half to two fathoms of water. The bar is shifting, and a heavy surf rolls over it during a north-west storm. Vessels enter and leave on flood tide, as the bar is smoother then than at any other period. The mean rise and fall of the tide is 5.1 feet; springtide 6.8 feet; neap-

tide 3.7 feet; duration of flood 6h 19m; of ebb 6h 07m; and of the stand, 39m. Coos River empties into the bay, and along this coal mining is carried on extensively; the shipments being made to San Francisco.

The Umpqua River, a large stream, enters the Pacific Ocean, in about latitude $43^{\circ}41'$; and in about longitude $124^{\circ}08'$. This river is supposed to have been discovered by Flores in 1603, and to be what was formerly known as the "Oregon or River of the West." It was first entered August 4, 1850, by the schooner *Sam Roberts*, after leaving the Rogue River. The entrance is long and narrow, bordered on the south by a rocky timbered shore, and on the north by sandhills which wear a garb of ferns. The channel is one hundred and fifty yards wide, and the depth of water ranges from thirteen to fifteen feet. The bar at the mouth is shifting, moving about one third of a mile sometimes. Trading vessels drawing ten to twelve feet of water can enter it with facility. There is no light-house there at present, notwithstanding the charts of the English admiralty, it having been swept away January, 4, 1861 by a freshet.

Yaquina Bay is nine miles north of Cape Perpetua, and is about four miles long by two wide. It receives the Yaquina and Elk Rivers, which are material additions to its depth of water. The bar is about three-eighths of a mile off the north head, quite narrow, seldom free from breakers, and has a depth of only from two to three fathoms, and less than the first at low water. The current runs at the rate of six knots an hour in the channel, so that it is hard for vessels to beat against it. The northwest winds which prevail in summer, are favorable for leaving or entering it. A reef which is rather dangerous to strangers, exists a quarter of a mile off the bar; but it is useful in acting as a break-water against westerly gales. The town of Newport is situated on the north head, inside the bar, and oysters and lumber are shipped from there to San Francisco. Twenty-six miles up the river is Elk City, where lumbering is carried on, communication being kept up with the bay by means of a small steamer. A small light-house has recently been erected on the point leading into the harbor. The other two lights on the coast south of the Columbia, are at Cape Foulweather, in latitude $44^{\circ}40'(00'')$; longitude $124^{\circ}04'(00'')$; and at Cape Blanco in latitude $45^{\circ}20'$, and in longitude $124^{\circ}30'$. The former which was completed June, 1872, has a fixed white light of the first order, having a range of

visibility of 190° ; and can be seen a distance of eighteen nautical miles. The tower is eighty-one feet to the focal plane, and from the sea to the focal plane is one hundred and fifty feet. The latter has a fixed white light, having a range of visibility of 240° ; and can be seen twenty miles at sea.

Tillamook Bay in latitude $45^{\circ}34'$, and longitude, $124^{\circ}57'$, has an entrance six hundred yards wide, but the channel is only one hundred and thirty-five yards with a depth of from four to eight fathoms. The interior has an area of about six square miles, and vessels drawing from eight to ten feet of water can go six miles above the head of the bay into a slough, at high water. Two or three vessels have been built there, and they trade with Portland and San Francisco, in oysters, produce and other articles. It could be made a good lumber mart as timber is abundant along the shores.

North of this is the Nehalem River, in latitude $45^{\circ}41\frac{1}{2}'$, which has an entrance ranging from two to four hundred yards, a depth of water at high tide of eighteen feet, and inside the outer bluffs, it forms a bay four miles long by eight in width. A tribe of Indians have a village at the mouth of the river.

The Columbia River is the most northerly harbor on the Oregon coast, being situated in latitude $46^{\circ}12'24''$ and in longitude $123^{\circ}56'47''$ west. The first discoverer of this noble river was Bruno Heceta, commanding the Spanish exploring ship *Santiago*. On the 15th of August, 1775, he was off a great river or inlet which he named Ensenada de Asuncion or Assumption Inlet, but in maps published after his death, it was marked as the mouth of the Rio San Roque. It has been supposed that Martin d' Aguilar was the first discoverer of the river, as he is reported to have found a large stream emptying into the Pacific Ocean, near latitude 43° and which he named the "River of the West." This latitude would however make the Umpqua the famed river of song and story, as its mouth is near the given latitude. The Columbia has been the recipient of several patronymics, being known under different titles to the navigators of the last century. Meares, called it Deception Bay, as he could not enter it in a storm, and it was known to the Indians as the Shocatilcum according to Clarke; but it did not receive its present proud appellation until 1792, when Captain Robert Gray, entered it in the ship *Columbia* of Boston. He remained there nine days and made a sketch of the shore as far as Tongue point, supposed to be thirty-six miles distant, though only sixteen.

It was subsequently entered by Lieutenant Broughton, who surveyed it as far as the present site of Vancouver. From his report it is to be inferred that but one channel existed in the Columbia in 1792, and that it had a general direction of east by north. The English sloop of war, *Raccoon*, which entered in 1813, to receive the surrender of Astoria, found the entrance much changed from the time of Broughton. In 1839, the entrance was surveyed by Sir Edward Belcher, in the *Sulphur*, and he also reports changes in the bar. The United States Exploring Expedition, which visited the river in 1841, found the elements had been washing away the statements of previous visitors; and the Coast Survey for 1852, reported changes differing from all others. From these statements it would be inferred that the south channel had been formed in 1850—52; that the bar removed three-fourths of a mile eastward, with half a fathom more of water on it, that the entrance became wider, that the north channel in the mean time had contracted to half its width at the bar, become deeper and more sinuous than the southern; and that Clatsop spit had changed its shape. The position of the south entrance is ever changing, and the formation of Sand Island precludes the probability of the channel returning to its width of Broughton's time. The river has an entrance five miles wide between Cape Disappointment and Point Adams, but the passage is somewhat obstructed by a bar of shifting sand two miles beyond these points. The current runs with an average velocity of three and a half miles an hour, and the summer freshets are so strong that fresh water can be taken up on the bar. The Columbia is the great fear of mariners coming to the coast, as it has the reputation of being exceedingly dangerous and difficult to enter, with many other objections, yet not one of them now exists for vessels drawing even from twenty to twenty-two feet of water. The south channel is in the first place over two miles wide, and has four fathoms of water even in the lowest stage; and the north channel which is somewhat narrower—but in its narrowest part is over six hundred yards in width—carries three and a half fathoms of water. The river has been examined by Captain Maginn of the New York Pilot Commission, and in his report he states that it is superior to the harbor of New York in every manner. The report specifies that the Columbia has deeper water on the bar, having four and a half fathoms without the tide; whilst the harbor of New York has only four, and including the tide but five fathoms.

The channel at the mouth of the Columbia is over one mile wide at its narrowest part, over two miles at the broadest, and thence it shoals gradually; whereas the channel off Sandy Hook is less than one-fourth of a mile in width, and the sand-bars cause it to become shallow very abruptly. The Columbia opens right on the ocean and has a straight channel; whilst the channel of the New York harbor is tortuous, and rendered dangerous by the many shoals which environ it. The winds at the mouth of the Columbia are steady, blowing from the southeast in winter and the northwest in summer, whereas they are variable near New York and very unreliable. The only objection to the Columbia was based on its shifting bar, but now that steam-tugs are ready to tow ships over the bar, and that experienced pilots carefully note every alteration in the channel, obliterates this objection, and it can no longer exist on any plausible ground. It is perhaps as safe as any harbor on the Atlantic Coast, and we base the assertion on the fact, that no ship has been lost in the Columbia since the establishment of the tug-boat service. The harbor of San Francisco is deemed a good one, yet vessels are driven ashore on the rocks occasionally, when the wind dies away, and it was only last winter that a ship was driven ashore after the pilot left her, thinking she was safe. Such a thing has never occurred on the Columbia, and in all probability never will, for such dangers do not exist, as the winds are regular and steady.

During the winter of 1872, six vessels ran in over the bar at one time, and all arrived safely at their destination, a feat never accomplished in the harbor of New York by perfect strangers, as most of these ships were. Another fact which makes the safety of the Columbia readily comprehended, is, that for over twenty years, steamers have been running to San Francisco at all seasons of the year, and not one of them has yet been lost or suffered any serious injury on the bar. Every effort is being made to prevent any possible calamity in the river, for besides the lighthouse at Cape Disappointment, it is proposed to place a fog-bell on Sand Island, so that vessels beating in or out during the night, or on a foggy day, can take their bearings readily. To strangers arriving on the Northwest Coast, a knowledge of the force and character of the winds might be of importance, so we give a brief description of the winter storms, the only winds in any manner dangerous. The storms of the Pacific Coast differ entirely from those of the

Atlantic, they being allied more to those prevailing in Western Europe. On the Pacific Coast the thermo-dynamic influence of the kuro-siwo or Japan current is very great, and its action is from west to east. After reaching the middle latitudes it is brought under the control of the westerly or anti-trade winds, and striking the shores of the Pacific Ocean at nearly right angles, it moves southward; hence the principal storms are from the southeast, and are confined to the months from December to April. The winds which prevail at the close are rather dangerous, as they have a littoral direction, and they are so severe even in harbors, that vessels have dragged their anchors. These storms affect all parts of the coast more or less, their severity depending of course on the sheltered condition of the harbors. Owing to the humidity of the region north of San Diego, these storms are severer north of that point than to the south; but the reverse is the case in summer, there being little danger north of San Francisco; whilst to the south of it, vessels are liable to encounter severe storms from the southeast or southwest, and their only escape is to gain an offing. The rotation and progress of storms is cosmical, hence they must exist on this coast as well as elsewhere, but their steadiness and regularity enable the mariner to escape them, or prepare to meet them should they be suddenly encountered.

By summarizing the character of the Columbia River entrance, we find that it is deemed superior to the harbor of New York, having more water, a broader entrance, a straighter channel, and steady regular winds, which enable the mariner to run in or escape to sea should a storm be threatened. Its faults are a strong ebb current which prevents vessels from beating in unless a strong breeze is blowing; and that the bar in a heavy storm is rather dangerous for vessels drawing over twenty-two feet of water, if heavily laden. The former disadvantage is overcome by the presence of steam-tugs; the latter by running in at flood tide, or waiting until the cessation of the storm. Fogs also prevail at certain seasons, and prevent the entrance from being seen, and this is perhaps the most serious objection; but then they are heavier and last longer on the coast of England and Ireland than here. In a word then, the Columbia is superior to the majority of the harbors on the Atlantic Coast, and all obstacles to its free and safe navigation are now obliterated.

There are several important points inside the Columbia which should be known to mariners. The first is Sand Island, which

is one third of a mile in length, about two hundred and fifty yards in width, and composed of loose sand, raised a few feet above the water and covered with drift-wood. In 1792, the main channel passed over this position, and had five fathoms of water. It is distant three and one-fourth miles from Cape Disappointment. Cape Adams is the site of Fort Stevens, and back of Chinook point is the readily distinguished Scarborough hill. Astor Point is five and one-third miles from Cape Adams,, and eight and three-fourth miles from the latter is Tongue Point, a high wooded bluff, connected with the main-land by a narrow low strip of beach. Woody Island channel lies close to this; and Gray's and Young's Bays are adjacent. The latter receives Young's river, Lewis and Clark's river and several minor streams. At Astoria the water is deep enough for any class of vessels, and the harbor has a capacity sufficient for the commerce of the entire coast. The mean rise and fall of the tide is 6 feet; of spring tides, 7.4 feet; neap tides, 4.6 feet; mean duration of flood, 6h 3m; mean duration of ebb, 6h 28m; and of stand, 33m. The average difference between the highest high and the lowest low tide of the same day is 7.9 feet; and at the greatest declination of the moon, 8.9 feet. The highest high water in the twenty-four hours is about 12h 11m; and the lowest tide is 7h 30m, after the highest high water. It is high or low water at Cape Disappointment forty minutes earlier than at Astoria, though only twelve miles apart.

Ascending the river the first shoal place encountered is at St. Helens bar, near the mouth of the Willamette, but ocean steamers drawing eighteen feet of water pass over it readily. It is kept open by dredgers constantly employed under the supervision of Major H. M. Robert, of the corps of engineers, United States Army. To keep the lower Columbia and the Willamette clear of bars or shoals as far as Portland, Congress has allowed the sum of \$50,000 per annum, and this is sufficient for the work.

RIVERS.

Oregon is liberally supplied with streams from her towering mountain ranges; and a few of them are navigable. The western portion is very well watered, a perfect web of streams winding through the country in every direction.

The finest river west of the Rocky mountains, and the third largest in North America, forms the boundary of the State

for about three hundred miles. This is the magnificent Columbia, a river which in grandeur of scenery and majesty, is not surpassed on the continent. It takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in latitude $50^{\circ} 20'$, and flows northerly for two degrees, then deflects sharply to the south, and in latitude 51° forms a series of lakes. Continuing its course southwardly it receives the waters of the Spokane and Kootnai, then moving to the west and south, receives the Okanagon, Snake, Walla Walla, Wenatchee, Chelan, Methon, Yakima, Palouse, Clearwater, Umatilla, John Day, Des Chutes and Willamette rivers and several other minor streams. Its tributaries in this State water an area of nearly eighty thousand square miles. It has a length of one thousand three hundred miles, is navigable for ships one hundred and fifteen miles from its mouth, and for steamers one hundred and sixty-five miles. A portage of six miles breaks communication at the Cascades, when it is resumed again to the Dalles, and from here to Celilo another portage of fifteen miles is made, but thence to the mouth of the Snake River a distance of one hundred and eighteen miles, navigation is uninterrupted. This would make the total navigable length of the river three hundred and twenty-eight miles. It is replete with scenery equal in grandeur to any portion of the world, and rippling rills, and foaming cascades roll down its banks from a height of from one to three thousand feet. Its importance may be inferred from the fact that it waters with its adjuncts a region embracing fourteen degrees of latitude. Its navigation above Celilo is rendered somewhat dangerous by a series of rapids, but these are now being cleared out under the direction of the engineer corps of the army. These rapids are very picturesque, as the water is constantly seething and foaming upon them, and the channel between them is often scarcely more than large enough to permit a steamer to pass. Despite this, no accident has ever occurred on the river. The basaltic terraces of the Columbia, and the many forms of the mountain peaks enclosing it, render the scenery unique. The Dalles and the Cascades, are two passages in which the river is narrowed by the hills or masses of trap rock, and they form scenery that cannot be surpassed by any portion of the Pacific Coast. This river is the only means the people of Eastern Oregon possess for reaching a market.

The rivers in Eastern Oregon are shallow, none of them with the exception of the Snake, which forms for a short dis-

tance the boundary between this State and Idaho, being navigable for even light draught steamers.

The John Day River, rises in the Blue Mountains, flows northerly and empties into the Columbia, about twenty-seven miles above the Dalles. It has a length of about two hundred and fifty miles; waters a fine grazing country and some excellent agricultural land which adjoins it and its tributaries. The timber along its course is generally cottonwood, willows and kindred trees.

The next in importance is the Des Chutes, which rises in the Cascade Range south of Diamond Peak, near the source of the Willamette. It flows nearly due north and empties into the Columbia near the Dalles. It deserves the name applied, for there is not a more noisy stream in the State. It has several rapids and is famed for its trout, which are perhaps unequalled on the continent. It follows a very straight course and has a length of about two hundred and fifty miles; its passage quite often leads through gloomy canyons from five hundred to two thousand feet in depth.

The Crooked River, rises in the Blue Mountains, flows northwesterly and empties into the Des Chutes. It waters the Ochoco Valley, where there is some good agricultural land, but the river its entire length of seventy-five miles is bordered by fine pasturage.

The Umatilla and Walla Walla Rivers, rise in the Blue Mountains, flow northwesterly into the Columbia, and have a length of seventy-five miles each.

The Grande Ronde River, rises in the Blue Mountains, flows northwesterly and empties into the Snake River at a distance of about one hundred miles from its source. Gold has been found along its banks; timber is abundant in the region adjoining; and it waters some of the finest agricultural land in the State. Another stream in Union County, is the Wallowa, which rises in the Eagle Creek Mountains, and flows northwesterly for sixty miles ere it empties into the Grande Ronde. The valley of the same name which it waters, is a beautiful spot, very fertile and the home of large quantities of game.

Powder River rises in the Blue Mountains, flows northwesterly into the Snake River, and has a length of nearly two hundred miles. Its course is lined with amanceous trees, and it waters a large and fertile region.

Burnt River, rises near the preceding, flows southeast for nearly one hundred miles and empties into the Snake River.

This stream passes through deep gloomy canyons for several miles, their silence being disturbed only by the hoot of the owl.

The Malheur, rises in the Blue Mountains near Harney Lake, and waters a large area of grazing and agricultural land. It has two branches, and the northern is timbered with pine, the other with poplars. It has a total length of one hundred and forty miles.

The Owyhee River, rises in a spur of the Blue Mountains, follows an intricate northerly course and empties into the Snake River two hundred miles from its source. It forces its way through miles of apparently solid basalt, hence timber and good land is comparatively scarce along its borders.

The Snake River which forms the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho for one hundred and forty miles, is navigable for steamers several miles from its mouth during the summer. It must be two thousand miles in length, and its scenery is weird and grand, towering eccentric columns of trap rock being visible in many places.

In southeastern Oregon the largest river is the Klamath, which is the outlet for the lake of the same title. It flows through Oregon for a distance of forty miles, and empties into the ocean in California.

Sprague River, takes its source from Goose Lake, flows westerly for seventy miles and empties into Williamson River. Some fine land exists along its source, but timber is scarce except a few aspens and willows.

Williamson River, rises in Klamath marsh, flows south for thirty miles and empties into Klamath Lake. The yellow pine grows along its source and occasionally a sugar pine.

Lost River, rises in California, flows north into Oregon, then to the west, and making a curve moves to the southeast and empties into Tule Lake, forming nearly a circle in its course.

The Sacramento River, rises in Goose Lake but it only flows a few miles through Oregon ere reaching California.

In Southern Oregon, the largest stream is the Rogue River, which rises in the Cascade Range, flows westerly and passing through the Coast Mountains empties into the Pacific Ocean two hundred miles from its source. It has several tributaries which water an extensive region; and all are heavily wooded with coniferous and deciduous trees. Deposits of auriferous sand are found at the mouth of Rogue River, and some sal-

mon fishing is carried on there. It offers good opportunities for the latter business.

The Umpqua River is the principal feature of the valley of the same name. It rises in the Cascade Mountains in two branches, flows in a tortuous westerly course, and breaking through the Coast Range empties into the Pacific Ocean two hundred miles from its source. Its mouth forms a good sized bay with a fair depth of water. The river is navigable for vessels to Gardiner, twenty-six miles from the ocean, and over sixty miles, to Roseburg, for light draught steamers; though the navigation of the latter distance is somewhat obstructed by several rapids, and the velocity of the current; so much so in fact, that it would not pay to run steamers. Eighteen thousand² dollars were expended in 1872 to clear the river of the most dangerous rocks, but how far that work will improve the navigation is to be proven.

In the Willamette Valley there are several streams which rise in the Coast and Cascade Ranges, and flow into the Willamette River. The most important of these are the Yamhill, Tualitan, Clackamas, Molalla, Calapooia, Pudding, La Creole, Mary's, Long Tom and Santiam, which have an average length of sixty miles. The first two are navigable for a few miles, and it is anticipated that their navigation will be improved, as Congress has a proposition under consideration to have them surveyed. The Willamette River, which is the most important in the western division, rises in the Cascade Range south of Diamond Peak. It is composed of three streams known as the Coast, Middle and McKenzie Forks, which unite, the first two four miles south of Eugene City, and the other five miles north of the same place. The total length of the river, by its general course is at least three hundred miles, as it traverses the valley for one hundred and fifty-five miles, and its tortuous course through the mountains is nearly as long. Its general direction is north, and it empties into the Columbia twelve miles below Portland. It is navigable for light steamers during the summer, for a distance of one hundred and twenty-six miles from Portland, and for sea going ships eighteen miles. The only obstruction to the free navigation of the river was the falls at Oregon City, and that is now overcome by the construction of locks, which enables boats to pass up at all times. The lock or canal is built in the most substantial manner, and cost when completed \$450,000. As a site for manufacturing establishments the

Willamette is not excelled by any stream of its length on the continent; and it is probable that its many advantages will be utilized ere long. Near Oregon City alone, water power sufficient to run one hundred large establishments is wasted, and from that down to Portland the quantity lost is incalculable. In scenery, the river is picturesque rather than grand, and the large area which it traverses make it most charmingly diversified. In one moment the steamers which ply on it pass through arbors of trees which line the banks, the next they glide past finely cultivated open prairies so that a charming panorama of water and forest, hill and vale is constantly passing before the view.

In the region bordering the ocean there are several streams which rise in the Coast Range, and empty into the Pacific Ocean. None of them are navigable except the Nehalem, and the extent of that is very limited. The following are the principle streams and their extent: Nehalem, Salmon, Tillamook and Nestucca, twenty miles each; Siletz and Alsea, thirty miles; Siuslaw six miles; Smith River, forty; Coos, fifteen; and Coquille fifty miles. All are heavily wooded, and some fine alluvial soil exist along the border. There are many other minor streams, so that region is well watered. All are filled with trout, and are the home in season, of thousands of aquatic birds. The entire State is most liberally supplied with streams, but for the present they are but little utilized for manufacturing purposes.

LAKES.

The number and size of the lakes in this State are a very interesting feature of the country, especially, as most of them have an individuality either for their scenery or the quality of their trout. The southeastern portion contains the largest lakes, but the prettiest and most crystalline are scattered among the forests on the western slope of the Cascade Range. In glancing at them we shall refer only to the most important. The first south of Diamond Peak is Summit Lake, which has an area of about three miles. Owing to its altitude no fish are found in it, as it freezes almost solid in winter. Five hundred feet below, lies Crescent Lake, which is famed for the flavor of its trout. It has an area of about six square miles and is quite picturesque. Odell's Lake three and a half miles due north of the preceding and on the same level, has about

an equal area. It is the habitat of fine trout and large numbers of gulls, ducks and other aquatic birds.

Crater Lake, in Jackson County is one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the country, and well worthy a visit from the lover of nature. It is as round as a basin, contains an area of thirty-six square miles, and receives its name from the fact that it occupies an ancient crater. It is so deep that it is said a ball fired from a rifle cannot be seen to strike the water. There is but one means of reaching it, and that is down a very steep trail which is covered with small pines and shrubbery, that are most useful as they are strong enough to bear the pressure of a person sufficiently long to enable him to reach from one to another. Once below, a look at the ultramarine blue water devoid of the least semblance of life, not even an insect being visible, awakens a feeling of the tranquility and dreariness of solitude. A small island formed of volcanic rock juts up in the centre of the lake, and on its summit is a crater one hundred feet deep, and one thousand two hundred feet in circumference. There is no sight of a beach, the solid smooth basalt closely encircling the water. The lake has a depth of five hundred and fifty feet a short distance from the island; the height from the upper portion of the bluffs to the water ranges from two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet, and the lowest part of the solid wall, which towers up perpendicularly, has been measured and found to be nine hundred and thirty feet. A small skiff built for the purpose of exploring the basin now lies there, and this can be used by visitors. A trip to this lake which has no equal on the coast, would repay the tourist manifold.

Klamath Marsh, which is often submerged in water during the winter, is twenty miles long by five in width. It is the resort of immense flocks of aquatic fowl which frequent it for the purpose of rearing their young; hence its entire area is covered with eggs and young birds from April to September. The water is sluggish and discolored by large quantities of decomposing vegetation. The streams emptying into it are full of trout, but the marsh is free of them. In the summer one third of the marsh is grass land, the remainder being occupied by bulrushes and tules, with the exception of an area of two square miles of water which forms a shallow lake. It is on this that the celebrated yellow pond-lilly, *nuphura advena*, grows, and it is so abundant in the lake as to cover almost its

entire surface. The Indians who know this plant as the *wocus*, collect large quantities and store them for winter use, the pods being palatable.

Big Klamath Lake, is twenty miles by six, and deep enough for steamers. Schooners have been built upon it, and sailing vessels can ply on it with facility, owing to the almost constant beeze from the mountains. Its border is fringed with tules, but grass grows luxuriantly on the northern side. It is the favorite haunt of numbers of birds, and all the quadrupeds peculiar to the country frequent its vicinity. One portion of the lake is in this State and the other in California.

Little Klamath Lake, is nine by six miles, and is connected with the preceding by Link River, which is properly only three-fourths of a mile in length; for beyond that distance the water spreads out into a narrow lake, which moves tranquilly, whereas the river, is exceedingly rapid. The two lakes are six miles apart.

Goose Lake, which is thirty miles long, is principally in California, only nine miles of it being in this State. The uplands on the west of it are covered with timber, principally fir, cedar and pine; and a mile and a half east are the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range which afford good pasturage.

Lake Abert, thirty miles north of the preceding, is fifteen by five miles, and has fine grazing lands on the south and southwest. It contains splendid trout and is the haunt of numerous flocks of birds, the grallatores being unusually abundant. This lake as well as all in that region of country was named by Fremont. It throws out one stream, the Chewacan, which has good grass land on its borders.

Summer Lake, twenty miles west of Abert, embraces an area of about ninety square miles. Its water is alkaline hence no trout live there, but they are plentiful in the streams emptying into it. There is not much agricultural, but there is good grass land on the south and southwest borders.

Silver Lake, eight miles west of the preceding, has an area of forty-eight square miles; receives several streams from the west; has good grazing land adjoining; and timber is common on the plateaus.

Christmas Lakes, are a chain of lakes fifty miles in extent, and of various widths; and are united by a series of marshes covered with tall tules. The water is so strongly alkaline as to be unfit for use, except that in the most southerly, which is equal to any stream in the region. A phenomenon in con-

nection with these lakes, is the large number of wells adjacent to the links or marshes, which are said to be unfathomable. They are at least very deep, for soundings could not be found with sixty fathoms of a lead. The lakes were named by Fremont from having been discovered on Christmas, 1843.

Harney, Warner and Malheur Lakes, are the other more important bodies of fresh water in that region, and are devoid of outlets, though they receive several streams. The former is the largest lake in Oregon, having an area of three hundred square miles. The water being strongly alkaline it contains no fish. It is connected with Malheur Lake by a small stream.

Warner Lake, has an area of one hundred and seventy-five miles, being thirty-five miles long by five in width. It has an appearance of being two lakes, as it narrows very much, in one place so much, as to be only a few yards wide. Sage brush grows luxuriantly around it and tules skirt its borders. There are a few other lakes in the coast country, and in the region traversed by the Blue Mountains, but they are comparatively unimportant. All those described are in Jackson and Grant Counties, which may be called the lake region of the State, and a very interesting region it is, being the home of large numbers of birds and quadrupeds, and teeming with interesting geological studies.

PRODUCTIONS.

The variety of climate and the orographic conformation of the State make it peculiarly fitted for the growth of a diversity of productions, ranging from those of a northern latitude to the semi-tropical. There are few portions of the United States where a limited number of miles make so much difference in climate and topography, and as a natural sequence the same diversity extends to the productions. In Eastern Oregon where the summers are long and dry and the atmosphere rare, peaches, melons, maize, sorghum and kindred products attain a larger size and better flavor than in the western division, with its soft, humid atmosphere and shorter summers. This latter section has also great advantages in its wealth of botany, luxuriance of grasses, and abundance of esculents, vegetables and the pomona. Moving towards the southern division we find grapes, figs, and other semi-tropical plants thriving well and yielding a large crop. In the southeastern portion wild fruit, flax and kindred products are indigenous,

and in the western division with its mild climate and large amount of rain-fall flowers spring up in every nook and afford a pasturage unsurpassed for bees, while grasses attain great luxuriance, so that the region resembles a huge meadow; hence affords excellent facilities for grazing; and the forests there attain a magnitude unequaled by any other portion of the State. Thus the difference in climate and topography between each section is for the better, as it gives the State a variety of productions it could not otherwise possess, and enables a person to choose the character of land, scenery, and climate most suitable.

First in the list of productions, not only in its excellence of quality and large yield, but also in its importance as the leading export of the State, stands wheat, the best staple of a country. There are two varieties of this sown, the spring and winter, but the quantity of the latter planted does not amount to one half the first. That produced has a fine reputation and is eagerly sought in the foreign market. Of the entire State it is thought that one third, or twenty million acres, are fit for the cultivation of wheat, but as yet a very small fraction only is sown with the cereal.

The Willamette Valley is the largest wheat producing section, as it has greater facilities than any other portion of the State, having a market convenient, and two rail-roads besides several river steamers to transport the product, advantages which no other region here possesses. The soil is excellent for the propagation of the cereal, and the abundant moisture of winter and cloudless days of summer, cause the grain to attain a density unexcelled in any country. A shriveled ear of wheat is seldom seen; the grain even fills the husk almost to bursting, and being entirely free from smut, rust or the attacks of the weevil, a field of wheat in bloom in Oregon has a freshness and strength but seldom seen elsewhere. Puny, shriveled fields of grain are never visible in any part of the State, and even when the crops are not very large, owing to bad cultivation, the stalks have an appearance of strength, and the grains a fullness that is most delightful to an agriculturist. The average yield of wheat to the acre is a hard matter to determine, as the product depends a great deal on location and manner of cultivation. Many farmers in the Willamette Valley gather sixty and seventy bushels of wheat from the acre, but in contradistinction to this the farms of others do not yield over eight bushels to the acre, though the soil is sup-

posed to be equally good in both cases. The cause for this difference must be attributed to different means of cultivation, for few, if any, use manure, though the land has been ploughed for many years in succession, and the same crop planted.

The leading agriculturists have adopted deep ploughing, and it is those who gather the crops that startle farmers of the Atlantic States by their magnitude. The wheat is also of the best quality, in fact cannot be excelled in those characteristics which bakers like in flour. The farmers who garner meagre crops are generally thriftless, and merely "tickle" the ground, being content apparently with sufficient to furnish them with food for the year, and procure for them a few necessary articles of apparel. It is this species of farming that injures the reputation of the country and causes the general average of the productions to rate low, for in striking a mean, these low figures counteract the usual high rates. In 1870, Oregon stood first as a wheat producing country, the average yield of wheat to the acre being over twenty bushels, whereas in 1872, owing to the cause cited she was reduced to the fourth position, and the yield reached only 18.2 bushels to the acre. It may be safely asserted that if even ordinary attention was paid to cultivating the soil that it would yield an average of thirty bushels to the acre. This would give the annual yield for the Willamette Valley at about ninety million bushels, but by allowing for other crops the yearly production of wheat should amount to at least sixty million bushels, provided all were cultivated. In 1869, this valley produced seven-eighths of the wheat grown in the State, the total reaching 2,081,830 bushels. The yield for 1872, exceeded this, but the actual amount is not known. Wheat is receiving more attention every year, and promises to become the great agricultural product of the State in the future. It is shipped in large quantities to Great Britain, the Sandwich Islands and China, but the former country is the best purchaser. The quantity shipped there in 1872, exceeded half a million dollars in value, and the export of 1873 will be much larger. Did the State possess shipping the trade could be increased materially, but as it stands now, merchants have to wait until they can find vessels disengaged ere they can export the product. This is rather embarrassing sometimes, and causes wheat to be retained in the warehouses when it should be in foreign markets. The Willamette Valley furnishes almost all the wheat that is

exported, as the want of transportation facilities prevents the other sections from sending their quota.

In the valleys of Douglas County wheat is raised in great abundance, considering the size of the region, but it is used principally at home, the cost of transportation being too high to permit it to be exported with profit. The yield for 1869 reached about 105,000 bushels, but the crop for 1873 will amount to at least 200,000 bushels. The small valleys in the County are admirably adapted to the production of wheat, the soil being a rich alluvial deposit and all well watered. The yield per acre ranges from twenty to sixty bushels, so the average may be estimated at forty bushels; and that is with rude cultivation, for the farmers have not yet learned to adopt the advanced means of cultivation practiced in the Atlantic States, and as a consequence their farms do not produce more than perhaps one-half or two-thirds of what they could.

South of the Umpqua lies the Rogue River Valley, which should be a rich wheat country, yet the cereal is comparatively little cultivated. In 1869 the yield for the entire County of Jackson was estimated at 15,226 bushels, a very small quantity considering the fertility of the region. The cause for this exhibit may be traced to the want of means of transportation, so the farmers raised only enough to supply home demand. The yield of wheat there is quite large, being placed at an average of forty bushels to the acre. This may be somewhat too high, under the present system of cultivation, but the country is undoubtedly capable of that yield with a proper system of farming. If this region possessed rapid means of communication it would compete with any portion of the coast in the production of the cereal.

In the southeastern part of Jackson County, beyond the Cascade Range, there are some good lands which produce wheat, but they are unoccupied except by stock raisers. This region was thought too cold to produce the cereal, but a few experiments have proved this fallacious. In the sheltered valleys of the southeastern part wheat ought to grow very abundantly, as it needs a somewhat alkaline soil to thrive well, and such is the soil of that region. Several streams water the section so that there is no danger of a drought.

In Eastern Oregon wheat is attracting more attention every year, as the soil has been found well adapted to its production. All raised there at present is consumed in the mining

camp, but the quantity is not very large, as mining and stock raising are the two leading industries.

In Baker County, the yield ranges from thirty-five to eighty bushels per acre, and experienced farmers assert that the yield is never less than the first figure. By taking the mean of these, we would have over fifty-seven bushels for the average, and this would be about correct according to the best authorities. The fertility of the soil is very apparent, for it is fresh, deep, rich; contains the quantity of alkaline matter needed by wheat and kindred crops; the summers are long and sunny, which ripen it thoroughly; and finally it is not subject to any disease or the attacks of insects. This estimate will hold good for Union County, which has many advantages necessary for becoming a fine wheat country, and which it must become when population and means of transportation increase.

The Counties of Wasco and Umatilla adjoining the latter are principally used for stock, hence the wheat cultivated is rather limited in quantity, and confined to the valleys adjacent to streams. The entire wheat product of Eastern Oregon in 1869 reached only 120,000 bushels, distributed among the Counties as follows: Baker, 2,500 bushels; Grant, 17,359; Umatilla, 28,209; Union, 10,599. The product of the Grande Ronde Valley in Union County was more than double this entire quantity in 1870; and the yield for this entire region may now be estimated at very near one million bushels. Were ready means of transportation convenient in Eastern Oregon, it could send with facility, even with its present small population, four times this quantity to a market.

The country bordering the ocean is too sparsely settled to make an exhibit of any importance in the production of wheat, hence we are not surprised to find that the annual yield is small compared to other portions of the State. In 1869, the total production of the Counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry and Tillamook, which have an area of over six thousand square miles, amounted to less than ten thousand bushels, just sufficient to supply home consumption. This quantity was exceeded in 1872 as several farmers have settled in the region, and larger areas of land have been placed under cultivation. The cereal is said to grow very well along the entire coast region, but the average yield cannot be computed readily owing to the want of reliable statistics. This latter portion is not so well fitted for wheat growing as

other sections of the State, the country being rugged and hilly, except a few large valleys, and small areas along the course of streams. There is plenty of land however besides this section for the production of the cereal, were the population only here to work it. The yield of the State for 1872 has been estimated at four million bushels, of which more than one-half is credited to the Willamette Valley. The contrast between the actual yield, and the capacity of the State is very great. Allowing that twenty million acres, the amount estimated as capable of producing wheat, were cultivated, and that an average of fifteen bushels to the acre was the annual yield; we have the enormous quantity of 300,000,000 bushels as the yearly product. Has it the capacity for this, might be asked. The answer would be, it is so computed by persons who are well acquainted with the agricultural resources of the State and whose judgment is apt to be sound and based on a close calculation of facts. That such a quantity will be produced for many years is very doubtful, and it is merely introduced to show the actual capacity of the State. The present yield could be doubled however with but little labor, all required being to cultivate the land better. By taking the product of four sections where wheat has received attention and striking a mean, we have thirty bushels to the acre for the whole State; and this amount could be raised without any further outlay than deeper ploughing and a little manuring occasionally; for it is not probable that land can yield bounteously forever, without receiving anything in return. The land of the Willamette Valley has now been tilled from twenty to thirty years without having received any fertilizer whatever, and even without being well ploughed, hence it cannot be expected that soil can always prove as fertile as when first used, though many farmers seem to think it should. Let the soil be worked with proper care and in the most approved manner, and the yield of cereals to the acre will exceed any heretofore garnered. Until that is done, Oregon must be content to remain second or third in the list of States as a wheat producer, when she should occupy the first position, for she has advantages that are not possessed by any other section on the continent of North America. The value of the wheat crop last year allowing it to be worth seventy-five cents per bushel would amount to only \$3,000,000, a small sum compared with the enormous capacity and great fertility of the State.

Rye does not receive much attention there being no foreign demand. The total yield for 1869, amounted to only 3,980 bushels and nearly one-half that was raised in one County in the Willamette Valley. The entire State is well fitted for its growth, and the yield is larger than that of any other portion of the Union except California. The yield of the cereal in Oregon is twenty-three bushels to the acre, while only a small proportion of the remaining States reach eighteen bushels, and two only, Texas and Nebraska, reach twenty-one bushels. The remainder straggle backwards even as far as six bushels; as in some of the Southern States. The principal region for the production of rye is the Willamette Valley, though it is not superior to other portions. Eastern Oregon produces only a small quantity, and the country bordering the ocean but very little, not more than a few hundred bushels. The average yield for the whole State is 23.2 bushels per acre.

Maize is produced in all portions of the State and the yield as a whole is very fair; but in several sections it is very large, as in Eastern Oregon. The plateaus of Umatilla County adjoining the rivers are equal to any soil for the production of this grain. These table lands are rolling, traversed by streams, and as their altitude gives them a large amount of moisture they make unexceptionable maize land.

The adjoining County of Wasco produces the cereal also quite abundantly and the yield is large. The long dry summers with their cloudless days make the region between the Cascade Range and Blue Mountains well fitted for the production of the grain; and as it possesses large areas of fine rolling tablelands, the growth of the cereal will be an important agricultural industry in the future. Maize should yield well beyond the Blue Mountains in Baker and Union Counties, but as yet it has received but little attention. In the Counties of Baker, Grant and Union, which have an area of nearly thirty-seven thousand square miles, and are possessed of a fine soil, there were less than seven hundred bushels of maize produced in 1869; whereas in the adjoining Counties of Wasco and Umatilla, not exceeding much more than half the area of the preceding, nearly nineteen thousand bushels were raised, and all of the best quality. The whole of Eastern Oregon is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, and it should be a prolific crop. It is grown in the Willamette Valley, but the climate and soil is not so well adapted to its production as the region north and south of it, which have a warmer cli-

mate. The total yield for 1869, amounted to only 15,000 bushels; but this small exhibit is no criterion of the adaptability of the region to the growth of the cereal, for only a small portion of land was devoted to it. The Umpqua Valley produced more than any other section, the yield for 1869 reaching 26,956 bushels, though it possesses, comparatively, but a small area. The land is rich and being protected from winds by the hills, and well watered, it affords many advantages for the cultivation of maize. In the Rogue River Valley the grain has not received much attention, owing to the want of any market. What is raised is used at home, but the quantity is very small compared to the capacity of the region. In 1869 the yield amounted to only 6,000 bushels, and for 1872, the product was perhaps double that amount; but considering the fertility of the country and its large area that is a very limited quantity.

The region bordering the ocean is not so well fitted for the production of maize as other portions of the State, yet, it can be grown there with profit in the open plains. The yield of the Counties of Clatsop, Josephine, Tillamook, Coos, Curry and Columbia for 1869, did not exceed 5,000 bushels; and the three latter counties produced nine-tenths of this quantity.

The yield of the cereal for 1872 may be estimated at 120,000 bushels or 3,600 tons; which would be nearly double the product of 1869. The State does not stand among the highest as a producer of maize, but it exhibits better than any of the Southern States, as the best of them, Texas, yields only twenty-eight bushels to the acre, whereas the yield in Oregon is twenty-nine. The value of the grain here is much greater than in the Middle and Western States, the average price here being ninety-three cents, and this is exceeded only by four States.

Oats is raised in large quantities, as it yields very well and meets with a ready sale, being used principally for feed. Its average yield is variable, as it changes according to the system of cultivation. In some portions of the State the average product of an acre does not exceed forty bushels, and in others it reaches one hundred and fifteen. The average yield for the State at large is about thirty bushels. The Willamette Valley is the largest producer, and is followed next in order by Eastern Oregon, then the Umpqua Valley, and finally the coast region. The yield for 1872, approached two million

bushels, which would amount in value in round numbers to about \$1,200,000.

Barley grows well in all parts, much better than in California, the yield here being nearly three bushels more to the acre than in the former State. Eastern Oregon produces this cereal in great abundance, the yield ranging from sixty to one hundred bushels per acre. It grows abundantly in the Umpqua Valley also; but the Willamette Valley is the largest producer, owing to its denser population and the facilities it enjoys for reaching a market. The yield of this cereal for 1872, amounted to about half a million bushels, its average value per bushel being sixty cents, which would make the total value of the crop about \$300,000. The average yield to the acre was 25.6 bushels.

The production of buckwheat is of small importance at present; not having been tested much owing to the better demand for other products. It has been produced in the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys, in the coast region and in some parts of Eastern Oregon, but the quantity is very limited, the yield for 1872, scarcely exceeding 2,000 bushels. Whether all the State is well adapted to the production of this cereal is yet to be proven, for the experiments with it thus far are too meagre to be decisive. Its average yield is estimated at nineteen bushels to the acre, but as a general rule this estimate is rather low. Its average value for 1872, was eighty-three cents per bushel, which would make its total value amount to \$1,660.

Peas and beans yield abundantly, but the western section of the State seems the most favorable for them, yet they are raised almost everywhere though the quantity produced in 1872 amounted to only about 20,000 bushels.

Potatoes attain a size and flavor on the entire Northwestern Coast, unequalled by any other portion of the continent. It is no unusual occurrence to find potatoes weighing from two to three pounds and averaging one pound and a half in a field of several acres. Seeds from the Atlantic States planted in Oregon produce tubers much larger and superior in every manner to what they were in the East, and so prolific do they become that it proves a profitable enterprise to cultivate for seed alone, and then re-ship it to the Eastern States. The climate seems well adapted to the growth of tuberous plants, and they accordingly arrive at maturity much earlier, and attain a size and flavor which cannot be surpassed in any portion of the conti-

nent. The yield per acre ranges from one hundred to five-hundred bushels; but the average for 1872, was 113 bushels per acre, based on the lowest estimate and even at the computation there were only four States which exceed it, and these were Nebraska, Minnesota Wisconsin and Texas, localities where much attention is paid to the esculent. Were the farmers of Oregon to pay any attention to the cultivation of the potato their State could occupy the first position as being its best producer. Sweet potatoes are raised in several portions of the State, and promise to become a large product in the future. In 1869, the total yield was 1,970 bushels; and of this quantity Clackamas County, produced 1,817, Marion, 150, and Wasco County 3 bushels. Since then they have been grown with marked success in several parts of the State, especially in Eastern Oregon. Baker County produced a good crop in 1862, the yield being quite large to the acre. All produced is consumed at home, the principal portion of the yield of the eastern section being used in the mines. Were the potato to receive proper attention it could—judging from experiments—be grown with decided success in Eastern Oregon, and in the southern sections.

Tobacco has been grown in the Willamete Valley and the coast region with marked success. The yield for 1869, was 3,847 pounds, of which 3,033 pounds were raised in the Willamette Valley. Of the remainder 426 pounds were raised in the Umpqua Valley; 245 pounds in Tillamook County, 95 pounds in Columbia; and 3 pounds in Umatilla County. The leaf is said to equal in richness of color, the best Connecticut or Virginia, and to make as good tobacco. It is a matter however which has been thus far only an experiment, but the probabilities are that it can be grown with profit.

Onions, turnips, carrots and kindred roots are very prolific and attain enormous size. Without entering into details concerning the exact dimensions of the largest species and extolling them in superlative adjectives we can say, that Oregon need not occupy second position to any part of the world in their production. In the valleys of the western division, from seven to nine hundred bushels of onions have been produced to the acre, though the average may be estimated at 200 bushels for all parts of the State. Cabbage grows very abundantly owing to the humid atmosphere, and it has been asserted that 20,000 pounds have been gathered from the acre; though this of course is not the general yield.

Hops could be cultivated with profit in the larger portion of the State, yet they are only planted in isolated localities. The yield for 1869 reached 9,745 pounds, and the principal portion was raised in the Willamette Valley, the Umpqua Valley contributing only 600 pounds, and Eastern Oregon 198 pounds. Experiments have proved that this product can be cultivated with decided success in all of the western division, even to the coast; and as it is a profitable staple it will no doubt receive more attention every year.

Flax is a plant for the growth of which Oregon is peculiarly adapted. It grows wild in many places, and has a fineness and strength scarcely excelled by the cultivated article. In the southeastern portion of the State large areas of land are covered with wild flax, but no attempt has been made to utilize it, though the trouble of preparing it is comparatively light. This plant spreads from the Klamath basin to the Chewacan Valley, and attains unusual luxuriance in many places, so that the entire region, many miles in extent, could be made useful for its production. The volunteer crops alone would make the business profitable, as they save for one or two years the expense of sowing seed. Where it has been tested in the Willamette Valley, it has yielded well and proved profitable. Linn County is the largest producer, its yield being more than all other portions of the State. The product for 1872 has been estimated at 75,000 pounds, but that is rather a small approximate amount. The facility with which this article can be grown, united with its fineness and strength, should make the manufacture of linen very profitable in Oregon.

A specimen of Oregon flax was sent to Ireland in 1872, to be tested in one of its most celebrated linen mills, and after a severe trial it was sent back with the recommendation that it was equal to the best Irish product.

Were a linen manufactory established in the State it would apparently, prove a remunerative investment, for it would have all the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast for a market.

Flax seed is cultivated to a limited extent, a small quantity only being exported. The only establishment in the State to use it is established in Salem, and that manufactures linseed oil. Preparations are being made to increase the accommodations, in order to keep pace with the demand; hence we may infer that the enterprise is profitable. Several such establishments should do a good business, for they have a large

market, and their productions are always in demand and bring good prices, advantages which should be utilized. Hemp has not been tried, though everything seems favorable to its growth.

Sorghum could be grown with advantage in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, for they possess the qualities of soil and climate necessary for its propagation. Certain portions of Eastern Oregon should also be well adapted to its growth, for it thrives admirably in Walla Walla County, Washington Territory. The northern portions of Umatilla County, and parts of Baker and Union Counties should be capable of producing it as they are closely allied in soil and climate to regions where it grows in the most excellent manner. They have produced esculents requiring as many advantages to thrive as sorghum, therefore as a natural sequence, the latter plant should be a regular product.

The grasses attain unusual luxuriance and flavor owing to the warm moist rains which prevail in winter. They clamber from the valleys to the region of perpetual snow, so that they offer a pasturage unsurpassed. The most celebrated of the graminæ is the *festucca*, or bunch grass, which is indigenous to Eastern Oregon. This grows to a height of from four to eight inches, and retains its nutritious qualities throughout the year. In the spring it has a bright green hue, and as it spreads in every direction, the table-lands seem one mass of the richest verdure, brilliant in their emerald robes. Thousands of horned cattle, horses and sheep roam over these plateaus at all seasons of the year, their sole dependence for food being upon this grass.

As a producer of hay only two States excel this, and but three equal it, and these are the most favored of the Western Atlantic States. Owing to the abundance of the graminæ and their perennial verdure, hay does not receive the care bestowed upon it in countries where it is the main reliance for the winter feed of stock. The meadows produce from one and a half to three tons of hay per acre, but the average for 1872 was estimated at 1.32 tons. The annual product of this staple is estimated at 90,000 tons, and its average value at \$18 per ton. This is a very large quantity considering the amount of land devoted to it, and the small agricultural population.

Honey is becoming an important production and promises to be an extensive article of export in the not distant future. It is only a few years since bees were introduced, yet the

amount of honey produced will compete with the yield of many older States. Western Oregon from the Cascade Range to the ocean seems to be well adapted for the habitat of bees as it has an equable temperature, and is devoid of either excessive cold or heat. The abundance of moisture causes flowers to bloom in the most luxuriant profusion, and a large variety of them are excellent for the production of honey. The topography of the State causes the flora to bloom at different seasons, hence the bees can find a pasturage from March to November by following up the bloom of the plants. Flowers appear in the valleys in March, or April at the latest, and as the summer advances and these fade away the tardy shrubs of the mountains assume their floral garb, and thus by following up the bloom from vale to mountain top, the bees can find a pasturage unsurpassed. The best portion of the State for honey should be the region lying west of the Coast Range, near the ocean, as it has a rugged outline and is densely covered with trees, shrubbery and flowers, many of the latter two forming the chief pasturage for bees. The most important is the whortleberry, and as it flowers in regular rotation from the valleys to the mountain summits as the season advances, it affords a very extensive article of food during several months.

The Willamette Valley is the largest producer of honey, the annual yield amounting to over 60,000 pounds. The Umpqua Valley, or rather Douglas County in general, makes the largest exhibit of any single county, the yearly production reaching about 15,000 pounds. The region west of the Coast Range is well represented by Coos County, which has a population less than two thousand, yet produces over 10,000 pounds per year. The remainder of the region bordering the ocean and the lower Columbia, is credited with about one half this quantity, though its capacity for the production of the commodity is almost beyond calculation. The honey of the latter region is of a very superior quality, being transparent and possessing that rich yet delicate flavor so much admired by epicures. The production of honey should be a prominent industry in that region, as it possesses every facility, having a mild climate and an abundant flora which furnishes a pasturage for bees from six to eight months. It is an article that always meets a ready sale and brings a good price, and it has a great advantage in this that it does not require much capital or heavy labor to carry it on. The paucity of the flora in Eastern Oregon precludes the probability of honey becoming a production

of any importance there. Wasco County has yielded a small quantity, and that is the only portion of the eastern division accredited with the article. The western portion of the State is however large enough for the production of all needed for home consumption, and a large quantity for exportation. That it could be made a prominent and profitable industry is undoubted, for bees have as fine a pasturage as they desire, the climate is well adapted to them, and finally they are free from all disease.

Maple sugar is an article almost unknown in the State, yet the material for its manufacture is abundant, the white maple (*acer macrophyllum*), having the reputation of yielding a large quantity of syrup. All the maple molasses produced three years ago was thirty gallons, and of this quantity Douglas County produced twenty-eight gallons.

The sugar beet could be grown in almost all portions of the State, but the eastern division would seem the best adapted to it, as it has a somewhat alkaline soil; the sort wanted for the most thorough propagation of the root. Large areas of land now lying waste could be planted with this, and in a few years it would have extracted all the alkali from the soil and rendered it fit for crops which it would burn up at present. The manufacture of sugar from this root could undoubtedly be made profitable, for the yield would be large both in size and quantity, and the amount of saccharine matter great, the soil being very fertile. No experiments have been made with it as yet, but it is certainly worthy of one, and it would no doubt equal if not surpass expectations.

Tar could be made very profitable as the firs and pines contain a large quantity of resin. This is a product never even noticed, all that is manufactured being the labors of farmers who use it for their own purposes. The large amount of the true western pitch pine (*p insignis*), existing in the State, would be sufficient to supply the entire Northwest Coast with tar, were it utilized. Turpentine could also be manufactured at a small cost, and be made a leading article of export.

Several other products, which are always in active demand, can be found in the State, but they remain where nature placed them for either want of capital or enterprise.

The fruits of Oregon are noted for their size and flavor, and in these qualities are not excelled by those of any portion of the continent. It produces in abundance not only the pomona, but even figs have been grown with success, whilst the small

fruit attain good size, a fine flavor and grow most luxuriantly. The apple tree produces in this State the second year after grafting or planting, whereas in the New England States it requires from four to six years longer. The fruit is also decidedly improved in flavor by being transplanted to this coast, as it is free from disease and the attacks of insects. Though the tree bears earlier yet it also decays more rapidly, and it will not bear more than three-fourths the time of trees in the Atlantic States, but its product will exceed the total of the latter by a great deal, and the apples will be larger. The cause of this is readily traced to the fertility of the soil, the abundance of warm rains in winter, and the cloudless skies of summer which permit the rays of the sun to strike the earth unobstructedly, and thus ripen the fruit with greater rapidity than in the Atlantic States. The warmth of the winter is such that fruit trees are more advanced in Oregon in March than their kindred east of the Rocky Mountains in May, hence having a longer summer and not being liable to any serious changes of atmosphere the fruits ripen earlier and attain a density and flavor unsurpassed by the products of any portion of the world. The whole of Oregon is well fitted for the growth of the apple, but more attention is paid to it in the Willamette Valley than in any portion of the State, as it has a more convenient market. The apples produced in the little valleys in Wasco County are equal if not superior to any grown on the Pacific Coast. We have seen several hundred bushels of them gathered at once and none weighed less than twelve ounces, and some weighed as high as four pounds, and these were not rare either. Their flavor was of the best, and they had that fine rind so indicative of good quality. The apple has been grown with decided success in many parts of Eastern Oregon, enough sufficient to prove that the climate and soil is well adapted to it in all but the highest altitudes. There are a large number of orchards in the Willamette Valley, and all bear large crops. The foothills of that section could be made into orchards, and as they are well watered, drained and sheltered, they would make unexceptionable locations for the growth of the principal varieties of fruits. The same can be said of the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and as they have longer summers they could produce several varieties much better than the former.

Pears grow equally as good as apples, and bear as abundantly; and being free from blight and attacks of worms, they are

always a sure crop. They attain great size, and their flavor is not injured by this characteristic. The best varieties of this fruit only, are cultivated, hence it is strongly identified with the most noted productions of the State.

The plum is indigenous to many parts of Oregon, but is most abundant in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys and in southeastern Oregon where it acquires a very good flavor; hence we may safely conclude that the State is well adapted to it; and that it can attain here its greatest perfection. The quality of the plums grown in the Willamette Valley cannot be excelled; and they are justly celebrated for size and flavor.

Prunes equal to the best German species are grown in many portions of Western Oregon, and could be cultivated in all, for the climate is well adapted to them. Though the quantity produced is comparatively large, yet the demand is so great that there is scarcely any for exportation. The cultivation of this fruit could be made a profitable enterprise, as it requires but little capital, and watchfulness and care, rather than labor. Land can be purchased or rented cheaply, a market is convenient at all seasons, and these are advantages so apparent that it would seem to be an industry that would suggest itself to persons having a taste for and a knowledge of horticulture.

Cherries grow very luxuriantly, and a wild species, the *cerasis emarginata*, is indigenous to almost all the western division, conclusive evidence of its adaptability to this climate. The cherries produced in Oregon are well known to all the fruit dealers from California to British Columbia, as they are shipped extensively to these countries. There are several varieties cultivated, but that which is liked best by shippers is the Royal Ann, as it is large and has a fine flavor. The cherry tree will bear the third year after planting or grafting in Oregon, whereas in the Atlantic States it takes at least from four to seven years. The cultivation of this fruit is receiving attention in all parts of the State, and success has crowned the experiments everywhere.

Peaches thrive admirably in the eastern and southern sections of the State. The foot-hills of these portions could be made into peach orchards, and they would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative, as the fruit grows luxuriantly and has a fine flavor. Peaches gathered in Eastern Oregon are equal in every quality to those of New Jersey or Delaware; they are much less liable to disease, for none has yet appeared to injure them,

and trees bear much earlier, produce larger crops, and live as long as those of the Atlantic States.

The grape is indigenous and embraces several varieties, but the wild species is seldom if ever cultivated, though it has a good flavor and produces abundantly. Grapes of the very best quality are raised in Eastern Oregon, the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and though they thrive admirably in the Willamette Valley and the region bordering the ocean, yet these places are not deemed equal to the former for the thorough propogation of the fruit. The grapes hang in clusters weighing from two to ten pounds, attain a large size and contain a liberal quantity of saccharine matter. The foot-hills of the Rogue River Valley would make excellent vineyards, as they have a gradual slope and the soil and altitude deemed best for the grape. The same remark will apply to portions of Eastern Oregon, and these two regions should be able to produce not only enough to supply the State but also a large amount for exportation. Though the Willamette Valley is favorable to the fruit, yet the other regions, owing to their longer and warmer summers, should produce the fruit in greater perfection. The quality of the grape is said to be favorable for the manufacture of wine. The vinous product of the State is however rather limited, the total scarcely exceeding twenty thousand gallons, of which one-half is manufactured in Jackson County. When railroad facilities are extended to all parts of Oregon, wine of good quality can be produced, and in such abundance as to supply not only enough for home, but also a large quantity for exportation.

The smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, sallal-berries, cranberries, and half a dozen other varieties grow most abundantly in the forests, and when cultivated attain a very large size and a fine flavor. These fruits are so abundant, that their manufacture into preserves would prove a profitable enterprise. The only persons who utilize them to any extent are the Indians, and they gather large quantities not only for immediate but for winter use. Extensive cranberry beds are found along the coast. The manufacture of this berry into preserves has proved very profitable in the New England States, and doubtless if the same enterprise were inaugurated here a similar success would greet it. The product would meet a ready sale in all parts of the Pacific Coast, and would be used extensively by vessels as an anti-scorbutic if sold cheaply, a thing which could be done owing to the abund-

ance of the berries and the low price at which they could be gathered and prepared.

The fruit crop of the State is valued at half a million dollars annually, though the orchards with the exception of those in the western section are very limited. It has been proved by experiments that the timberless portions of Eastern Oregon will sustain an orchard, with few exceptions, and produce good fruit even without irrigation. By a little more enterprise Oregon would be as famed for the abundance of her fruit, as she is now for its quality.

The butter and cheese of the State are so well known for their excellence that they require no comment, further than stating that their yearly product is large and estimated in monetary value at \$620,000.

Oregon has a large number of medicinal plants and the gathering or preparation of these would prove remunerative. We do not mention with these agricultural resources, the many other productions of Oregon, such as wool, hides, minerals, and others, as these will be found mentioned in their appropriate place. The subjects discussed in this chapter will give persons an idea of the resources of Oregon, and her great capacity, were population and capital to flow thither. The value of the farm products of Oregon has been estimated at nearly \$8,000,000 for 1872; a large amount certainly for a State having a population of about 100,000, of which only a very small proportion are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

STOCK RAISING AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

As a field for the above two enterprises Oregon is not equaled by any State in the Union, for none possess her advantages of climate and physical conformation. In Northern California where the climate is somewhat allied to that of Oregon, the raising of stock is a large industry, but that country does not by any means possess the advantages of this. The grass becomes scorched and withered there in the valleys, even in the early part of the summer, necessitating the driving of stock to the mountains for a pasture; here the grass keeps green the year throughout, and attains a luxuriance unknown south of it. The whole of Eastern Oregon, embracing over 35,000,000 acres, is one vast pasturage, and is covered with the most nutritious of the graminæ, the *festucca* or bunch grass, which retains its nutritious qualities throughout the year, if we except the high-

est altitudes of the mountain ranges; and even the principal portion of them afford excellent opportunities for grazing, as the abundant moisture caused by the snows of winter produces a luxuriant crop of grass. West of the Coast Range, the land bordering the ocean produces an abundance of grass, owing to the large amount of rain-fall, and affords fine opportunities for stock raising. The hills of the Umpqua Valley and the sloping foot-hills of the Rogue River Valley make excellent pasturage also, being well sheltered by groves of coniferous and deciduous trees, and covered with grass at all seasons. Every portion of the State is fit for stock during the summer, and in the winter all but the high mountain ranges; and even on them, cattle can find plenty of shelter and herbage as far as the snow-line. The stock require no care in the winter, unless it is an unusually severe one; and as a general rule neither food nor shelter is provided for them in any portion of the State. Farmers do not even preserve the straw, which would be found highly advantageous sometimes, as cattle eat it with avidity, on the rare occasions that snow covers the ground in the western division, or rather in the Willamette Valley, for south of that the snow-fall is very slight even in the severest winters.

In Eastern Oregon, where the climate in winter is much more severe than in the western division, cattle do not receive the slightest care, and no preparations are made to supply them with food and shelter, should a heavy fall of snow visit the region and cover up the grass. A rigorous winter makes its appearance occasionally, the snow covers up all herbage, and neither food nor shelter being provided the stock sometimes die of starvation. Such occasions are very rare, but they should be provided for, especially as large areas of meadow land are found in several parts of the country, and lumber can be procured at reasonable rates. During ordinary winters cattle require neither shelter nor feeding and they are in as good condition in early spring as they were in autumn. A species of sage which accompanies the bunch grass is eaten by stock when the latter is covered up, and it is said to be quite nutritious. One variety, the white sage, is devoured with avidity, but that is rather scarce except in certain localities. The high rolling table-lands of the eastern division have a very picturesque and decidedly arcanian appearance as immense herds of horned cattle and horses or flocks of restless sheep move about on them. At a distance the former seem to

be a large copse dotting the plateaus in various directions. On the Umatilla plains, near the Blue Mountains, as high as thirty thousand head of horses can be seen at once, and all are the property of the Indians on the reservation located there. The Counties of Wasco and Umatilla afford the finest grazing facilities, and thousands of domestic animals constantly roam over them without any care whatever from the owners. The high table-lands of Grant County, and the plains and foothills of Baker and Union Counties, are also the homes of large numbers of cattle, the *festucca* being very luxuriant. The raising of stock should be made a profitable industry in all portions of the State, for grass is abundant at all seasons; the climate is comparatively mild and saves the building of much shelter; and but little labor is needed to prosecute it. There is no portion of the continent where cattle are as healthy, hence they thrive better, the young stock arrives at maturity at least one year earlier than in the Atlantic States, it being an ordinary occurrence for cows to calve before they are two years old, and sometimes ere reaching the age of eighteen months; and finally cattle improve physically after a short residence in the State, so much so as to increase their value from ten to thirty per cent. The horses, cows and sheep of Oregon are equal to those of any portion of the continent, in every essential quality necessary to characterize good animals. The climate seems well adapted to their attaining the highest qualities, as they are not subject to extreme heat or cold; and the abundance and nutritious characteristic of the grasses must be excellent stimulants to the acquirement of high physical power. There are probably more good horses in Oregon in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than any other State in the Union.

The abundance of feed, and the light labor, should make stock raising very profitable. A large market is convenient and the demand is generally good for Oregon beef, and always for the horses, while Oregon wool brings the highest price in the market.

The presence of rather a large number of blooded animals in the State has already produced a good result, and thoroughbred racers, swift trotters, and fine carriage horses, are quite numerous, and command the best price of any animals on the Pacific Coast. They are even purchased for the Atlantic States, five thousand being sent East by one man in the winter of 1872. The most famous breeds of sheep, hogs, and cows, have also

been introduced and even they improve after their arrival.

According to the census of 1870, there were in the State then 51,702 horses; 2,581 mules and asses; 48,325 milch cows; 2,441 working oxen; 69,431 other cattle; 318,123 sheep; and the total value of all live stock was estimated at \$6,828,675. The amount of live stock now in the State is twenty-five per cent more than at that time, and the value is greater also in proportion, from the large importation of pure blooded animals.

For sheep husbandry no State in the Union excels Oregon, as it has the climate, physical conformation and grasses most conducive to the growth of wool; and is free from all that is injurious to it, such as burrs, and dust. The large quantity of rolling uplands and foot-hills, which are covered with nutritious grasses, well drained, and sheltered by groves of ever-greens and foliaceous trees make Oregon most admirably adapted to sheep. They thrive here better than in the Atlantic States, they increase more rapidly, are entirely free from disease of any kind, and they produce a finer fleece; for it is a well known fact, that in countries having an equable climate the fur or fleece animals produce a finer covering, as as they are not compelled to shed the fine soft coating of the winter months in the summer; hence the animals of Northwestern America are famed for the excellence of their fur, and command the highest price. The wool of Oregon is well known in the markets of Boston, New York and San Francisco, and in the latter place it commands from two to three cents more than the California clip. In 1870, there were 318,123 sheep in the State, and the wool produced amounted to 1,080,638 pounds, or less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the animal. How many of the above number were fit for shearing cannot however be estimated, but it is probable that if lambs were excluded the clip would average five pounds to the animal. Sheep husbandry has received more attention since 1870, than at any previous time, and it has increased in arithmetical ratio since, for many persons have devoted themselves exclusively to the business. The Umpqua Valley is the largest wool producer of any equal area in the State, the number of sheep there exceeding one hundred thousand. The low hills afford the best of pasturage and as they are covered with grass at all seasons and well sheltered, the sheep roam at large without any care. The clip of Douglas County amounted to 321,643 pounds in 1869,

and in 1872 it was nearly one half greater. The Willamette Valley with its large area of foot-hills and rolling plains, produced in 1869 about 567,223 pounds of wool, and in 1872 the clip was much larger.

The Counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Josephine and Tillamook, which have an area of several thousand square miles, produced only 36,158 pounds; and of this quantity, the rugged, hilly and very sparsely settled Curry County produced 24,110 pounds, or nearly two-thirds. The entire region skirting the lower Columbia and the ocean should make a splendid sheep pasturage owing to its orographical conformation and the abundance of grasses.

The Rogue River Valley or rather Jackson County, though well adapted to sheep husbandry is accredited with only 1,015 pounds, a small quantity considering the size and fertility of the region.

Eastern Oregon produced in the same year 154,599 pounds, and over half the quantity was the product of Umatilla County alone. The clip of 1872 cannot be ascertained exactly, but an approximate estimate would make it three times this quantity. Sheep have been taken there from the western division, and it has nearly as many animals now as there were pounds of wool in 1869. That region promises to become famous for its wool, as the sheep have an extensive range for a pasturage, the bunch grass is abundant, and the country being rolling plateaus, undulating plains, or gradually sloping foot-hills is well adapted to them. The climate is also agreeable, the summers being long and not disagreeably hot. In glancing over the physical conformation of Oregon we can recall only a small area that is not well fitted for the habitat of sheep. The labor attendant upon sheep husbandry being very light should make it a pleasant as it is most profitable occupation. The facilities for the enterprise are very great so that it is far easier to prosecute it successfully here than in the Atlantic States. Land in plenty can be found in Eastern Oregon or the coast region for a mere pittance, and in fact in numerous cases there is no necessity for procuring any, as many persons allow their flocks to roam at large, the fences in these regions being very limited in extent. That sheep husbandry will be over-done for many, many years does not seem probable, owing to the large area of land, the sparseness of population, and the constant demand for wool. Several of the Atlantic States not having half the area of

Oregon and by no means her advantages have ten times her number of animals, and produce at least five pounds of wool to her one. That it would be otherwise could not be expected, as Oregon has merely commenced, it may be said, the growing of wool; and her population is yet too limited to enable her to compete with older States, having many times her number of inhabitants.

According as population increases however, the growing of wool must augment in importance, and ere another decade of years shall have rolled past, it will be one of the principal industries of the State. The number of sheep here in 1870, was four times greater than in 1860, and within the past three years, the increase has been in a much larger ratio. The wool clip in the above decade of years increased from 208,943 to 1,080,638 pounds, and the quantity produced in 1872, has been estimated at 2,750,000 pounds, so that the clip has more than doubled in about two years. It may be safely asserted that the wool clips will increase at least fifty per cent annually, for the stock is constantly improving; and several persons are coming here from Australia with their flocks of the finest animals. Those who have arrived say that Oregon is the best region in the world for sheep, and when that fact is made known, that many persons will come here from the Australian Colonies. The wool produced in Oregon is free from dust and burrs, hence is much more valuable; for in the operations of cleaning, the wastage is exceedingly small, and it does not require the sorting that the product of the larger portion of the Atlantic States does. The fact that sheep can carry their fine winter fleece in the summer, renders the wool of Oregon more valuable than the same commodity east of the Rocky Mountains, where the summer heat causes the animals to shed their close and fine winter coat.

A peculiarity of Oregon wool is its spiral form which enables it to be made into the closest thread, as the fibres encircle each other and acquire a density and strength unsurpassed by the product of any country. The wool is also as fine, soft and flexible as that of Spain, and being of uniform length, easily separated, and possessing strength and tenacity, it is more easily worked, and the best for the manufacture of woollen cloths. The larger portion of the clip is exported, as the Oregon manufactories do not use much more than one million pounds annually. There are six woollen mills in the State, though all are not running, and the cloths and blankets that

they manufacture are of the best quality and bring the highest prices in the California markets. They are shipped to the East also, and their excellence make them eagerly sought by those desiring the richest class of goods. These are the only woolen manufactories in the State except four carding and spinning establishments, and one stocking factory; they are not very extensive, yet they are sufficiently large to supply home demand.

For the establishment of woolen manufactories Oregon has advantages not excelled, if equaled by any portion of the continent. She has the finest quality of wool, which can be produced at less cost than in any other portion of the United States; she has immense water power in her splendid rivers, all of which, with a few exceptions, are fit for mill sites; and she has an extensive market which pays for her goods the highest price. These considerations should cause sheep-husbandry to become one of the most important enterprises in the State, and should attract persons seeking a place in which to invest capital.

FISHERIES.

Oregon occupies the first place in the Union as the resort of the salmonidæ, and her fisheries are therefore as productive as those of any part of the world. Fish run in the Columbia at almost all seasons of the year, and it is on this river that the principal fisheries are established. Besides the salmon, the streams are stocked with several species of trout, the most important being the salmon-trout, which its not anadromous, and a species of white-fish or *coregonus*. Along the coast several varieties of fish which have a good commercial value are found, but they are not caught. A few fisheries of small capacity exist along the rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean, but they work for a short season only, for want of facilities or capital. As a paying industry the fisheries cannot be excelled, all business being done on a cash basis. The only limit to this enterprise is based on the capital invested, so that it is capable of almost unlimited extension. The fish are found in all streams in the State emptying into the ocean, the Columbia or the Willamette rivers; and in the spawning season they are so dense as to seem almost a solid mass. Many thousands, nay millions, die annually in the streams from emaciation, and the difficulty of reaching the grounds. The shores

of the Columbia are lined with dead salmon for many miles, in the autumn, and on them the carnivorous birds and quadrupeds hold a feast for two or three months. From this it will be seen that there is no limit to the extent of the catch, except capital and labor. It has great advantages as an industry, and these are, that the market is very extensive, the demand always large, and the profits sure.

The salmon are of many varieties, and differ materially in size, color, value and anatomical structure. Each species is known in the vernacular of the country by its form or color, or the time of its arrival, as all have different periods extending from April to mid-winter. Of these, the best is the Chinook or "tyee salmon," which commences to arrive in April. This is known as the spring silver salmon, and is the species principally used for canning. It is also the most numerous, and is captured extensively along the Columbia from its mouth to the junction of the Snake river; and even further, as it enters the latter stream and all others emptying into the Columbia. The Indians capture large quantities, and such as they do not use immediately they dry for winter consumption. A man can stand at any of the cataracts along the river and with a scoop-net capture from twenty-five to forty in an hour, as the fish fairly crowd each other while preparing for a leap. For a distance of three hundred miles up the Columbia this fish constitutes the chief food of the Indians dwelling along the river banks. Its flesh is rich and delicate, and it weighs from twenty to forty pounds. It is deemed to be superior to any kindred fish in the Atlantic States or in Europe, and as a consequence is much sought and highly prized.

The weak-toothed salmon does not arrive until May or June; it weighs about four pounds, and is readily distinguished even in the water, by its red marks or spots. The white salmon, which is highly prized, arrives during August and September; and the square-tailed salmon, so-called from its truncated caudal, in May and June. The latter is a very handsome fish, possesses high gastronomic qualities, and attains a weight of twelve pounds, though the average is less. The Indians capture it with bait in salt water, and in rivers with nets, hooks and spears.

The spring salmon, the *queachts* of the Chinooks, differs from another fish bearing its name, the *salmo quinnat*, in its rounded instead of square muzzle, its dorsal outline and shorter and thicker head. It ascends the Columbia in June in small schools; its weight seldom exceeds ten pounds.

The hook-nosed salmon frequents the fresh waters emptying into the ocean from September to December, and tarries from two to three months; but at the end of the season it is too emaciated to be edible. The hump-backed salmon is very abundant along the coast in September and October, but when it reaches the spawning grounds the larger number die, a few only returning to the ocean. The male and female differ materially, the former having a hooked nose, a hump on the back and an immense head, and its flesh being red, while that of the latter is white. This fish weighs about five pounds, and is but little used, not being deemed palatable.

The spotted, or dog salmon arrives on the coast in immense shoals in September, but after remaining in fresh water any length of time it becomes covered with blotches and unsavory. The aborigines capture large numbers and split and dry them for winter use.

The salmon-trout is found in the principal streams, and is deemed very savory. It weighs on an average five pounds, and is about eighteen inches in length.

Another variety of the salmon family is the eulachon, which is very abundant along the coast, and so fat as to be one-half oil. The natives of the northern coast use it for both food and light, as it is so oily that when set on fire it burns like a candle. The capture of this fish, judging from its abundance and value, could be made profitable.

The salmon is the only species that receives any attention, the salt water varieties being entirely overlooked. The fisheries are arranged along the Columbia river from Woody Island, twenty miles from the mouth of the Columbia, to St. Helens, some eighty miles to the south. A few of them are large establishments, but the greater portion are only places where the fish is caught but not prepared, it being sold to the canning and barreling establishments where it is put up for market. The fishing is confined to three systems, namely, the weir, made of poles and twigs, dragging the seine, and gill fishing, that is, using nets so large that the head but not the body of the fish will pass through. The first requires but little capital, sufficient only to build the trap, and the catch is often very large. We have known instances where seven hundred and eighty salmon were caught in one haul, but that was an unusual occurrence. The average ranges from twenty to one hundred, and even that quantity is profitable, for the canneries pay from twenty-five to thirty cents for each fish. In

fishing with a seine the larger portion of the work is done by day. The net being placed in the stern of the boat, one man on shore holds on to a rope attached to it; the boat then pulls a certain distance out on the river, paying out the net as it progresses, and when it meets the current it is swung around in a semi-circular manner until it reaches the shore again, when all is payed out. The seine is then pulled ashore at both ends and cleared of its spoil. On moonlight nights this species of fishing is prosecuted vigorously, and generally with good success. The third mode of fishing is confined entirely to the night, and the darker it is the better. The nets used are generally from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seventy-five fathoms in length, two and a half fathoms in width, and have large meshes, which measure from six to eight inches diagonally. The net is thrown in the channel which the fish generally take, and is carried down the river by the current from three to five miles. It is then hauled in on the boats which accompany it, and to which it is attached by ropes, and the fish are killed by hitting them on the head with a club made for that purpose from the knotty part of a bough. The salmon caught in these nets are larger than those procured in any other manner, for the small fish can pass through the meshes, which is not the case with the seine or weir. The fish as soon as caught are taken to the fishery, where the head is cut off, the body split open, cleansed and salted in barrels, sent to the smoke house or put up in cans. There are thirty-two fisheries of all grades on the Columbia, and they employ sixteen traps and ninety-two nets. The catch of a net for a night ranges from fifty to two hundred salmon, and if fish are plentiful it often exceeds that amount.

The gill-nets are worked during the day in the month of June, when the annual freshet caused by the melting snows of the mountains, pour such an amount of sediment into the Columbia, as to render the nets invisible to the salmon. On such occasions there are two gangs of men employed, one for the day and the other for the night; and the nets are worked with all possible rapidity, for the season being short not a minute is to be lost. The fishing season proper, lasts from April until August, but little being done the remainder of the year, as the salmon that run are as a general rule not deemed fit for use. The species caught is the Chinook salmon, which is deemed superior in flavor and delicacy to all others.

The canning of this fish has become a large industry, and

is rapidly increasing. The tin used in the canneries of the Columbia, amounts to about one-sixth of a million dollars per annum, and all has to be imported from England. These cans which are sealed air tight, contain one pound of fish, and four dozen of them are put up in a package and called a case. When they contain two pounds, the cases are made up of two dozen cans; but the quantity put up in the latter form does not amount to above twenty-five per cent. There are five canneries on the Columbia, and their annual product will amount to nearly \$400,000. By allowing one-half this sum as the value of the barreled salmon, these two branches of the fisheries alone amount to \$600,000 per annum.

Exclusive of these are the large quantities of fish that are smoked, or sent to market fresh, and the value of which cannot be readily computed. By embracing all details the value of the salmon fisheries of the Columbia lone may be estimated at over one million dollars, per annum, and this is comparatively small considering the abundance of the fish. It could apparently be doubled without causing any diminution of the salmon, hence the large establishments are increasing their facilities every year. The present number of fisheries could be doubled and all do a good business, for the fish throng every portion of the river, as they often vary their course according to the state of the weather. If the day is warm and pleasant they play along the shore, but if cold and boisterous, they seek the mid-channel or the sheltered spots under the bluffs of the river.

This gives an opportunity to establish a fishery at almost any point from the mouth of the Willamette to near Astoria, some ninety-eight miles distant. Large quantities of salmon are also caught along the Columbia several hundred miles from the ocean, and the Indians use them extensively as an article of food. Their journey must be a long and harrassing one as they are forced to leap several steep cascades and falls, yet they appear in good condition. At Oregon City, twenty-eight miles from the mouth of the Willamette, a very lucrative fishery is carried on; and along all the rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean fisheries of more or less importance are established. Salmon are caught in the principal rivers of the interior at almost all seasons of the year, and they frequent several lakes, hence salmon are cheaper in Oregon than cod-fish in the Atlantic States; a fish weighing from fifteen to forty pounds being sold by the Indians for from twenty-five to fifty cents, but the latter price is seldom demanded. It can be

safely asserted that there is no place on the continent where salmon is found in as great abundance as along the Columbia, and its flavor cannot be excelled. The chinook salmon is so rich even when smoked, that it is endangered by exportation. It is not liked so well as the less flavored species in the Sandwich Islands, owing to its being too rich; hence a variety of fish not used here is caught and cured for that market. The total value of the salmon fisheries of Oregon may be estimated in round numbers at one and a half million dollars per annum, and they promise to be much more important in the future. The market for the fish extends from the Orient to the Occident, and the demand is increasing daily, for the Columbia is the only river in North America, on which manufactories have been established, that contains myriads of salmon, and enough exists in that for almost the entire continent.

In 1872, for the time intervening between April 10 and August 1, the catch of salmon for canning purposes amounted to nearly 3,000,000 pounds, worth about \$450,000 at wholesale market rates. The quantity captured for barreling and smoking, exclusive of what was sent to market fresh, is not definitely known, but it has been estimated at 3,500,000 pounds; and the total catch of all kinds at about 7,000,000 pounds.

The salt water fish are also quite abundant and embrace several varieties. The true cod is found off the mouth of the Columbia and along the coast. A species called rock-cod is a denizen of the bays, and is very palatable. It bites freely at a baited hook and furnishes excellent angling. The tom-cod, another species, but not as large as the preceding is an inhabitant of the coast adjoining the lower Columbia. The percidæ though not very abundant is not uncommon, and frequents the quiet inlets near the mouth of the Columbia. The most beautiful is the viviparous perch, which is unsurpassed in brilliancy of colors by any fish on the coast.

The carp is common, but comparatively worthless. Halibut exist along the coast, and sturgeon is very abundant, large quantities being sold fresh in the markets.

The herring frequents the coast in immense shoals during the summer, and visits all the bays. It is of an excellent quality, yet is seldom captured except in small quantities. The true smelt (*argentina pretiosa*), is very abundant in the season along the Columbia, and large quantities are captured in nets and sold in the Portland markets, where they meet a ready sale. A curious looking specimen of the finny tribe

found on the coast is the little elephant fish (*chimæra collici*), which is quite common, but of no importance. The dace is a denizen of the Columbia and rather abundant. The turbot, anchovy, killy, plaice, chub, skate and stickleback, with several other varieties of less importance are very common along the coast. The anchovy fishery alone if will conducted could be made a very profitable industry. Of the larger denizens of the ocean the most important are the porpoise and whale. The right whale (*balæna mysticetus*), is common along the coast, and is often killed by the Indians of the neighboring Territory. It is not hunted at all in this State though there are many facilities for the prosecution of the business.

The crustacea, which embrace about twelve varieties, are abundant in the bays. The most important are the crab, lobster, crawfish and shrimp. The latter which is the most delicious of the order is not very common, nor is it equal in size to the more southern species. The great western crab is found along the entire coast, and the parasitic crab is also abundant, but is used principally for bait. The crawfish family embraces several species, but the most important are the salt water varieties, and even they are not used. The mollusca are very common, there being about eighty species, but the only varieties of any commercial value are the oyster, clam, razor-fish, mussel, quohog and periwinkle. Oysters are cultivated in one or two places along the coast, and are found in a few other spots; but the most important at present is the Netart fishery in Tillamook County, which yields largely. The bivalve of this locality is noted for its delicacy and flavor, and is eagerly sought in the markets of Oregon and California. More attention has been paid to its cultivation within the past two years than ever before, and the probabilities are that in a short space of time the oyster fishery of that region will be a very prominent industry. Oysters have been found in Yaquina Bay, and vessels have been built for the special purpose of exporting them to California. The actual quantity shipped is not definitely known, but it has been estimated at eight thousand bushels per annum. This fishery not having received proper attention has become comparatively unproductive, but steps are to be taken to cultivate it in the future. The fact has been proven that there are several places on the coast where the bivalve will thrive admirably, so all that is needed is a small amount of enterprise to make it a success, and of course profitable.

The clam is found in all the salt waters of the State; the

razor-fish is less abundant and more local; mussels are very common and have a good flavor; and the remaining shell-fish are denizens of all portions of the coast. The clam is used extensively by the Indians as an article of food, and is eaten either boiled, or raw when dried. They put it up in strings like dried apples, then dry it in the sun, and these strings they take with them on all excursions as they are the main dependence when fish or game cannot be found. A species of clam known as the *lutraria*, is generally the home of the parasitic crab, and both creatures seem to live quietly beneath the same roof.

The facilities afforded for catching fish should make Oregon the largest producer of that commodity in the Union, especially of salmon. The Columbia cannot be excelled as a site for fisheries, as the salmon run there for a large portion of the year, and not in occasional schools; but in countless myriads which make the river almost a solid mass of struggling creatures. The fish is also of the finest quality, and being only a few hours from salt water is in the best condition. Fisheries established anywhere from near the mouth of the river to a point sixty miles to the south, would do as much business as could be attended to, and would only be limited by the capital invested. Whoever inaugurates such enterprises must become a public benefactor, as he saves for food the immense quantities of fish which die annually from exhaustion in trying to reach the spawning grounds; and he places within the reach of the poor what is now to them a luxury. That fisheries would be profitable is readily apparent, for the fish is abundant; the cost of procuring it comparatively small; the market is very extensive, and finally the fact that a good price is always obtained, and that the business is prosecuted on a cash basis, should be sufficient to cause persons having capital at command to erect such establishments.

The shipment of the mollusca could also be made profitable, as they are very abundant and in steady demand. If capital found its way thither once, it would find so many fields open that it would be sure to attract more, and the only way to get it here, is to show where it can be invested and made to yield good returns.

LANDS.

The immense area of land in Oregon, its fertility, adaptability to the various agricultural pursuits, whether farming, grazing or horticulture, and the sparseness of population, should make the State the best field for those desiring to establish homes for themselves in a country where they desire to have the advantages of a fertile soil, a mild climate and excellent opportunities for educating their children. Oregon has an area larger than Great Britain by 5,630 square miles, possesses a more fertile soil and has less waste land, yet the agricultural population of two counties in the later nation is greater than that of this State. In 1869, the total number of improved acres of land in the State amounted to 1,116,290; unimproved woodland, 761,001 acres; other unimproved land, 511,961 acres; and the total value of all the farms, exclusive of agricultural implements, was \$22,352,989. These figures are good indicators, pointing as they do to the small amount of land under cultivation; the opportunities thereby presented to all persons desirous of securing a home for themselves in a country bountifully blessed by nature in climate and soil; and portraying the value of the farms when once established. This estimate would make the improved land valued at nearly twenty dollars per acre; and by including all kinds, the land would be worth nearly ten dollars per acre, a good price considering the population, means of transportation and markets. Of the entire area of the State 25,000,000 acres are classed as agricultural land; 25,000,000 as grazing land, and 10,000,000 as timber land; the remaining few thousand acres being estimated as barren. About thirteen million acres are surveyed, and as near as can be ascertained, five million acres are now the property of individuals. This would leave 20,000,000 acres of agricultural land yet to be occupied, not to include the immense areas of grazing and forest land. The principal portion of the surveyed lands are in Western Oregon, east of the Coast Range, for the region west of it is very rugged, with the exception of portions of Coos County and a few fine valleys which occur at intervals along the shore. A large extent of this section has never been trodden by the foot of the white man; even the limits of the counties are not definitely known, and the area of the different subdivisions can only be estimated. This entire region is fit for either grazing,

horticulture or agriculture. The more hilly portions afford an excellent pasturage as they are sheltered, traversed by streams, and covered with luxuriant herbage; the foot-hills produce the pomona very abundantly; and as for small berries the entire wooded portion is thronged with them in the season. It is well adapted to the manufacture of honey, as flowers of many varieties which offer an excellent pasturage for bees, are very abundant. The honey produced there at present is of a very superior quality, being transparent and of a delicious flavor. In Josephine County there are very extensive grazing ranges, and some good agricultural land can be found in the small valleys. Coos and Curry Counties, with their large area of agricultural and grazing lands, rich treasures of minerals both precious and useful, and extensive fishing and lumbering interests offer an excellent field to all persons desiring farms, as land can be purchased at cheap rates, if one does not care to occupy that belonging to the Government under the homestead and pre-emption acts. Population is fast flowing into these counties, Coos alone having doubled its population within the past year. Excellent land can be found near Yaquina Bay; and also in Tillamook County, which has some fine prairies, and a good harbor, so that the products can readily reach a market. Clatsop County has several good plains and an abundance of timber land, either of which are useful, the former being very productive, and the latter yielding a good quality and large variety of woods which can be floated to a shipping mart with facility. This County is liberally supplied with game, both large and small, possesses land fit for either grazing or agriculture, yet has only a population of about 1,500, whilst its area is 1,491 square miles. Adjoining this is Columbia County, which is fit for either grazing, agriculture or the lumber business; it has an area as large as the preceding County, and a population less than one thousand. It is heavily wooded like all the region adjoining the lower Columbia and the ocean; and would be useful for pasturage principally, but a large portion is adapted to agriculture.

There is no land belonging to the Federal Government in the Willamette Valley proper; but a large area of the foot-hills surrounding it is still unoccupied and can be taken up under the land laws. Land in this Valley is worth from ten to thirty dollars per acre, according to improvements and locality; and the lower foot-hills are valued at from two to five dollars

per acre. These hills are good for the raising of garden vegetables, the growth of fruit, and they are well adapted to sheep-husbandry. All parts of them possess a fertile soil, equal if not superior to the best in the New England States; and in healthfulness, owing to the salubrious climate and being well drained, it is difficult to find a region equal to these foot-hills from the lowest to the highest altitude. Probability strongly points to their use at no distant day as extensive orchards, or else as a mammoth pasturage for sheep and horned cattle, for they are unexceptionable grazing lands.

The whole of Eastern Oregon with the exception of a very limited portion is fit for grazing or agriculture; yet within this vast area, embracing 57,416 square miles the population does not exceed 17,000, or one inhabitant to about every three square miles of land. There are many picturesque valleys in this region which are well watered, possessed of a rich alluvial soil, and therefore admirably adapted to agriculture, that yet remain unoccupied; whilst the high table-lands adjoining them cannot be excelled for pasturage, owing to the luxuriance of the *festucca*. These lands can be procured in Wasco and Umatilla Counties, lying between the Blue Mountains and the Cascade Range. In Union County some of the most picturesque and fertile valleys in the world are found; they are well timbered with coniferous trees, traversed by several streams, dotted with lakes, and they possess a deep and rich alluvial soil. Several of these contain an area of from thirty to nine hundred square miles, and all are sparsely settled. The Grande Ronde and Wallowa Valleys are the most important, and are suitable for either grazing or agriculture. Baker County has a large area of all kinds of land, from rolling plains to high plateaus and sloping foot-hills; and the greater portion is well adapted for stock-raising or farming. Cereals esculents, vegetables and fruit grow in profusion, and sweet potatoes have been produced in several portions. This County has an area exceeding ten thousand square miles, whilst its population does not number over 3,500, and the greater portion of them are engaged in mining and merchandising. The richness of the mines, the abundance of timber, and the ready market for all farm products should make this County an eligible locality for either grazing, agricultural or horticultural pursuits. It contains several valleys of many thousand acres, which have only a very few inhabitants, and some perhaps not more than a dozen. If the railroad under contemplation is

built as rapidly as intimated, the entire region must fill up soon, as it has superior advantages in soil and climate.

Grant County, the largest in the State, is broken up by mountain spurs, and does not contain as much agricultural land as other sections; but it is unexceptionable for grazing, and stock-raising is now its principal industry.

In the southeastern portion of Oregon there is an extensive area of land larger than some of the Atlantic States, which is useful for either grazing or agriculture, at least one-fourth being well adapted to farming. The only settlers there are a few stock-raisers, and they speak highly of the region.

From these statements it is apparent that there is not a State in the Union that can offer the farmer or stock raiser such opportunities as Oregon, as it has immense areas of land, a fine climate and extensive markets. That all persons coming to Oregon will find it a perfect Paradise need not be expected; nor can it be presumed that comfort and wealth will pursue a man unless he makes some effort to obtain them; yet, the immigrant will find in the State all the requirements for a prosperous and happy home. The lands can be obtained either by purchase from the owners or under the homestead and pre-emption laws, for there are no disputed titles to land in this State as in California, hence immigrants need have no fears of being despoiled of their purchase. The lands belong either to the Federal Government, the State, railroads, military road companies, to persons who procured them by purchase, or under the pre-emption and homestead laws, so that there can be no spurious claimants. This is a very important matter to persons desiring to procure homes for themselves, and should exercise a large influence in favor of this State. Land is also comparatively cheap, and is of such variety as to suit all classes of persons who follow agricultural pursuits. The stock raiser has broad high plateaus over which his cattle can range without any care whatever; the husbandman has fertile vales in which to erect himself a pleasant home; and the horticulturist can select a location in almost any portion of the State and devote his time according to inclination to the growth of the pomona or the cultivation of vineyards, and in either case his efforts will be crowned with success. The poor man can do as well in Oregon as in any portion of the Union, for he is not forced to make such provisions for food and shelter as to call heavily on his purse. The abundance of game will supply him with meat, he can procure trout from almost every stream, the

mildness of the climate enables him to work to a great extent in the winter, and finally, provisions of all kinds are cheap, and land is plentiful and easily obtained, considerations which should have great weight with farmers. The advantages of the State are being appreciated, and settlers are rapidly extending in every direction, and occupying grazing or farming lands. Many sections of Eastern Oregon have doubled their population during the past year, and other parts have been occupied for the first time. The southeastern portion of the State which was deemed unfit for habitation is settling up rapidly, principally with stock raisers, and thousands of cattle now roam over the region. There is plenty of space yet for many times the present population, and thousands of cattle can find there an abundance of nutritious grasses. Cereals, vegetables and esculents can also be raised there so that it offers an excellent field for all persons desirous of following agricultural pursuits.

Abundant facilities exist for procuring any character of land wanted, as there are three land offices in the State one at Oregon City, another at Roseburg, Douglas County, and one at La Grande, Union County. Those who desire State lands can procure them from the proper authorities at a nominal sum, and the lands belonging to the Federal Government can be procured under the homestead or preemption laws for a mere pittance. The business of the land offices for 1872, exceeded by far that of any previous year, especially in homestead entries. The office at Roseburg which embraces Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane and portions of Benton and Linn Counties, dispose of a large amount of farming lands, a considerable portion being final entries. We have received the report of the two offices in Western Oregon, and the following is their exhibit for 1872:

OREGON CITY.

	Acres.
253 homestead entries	26,054.32
102 homesteads proved up	14,424.33
135 cash entries	13,676.19
7 warrant entries	1,100.14
112 donation certificates	33,572.80
To Dalles Military Road	68,487.09
To W. V. & C. U. Military Road	61,127.83
Total	223,452.61

ROSEBURG.

The contrast between the years 1871 and 1872 will be apparent from the following table:

1871	Acres.
Cash sales of lands	45,200
285 homestead applications	38,631
Final homestead entries.....	12,349
65 Agricultural College scrip location.....	9,750
Land warrants.....	3,320
300 pre-emption filings.....	—
Total	109,250
1872,	Acres.
Cash sales of lands	45,200
325 homestead applications	42,460
Final homestead entries.....	17,661
91 Agricultural College scrip locations.....	14,560
Land warrants.....	1,150
372 pre-emption filings.....	—
Total.....	121,051

The total amount of land disposed of to settlers in all these land offices for the year may be estimated in round numbers at 200,000 acres.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Oregon is limited in comparison to her great resources and the ready means of transportation offered by navigable rivers and two lines of railroads. The exports are principally agricultural products, and the larger portion is wheat, that being the great staple of the country. This finds its way to both Europe, Asia and the Sandwich Islands, and being of the best quality is therefore in active demand. The principal shipping mart of the State is the metropolis, Portland, where almost all vessels call for cargos. The actual value of all exportations cannot be gleaned, as coasting vessels are not obliged to report, and there being neither a Board of Trade or Merchants' Exchange where statistics are collated, the actual commerce of the State is unknown, and must re-

main so until one of these institutions is established. The foreign exports are readily obtainable, but these do not amount in value to more than a fraction of the shipments to California and other domestic ports. The collation of commercial statistics is therefore a difficult matter, and even where the statements of the most reliable merchants are given, they are too meagre and subject to too much fluctuation to base a positive assertion upon them; hence we can only deal with the matter in general, and infer rather than affirm the actual condition of the commerce.

The principal exports are coal, wheat, flour, lumber, fish, wool, horned cattle, horses, hides, furs, fruits and esculents, but the quantity of these shipped and their value is not really known, for the reasons already stated.

The first article, coal, is shipped from Coos Bay to San Francisco, and that is the only place where coal mining is carried on, though the mineral is quite plentiful in many places along the coast. This coal is rapidly improving in public favor, being good for domestic purposes, hence the quantity purchased is becoming greater every year. In 1865 the amount sold in the San Francisco market was only five hundred tons; two years later it reached nearly five thousand; and in 1872 the large quantity of thirty thousand tons was shipped there, and sold at twelve dollars per ton, making a total value of \$360,000. The profit upon the entire quantity was about \$150,000, which would be a gain of five dollars on the ton. The mining and shipment of coal must become a leading industry at no distant time, as the mineral seems to be inexhaustible, and of excellent quality; and the facilities for exportation are very extensive.

The value of all the wheat exported, excepting that portion sent to foreign countries, cannot be ascertained, as commercial statistics have not been kept; therefore general statements founded as near as possible on facts must be used instead of positive figures. The yield of wheat for 1872, has been estimated at four million bushels, but this is above rather than below the actual product; and some well informed persons have made the estimate one-half this quantity; but the fact that one county alone produced 800,000 bushels would seem to make the first statement the most correct. Of this quantity it is expected that Great Britain and Ireland will receive over 1,000,000 bushels, as these countries are the largest purchasers. A limited quantity will also be shipped to the Sand-

wich Islands and China, the trade with these being gradually expanding. British Columbia is also a liberal purchaser, the trade with that place alone being as valuable in 1872 as all the foreign exportations of several preceding years.

The value of all foreign exports in 1872 was \$658,614, and the larger portion of these was wheat. The vessels engaged in the trade were principally foreign, and nearly all the shipments to Europe were in British vessels. The exports in foreign ships amounted in value to \$400,085; whilst those in American ships reached only \$258,529, or a little over one-half. The latter traded principally with China and the Sandwich Islands, and a large portion of their cargoes was composed of lumber, flour and fish. Of the total shipments England received wheat to the value of \$300,744, and Ireland to the value of \$187,549, which would make the aggregate to the United Kingdom amount to \$488,293, or more than three-fourths of the entire export. The shipment of wheat to these countries will be much greater for 1873, and an estimate specifies the value at about \$1,200,000.

Twenty-five ships, carrying an average of one thousand tons each, sailed for the United Kingdom from August, 1872, to March 1873, and their cargoes were valued at \$834,315. For the months of January and February, 1873, the shipments to Great Britain and Ireland amounted in value to \$313,727, the number of bushels being 301,206. During the same time 452 bushels were sent to British Columbia, the value being \$473. This would make the total shipment of wheat for these two months alone, when rains somewhat obstructed labor, amount to 301,658 bushels, valued at \$314,200. During the same time 2,108 barrels of flour valued at \$9,915, were shipped to Victoria, and this would make the total export to British possessions for two months amount to \$324,115. It has been estimated that the United Kingdom would need for 1873, 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to meet above requirements, and for a large portion of this she must come to the Pacific Coast, especially to Oregon, California and Chili. All the grain that can be procured is readily purchased for shipment there, and though the price throughout this State has not been very high, the average being only seventy-five cents, yet even at that rate the wheat crop will bring into the State over \$2,000,000 for the year ending August, 1873. Among the exports of 1872, were 25,915 barrels of flour valued at \$124,730, and of this quantity British Columbia and China received the largest por-

tion. The latter country and the Sandwich Islands are not purchasers to any extent of wheat, and the shipments to them are principally flour and lumber. The balance of trade is largely in their favor, and will be until manufactories are established in this State, so that we can exchange our manufactured goods for their natural products. The imports from the Sandwich Islands are principally sugar, pulu and some fruit; and from China tea, rice, nut-oil and samchu or Chinese wine. England had also the balance of trade last year, as she shipped here extensive quantities of railroad iron, besides cutlery, crockery, glassware, liquors, cloths and toilet articles. For 1873, the case promises to be reversed, for the completion, for the present, of the railroads of the State, will leave the exchange to articles of general commerce; hence the trade should be in favor of Oregon by several thousand dollars. The number of vessels in the European trade in 1871 was limited in comparison to the past year, for during the months from September 1871, to March, 1872, there were only nine vessels loaded for England, whereas during the same time in 1872-3 there were twenty-five, and the greater portion of them were the larger class of vessels.

The export of wheat to San Francisco and the ports of Washington Territory for the months intervening between September, 1872 and April 1873, did not amount to more than one-tenth of that for the preceding year, and did not exceed in value \$30,000. The cause of this was to a great extent the demand of the product for shipment to Europe. The quantity exported to San Francisco from March 1871 to the same month in 1872 amounted to 9,578 tons, and this was principally re-shipped to other countries. Were vessels at command all the products now going to San Francisco could be exported direct, and our farmers and merchants could receive the profits conceded to others. The action of the past few months indicates that our merchants are alive to the importance of handling all shipments themselves, and this augurs well for the future.

Flour is another product of large exportation and is increasing rapidly. For the year ending March 1872 about 120,128 barrels were shipped from Portland, and of this quantity 83,224 barrels were exported to San Francisco; 23,326 to the northern ports as far as Alaska; 1,063 to the Sandwich Islands, and 12,515 barrels to Hong Kong. By estimating the price at \$4 50 per barrel we have the total value of \$540,576

for the entire export, certainly a very large sum considering the population. The amount shipped to foreign countries for the year ending December, 1872, was 25,915 barrels, valued at \$124, 730. The exports from August, 1872, to March 1873, were quite large, and amounted in the aggregate to 101,271 barrels; and of this quantity 65,876 barrels were shipped to San Francisco; 22,995 barrels to Victoria, Alaska and Puget Sound; 4,300 barrels to England, and 8,100 barrels to China. The total value of all exported for these eight months, estimating it to be worth \$4 50 per barrel, would amount to \$456,719. The total value of the export for 1873 may be estimated at \$750,000.

Lumber is an article largely exported as it is one of the leading manufactures of the State. The principal mills are situated in Portland, on the lower Columbia, and on the rivers and bays adjoining the Pacific Ocean. The amount of lumber prepared by these mills has been estimated at 150,000,000 feet per annum; but all that is manufactured in Portland is used for home consumption, except an occasional cargo sent to foreign markets. The other mills ship extensively to San Francisco, and quite often send a cargo to China, the Sandwich Islands, and even South America and Australia. The latter country offers a good market, and the only objection is its distance. The manufacturers of Oregon have to compete with the largest firms in California who have their own ships, and can therefore sell cheaper than these who have to pay freights, nevertheless the former do a large business considering this opposition. The actual amount of lumber exported can only be estimated as there are no positive statistics, and the value must also be given in the same manner, for the lumber exported has several prices ranging from thirty dollars per M for cedar, to sixteen for ash and oak, and from nine to twelve dollars for fir and spruce. Large quantities of red and white cedars and redwood are shipped from the region bordering the ocean, and as they bring heavy prices we may safely estimate the total lumber exported to be worth at least \$350,000 a year. Did the State possess and abundance of shipping this sum could be increased manifold, as the forests seem inexhaustible, and the timber is adjacent to water courses and bays, so that it can be readily, and at small cost comparatively speaking, shipped to a market.

The exportation of salmon is a material addition to the commerce of the State, and this fish promises to become in the

future one of the leading exports. It is shipped not only to the Pacific and Atlantic States but also to the Sandwich Islands, China, South America and Europe. The demand for canned and barreled salmon is increasing every year, and especially from the United Kingdom where it seems to have sprung rapidly into public favor. An order for 20,000 cans of salmon of the catch of 1873 has been received from England by one firm alone, and others have also been in receipt of orders since the close of the last fishing season. This is an industry that can be increased to almost any extent, the only limit to it being the capital employed. Without positive facts on which to base an assertion, yet from such knowledge as could be gleaned, it would be safe to affirm that the total value of all the fish exported from the State for 1872, exclusive of shell fish, amounted to \$450,000.

The value of the bivalves exported from Netart and other points may be estimated at \$15,000 more, which would make the total valuation of the products of the rivers and ocean alone worth about \$465,000. The yield of salmon for 1873 promises to be the largest yet known as many of the fisheries are being enlarged, and every effort is made to increase the catch, now that a steady market and good prices are sure. This fishery business will expand rapidly henceforth, and must become a very prominent industry.

Hides and furs are exported in considerable quantities, but as there is a steady demand for them in the home market, the amount exported to foreign countries is very small. The total value of all shipped from the State annually may be estimated at \$200,000; and of this sum, \$50,000 is for fur, and the remainder for peltries of all kinds.

Wool is one of the leading articles of export, and is shipped to California, and the eastern markets. The clip for 1872 has been estimated at 2,750,000 pounds, and of this quantity, the woolen manufactories of the State did not use much more than one-fourth, owing to the fact that one of the largest establishments was burned down. This would leave for shipment about 2,000,000 pounds, which if valued at an average of twenty-five cents per pound would make the total exported amount in value to \$500,000. This staple will become one of the leading exports of the State, as facilities for sheep-husbandry are very extensive and the number engaging in it is constantly increasing. Within the next two years the wool clip will have more than doubled.

Oats are also exported to California, Puget Sound, Alaska, Victoria and the Sandwich Islands. The actual quantity shipped to all places can only be estimated, and so it is with the value; a close calculation however places the annual export at \$150,000, and this would seem to be within bounds.

Fruits are shipped extensively to all parts of the Pacific Coast, and a limited quantity to foreign countries. The apples of Oregon are much sought abroad, and the same remark will apply to the small fruits. According as population increases the cultivation of orchards receive more attention, hence the crop keeps pace with all other enterprises. During the year 1867, the fruit exported was valued at \$93,445, but for the year ending 1872, it amounted to about \$150,000. The total value of the orchard products of the State for 1869, was \$310,641, and the increase since then has been nearly fifty per cent, so that the above estimate would be nearly correct.

Butter and cheese are also products that are exported largely, and the value of the shipments amount to about \$200,000 annually.

Beside those enumerated there are many other articles shipped abroad such as bran, middlings, leather, lard, potatoes, onions, shingles, eggs, bacon, beeves, horses, sheep, milch cows, minerals and manufactured goods which will increase the exports about \$1,000,000, and in this estimate we except silver and gold which will alone nearly treble this sum. This would give the total value of the annual exports of the State estimating the precious minerals to reach three million dollars, at \$8,000,000 in round numbers.

The following table though not as complete as desirable, as it does not show the regular increase from year to year, will nevertheless give an idea of the rapid expansion of the export commerce of Oregon.

1865.		1866.	
Bullion	\$6,986,090	Bullion	\$8,070,600
Merchandise	620,430	Merchandise	750,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total.....	\$7,606,520	Total.....	\$8,820,600
1867.		1868.	
Bullion	\$4,000,000	Bullion (estimated)	\$3,000,000
Merchandise.....	2,462,793	Merchandise.....	2,780,408
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	\$6,463,793	Total.....	\$5,780,408

1869.	1870.
Bullion \$2,559,000	Bullion (estimated) \$2,500,000
Merchandise to S. F. 1,066,502	Merchandise ("") ... 3,100,000
Other ports (est.) ... 800,650	
Total..... 4,426,152	Total..... 5,600,000

No statistics having been collated for 1871, we cannot give more than the approximate value of the exports, and that has been estimated at over \$8,000,000. The trade with foreign countries has increased very rapidly within the past two years, and the exports to one nation amounted to more in 1872 than did those to all the foreign countries in 1870. The total value of all shipments to foreign countries for the sixteen months ending October 1870, was only \$371,355; and the nations to which the products were shipped were England, Ireland, British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, China, Peru and Uruguay. In 1871-2, the foreign trade received a strong impetus from the railroads being constructed in the State, and it is now increasing in arithmetical ratio. The following table shows the extent of the imports from, and exports to, foreign countries for the past two years.

1871.

<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
England\$242,769	\$147,676
Ireland 167,982	
British Columbia 189,867	97,618
Sandwich Islands 55,625	182,630
China 30,730	55,862
Brazil 35,327	
	In bond 37,402
Re-exports 2,962	
Total \$695,272	\$521,188

1872

<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
England\$300,744	\$350,980
Ireland 187,549	
British Columbia..... 127,503	31,294
Sandwich Islands..... 8,823	171,382
China 33,995	115,338
	In bond... 59,831
Total \$658,614	\$728,825

This table does not include the exports cleared at the Astoria Custom House and which amounted to \$271,900 for the years 1871-2.

The value of the exports to both foreign and domestic ports for 1873 including minerals, has been estimated at \$8,000,000. From these tables it will be seen that for the year 1871, the balance of trade was in favor of Oregon by \$174,084, whereas in 1872 it was reversed by a sum amounting to \$70,211. The year 1873 will atone for this by making the exports far more valuable than the imports. The State cannot be prosperous while the latter exceeds or equals the former, and every effort should be made to avoid paying to other countries large prices for what should be manufactured at home. There are of course some articles which must be imported, but one-half could be dispensed with were manufacturing establishments erected here.

The following table shows at a glance the expansion of commerce since 1856. It is compiled up to 1872 from the reports of the Astoria Custom House, and from the Custom House in Portland for 1871-72. The imports are those only received from foreign countries, as the commerce between domestic ports is not recorded. The dates are for the fiscal year ending June 30, except that of 1870 which terminates September 30.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value of Imports.</i>	<i>Duties Charged.</i>
1856	6,182	1,709
1857	13,869.....	3,948
1858	38,787.....	8,608
1859	16,790.....	3,542
1860	1,936.....	350
1861	21,014.....	4,047
1862	22,811.....	5,763
1863	41,031.....	13,988
1864	57,870.....	20,643
1865	139,343.....	54,117
1866	216,385.....	90,434
1867	114,748.....	52,445
1868	90,500.....	35,826
1869	209,677	103,925
1870	431,297	224,289
1871-2	260,291	43,136
1871 (Portland)	521,188.....	214,175
1872 "	728,825	272,963

This would make the total value of all foreign imports from January 1856 to December 1872, a period of sixteen years, amount to \$2,932,544, on which duties were paid to the amount of \$1,143,908. It will be seen from this table that for the last few years the imports have been increasing in almost arithmetical ratio, and that the imports for 1871-2 were greater than for half a dozen preceding years. These figures readily indicate the improvement of commerce, and augur well for the future. The imports which consisted principally of sugar, salt, liquors, coal and clothing, came from Victoria, the Sandwich Islands and Mexico up to 1869; but since that date, trade has been kept up steadily with China and England, so that the former now sends rice and nut-oil, and the latter iron, crockery, glassware, liquors, clothing and carpets. The rates of duty up to 1862 were only from fifteen to thirty per cent, but since that time they have increased to sixty per cent, and on rice and liquors to one hundred per cent on specific sales. The opening of direct commerce with foreign countries must be of great advantage to the State as it enables our merchants to purchase their goods in the first and best markets, and thus avoid paying for the many handlings which they must undergo if purchased of jobbers and importers. The fact that merchandise is imported direct from the foreign markets enables our merchants to sell goods as cheaply as the merchants of San Francisco or Chicago, and this must prove beneficial to the commerce of the State. There are several mercantile houses in the city of Portland which have agencies in England the Sandwich Islands, Hong Kong and Batavia, and they are constantly expanding their commercial relations. Five of these establishments are English, but the remainder are American; the latter are preparing for an expansion of trade, and commercial relations will be opened with one or two places in the Orient which are not visited at present. Did the State possess plenty shipping, its commerce would be greatly benefited, as the money expended for freights—a very heavy sum in a year—would then be in the hands of those who have the welfare of this commonwealth at heart. Until our merchants own their own vessels they must depend upon the shipping of foreign nations to bear the agricultural products to a market, and all persons recognize the fact that the commerce of the State cannot be so prosperous as it should be while such is the case; nor can merchants be as independent in their actions as the welfare of this young State

demands. The commerce of the Pacific Ocean is carried on by American vessels principally, but there is not even one in the European trade. In 1871, the number of foreign vessels which cleared to foreign countries from Portland amounted to only eleven, and they represented 6,408 tons. The number of foreign vessels which arrived from foreign countries the same year was only six, and their capacity 3,421 tons. The American vessels which entered from foreign countries during 1871 consisted of 20 steamers, 3 barques, 1 brig and 1 schooner, having a total capacity of 9,640 tons. The American vessels which cleared for foreign countries the same year, consisted of 29 steamers, 6 barques and 1 schooner, having a capacity of 16,603 tons. The coastwise clearances for the same time amounted to 92 vessels, of which 87 were steamers, 2 barques, 2 brigs and 1 schooner, representing a total capacity of 88,859 tons. The coastwise arrivals consisted of 77 steamers, 26 barques, 5 brigs, 1 ship and 1 schooner, making, 110 vessels in all and having a tonnage of 86,416 tons. This would give the following recapitulation for the year.

CLEARANCES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Capacity in Tons.</i>
Foreign vessels.....	11.....	6,408
American vessels.....	36.....	16,603
Total.....	47.....	23,011

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Foreign vessels	6.....	3,421
American vessels.....	25.....	9,640
Total	31.....	13,061
Coastwise clearances.....	92.....	88,859
Coastwise arrivals.....	110.....	86,416
Total arrivals & clearances of foreign vessels.....	17.....	9,829
Arrivals & clearances of Amer- ican vessels in foreign trade	61.....	26,243
Total	78.....	36,072
Coastwise clearances and arrivals.....	202.....	175,275
Total arrivals and clearances	280.....	211,347

The largest display of American vessels which visited foreign ports as enumerated in the table, is caused by the fact that the Victoria steamers are classified under this heading, hence they swell the foreign arrivals and departures to respectable dimensions. The steamers running to San Francisco carry the principal coastwise freights, and next to them come the regular sailing packet line. The number of vessels which visited the harbor of Portland in 1871 was classified as follows: steamers, 214; ships, 8; barques, 47; brigs, 7; schooners, 4; which makes the total of 280 of all classes.

The arrivals and departures for 1872 exceeded the preceding, not so much in the number of clearances and arrivals as in the tonnage, for ships of larger capacity were sent here. The number of foreign vessels which cleared to foreign countries from Portland for the year ending December, 1872, amounted to only ten, two being ships, and eight barques; and their total capacity was 9,372 tons. Eleven vessels sailed in 1871, yet they only carried 6,408 tons, which leaves a balance in favor of the former year of 2,964 tons.

The arrivals for 1872 amounted to twelve barques and two ships having a capacity of 6,140 tons. The arrivals for 1871 consisted of two ships and three barques, so that the number which entered in 1872 exceeded that of the previous year by nine barques, and a tonnage of 2,719 tons. The coastwise entrances for 1872 were 82 steamers, 23 barques, 4 ships, 3 brigs and 1 schooner, having a total capacity of 109,949 tons. The average number of tons brought to Portland by the coastwise vessels averaged over 9,164 tons per month. The clearances along the coast for 1872 consisted of 78 steamers, 3 barques, 2 brigs, 1 ship and 1 schooner, having a total capacity of 85,125 tons.

The foreign tonnage is not represented properly in the estimate made for 1872; for twenty-five ships laden with wheat and carrying an average of one thousand tons each, sailed for the United Kingdom from August 1, 1872, to March 15, 1873; but a large number of them sailed after the Custom House report was completed. The commerce of the port must increase rapidly henceforth, now that the danger supposed to lurk around the bar of the Columbia River is known to be mythical. The supposed dangerous condition of the river prevented shipowners from sending their vessels to Portland heretofore except with reluctance, but now that the truth is known, all

past objection is obliterated, hence mariners come to Oregon without any fears as to their safety.

The following table shows the condition of shipping for 1872, in the Portland Customs District:

CLEARANCES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Capacity in Tons.</i>
Foreign vessels.....	10.....	9,372
American vessels.....	35.....	18,944
Total.....	45.....	28,316

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Foreign vessels.....	14.....	9,140
American vessels	26.....	11,946
Total.....	40.....	21,086

Coastwise clearances.....	85.....	85,125
“ arrivals.....	113.....	109,949

Arrivals & clearances of foreign vessels	24.....	18,512
Arrivals & clearances of American vessels in foreign trade.....	61.....	30,890
Total.....	85.....	49,402

Coastwise arrivals & clearances..	198.....	195,074
Arrival and clearances of all vessels	283.....	244,476

This summary does not embrace the statistics of the Astoria District, and as they are not as full as the others we give them in a condensed form :

1871-2.

<i>Foreign Clearances.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Capacity in Tons.</i>
American vessels.....	32.....	21,441
Foreign vessels.....	16.....	9,346
Total.....	58.....	30,787
Coastwise clearances.....	853.....	395,673
Total clearances.....	911.....	426,460

This would make the total number of vessels which cleared from the Custom Houses for the coastwise and foreign trade in 1871-2 amount to 1,180; and they carried away 651,771 tons of produce and merchandise. This does not represent one-half the actual exports, as the principal part of the coast trade cannot be known for want of a place in which to keep such a record.

By making comparisons between both years we deduce that the foreign clearances of 1871 exceeded those of 1872 only by two; that the foreign arrivals were less by nine; that the number of American vessels in the foreign trade was the same for both years; that the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels for foreign countries was greater by seven in 1872 than in the preceding year; that the coastwise entrances and clearances were greater by four in the former than in the latter year; and that the difference in tonnage was very large, being in favor of 1872 by 33,129 tons. Though this number is quite an increase yet it does not fairly show the condition and improvement of commerce, for the boats and vessels in the coasting trade which are not compelled to report at the Custom Houses, must carry at least 500,000 tons more than appears in the table, so that the enormous quantity of 744,476 tons of merchandise is handled in Portland every year. It is estimated that the tonnage of 1873 will exceed that of the preceding year by 50,000 tons.

The total number of vessels of all kinds registered at the Custom House in Portland and belonging to Oregon, represents a capacity of 15,812 tons. The larger portion are river steamers, there being thirty-five of these, and only five ocean going steamers, which make a total of forty. The following were the classes of vessels registered up to December, 1872:

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Steamers	40	13,785
Barque	1	529
Brig	1	138
Schooners	2	141
Sloops	5	164
Barges and Scows	11	1,055
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Total	60	15,812

Exclusive of these are the vessels registered in the Astoria

District, which number 33 sail, having a capacity of 1,491.65 tons; 14 steamers with a capacity of 1,168 tons; 2 barges having a tonnage of 138.94 tons; making a total of 49 vessels having a capacity of 2,799.55 tons. This would make the registered and enrolled tonnage of the State as follows:

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Steamers.....	54.....	15,043 96
Sailing vessels.....	42.....	3,463 65
Barges and scows.....	13.....	1,093 94
Total.....	109.....	19,601 25

The number of river steamers is unusually large for the population, yet they are constantly increasing, for they are steadily employed in bearing the products of the interior to a market, several of the rivers being navigable, some for ten, others for one hundred, and the Columbia for nearly three hundred miles. These boats have great speed, and are equal to any on the Pacific Coast in comfort and elegance.

There are some vessels owned along the coast which are not compelled to get a trading license, and these are not enumerated in the table, so the number of vessels owned in the State is greater than appears in this summary.

The ocean steamers are quite large, some of them having a capacity exceeding eighteen hundred tons. In sailing vessels the State is sadly deficient, notwithstanding the fact that some of the best timber in the world for ship-building is abundant everywhere along the coast, and is adjacent to several large streams, bays or inlets which have a depth sufficient to float a vessel drawing from ten to eighteen feet of water. All the material for the construction of a ship, even to the most elegant finishing, can be procured in the State. The timber required for all portions exists in profusion, the foundries can furnish the iron work, the conveniences for building are abundant along the bays and rivers adjoining the ocean, and ships can be kept steadily chartered as they are always in demand; yet all these advantages have not attracted the attention of capitalists. Our merchants have to pay large sums to foreign ship-owners, when they should have a fleet of swift sailing clippers of their own to bear their merchandise to all parts of the world. Until shipping is owned here, the commerce of Oregon cannot expand as rapidly as it should, as all

dependence must be placed on the vessels of European nations, and they cannot always be procured when desired.

The red and yellow fir which constitute one-half the forests of Oregon have a fame throughout the globe for the magnificent masts and spars which they make, it being no unusual occurrence to find among them spars one hundred and fifty feet in length, having a proportionate circumference, and yet free from sap, check or rent, and perfectly straight. The length of these trees enables a vessel to be built with one half the scarphs required in Eastern vessels, and while not equal to oak in strength yet they have other qualities to supplant it, not the least being the power to hold nails and fastening better than any other wood, owing to its pitchy character. The fir has been the sole material used in the construction of our largest and best sailing vessels and steamers, and these cannot be excelled in durability and even strength, whilst they possess a lightness which make them excellent sea-going crafts, as they ride a heavy sea in the most admirable manner. This timber can be purchased in all the mills along the Columbia at the rate of ten or twelve dollars per thousand feet.

The tide-land spruce which is common along the coast, makes excellent top timbers, knees and breasthooks, and is the main dependence for these portions of a vessel, as its roots spread out flat on the surface of the ground.

Yellow cedar, which is the most valuable of all timbers for ship-building, is found in extensive quantities along the entire coast of Oregon, and in many places environs the bays, inlets and rivers, so that it is easy of access. This is the wood used by the Indians for the manufacture of canoes, which are famed for their lightness and durability. It often attains a height of two hundred feet, and a diameter of from three to five feet; makes the best decks of any timber in the world; and when ships are built wholly of it they stand the sea for a century without being affected in the least apparently by the action of the water. A vessel built of it in Alaska was examined thirty-five years afterwards by the officers of the Revenue Cutter Lincoln, and the wood was found to be as sound as the day on which it was cut. White cedar is also rather abundant along the coast, and makes unexceptionable ship timber. The oak of this State, though not deemed equal to the species indigenous to the Atlantic States, is nevertheless useful for ship-building, and where it has been tested has given satisfaction. The brig Augusta, built in 1872, near Portland, is

composed largely of this wood; but the fact that other species of timber are common, causes this to be overlooked. For finishing work, stanchions, rudder-stocks, sife-rails and cabins, the laurel is deemed best, and this grows in profusion in almost all portions of Western Oregon. Its beautiful color and capacity for receiving a high polish make it eminently fitted for the interior of cabins, and all portions requiring elegance. It is used extensively in the cabins of the steamers owned here. All the iron required can be procured in this State, as iron works complete in every detail exist near Oswego, and were this commodity in demand they could be worked with profit, which is not the case at present, owing to the limited market.

Copper is also abundant in almost every portion of the State, and a manufactory in Eastern Oregon now turns out the metal in as pure a condition as the best Welsh establishment.

Coal is found in great quantities in many parts of the State, and coal fields exist along the entire Northern Pacific Coast. Turpentine, tar, resin and pitch can be manufactured in this State in quantities to meet any demand; they will compare in quality with the best products of the Carolinas or Sweden; and they can be prepared at less cost than the imported articles. The finest spars of any length desired can be found in this State and Washington Territory, an advantage possessed by no other portion of the world, and this is a great saving in ship-building, as large prices are paid for these articles, and also heavy freight duties, as it is only vessels of the largest calibre that can transport them.

Linseed oil is also manufactured in the State at low rates; and cordage and oakum can be prepared with facility, when they may be required.

Locations suitable for ship-yards are quite abundant on the lower Columbia, in some places along the coast, and even on the Willamette River. The brig Augusta was built in 1872, within a mile and a-half of Portland and to the south of it. The timber was cut near the spot on which she was constructed, and all material required was procured in the State. There are several such locations near Portland, in which vessels of the largest capacity can be built at less cost than in any other portion of the Union, as the timber can be obtained in close proximity, and all material required in the metropolis, thus saving the heavy freight duties paid on imported lumber

in other sections of the country. Vessels can be built here as cheaply as in New York, and they are equally as good, if not better for all purposes of commerce. Nine vessels were built at Coos Bay up to 1867, all but two being composed entirely of pine; and of the latter one was built of pine and laurel, and the other of pine and cedar. Their total capacity was 1,641 tons; and their cost \$152,000, or about \$15,889 for each vessel. The cost of building was \$91 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per ton, a price much lower than that of New York. They also rated quite high, two being rated A1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and seven A2. The largest vessel had a capacity of 298 tons, and the smallest 83 tons. Three vessels were built at the mouth of the Umpqua up to the same time which had a total capacity of 417 tons, and they rated as A2 though built entirely of pine. Their total cost was \$46,000, or at the rate of \$15,334 each; and their cost per ton was \$109 66 $\frac{2}{3}$. The largest had a capacity of 148 tons, and the smallest 122 tons. This would prove that vessels can be built in Oregon cheaper than in any portion of the Atlantic States. Schooners and sloops have also been built at Tillamook Bay, but their cost per ton cannot be ascertained. From these facts we naturally deduce that Oregon has all the materials necessary for prosecuting successfully the business of ship-building, and that she can compete with any portion of the world in the construction of vessels not drawing over eighteen feet of water, the very class of vessels most suitable for her trade. The cost of building ships could be greatly reduced if all the material were procured in this State, but cordage, sails, oakum and rigging being imported from San Francisco, make the total cost much larger per ton than would be the case were they procured here. The vessels would have rated higher also did they have better fastenings, but the distance from a market in which they were built, and the want of capital, prevented them from being finished as thoroughly as they should be. The number constructed, the cost of building and their good rating even under the most adverse circumstances, have proven however that Oregon possesses all the materials necessary for building vessels, and that she can cope very successfully in such enterprises with the Atlantic States, or even the British Provinces. Until capital finds its way thither extensive enterprises in this line cannot however, be inaugurated; as all the available capital in the State is required for the prosecution of regular merchandising.

In relation to the commerce in general it may be said that

it is in its infancy yet, but should it continue to increase in the future as in the past, Oregon will have within the next decade of years a commerce as extensive as any portion of the Union possessed of equal population. Let any cause disturb the harmony of European nations, and all of them except Russia, must depend to a great extent on Oregon for breadstuffs, for the freight charges are so heavy in the Atlantic States during the winter that wheat could be sent from Oregon to any port in Europe at cheaper rates than from the great wheat producing States east of the Rocky Mountains. Grain can be delivered now in Liverpool from this State as cheap as it can from Illinois or Ohio, and at less rates in the winter months; and Oregon has also the great advantage of having open ports at all seasons of the year. The cost of loading and discharging ships in this port is also less than in many of the Atlantic ports, and vessels can find plenty of wharf room here, so they are not compelled to wait days and even weeks for a berth. The cost of receiving and clearing a ship from Portland is not large as may be readily seen: A vessel entering the Columbia River pays for pilotage to Astoria \$8 per foot up to 12 feet, and \$10 for each additional foot; but this includes towage, though if a vessel has no hawser \$20 additional is charged for the use of one. The pilotage up to Portland from Astoria is \$4 per foot, and the same to return. The price of towage is arranged by private bargain, but the usual rates are from \$75 to \$200, the latter being the highest figure if the vessel is light enough to reach Portland without being compelled to discharge part of cargo. When a vessel is obliged to wait the movements of the tide to cross the river bars, the tug charges a demurrage of \$50 per day. A vessel drawing 22 feet of water can cross the bar at the mouth of the Columbia with safety, but vessels drawing 24 feet can also cross readily at high tide and in calm weather. The lighterage on wheat from Portland to Tongue Point is \$1 per ton; to Astoria \$1 50; and this is paid per charter party. The same rates are charged coming up, except iron, which is \$1 50 per ton from any point. Vessels drawing 15 feet of water can load at Portland at any time, and at new and full moons those drawing 17 feet can pass down without any interruption. Below Rainier they can load to 17½ feet, and at Astoria to 22 feet. Ships are charged a wharfage of twenty-five cents per ton, paid by shipper; nor do ships pay for loading, but in discharging the merchandise pays twenty-five cents

per ton of 2,000 pounds. Stevedores charge for unloading railroad iron from sixty-five to seventy-five cents per ton, according to size of hatch; for ballast and merchandise, fifty to sixty-five cents according to agreement; and for loading grain forty-five to fifty cents per ton.

Dunnage costs \$12 to \$14 per thousand, good square-edged boards being procurable in winter at \$15 per thousand; burlaps are used when necessary, their cost being thirteen or fourteen cents per yard sewed and laid down. These are all the expenses incidental to loading or discharging vessels. Two steam tugs are always ready to tow vessels to sea, and there are several more running on the river, so that there need be no detention of vessels from any cause. Ships can procure as ready dispatch from Portland as from any Atlantic port.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufactures of Oregon are rather limited, owing to many reasons, not the least of which is the sparseness of population; yet it is doubtful if any State in the Union has more complete facilities for manufactories of almost all kinds. The fertile soil which produces large crops, the immense area of grazing land which can support thousands of horned cattle and sheep, the seemingly inexhaustible beds of iron, coal and limestone, the profusion in which flax and hemp grow, and finally the great water-power, are such elements in favor of Oregon that she may be said to be unsurpassed in natural advantages for manufacturing purposes. The streams flowing from the high altitudes of three great mountain ranges have a fall and velocity sufficient to run thousands of mills, and they seldom, if ever, become so as to be unable to furnish all the power desired. Western Oregon possesses a large number of rivers, and one of them alone, the Willamette, has power enough to run as many mills as the whole of New England contains. From the point where it enters the valley until it reaches the vicinity of Portland, it is adapted to manufacturing establishments, and eligible locations can be found for them the greater portion of its course. It is dotted in a few places at present with flour and lumber mills, and an occasional furniture or woollen manufactory, but only enough to show the great contrast between the quantity of power utilized and that wasted. The many other rivers, while not equal to the Willamette, are adapted to run

manufactories of almost any kind, but with few exceptions they are not interrupted in their course by any such impediments: a fact perhaps pleasing to the lover of primitive nature, but the very opposite to the person who prefers the busy hum of labor to the babbling of the brook, and activity and material prosperity to the tranquility of solitude. According as population increases however, manufactories must spring into existence, and with them will commence the permanent prosperity of the State; for without them, all the money received for agricultural products must be sent abroad, so that the farmers of Oregon work for the benefit of other communities instead of their own. Every dollar sent abroad for articles of any kind, impoverishes the State to that extent; hence it should be the aim of our people to inaugurate manufactories and by this means keep here the millions of dollars now sent to other States for goods. Manufactories have received more attention within the past two years than in the previous decade, and they pressage a much greater increase from this time forth.

The most important manufacturing interests in the State are the woolen mills, where blankets, flannels and clothing are made; and these are reputed to be of a very superior order and equal to similar products prepared in any portion of this continent or Europe. There are six of these establishments, but a mill in Salem and one in Oregon City do the principal business, as they are the largest and wealthiest. They possess facilities for manufacturing any class of goods, and can supply an extensive market. They are increasing their capacity every year, for as the products become known they are in better demand. The lists of goods manufactured embraces flannels, tweeds, cassimeres, broadclothes, beavers and blankets, and in texture, quality and durability these are deemed the best in the market. The blankets are shipped largely to the Atlantic States, and one firm alone, that of A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York, ordered five thousand family blankets to be made specially for the Eastern market.

The cloths are also in active demand and are deemed the best in the market for durability. They can be manufactured here as cheaply as in the Atlantic States, and often at less rates, for wool is abundant and the market is not so fluctuating as elsewhere. Goods have been delivered from the mill to our merchants quite often at ten per cent less than the same class could be purchased in New York, and they were superior in

every manner to the eastern products. Such is the reputation of the woolen manufactures of Oregon that they bring a higher price than any other class of goods in the Eastern market; and they are generally retained by jobbers for special sales. The mills use about one million pounds of wool annually, and export goods to the value of \$400,000, the principal markets being found in New York and Boston. All manufactured can be sold readily, the demand being even greater than the supply; and were several mills running instead of two, all their products could be promptly sold at good prices.

There are four carding and spinning mills in the State; and one stocking factory which turns out an article equal to the best "Shaker" socks. This latter is kept steadily employed although the principal portion of its fabrics is used in this State. A large establishment for the manufacture of agricultural implements has been erected in Salem, that city having donated \$10,000 to secure its presence and trade. It is the largest institution of its character on the Pacific Coast; and is expected to be able to supply the principal agricultural implements at less rates than they can be imported from the Atlantic States, besides saving for home circulation the large sum of money expended for these abroad every year, and which goes to swell the finances of other localities. Whether it will have the capacity to supply the demand is yet to be tested, but if not, another such establishment can be erected, and it will undoubtedly be found profitable.

Though the State possesses apparently inexhaustible beds of iron, yet no smelting works are running, hence large sums of money must be expended for iron in the Atlantic States and England, when that commodity should be produced at home in abundance. A furnace has been constructed already near Oswego, and was run for a short time; but for the past few years it has lain idle. These iron works are the property of an incorporated company having a capital of \$500,000; they are built in the most substantial manner of the trap rock which underlies the ore, it being admirably adapted to building purposes; and the conveniences for the prosecution of the business are ample enough for many years. The hot blast is generated by water power and applied through three tuyeres under a pressure of two pounds to the square inch. The furnace has the capacity to reduce nine tons of ore in the twenty-four hours, and every two and a half tons are estimated to produce one ton of pig iron. The first iron manufactured on the Pacific

Coast was cast at these works August 24, 1867, and the quantity produced for the day was six tons. The metal was all that could be expected, as the ore used ranged from sixty to sixty-five per cent. A sample of it was tested in all the foundries of San Francisco and all pronounced it of a superior quality. The cost of manufacturing the iron averaged \$29 per ton ready for delivery on the banks of the river; so it would seem a profitable enterprise when the fact is taken into consideration that the same metal imported from Europe costs \$55 per ton. The average cost of producing pig iron in the United States has been estimated at \$35 per ton, and in England or Wales \$14, which makes a difference in favor of the latter of \$21, more than sufficient to allow it to be shipped abroad, even at high rates of freight, and then be found quite profitable and able to compete with the products of America. If however pig iron can be made in this State for the sum stated, it should certainly prove a lucrative enterprise to renew the manufacture of the metal. The quality of the ore is not excelled in any portion of the continent, lime is now convenient and quite abundant, and the forests are dense enough to furnish all the charcoal desired at very low rates; thus all materials required in the manufacture of iron exist here in profusion. A company has lately been organized for the purpose of manufacturing iron, and they are expected to commence operations during 1873. All the facilities for the prosecution of the business are abundant, and the success of the enterprise seems very probable. A rolling mill in connection with the smelting works is a necessity, so that all railroad iron needed can be manufactured at home.

The State has eight foundries, the largest being in Portland. The latter have ample facilities for manufacturing castings of all kinds, boilers, machinery and engines. The engines for steamers made in Portland possess a good reputation for workmanship, strength and durability. The shops in the interior are generally rather small and confined to the lighter class of work, except one belonging to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, at the Dalles, where machinery of almost any heaviness can be manufactured. All the work needed on locomotives and steamers is made there, and it is sufficiently large to meet all requirements. Stoves made at the foundries in Portland have a good reputation and meet with a ready sale. Another manufactory devoted specially to this class of iron work and hollow ware, such as kettles, pots and kindred arti-

cles, will be erected at an early day, and this will save for the State the heavy sum now sent abroad for these commodities. The field for many other enterprises seems to be large and favorable to success. Three brass foundries are kept steadily employed in Portland, and one or two more would be useful in the interior.

Lumber is an article largely manufactured and seems to be the most identified with the State, as there are over two hundred mills here which have a total capacity of about one million feet of lumber per day, a quantity large enough seemingly to supply the entire Pacific Coast, yet the larger portion is consumed at home. The abundance of timber in all parts of the western division makes the region eminently fitted for the manufacture of lumber, especially as the water communication is very extensive and easy of access. Shingles, laths, and kindred articles are also prepared, but the actual quantity is not known.

The manufacture of wooden ware has been commenced recently in Oregon City, and the enterprise has met with excellent success. Pails, tubs and firkins are made in a very few minutes, as the machinery is most complete; and these sell when finished for a few cents, or about one-third less than those imported. They are besides, made of the best species of wood, and are completed in the most thorough manner. A barrel factory has also been started of late and probability strongly affirms it to be a success, as the salmon fisheries will need a large number of barrels in which to pack the fish. All the work as far as possible will be done with machinery, so that the establishment can manufacture enough at least to supply local demand.

There are two potteries in the State which produce as good earthenware as any portion of the world; for the clay has a density and fineness that cannot be excelled; and it is also elastic and capable of receiving a very high finish. This earthenware is used largely on the entire Northwest Coast, and is rapidly improving in public favor, being deemed superior to the best imported.

The clays are quite abundant in several parts of the western division, and all have the same fineness of texture and density; so that they could produce pottery of the most superior character. Several establishments for the manufacture of earthen ware could be erected here and all do a profitable business, as the adjoining Territories offer an extensive market, good

prices can be obtained, the articles can be sold much less than those imported; and by this means the markets can be controlled.

Manufactories where sashes, doors and blinds are made are quite common in every county, yet they do not produce enough to supply home demand. Large quantities of this class of merchandise are imported annually, a circumstance which should not exist, for there is not a State in the Union which offers the facilities this does for the manufacture of such articles.

Timber exists in profusion, water power is abundant, coal seems to be inexhaustible, and the cost of manufacture is not so great as in other localities having less facilities. No money should leave the State for merchandise of this sort, for no other portion of the country should be able to compete with this in its production.

Furniture manufactories exist in almost all parts of the State, and they do a thriving business as a general rule. Some of the furniture made here cannot be excelled in design or beauty of finish, for the many varieties of wood indigenous to the State enable the mechanic to make an extensive selection. Articles made of the white maple have a very elegant finish, owing to the character of the grain. The best class of furniture is made from the deciduous trees which are abundant in the western division. Black walnut which is considered the best material for cabinet work can be grown with success in Eastern Oregon, for where tested it has thrived admirably. A few acres of land planted with this tree would prove a very profitable investment in a few years, and would also materially improve the soil and climate in the region.

Wagons are made in several counties, but there is no large establishment in the State, and those existing cannot supply a fraction of the demand. A large manufactory would prove highly remunerative.

There is but one paper mill in the State, and that is situated on the Clackamas River. It produces an excellent quality of news, manilla and straw paper, and finds a ready sale for all manufactured.

Flour is an article of extensive production, and is probably the largest export of all articles manufactured. There are about one hundred and fifty grist-mills in the State which have a total capacity of near six thousand barrels per diem, and they are valued at about \$1,350,000. The total cost of

the mills in the State of all kinds, including quartz, is estimated at \$3,750,000, and of this sum \$1,250,000 is the supposed value of the lumber mills.

Linseed oil is manufactured in one establishment in Salem, and the entire product which amounts to about 50,000 gallons per annum is disposed of in the home market.

Leather is an article quite conspicuous in the exports, yet not enough of all grades is produced to supply home demand. The State offers a very good field for the manufacture of leather, for every pound made can be sold in the California market, if not here.

An extensive boot and shoe manufactory is in successful operation in Portland, and its products meet with a ready sale as they are deemed equaled to the best imported articles.

Clothing made of the products of the woolen mills is manufactured in Portland, and this is the only extensive establishment in the State.

Soap made here has an excellent reputation, and the varieties embrace the list from the common to the finest toilet article.

Salt and lime are manufactured in a few isolated localities only, notwithstanding the ample facilities offered by numerous saliferous springs and extensive ledges of limestone. These articles are imported in large quantities, when not a pound of either should be introduced from abroad. Salt has been produced in one or two localities in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and in quality it compared with the best imported. An article fit for meats, and the coarser kind generally can be manufactured in many places in the western division were a small amount of capital invested. Lime is produced in extensive quantities in Southern Oregon, and all needed for domestic purposes in Grant County, but the want of transportation facilities prevents any being sent to the Portland market. A company will commence the manufacture of lime near Roseburg, Douglas County, sometime in the summer of 1873, and it is expected that enough can be produced to supply the whole State.

The luxuriance with which flax grows would indicate that a linen factory could be made profitable. None has been erected yet, but the probabilities are that the present year will behold the completion of one. Such an enterprise is wanted and were it inaugurated would be liberally supported.

A candle manufactory and a sugar refinery are very desira-

ble also, and were they established would prove highly remunerative, for they would have the entire Northwestern Coast for a market. There is no sugar refinery north of San Francisco, notwithstanding the fact that the principal portion of the brown sugar coming to this State is imported direct from the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Were these enterprises inaugurated the State could then establish a market of her own, instead of depending on other localities.

This brief review embraces the leading manufactories of Oregon, but while they are not very extensive, they are remunerative, and their products possess a reputation second to none. When population increases, manufactories will undoubtedly spring up, and the State will then enter upon the career destined for her—to be the New England of the Pacific Coast.

EDUCATION.

No State in the Union, every circumstance considered, can show advantages for education greater than those possessed by Oregon, and none can excel her in the efforts made for its advancement. The cause of education has been fostered in this State since the first American immigrant entered its fertile valleys, and schools and colleges have more than kept pace with the increase of population. There is not a hamlet or district here that does not possess a free school; and the principal cities and towns can boast of an academy or college, and two places of a university. The early pioneers brought with them from their homes beyond the Rocky Mountains, a love of knowledge, and their first effort was to establish here schools where not only their own children but also the offspring of the aborigines could receive as least that knowledge which every inhabitant of a free State should possess, and which is necessary to preserve the institutions of the country.

The first school in Oregon was opened at Vancouver in 1832, by Messrs. Ball and Tibbets, under the patronage of the Hudson Bay Company, that town belonging at the time to this State. The pupils were half-breeds, and a very few pure native children. A deputation of the Flathead tribes visited St. Louis the same year to solicit teachers to come in their midst and instruct them in letters and the faith of the Christians. Their request was promptly accepted, and in a few months teachers and pastors from the Methodist, Presby-

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BRADFORD'S ISLAND.—COLUMBIA RIVER.

terian and Catholic denominations were among them, and these were followed by missionaries from the principal evangelical churches. so that the primary cause for visiting Oregon was in the interest of education, an honor we believe of which no other State can boast.

From the primitive school of 1832 has sprung half a hundred of the higher institutions of learning, and the few pupils have increased to 36,512, that being the number entitled to school money in 1872. A peculiarity in connection with education in Oregon is the fact that the leading colleges are under charge of the different religious denominations, and though the public at large supports them, yet they are under the control and discipline of the sect to which they belong. This has caused an active and healthy rivalry to spring up between the denominations, and has given us facilities for education of which the State may feel justly proud. The great boast of Oregon is however her free schools which are found in every section, and although these might be improved, yet they fulfill their purpose, and are undoubtedly as thorough as the same class in many of the older States. They are receiving more attention every year, and promise in the future to compare favorably with any institutions of the same order on this continent. In the larger cities they are unexceptionable, and pupils can receive in them the higher literary education; but in the smaller towns they are only supported for a few months in the year, and the class of teachers employed could be improved by securing only the thoroughly competent, and paying them a fair remuneration.

For the support of the public schools a tax of two mills is levied on all taxable property, and with this is united funds accruing from fines imposed upon persons found guilty of violating certain statutes. The aggregate moneys received from these sources in 1870 amounted to \$60,000. There are besides 3,000,000 acres of land to form a common school fund which is irreducible; but allowing that only two-thirds of this quantity are available at present to be sold, and uniting with it the proceeds derived from the sale of lands for internal improvement, and the revenue from the canal and locks at Oregon City, it will swell the fund to \$3,000,000. This fund is under the management of the Board of School Commissioners, which is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and they are responsible for it. The usual means of increasing it is to loan it at ten per cent.

per annum, secured by mortgage on real estate. The several counties received in March, 1872, the sum of \$39,453 71 as the interest collected on the invested fund; and this was the first assistance the common schools received from the grant of land allotted for their support. The sum will increase rapidly henceforth, and will be a material addition to their sustenance. The State levies a tax in each county for the support of the schools, and each district is authorized to keep them open throughout the year, and to make them free to all.

The sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township of public land, and those taken in lieu thereof, has already produced an irreducible fund of \$450,000, a sum not very large yet sufficient for a basis.

The State has also an Agricultural College which possesses a grant of 90,000 acres of land. This college is situated in Corvallis, in the midst of a fine agricultural country, where the theories of the school can be observed and practically applied. The course of study is very complete, and embraces all the higher literary branches, and the science of horticulture and agriculture. For teaching the latter studies a farm embracing thirty-five acres of land is adjacent to the college, and there experiments are carried on by the pupils under charge of the Faculty. Efforts are being made to open the college to ladies, with all the privilege of the opposite sex, and these should be successful, for many of the studies are specially adapted to the mental organization of women. Several of the Western States allow ladies to enter such institutions, and Oregon certainly should not lag behind others in any work of progress.

A grant of 46,080 acres has been set apart by Congress for the support of a State University, but such an institution has not been yet organized. The probabilities are that such a desirable addition to our seats of learning will soon exist, as Lane County has given \$50,000 for its construction, on condition that it is located in Eugene City. Commissioners have been appointed already and the structure is expected to be finished by next January. Some of the land for its sustenance has been disposed of, but 30,000 acres remain yet unsold, and as they are not so favorably located as the first they are not expected to bring as good a price. The quantity sold brought \$42,000, and the entire grant is estimated to amount in value to \$100,000. By placing this on interest at ten per cent. per annum, it will yield \$10,000 per year, and this will pay a

Faculty sufficiently large for several years to come, to instruct all the pupils that may attend the institution. The course of studies will be complete, and will embrace collegiate, scientific and medical courses.

A Normal School is much wanted in the State to prepare teachers for their duties, and to impart to them that system and culture so necessary for the thorough instruction of the young. That good teachers make good pupils all know, and without a thorough education in the rudiments and philosophy of teaching, no person, no matter how much native talent he or she may possess, can enter upon the duties of instructor to the young and be successful until after many years of experience.

A school for mutes and the blind has been in successful operation in Salem for the past two years, and has accomplished much good, by giving the unfortunate an opportunity of communing with each other and becoming participators of the beauties of the great world of thought. It is under the charge of competent instructors, and the direct control of the State Board of Education; and is supported by an appropriation of two thousand dollars per year from the State, and such amounts as persons may be pleased to contribute. Out of the this former sum the teachers and pupils are sustained, and as it is inadequate the school is opened for only a portion of the year. All persons between the ages of eight and thirty years, wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution are admitted free if unable to pay; but such as may be able are to contribute five dollars per week for any portion of a session; and all scholars from other States are charged the same rates. The course of studies taught embraces the English branches, the sciences and ethics, and the instruction is thorough. The institution receives several newspapers so that the mutes can have a knowledge of the affairs of the day, and some journals specially devoted to their advancement. The number of deaf and mute persons in Oregon has been estimated at sixty-five, and of this number six females and ten males were enrolled as pupils of the school at the beginning of the September term 1872. This institution appeals to the sympathy and generosity of every inhabitant of the State, and every means should be adopted to support it in a manner worthy of the commonwealth.

One of the leading educational institutes in the State is the Willamette University, located in Salem; and it is also the oldest, having been first established in 1844, under the name of the Ore-

gon Institute. It received a new charter in 1853, and it was then that it adopted its present appellation. It was established under the auspices of the Methodist denomination, and still continues under its control. It gives instruction in the full university course, but it has also a preparatory department which is the most numerously attended. Its collegiate classical, scientific and medical departments are excellent—for we can speak from observation of the former and latter—and the corps of professors is unusually large. Ladies have all the privileges of the opposite sex, and a large number are regular attendants in the literary department.

The Pacific University at Forest Grove, under charge of the Congregationalists, possesses excellent facilities for imparting a good education, its departments being quite complete. This institution received its charter September, 1849, when there were only a very few pupils in the State, but it has now a large attendance, and its property has advanced in value from a few hundred to twenty thousand dollars. Ladies are admitted to the benefits of the institute the same as gentlemen.

A college at Albany controlled by the Presbyterian denomination is a capacious institution, is under the charge of a competent corps of teachers; and it has both preparatory and classical departments. Pupils of both sexes are admitted on an equality, hence it is largely attended.

The Christian Church or "Campbelite" denomination has a flourishing institution at Monmouth which is attended by over one hundred and twenty pupils; and the Baptists have a good college at McMinnville.

There are colleges at Philomath and Bethel, and academies at Jefferson, Corvallis, Wilbur, Eugene City, Roseburg, Jacksonville, the Dalles and Baker City, and all the larger towns have graded grammar and high schools.

The Sisters have five academies in the State for the education of young ladies, and all have that thoroughness and elegance for which these institutions are famed. The most prominent are those in Portland, Salem, Jacksonville and the Dalles. A Catholic college for boys is situated in Portland and is attended by eighty pupils. In the latter city all the leading denominations have seats of learning. The Bishop Scott Grammar School for boys, and St Helens Academy for young ladies, under the control of the Episcopal church, are excellent institutions and have a very large attendance; and the Metho-

dists have a capacious academy with a full corps of teachers.

From the number cited it is apparent that Oregon will compare favorably in educational institutions with the older States; and she can boast of more seats of learning, a better class of schools and a larger attendance of pupils than any equal area in the world having the same number of inhabitants.

The great educator of the youth of the State however must be the public schools, and it is necessary that they should be as thorough as art and intellect can make them. To reach the purpose for which they were instituted they should be under the control of a State Superintendent who would devote his sole attention to them, and he should be assisted by a Board of Education composed of the best teachers in the State, who would aid in examinations, forming school laws, and in all other matters that would insure the efficiency of instructors and the system of education. All charts, maps and other necessary articles needed for illustrations or explanations should be placed in every school by the State Superintendent, and if the district did not pay the charges it should be taxed for them. If education is not a mere idle word it should be thorough so far as it goes, a circumstance which cannot be if many of the present faults are allowed to exist; the most prominent of which are the want of suitable apparatus, the incompleteness of the school laws, and the incompetency quite often of both County Superintendents and teachers. Men are elected to the former position on no stronger grounds than being partisan politicians, and of course the derogation of the schools is the first effect and the natural consequence of such action; and teachers often have no greater merit than being friends of the Superintendent or school trustees, and being possessed of perhaps a mere smattering of the lower English branches.

All these obstructions to thorough education must be overthrown, and only those who have the welfare of the schools at heart, and the ability to direct or instruct should be permitted to have aught to do with our free schools, which are the main dependence of our youth, and which should be above the reach of partisan influence. The best teachers only should be employed and they ought to receive a competent salary; for persons of worth and intellect will not undertake the heavy responsibility imposed upon tutors for the small compensation often given. Teachers should also receive that respect due to

their position, and every means should be adopted to imbue them with a sense of their work and its responsibilities; and they should be encouraged by parents in their tedious and arduous labors, whereas the reverse is often the case. One serious obstacle to the thorough education is the permission parents give their children of following only such studies as may please them, and not enforcing upon them the duty of obedience to their instructors.

Teachers receive a good salary in the larger towns, much better than in the principal portion of the Western States, nevertheless, a pupil can be instructed at less rates in Oregon than in the Atlantic States with one or two exceptions. The cost per year of educating a pupil in the city of Portland is only \$15.67 and this sum is exceeded by all the leading cities in the Union, except Brooklyn and Washington. The expense of educating a pupil is less in other portions of the State than in the metropolis, as the corps of teachers is larger in the latter and the salaries paid greater than in the interior. All money paid for education however is well invested, and cost should be a secondary consideration to thoroughness and efficiency. As our schools stand at present we may well feel proud of them, yet it is our duty to make them in every manner worthy of this commonwealth; and to do this we must have a Normal School, competent Superintendents, thoroughly educated teachers, schools replete with all necessary apparatus, teachers institutes; finally all must aid education by every means in their power, and thus fit Oregon for that proud position which she must occupy in the future when her varied natural resources are developed and wealth, culture, and refinement find here a congenial abode.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

The most serious impediment to the progress of Oregon has been the want of rapid means of communication between the different sections, so as to enable products to be forwarded to a market. Previous to 1870, the only transportation facilities were those offered by steamboats and stages, and as a consequence the products of the interior could not be shipped abroad unless in a few isolated cases. These obstructions are being removed rapidly by the building of railroads and the increase of steamers to ply on all navigable rivers.

Railroads now traverse the Willamette Valley on the eastern

and western sides of its principal river, and enable this fertile region to send its products to a local or a foreign market, as may be desired. The Oregon and California Railroad which was commenced in 1868, was completed as far as Roseburg, Douglas County in 1872, a distance of two hundred miles; and the Oregon Central Railroad which was begun in 1871 is now completed a distance of fifty miles. The former is to connect with the railroad traversing California, and when that is accomplished this State will then have direct communication by rail with the Atlantic sea-board. The latter will pass through the principal counties on the west side of the Willamette River, and then connect with the former road at Junction City, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles by the course it must pursue. The proprietor of these roads, Ben Holladay Esq., has also secured a grant of land for the construction of a railroad from a point connecting with the Oregon Central, to Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia, a distance of ninety-eight miles. Were these roads completed the western division would possess ample means of communication and the entire State would take the first great stride towards its future destiny. When finished the total length of the railroads in Western Oregon will amount to five hundred and seventy-eight miles, and the lands belonging to them will exceed six and a half million acres. Besides these a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad will pass through the State from the eastern side of the Cascade Range as far as Portland, so that this city will be the centre of all the railroad lines, and the shipping mart also. Eastern Oregon seems destined to have a railroad traversing it at an early day. The only means of transportation the region possesses at present are confined to the steamers plying the Columbia River, and consequently vast quantities of agricultural products cannot reach a market. The mineral wealth of this section, its large amount of horned cattle, horses and sheep, and its increasing population, demand a railroad to aid in the developement of the country. A company has been organized to build a narrow-gauge track from Walla Walla to Baker City, and bonds to the amount of one and a half million dollars have been issued already, a sum deemed sufficient to lay the track of the road. How soon its construction will begin cannot be stated, but efforts are to be made to commence it within the next year.

Congress has granted a charter to a company for building a

railroad from Portland to Salt Lake City a distance of about 800 miles. Should this be built at an early day it must advance the State rapidly, and it will complete three lines of railroad to the East. Oregon can then monopolize a large amount of the trade now in the possession of California, as she will have the shorter route of travel and two direct lines, whereas the latter would have but one. This State can then compete for the trade of the Orient, as she has all the facilities for ship building, and is nearer to India, China and Japan than California by two or three days travel, and this is a great advantage. Were the principal railroads to the Atlantic States constructed, there is not a portion of the continent that would advance so rapidly as Oregon, as the population flowing thither would commence the development of her great resources.

The means of communication by water are very extensive and ample enough for all demands. The Oregon Steamship Company has three fine steamers which make regular trips to San Francisco, four times each month. It has a steamer running to Sitka, Alaska, and another to the principal ports along Puget Sound and to Victoria, British Columbia. It owns several steamboats which ply on the Willamette River and its tributaries, the former being navigable for a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Company is the oldest organization of its character in the State, and has been identified with the introduction of steamboats of any importance. It has a large fleet of boats, which combine beauty speed and safety. This company confines itself to travel on the Columbia River, and of that it has sole control. Boats run daily from Portland to the Dalles a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles, the only portage required being of five miles from the lower to the upper Cascades. A portage of fifteen miles is made above the Dalles, but from Celilo to Lewiston in Idaho, the navigation is uninterrupted in the summer, and until late in the winter, boats run to Wallula, Washington Territory, a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Celilo. The scenery along this route cannot be excelled by any river in the world either in picturesqueness variety or grandeur. Steamers also ply on the lower Columbia as far as Astoria, one hundred and ten miles from Portland, visiting every hamlet on the way.

The total navigable length of the Columbia in summer, in-

cluding the Snake River and portages, is five hundred miles, and to traverse this distance the company has thirteen boats and twenty miles of railroad.

The Willamette Transportation Company, an organization recently formed for the purpose of running steamers on the Willamette River and its tributaries, has already commenced operations, and is making preparations to increase their fleet. Its boats pass through the canal and locks at Oregon City, so that navigation is now uninterrupted on the river for a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles from its mouth.

Several steamers ply on the rivers and bays along the coast, and preparations are being made to augment the number, so that every navigable stream can be utilized. There are no steamers in this section which are adapted for ocean navigation, and all communication with the ports of California is kept open by the sailing vessels engaged in the fish and lumber trade. When population increases this region will need more ample facilities for exterior travel than is at present enjoyed.

A regular packet line of sailing vessels plies between San Francisco and Portland, and several of them have accommodations for a few passengers. There are also regular lines running to the Sandwich Islands, Batavia and China, and these have excellent conveniences for a limited number of passengers. Vessels are frequently sent to South America and Australia; and a large number ply steadily between Portland and England, so that the communication with the outside world is quite extensive. Persons can leave Oregon and visit the principal ports of South America, the islands in the Pacific Ocean, Australia, the Malay archipelago, China and the British Kingdom, in vessels sailing from the harbor of Portland. The commercial relations with these countries are rapidly expanding, and in a few years the facilities for visiting them will be greater than at present. The number of ports visited by vessels leaving Oregon will give an idea of the extent of the commerce, and the position Portland occupies even now as a shipping mart.

Where neither steamers nor railroads afford the facilities of traveling, excellent stage lines do, and the fine coaches of the Northwestern Stage Company, and the Oregon and California Stage Company, keep communication open with the adjoining States and Territories. The former line runs through Eastern Oregon into Idaho until it connects with the Central

Pacific Railroad at Kelton. Some magnificent scenery can be enjoyed on this route as it traverses the igneous plateaus of one of the most unique regions on the continent. The latter line runs from Roseburg in the Umpqua Valley, to Redding, in California, thus connecting the termini of the Oregon and California Railroad. The country traversed is very picturesque, and presents not only pastoral, but also rude, bold and primitive scenery, as cultivated farm and open rolling vale contrast with forests of towering coniferous trees and the magnificent mountain ranges, many of whose peaks are clad in perennial shrouds of snow.

Stages also connect all the smaller towns and hamlets in every portion of the State, so that the means of transportation for passengers are quite extensive. The more isolated regions where the inhabitants are very few in number, are receiving attention, and companies have been formed for the construction of military roads to such places. These companies have received liberal donations of land, hence it is to their advantage to unite all portions of the State as rapidly as possible, and when that is done Oregon will then be able to display her varied products to advantage. When the two lines of railroad traversing the Willamette Valley shall be completed to their destination, and the branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad opens direct communication with the East, then will Oregon enter upon her future career which from present indications promises to be as brilliant as that of her sister States.

NEWSPAPERS AND LIBRARIES.

The number of newspapers in Oregon is very large considering the population, and as ably conducted, their position considered, as the press of any portion of the Union, and this much can be said without exaggeration. There are thirty-five newspapers published in the State; and allowing our population to be 100,000, we have a newspaper for every 2,857 inhabitants. Of these thirty are issued weekly, one semi-monthly and four daily; three of the latter are issued in Portland and one in Salem. Three of the weekly journals are published under the auspices of the religious denominations, the Catholics, Methodist and Christianor Campbellites having one each, and the Episcopalians a semi-monthly issue. With the exception of an agricultural, a commercial, and a German paper

the remainder of the journals are exponents of political principles with perhaps one or two exceptions.

Multnomah County with a population of only fifteen thousand publishes three daily, and eight weekly journals, and all are issued in the metropolis of the State, Portland. One of these is devoted to advancing the enfranchisement of women, two are religious, one commercial, one devoted to the interest of the Germans and the remainder are political. By including the organ of the Episcopal Church, twelve newspapers are published in Portland, which would make one journal for every 1,250 inhabitants in the county. The daily journals of the metropolis have larger staffs than the press of any city of its size in the world, are more complete in every department, and the expense of publishing them owing to the large amount of telegraphic news, is also greater. There are only seven counties in the State in which a newspaper is not published and their aggregate population does not exceed twelve thousand. This fact speaks very well for the intelligence of our people. The principal portion of the interior counties publish two weekly journals, the exceptions being those in Eastern Oregon and two in the western division.* The press of the State wields a large influence, occupies a prominent position as an educator, and in energy and enterprise will compare favorably with far more pretentious journals. It carefully guards the interests of the State, is vigilant in protecting the rights of the people, and the first to encourage all progressive movements intended to enhance the dignity and prosperity of the commonwealth. The following is the list of newspapers published in the State.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>Journal.</i>	<i>Issued.</i>
Baker	Baker City	Bed Rock Democrat ...	weekly
Benton	Corvallis ...	Gazette	"
"	"	Democrat	"
Clackamas	Oregon City	Enterprise	"
Coos	Empire City	News	"
Douglas ...	Roseburg ..	Plaindealer	"
"	"	Pantagraph	"
Jackson ...	Jacksonv'le	Sentinel	"
"	"	Times	"
Lane	Eugene City	State Journal	"
"	"	Guard	"

<i>County.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>Journal.</i>	<i>Issued.</i>
Linn	Albany.....	Register	"
"	"	State Rights Democrat	"
Marion	Salem	Statesman	daily & weekly
"	"	Mercury	weekly
"	"	Willamette Farmer	"
Multnomah	Portland	Bulletin.....	daily & weekly
"	"	Herald	"
"	"	Oregonian	"
"	"	Catholic Sentinel	weekly
"	"	New Northwest	"
"	"	Deutsche Zeitung	"
"	"	Commercial Reporter	"
"	"	Christian Advocate	"
"	"	Oregon Churchman	semi-monthly
Polk	Dalles	Republican	weekly
"	Monmouth	Christian Messenger	"
Union	LaGrande	Mountain Sentinel.....	"
Wasco	Dalles	Mountaineer	"
Washing'n	Fo'st Grove	Independent	"
Yamhill	McMinnv'e	Reporter	"
"	Lafayette	Courier	"

The State has not a large number of libraries, but several of the larger towns are making preparations to establish them. The largest is the State library at Salem which has over eight thousand volumes, composed principally of legal works, public documents, Congressional reports and some miscellaneous books. It is open to the public, but volumes cannot be taken from the rooms without the permission of the librarian. Though not very extensive at present this library promises to become of much importance in the future as a collection of legal, official and legislative reports.

The next in importance as to extent, though first in thoroughness, is the Portland library which contains over six thousand volumes. It occupies a handsome iron building, is complete in appointments and has reading and chess rooms attached. The number of periodicals, magazines and newspapers taken is very large, the list embracing ten quarterlies, twenty-six monthlies, seventy-five weeklies and thirteen dailies and these include the best English and Amer-

ican publications. The number of books loaned in 1872 exceeded fifteen thousand volumes, and the major portion were novels, works of science, travels, biography and poetry. This library is an honor to the city.

The Catholics have a library embracing a large number of volumes on history, biography, poetry and science; and several newspapers and magazines are taken for the reading room.

The Bishop Scott Grammar School has several hundred volumes and the number is steadily increasing; and the Young Men's Christian Association has a large reading room. Salem, Corvallis, Albany and other towns have formed library associations but the extent of their collections cannot be ascertained. This list does not embrace the libraries attached to schools and churches, or the property of societies, as they are too extensive to be given in detail. Strong efforts are being made in several towns to procure an assortment of volumes adapted to the taste of the community, and which can be kept open for public use; so we may safely estimate that the present number of libraries will have doubled in another year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public buildings of the State as might be naturally inferred are not very numerous or pretentious, for the commonwealth has not yet reached the age, nor does it possess the population necessary for the erection of such structures. The best exhibition of architecture is made by the mercantile houses of the metropolis, many of them being handsome edifices of brick or iron; and in this class of buildings the city will compare with any of its size in the Union. These have given a strong impetus to architecture, so the more recent public buildings as they are constructed are of a higher order than those of the past; and they will be much more so in the future.

The penitentiary near Salem is the most important and costly building in the State. It was commenced in 1870, and finished in 1872, and its total cost amounted to \$158,693. The principal structure is of an octagonal form with three radiating wings. The central portion is used as a chapel, guard room, general office, hospital and kitchen, the latter occupying the basement. The whole is well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, heated by steam throughout, and supplied with an abundance of water in case of accident by fire. The floor is

laid with asphaltum and gravel, and is supported by segmental arches which rest on large brick piers. The cells which are made of iron, are opened and closed by a patent lever, so that all can be locked or unlocked at the same time by the guard. In all its interior appointments both for thoroughness and the comfort of the unfortunate inmates it will compare with any in the country. A large garden of one hundred and fifty acres is attached to the building, which produces all the vegetables and esculents that the prisoners require. The convicts are kept steadily employed both winter and summer, workshops and tanneries having been constructed to enable them to work the latter season; and by this means the penitentiary has been self supporting for the past two years. The total number of prisoners received for the two years ending September 15, 1872, was 113; and of these 49 could read and write, 40 could read, and 24 could neither read nor write. The professions of the convicts were generally of the most laborious class, 24 being laborers, 15 farmers, 4 blacksmiths, 4 sailors, 2 saddlers, 2 washmen, 3 clerks, 4 carpenters, 4 shoemakers, 3 barbers, 3 waiters, 1 civil engineer and one surveyor, and the remainder embraced the various mechanical professions. The greater portion of the convictions were for larceny, robbery, and assaults with dangerous weapons. Of the heavier crimes, 7 were found guilty of murder in the second degree, 7 of making an assault with intent to kill, 2 of manslaughter and 2 of making an assault with a dangerous weapon. These statistics prove that the greater crimes, such as taking life, are not common, that the besetting sin of the convicts is kleptomania, and that the ratio of criminals to the population, including Indians and Chinamen, is at the rate of 1 to every 885 inhabitants. It is also apparent that these persons had a knowledge of the penalties attached to their crimes, for seventy-eight per cent. can read, and over forty-three per cent. can both read and write.

The prisoners have all the attendance their condition will permit, and efforts are being made to render them fit for the companionship of their fellow beings when they leave their captivity. An evening school has been established and in this several persons have been taught to read and write. A good library and reading room is also attached to the building; and to give more culture a bible class has been formed, and services are held in the chapel every Sunday. The mode of treatment is of the most humane character, and prisoners cannot

complain of any ill usage. Among the entire number of criminals there is but one woman, and she is a half-breed.

The insane asylum located in East Portland is as complete as present necessities demand. It is pleasantly situated and surrounded by well cultivated farms belonging to the institution. The building is not public property, but belongs to a private individual, the physician in charge, and he is paid by the State a stipulated sum for each patient. In September, 1872, the institution contained 122 persons, of whom 87 were males and 35 females. Of the whole number admitted in 1870-2,, over forty-two per cent. recovered, and seven per cent. died. The corps of matrons and physicians is fully adequate to the requirements, and the patients are attended with care and diligence.

There are two Custom Houses in the State, one in Astoria and another in Portland. The former which was completed January 1873, is built of blue sandstone, and cost when completed \$50,000. The second is in process of construction and will not be completed until 1874. The material used in its construction is a handsome blue sandstone found in Washington Territory, so that every stone has to be transported by steamers. The building is massive in form, having gables and dome; the basement is rustic work, and a large dome crowns the edifice. When finished the total cost will be \$370,000, that being the sum appropriated by Congress. It will be occupied as a post office, United States Court and Custom House, and will be furnished with all the modern conveniences.

The building in which the Legislature assembles at Salem is a plain brick structure, two stories high and very unpretentious. This however will be supplanted by a handsome edifice which is to cost over \$100,000, that sum having been appropriated already for its construction. It will be completed by the next assemblage of the Legislature in 1874.

Several of the counties have fine county buildings, some of them having cost as high as 150,000; and some of the academies are constructed in the most substantial manner. The hotels cannot of course compare with those of the larger cities in the Atlantic States, yet there are three or four which are complete in all appointments.

The market in Portland will compare both in thoroughness and elegance with any in the United States; and a theatre which is to occupy the story above it, is intended to be as complete in every detail as art and money can make it.

CLOSING REMARKS.

In the preceding pages exactitude has been the object sought, and no attempt has been made to color the subjects mentioned and thus lead to false conclusions in the minds of distant readers. The writer has no motive for exaggerating aught in reference to the country, and his sole aim has been to present its physical aspects, characteristics of soil and climate, and material prosperity in a condensed and truthful form. Many subjects remain yet to be mentioned, and these we can only touch upon superficially as they teem with too many figures, and would therefore be cumbersome in a work of this kind.

The first to attract attention is the commerce, and that may be called extensive, the population and means of internal transportation considered. The State had no foreign commerce until within the past three or four years, all the products exported being shipped to San Francisco, to ports along Puget Sound or to British Columbia; but now, vessels run regularly to England, the Sandwich Islands and China, and occasionally to South America, Australia and some points in the Malay archipelago. The exports to England consists principally of wheat and a limited quantity of flour, and to the other countries flour, salmon and lumber. The total foreign exports for 1871 amount to over six hundred thousand dollars, and there was a slight increase for 1872. For the year ending July, 1873, they will be more than double the preceding, as the wheat crop was the largest yet raised in the State. Twenty-five vessels carrying an average of one thousand tons each sailed for England from September, 1872, to February, 1873, a number larger than all of the preceding two years; and the probabilities are that the ratio of increase in the future will be on a corresponding scale, unless some unusual depression or calamity should arise, a circumstance as yet unknown to this commonwealth. New mercantile houses, the representatives of foreign establishments, are increasing in the metropolis, a fact significant of the commercial importance of the State.

The coast trade is very large and constantly expanding, but the greater portion is carried on with San Francisco, regular packet lines of sailing vessels plying regularly between that city and Portland. The coastwise entrance for 1872, reached

one hundred and twelve vessels of all classes, and their tonnage amounted to 108,949 tons, which would make an average of over nine thousand tons for each month. This does not include those vessels which are not compelled to report at the Custom Houses, and their tonnage must be large. The clearances for the same time were eighty-five vessels having a capacity of 85,125 tons.

The largest portion of the arrivals and clearances were staeamers, and all are owned in the State. These figures do not give an adequate idea of the actual quantity of shipping, for several vessels which sail from points beyond the jurisdiction of the Portland Custom House, are not enumerated. The quantity of freight handled in the two leading ports, Astoria and Portland, has been estimated to exceed seven hundred thousand tons per annum, including imports and exports, an amount exceedingly large for our population.

The fact that commercial intercourse is carried on direct with Europe and counties adjoining the Pacific Ocean, enables her leading merchants to sell goods at as cheap rates as those of San Francisco, Philadelphia or Chicago, and this circumstance must prove of material benefit to the retail mercantile house, and to purchasers in general.

The manufacturing interests are not very extensive, and here a good field is offered to enterprise and capital. All the requirements for manufactories are found in abundance, as coal, iron and limestone exist in great profusion in the larger area of the State, and all the streams furnish whatever water power may be required, as they are swift running and have a large fall, coming as they do from the high altitudes of the mountain ranges. The Willamette River has power enough alone to run as many mills as New England contains, and several minor streams in both the eastern and western divisions of the State are well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

The principal enterprise is the manufacture of woolen goods, there being six mills in the State, though but two are steadily running. They produce blankets, shirtings, tweeds, broadcloths, beavers and cassimeres, and in texture and quality these are deemed equal to the products of any country. They are in active demand in the Atlantic States, and meet with a ready sale. The value of all exported amounts to \$400,000 annually, the remainder being used at home.

Sash door and blind manufactories exist in the greater portion of the State, yet the quantity produced is not sufficient

to supply local demand, hence such establishments could be introduced in several places and made profitable.

Furniture is manufactured in limited quantities, and that produced is of a superior quality. Black walnut which is deemed the best for cabinet work can be grown in Eastern Oregon, for where tried in a region allied to it in soil and climate it has thrived admirably.

Leather can be made as cheaply as in any portion of the country at large, and though the annual product is quite extensive, yet all manufactured meets with a ready sale. Wagons are made in several towns, but there is no large establishment in the State, and the number finished does not supply a fraction of the demand. Manilla, straw and newspaper are manufactured by one mill; and flour and lumber are commodities of extensive production and largely identified with the State. Linseed oil, soap, salt, and lime, are also produced, but the quantity of the latter two articles prepared is not sufficient to supply the most limited demand, though the facilities for their manufacture are unusually abundant.

Stoves, brasswork and wooden ware are manufactured extensively, and establishments devoted specially to the former are soon to be inaugurated. A foundery for the production of pig iron and steel, will be in operation in 1873, and a rolling mill to be attached is to have sufficient capacity to supply all the railroad iron that may be wanted in the State. Iron has been manufactured here for \$29 per ton, ready for delivery, and at that rate, the enterprise should be eminently successful, as imported iron costs nearly double that sum. The inexhaustible beds of iron ore will furnish all the material needed for an indefinite period of time, and they can be developed to any extent desired.

With means of internal communication the State is abundantly supplied, as two lines of railroads traverse the Willamette Valley; a dozen steamers ply on the Willamette River and its tributaries; and the magnificent Columbia is navigated by the fine steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. Several small steamers keep communication open along the various rivers in this State and Washington Territory, and during the summer with those in Idaho. Large and commodious steamers sail for San Francisco weekly, to British Columbia, Alaska and Puget Sound regularly; and packet lines of sailing vessels ply between the various ports along the coast. Regular trips are also made to the Sandwich Islands, China, and other points in the

Orient, by vessels owned in the State, and ships often sail for South America and Australia. As the commerce expands the ports visited increase in number, so that persons can leave Oregon and visit the principal points in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in vessels plying to and from the State.

Besides these enumerated other facilities of travel will soon exist, as the Northern Pacific Railroad must pass through the State, and a line to connect with the Central Pacific Railroad at Salt Lake has received the sanction of Congress. A branch railroad to traverse Eastern Oregon, connecting with the former roads is to be built ere long, a company having been organized already and its bonds issued. When these are finished Oregon will have as ready and complete transportation facilities as any portion of the continent.

The means of education are extensive enough for a population much greater than the present, as public schools exist in every city, town and hamlet; and there are two universities, nearly a dozen colleges, and as many academies.

Both sexes are admitted to the benefits of the universities, colleges and academies with perhaps four or five exceptions. The seats of learning are increasing rapidly, and a crowning edifice to all will soon be erected, being no less than a State University, which has an endowment of \$100,000. An Agricultural College is in active operation, so that persons desirous of preparing themselves for any position in life, have the opportunity of receiving a good education here, either in the literary, scientific, medical, or agricultural courses. Newspapers are published in almost every county; churches are numerous, and all the leading denominations are well represented.

Persons who desire to establish homes for themselves in a region blessed with a mild and salubrious climate, a fertile soil, adapted to the growth of the products of the Temperate Zone, and possessing all the elements of the most advanced civilization, will find Oregon as desirable as any locality on the Pacific Coast. Immigrants cannot however expect to find land in the vicinity of towns and cities for a few dollars per acre, nor will they find all portions of the State adapted to agriculture, for no country has that great advantage, but they will find the entire area adapted to either grazing, farming or horticulture, with perhaps a few exceptions where the timber is dense, as in the vicinity of mountains, and the region west of the Coast Range. The State then has the great advantage of possessing a large area of fertile soil; a mild

climate; abundance of timber; extensive means of internal navigation in her rivers, and unlimited water power; a country possessing these qualities is well adapted to be the home of a happy and prosperous people; therefore is this State well fitted for an enlightened, prosperous and contented population.

SCENERY.

The scenery of the State is unique, and different from that of any other portion of the Union. It is with few exceptions more bold than picturesque, and rude and rugged, rather than pastoral and tranquil. The high altitude of the mountain ranges, with their peaks eternally clad in snow; the abundance of the coniferous forests which clamber up to the snow line, and their gloomy hue are the very reverse of the familiar hills, quiet vales, and bright foliage so common to the region east of the Rocky Mountains; hence the scenery of Oregon strikes the observer at once, and impresses him with its breadth, vigor and grandeur. In the altitude of its mountains, the magnificence of its water courses, and the luxuriance of its forests, no region can excel the Northwestern Pacific Coast; and combined with these are broad, deep chasms, surging, foaming cascades, and picturesque lakes; hence it should be eagerly sought by tourists, artists, and all those persons fond of the grand in nature. The vignette gives a view near the upper Cascades, about seventy miles from Portland. These falls are five miles long, and were caused apparently by a land slide, as the Columbia River is confined to a few yards, and in some places to a few feet in width. The water as it rushes through this narrow outlet, surges and seethes so that the noise of the cataract can be heard for a long distance.

The "tooth bridge" on the railroad running from the lower to the upper Cascades is a novelty, and receives its name from its similarity to a tooth. The contour of the bridge, the abundant forests, the tranquil river, and the high mountains, make a pleasing impression on the mind. The remaining illustrations give a view of Bradfords's Island in the Columbia River; a distant view of Rooster Rock, a large boulder which towers up apart near the lower Cascades; and Cape Horn, a mass of basalt which lines the bank of the Columbia.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

Federal Officers.

U. S. District Judge—M. P. Deady..... Portland
U. S. Marshal—Thomas G. Young.....Portland
U. S. Attorney—Addison C. Gibbs.....Portland
Clerk of the U. S. Court—Ralph Wilcox..... Portland
Collector of the Port of Portland—H. W. Scott..... Portland
Collector of the Port of Astoria—W. D. Hare..... Astoria
Surveyor General—W. H. Odell..... Eugene City
Register of the Land Office—W. R. Willis..... Roseburg
Receiver “ —David Bushey..... Roseburg
Register “ —Owen Wade..... Oregon City
Receiver “ —Henry Warren..... Oregon City
Sup't of Indian Affairs—T. B. Odeneal.....Salem
Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue—O. B. Gibson..Portland

Representatives to Congress.

Jas. K. Kelly, *Senator*; Res. Portland. Term expires...1877
J. H. Mitchell, *Senator*; Res. Portland, Term expires...1879
Jos. G. Wilson, *Representative*; Term expires..... 1875

State Officers.

L. F. Grover, *Governor*; Salary, \$1,500. Term expires 1874
S. F. Chadwick, *Sec'y of State*; Salary \$1,500. Term ex. 1874
L. Fleischner, *Treasurer*; Salary, \$800. Term expires 1874
Eugene Semple, *Printer*; Fees. Term expires..... 1874

Supreme Court.

Name.	Dist.	Office.	Residence.	Term Ex.	Salary.
P. P. Prim.....	1st	Ch'f Jus.	Jacksonville	Sept. 1873.	\$2,000
A. J. Thayer...	2d	Asso. “	Corvallis,	Sept. 1876.	2,000
B. F. Bonham..	3d	“	Salem,	Sept. 1876.	2,000
W. W. Upton..	4th	“	Portland,	Sept. 1874,	2,000
L.L.McArthur.	5th	“	The Dalles,	Sept. 1876.	2,000

District Attorneys.

Dist.	Name.	Term Exp.	Salary.
First—	Jas. R. Neil.....	July, 1874.....	\$500 and fees
Second—	F. A. Chenoweth.....	July, 1874.....	500 and fees
Third—	N. B. Humphrey.....	July, 1874.....	500 and fees
Fourth—	Geo. H. Durham.....	July, 1874.....	500 and fees
Fifth—	W. B. Laswell.....	July, 1874.....	500 and fees

COURTS IN OREGON.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Regular terms held at Portland on the first Monday in January, May and September. *Judges*—Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, United States Circuit Judge, and Hon. Matthew P. Deady, United States District Court. *Clerk*—R. Wilcox. *Marshal*—T. G. Young.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Regular terms held at Portland on the first Monday in March, July and November; special terms held at the discretion of the Court. *Judge*—Hon. Matthew P. Deady. *Clerk*—Ralph Wilcox.

Judicial Districts.

First.—Jackson and Josephine.

Second.—Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane.

Third.—Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook and Yamhill.

Fourth.—Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah and Washington.

Fifth.—Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wasco.

Terms of the Courts as amended in 1872.

The law passed at the session of the Legislature held during 1872 and which took effect from the first day of January 1873, provides the following times and places for holding the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts:

Supreme Court.

A term of the Supreme Court shall be held at Salem the first Monday in January, in the year 1873; thereafter on the second Monday in December, annually, and at such other times as the Court may appoint, by an order entered in the Journal in term time.

Circuit Courts.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the County of Josephine on the fourth Monday in April and the fourth Monday in October. In the County of Jackson on the second Monday in February, June and November.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the County of Douglas on the third Monday in October and the second Monday in May. In the County of Curry on the first Monday in June. In the County of Coos on the fourth Monday in May and the second

Monday in September. In the County of Lane on the third Monday in April and first Monday in November. In the County of Benton on the third Monday in November and the second Monday in April.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the County of Linn on the fourth Monday in March and the second Monday in October. In the County of Marion on the second Monday in March, June and November. In the County of Polk on the second Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November. In the County of Yamhill on the second Monday in April and the fourth Monday in October. In the County of Tillamook on the second Monday in July.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the County of Clackamas on the fourth Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September. In the County of Multnomah on the second Monday in February, June and October. In the County of Columbia on the second Monday in April. In the County of Clatsop on the second Tuesday in August and the fourth Tuesday in January. In the County of Washington on the fourth Monday in May and the first Monday in October.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the County of Grant on the third Monday in September and the first Monday in June. In the County of Baker on the first Monday in October and the third Monday in May. In the County of Union on the third Monday in October and the first Monday in May. In the County of Umatilla on the fourth Monday in October and the last Monday in April. In the County of Wasco on the second Monday in November and the third Monday in June.

Terms of County Courts.

In the Counties of Josephine, Curry, Coos, Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook and Umatilla, on the first Monday in January, April, July and September.

In the Counties of Grant, Baker, Lane and Wasco on the first Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November.

In the Counties of Jackson, Douglas, Linn, Benton, Polk, Marion, Yamhill, Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah on the first Monday in each month.

The County Commissioners of the several Counties shall meet on the Wednesday next succeeding the meeting of the County Courts in their respective Counties.

BAKER COUNTY.

This County is situated in the southeastern portion of the State, and is bounded on the north by Union County, on the south by the State of Nevada, on the east by Idaho Territory, and on the west by Grant County. It possesses an area of ten thousand square miles, a population of about four thousand, and is rich in mineral treasures, which include gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. It produces more gold than any other portion of the State, and promises to increase the yield, as it is only recently that the mines have attracted the attention they deserve. These mines embrace quartz and placer, and all are deemed rich. It is estimated that from eight to fifteen hundred miners work them during the season, and the average earnings per diem to the man ranges from five to one hundred dollars. A very large area is specially adapted to agriculture and horticulture, and the whole region to stock raising, as the bunch grass grows luxuriantly. The County is traversed by the Blue and Eagle Creek Mountains, and is watered by several large streams, the largest being the Powder, Malheur and Burnt Rivers which have an aggregate length of about four hundred miles. The valleys of this region are exceedingly picturesque, enclosed as they are by mountains; and they produce the principal grains and fruits in abundance. The climate is similar to that of the whole of Eastern Oregon, being warmer in summer and colder in winter than the western division. The thermometer reaches 100° sometimes during the summer months, and occasionally descends below zero in winter; but these are nearly the extremes. The region is very healthy owing to the mountain breezes and its altitude, it being some three thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. Game is abundant, and embraces elk, deer, antelope and many varieties of birds. A daily stage line keeps communication open with Idaho and the Dalles, so that it is easy of access; and a railroad is expected to traverse the larger portion of it ere long.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Judge*, L. O. Stearns; *Clerk*, L. B. Ison; *Sheriff*, Jas. H. Shinn; *Treasurer*, G. W. Parker; *School Sup't*, J. I. Wisdom; *Assessor*, Wm. Quinn; *Surveyor*, Jno. Brattain; *Commissioners*, H. W. Estis, D. B. Scofield.

TOWNS.

AMELIA.

A town and mining camp forty miles south by east from Baker City, is situated on the south side of the Mormon basin mountain, on a high rolling plateau. The gulches in the vicinity are quite rich, paying from ten to twenty-five dollars per diem to the hand. The population is about two hundred in the mining season, which extends from March to August. The town contains about fifty houses, among which are a hotel, a livery stable, a brewery and a general merchandise store; and it is steadily increasing as the mines are proving very remunerative.

Brewery—Bosneighle & Co.

General Merchandise—Brown, A. H.

Hotel—Hardman, Mrs.

Livery Stable—Brown, A. H.

Saloon—Brown, & Co.

AUBURN.

A town and mining camp ten miles west of Baker City, is situated near Powder River and contains two hundred inhabitants. From 1862 when the mines in the vicinity were first discovered, until 1864, the town contained a population of six thousand, but as the mines decreased in value the inhabitants sought other localities, and as a consequence that which promised to be a city of importance sunk into its present condition. It is reviving

rapidly at present, as the agricultural resources of the surrounding country are being developed, and being the centre of a brisk trade its future prospects are encouraging.

Blacksmith—Roberts, Samuel

Brewery—Ludwig, G. W.

General Merchandise—Graham, W.,

Scofield, D. B., Smith, Thos.,

Stacy, T. L.

Hotel—Griffin, H.

Livery Stable—Smith, A.

Market—Stacy, T. L.

BAKER CITY.

The largest town in the County, is situated on the Powder River in the midst of a fine agricultural and mining country; contains about four hundred houses, and a population of nearly one thousand. It is the distributing point for mails and express matter, and the centre of supplies for the large number of mining camps surrounding it for a distance of fifty miles. It is the most enterprising town in that extensive region of country, and is improving as rapidly as any place in the State, for it has the resources of the mines and a fine grazing and agricultural country to sustain it. The coaches of the Northwestern Stage Company connect it with Idaho, and the Central Pacific Railroad at Kelton; and four other stage lines keep communication open with the surrounding mining camps. The city contains an excellent academy, one newspaper, the *Bedrock Democrat*, a Catholic church, and Masonic, Temperance and other societies. The merchants are enterprising and are extending their business to all parts of the County. Stores and mechanics' shops are very numerous for the number of inhabitants, and all do a thriving business. It contains the banking house and assay office of James W. Virtue, Esq., and a large quartz mill belonging to the same gentleman, which employs several men. All the accommodations of hotels, restaurants and livery stables are abundant; and ag-

ricultural products can be purchased as cheaply as in localities having larger market facilities. The prospects of the city are very bright; and should wealth and population increase for the next few years as in the past, it must become the leading city of Eastern Oregon.

Assay Office—Virtue, J. W.

Attorneys at Law—Haines, I. D.,

Pierce, Royal A., Stearns, L. O.

Art Gallery—Jett, D. B. Mrs.

Banker and Broker—Virtue, J. W.

Bakery—Shellworth, Chas.

Blacksmiths—McCord, S. B., Stew-

art, James, Schuland, Frank

Boot and Shoe Maker—Wirtz, R.

Books and Stationery—McCrary,

Wm. F.

Barber—Williams, R.

Cabinet Maker—Cleaver, J. W.

Carriage and Wagon Makers—Mil-

ler, W. C., Schuland, F.

Civil Engineer—Foster, C. M.

Drugs, &c.—Wisdom, J. W., Mc-

Kinney, H. N.

Express Agent—Paige, H. C., Wells,

Fargo & Co.

Fruits, Notions, &c.—Block, M.,

Lubelski, W. Mrs.

General Merchandise—Brown, A.

H., Ottenheimer, S. & Co.,

Baumberger & Frank

Harness and Saddlery—Hender-

son, T. P.

Hotel—Reid & Fletcher

Livery Stables—Grier & Kellogg,

McCord & Co.

Land Agent—Shinn, Joseph H.

Millinery, &c.—Alfred, M. F. Mrs.,

Gardener, J. B. Mrs., Shepherd,

Mrs. & McMurren, Miss

Meat Market—Eppinger, John,

Reid & Fletcher

Notaries Public—Shinn, Joseph H.,

Reynolds, E. W.

Newspaper—*Bedrock Democrat*, J.

M. Shepherd, publisher

Physicians—Boyd, J. M., Snow, T.

N., Tierney, T. J.

Painter—Miller, W. F.

Postmaster—McCrary, W. F.

Restaurant—Sieord & Co.

Saloons—Shellworth & Co., Salley,

George, Rose, C. & Co., Wilde,

W., Ross, Reid & Fletcher

Stores and Tnware—Parker, J. H.,
Nelson, L. W.
Tailor—Street, W.
Watchmaker and Jeweler—Gard-
ner, J. B.

BRIDGEPORT.

A town recently organized and situated on Burnt River, twenty-one miles south of Baker City, contains about twenty houses, a population of nearly one hundred, and possesses a hotel and a blacksmith shop, and is the headquarters of the Chicago Ditch Company, who have a canal thirty-five miles long, running through all the mining camps in the vicinity. The adjoining country is well adapted to grazing and agriculture, but the number engaged in these enterprises is very limited at present.

CLARKSVILLE.

A thriving town twenty-five miles south of Baker City, with which it is connected by a toll road, is in the midst of a large placer mining district which has been worked since 1862, by from two to five hundred persons, who earn an average of from five to ten dollars each per diem. It contains about one hundred houses, among which are a hotel, a brewery, and shops and stores.

Brewery—Frunk, August
Blacksmith—Seerist, Joseph
General Merchandise—Buckland &
Virtue, Lake, George W.
Livery Stable—Wendtz, Henry
Meat Market—Henry, G. W.
Post Office—Curtis, W. R.
Saloons—Curtis, W. R., Frunk,
August

CONNER CREEK.

Is becoming an important mining district as the quartz is very rich in gold. The population is increasing rapidly, and it promises to be a place of importance in the future.

General Merchandise—Matlock,
Frank & Co.

ELDORADO.

A thriving town, is situated in the Mormon basin mining district, and twenty-six miles south of Baker City. It has a population during the mining season of from two to five hundred, and is the headquarters of the several ditch companies. The great canal of that region is one hundred and twenty miles long, has a capacity of two thousand five hundred inches, and cost when completed \$250,000. The town contains several stores and shops, and a daily stage line connects it with Baker City. It promises to become a place of considerable importance as it is steadily advancing in wealth and population.

Blacksmiths—Lewis, H. P., Parker,
N. S.
Butcher—Cook, Geo.
General Merchandise—Brower &
Co., Stephenson & Bro.
Hotel—Boswell, W. S.
Livery Stable—Barnes, Henry
Post Office—Goff, H., P. M.
Saloons—Edwards, Daniel; Lan-
ders, Chris.

HUMBOLDT BASIN.

Twenty-five miles southeast of Baker City, contains a population of three hundred in the mining season, quite a large portion being Chinese. The mines around this town include both placer and quartz, and are rich and extensive. Owing to altitude of the camp the supply of water is scarce, being confined to the melting snow; and the season is short, lasting only from March to June. The average earnings per diem for each person ranges from ten to thirty dollars. The number of stores is confined to three, which do a general merchandise business; and there are one or two mechanics' shops.

Blacksmith—Blair, Jedd
General Merchants—Copeland and
Green, Perry, W., Shaniway &
Colt
Hotel—Shaniway, O. L.
Saloon—Savage, Nicholas

JORDAN VALLEY.

A post office, is situated in the midst of a good farming and grazing country.

MALHEUR CITY.

Is also situated in the Shasta mining district, and is one and a half miles east of Eldorado. It contains a population of three hundred in the mining season—including all in its immediate vicinity—and is connected with the County seat by a daily stage line.

Blacksmith—Weckest, Joseph
General Merchandise—Collins, Jno.

Lake Bros.

Hotel—Leatherwood, W. J.
Saloons—Deveraux, J., Perpich, Anton

MARYSVILLE.

Is a small village one and a half miles southeast of Eldorado, and situated between the latter and Malheur City. It occupies no prominence as a business centre owing to the contiguity of the other towns.

POCAHONTAS.

A village eight miles from Baker City, is situated in the midst of a large mining district. Its postoffice address is the latter city. Being near the depot of supplies for the

entire County, the business done is not very extensive.

Blacksmiths—Carrol, J. C., Walker, D.

Flour and Saw Mill—Chambers & Boul

RYE VALLEY.

A post office and mining camp. This auriferous region was first discovered in 1862, and the mines still continue to pay well. The system practiced is hydraulic mining. In washing the banks numerous fossil remains have been discovered, among the latest of which was teeth weighing nine pounds each. The water supply is received from the Rye Valley ditch, which extends seven miles. It is owned by Messrs. Powers, Fernald & Odell. Quartz mining is carried on to a limited extent, the rock being very rich and large quantities are shipped to San Francisco. A district school is flourishing and the settlement betokens prosperity.

General Merchandise—Kriss, Michael

Hotel—Blaine, Mrs.

Post Office—Whitcomb, N. S., P. M.

Saloon—Rourk, D. S.

WINGVILLE.

A post office. For business men see Pocahontas.

Drug Store!

Two doors north of Western Hotel, Baker City, Oregon.

J. W. WISDOM

Takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Baker County that he has a large, new and fresh assortment of

Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints,

—ALSO,—

Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Stationery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Yankee Notions, and a general variety of Goods of that class.

Prescriptions prepared at all hours. City and country trade solicited.

JAMES W. VIRTUE, BANKER AND BROKER

Baker City, Oregon.

DEALER IN

GOLD DUST, GOLD AND SILVER BULLION,
Exchange and Legal Tenders.

FOR SALE

COIN  CURRENCY DRAFTS

—ON—

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, and

PORTLAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Investments Carefully Made.

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OREGON will receive especial attention.*

I. D. HAINES,

Attorney at Law,

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

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JOB WORK.

We are now prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK on short notice and at reasonable rates.

N. B.—All Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

"Look after your Soles."

Boot and Shoe Manufactory

J. WIRTZ, Proprietor,

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

All kinds of Gents and Young Men's Sewed and Pegged French Calf Skin Boots and Shoes made to order. Sewed Boots made at from \$12 to \$14. Pegged Boots at \$10 per pair. The best French material used.

Repairing neatly and promptly done at half former rates.

Remember the Stand! On Main street, opposite J. W. Virtue's Bank.

Walla Walla Variety ^{and} Fruit Store.

Mrs. W. LUBELSKI,

Would respectfully inform the public that she keeps all kinds of FRUITS AND VEGETABLES on hand, at either Wholesale or Retail rates. The Fruit, Vegetables, Grapes, &c., are fresh and of the best quality. Family groceries, a large variety of Cakes, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars & Yankee Notions, sold at prices to suit the times. Winter Fruit and Vegetables, of all kinds for winter use. SEED—A full variety of Fresh Garden Seed for sale at the lowest rates. A full supply and a fine variety of Flower Seed.

NEW DRUG STORE.

H. N. M'KINNEY,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main Street,

BAKER CITY, OREGON,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has recently received a well selected and fresh Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumeries, Patent Medicines, Soaps --Wines, Brandies, Whiskies and Cordials,

For Medicinal purposes. Family Medicines carefully prepared. Prescriptions accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

GIVE US A CALL.

LIVERY STABLE.

CRIER & KELLOGG,

Having completed their New Stable, have now the finest and best regulated

LIVERY STABLE IN EASTERN OREGON,

where they will carry on the Livery Business in all its branches.

STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Dr. E. P. TIERNEY,

(Late U. S. Army,)

Physician ^{AND} Surgeon,

BAKER CITY, OREGON.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Eastern Oregon that he has located in Baker City, and gives strict attention to his Profession.

Office at J. W. Wisdom's Drug Store.

Residence north of Catholic Church.

S. OTTENHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in

General Merchandise,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

Our assortment is always large, and we sell as cheap as any establishment in Eastern Oregon.

RESTAURANT.

A. SICORD & CO., Proprietors.

This is the largest Restaurant in Baker City, and the Table is supplied with the best in the market. Meals prepared at all hours and in any style desired. Comfortable sleeping apartments are attached.

Harness Saddlery Store.

T. P. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

This is the largest Establishment in Baker County. All the latest styles of


SADDLES, BRIDLES, WAGON AND BUGGY HARNESS
always on hand. Repairing done in a neat and efficient manner. All work attended to promptly, as it is under my special supervision.

Eagle Creek Canal Co.

RUFUS PERKINS,.....PRESIDENT.

I. B. BOWEN,.....VICE PRESIDENT.

E. P. CRANSTON,.....SECRETARY.

 Water supplied to all mining camps in the vicinity of Sparta.

WESTERN HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, BAKER CITY.

REID & FLETCHER, - - - PROPRIETORS.

This House has been enlarged and refitted and is now the best Hotel on the Umatilla and Idaho stage road.

Stages leave this House for above and below, and also for

CLARK'S CREEK, ELDORADO, GEM CITY AND SPARTA.

Connected with the Hotel will be found a first class

SALOON!

Liquors, Wines and Cigars of the best quality. Pelan's Improved Billiard Tables, all in good order.

Millinery Emporium.

MRS. F. M. ALFRED, Proprietor.

The latest styles of HATS AND BONNETS constantly on hand. Also, LACES, RIBBONS, PATTERNS, AND TASSELS.

DRESS MAKING A SPECIALTY.

All orders promptly attended to. The public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Goods.

Baker City Livery Stable.

McCORD & CO., Proprietors.

We keep the Largest Assortment of

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

which can be hired at reasonable prices. Horses boarded by the day or week. *INQUIRE FOR OUR STABLE.*

BENTON COUNTY.

In the Willamette Valley, is bounded on the north by Polk County, on the south by Lane and Douglas, on the east by Linn, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 1,110 square miles, a population exceeding five thousand, and a property valuation of \$1,500,000. It is traversed by the Coast Range which separates it into two unequal parts, is well watered and adapted to agriculture or grazing. It has an excellent port of entry in Yaquina Bay, and the rivers adjoining the ocean teem with fish, the most important species being the salmon. Shell fish abound in the bays; game is abundant; the streams afford unexceptionable sites for manufactories; and timber grows profusely; hence it is well adapted for the support of a large population. The fertility of the soil enables the principle grains, fruits and vegetables to be raised in abundance, and even maize and peaches have been successfully cultivated in several localities. The climate is mild and balmy, and somewhat distinctive in the different portions, the western or that adjoining the ocean not being so warm in summer or so cold in winter as the other section. Schools colleges and churches are numerous, so that in all essentials it is well adapted for the homes of a happy and prosperous people.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, Jno. Burnett; *Clerk*, B. W. Wilson; *Sheriff*, J. S. Palmer; *Treasurer*, Wm. Groves; *School Supt.*, A. R. Brown; *Assessor*, W. H. Johnson; *Surveyor*, Geo. Mercer; *Commissioners*, Jas. Edwards, Jas. Chambers.

TOWNS.

ALSEA.

A post office twenty miles southwest of Corvallis. Its principal business is the manufacture of lumber.

Lumber Mills—Peck & Co., Stroup, Alfred

CORVALLIS.

An incorporated city, is situated on the Willamette River, is distant from Portland eighty-five miles by land and one hundred and twenty-nine by water. It was first laid out as a town in 1851, under the name of Marysville, and being then deemed the head of navigation on the river, its future prospects were thought to be brilliant. As the agricultural population increased the town received a strong progressive movement, and became of such importance as to be selected by the Territorial Legislature as a suitable locality in which to hold a session. Other influences opposed its permanent adoption as the capitol, so it was compelled to

depend on the surrounding country for support. It expanded gradually until it has now a population of nine hundred. It contains a large number of mercantile houses, more apparently than the size of the place would warrant, yet they all seem to do a thriving business. It is quite a manufacturing centre, a saw and planing mill, a carding mill, a furniture manufactory and a sash door and blind factory being in constant operation. Two newspapers are published here; and it contains five churches, one being Roman Catholic, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, and one Episcopal. The number of seats of learning is quite large, there being two public schools, one academy for both sexes under control of the Episcopal Church, and the State Agricultural College. This college has an average attendance of one hundred pupils; and the Faculty consists of five professors. The societies are numerous, there being two Masonic, and one each of Odd Fellows,

Daughters of Rebekah, Good Templars and the Carlyle Literary Society. The city has a public library containing several hundred volumes. The surrounding country is specially adapted to agriculture, and is noted for the abundance and excellence of its crops. The scenery is also very fine and decidedly pastoral, as hill, vale, copse and open plain alternate in every direction.

Attorneys at Law—Burnett, John, Kelsay, John, Strahan, R. S., Chenoweth, F. A.

Books & Stationery—Hanna, J. A.

Blacksmiths—Emrick, Henry, Phillips, J. F., Hunter, A., Gearhard, Joseph, Kugler, Peter

Brewery—Hunt, Bernard

Barber—Backensto, H.

Boot & Shoe Makers—Irwin, D. B., Look, S. H., Manns, Henry, Russ, H. M.

Carding Machine—Grover & Horning.

Cooper—Norton, E.

Carpenter—Pixley, J.

Druggists—Graham & Bayley, Allen & Woodward

Door & Sash Factory—Wrenn & Mason

Dentist—Stryker, D. S.,

Furniture &c.—Graves & Knight

Flour Mills—May, F. W.

Gunsmith—Hodes G.

General Merchandise—Fox, O., & Bro., Friendly, Max., Williams, J. W., & Co., Bayley, J. R., Kline, L. G.,

Groceries &c.—Warrior, Henry

Hotels—McConnell, A. R., Alpin, Jack, Stanton, Francis

Livery Stables—Houck, G. W., King, Sol.

Milinery—Knight, Mrs. E. A.

Meat Market—Taylor, B. F. & Son

Ministers—Babcock, John H., Prot. Epis., Nesbitt, D. K., Presbyterian, Gibney, P. F., Roman Catholic, Emery, Joseph, M. E. South, VanCleve, J. W.

Newspapers—*Benton Democrat*, Head, R. G., Editor and Proprietor.

Painter—Fisher, J.

Physicians—Lee, J. B., Graham, William, Foley, L., Right, F. J., Boswell

Post Office—Hanna, J. A., P. M.

Photographer—Stryker, Mrs. C. M.

Saloons—McConnel, A. R., Cushman & Reford, Steward, Jas. H., Genhard, A. H. Blaksley, Bird, H. C.

Saddlery and Harness—Duncan, J. N., Flickinger, Hiram

Stoves and Tinware—McFarland, W. H.

Sewing Machine Agent—Irwin, Joseph

Groceries—Harris, H. E.

Saw Mill—Robinson, F. E. & Bro., McCrane & Hanna

Tailors—Coffin, A., Drake, James

Wagon Maker—Clushman, J. M., Horning, L.,

Watchmaker and Jeweler—Greffoz, P. P.

ELK CITY.

A village twenty-six miles from Yaquina Bay, has a population of about eighty, and contains a school, two stores, two hotels, two livery stables, a warehouse, and a chair factory. Steamers ply between it and points on the coast.

Blacksmith—Hite, W. S

Chair Factory—Fox, A.

General Merchandise—Cline & Co., Simpson & Abbey

Hotels—Bryan, Mrs., Dixon J.

Livery Stables—Blair H

KING'S VALLEY.

The valley proper is about six miles long and from one to three in width. The river Luckimute traverses its entire length.

Blacksmith—Newman, M. P.

Gen'l Merchandise—Clifford, Paul, Cline, Jacob & Co., Nelson & Allen

Groceries and Saloon—Abby and Simpson

Grist Mill—Chambers, James & Co.

Hotel—Dixon, Jas.

Livery Stable—Simpson, M

LIBERTY.

Recently organized in the midst of a fine agricultural country.

LITTLE ELK.

A post office thirty-seven miles northwest of Corvallis.

MONROE.

A post town about eighteen miles south of Corvallis. It is located on the west bank of the Long Tom River, in the midst of a good agricultural and stock country. It boasts a neat school, also Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templars Lodges.

Blacksmith—Bowen, Harrison
Boots and Shoes—Weber, John
Books and Stationery—Starr, J. W.
Flour Mill—Reader Thomas
General Merchandise—Hinton, T. D., Sr., Shannon Milton, Woodcock, W. C. & Co.
Harness and Saddlery—Hodes, C.
Hotel—Howard Sarah, Mrs.
Physician—Mahon, J. W.
Post Office—Starr, J. W., P. M.
Saloon—Landerking, George
School Teacher—Stewart, W. J.
Stores and Tinware—Starr J. W.
Wagonmaker—Wells, J. M.

NEWTON.

A post office forty-eight miles west of Corvallis. [See Elk City.]

NEWPORT.

Is situated on Yaquina Bay, near the outer portion. The country surrounding it is rather broken and often abrupt. The town is a favorite summer resort; and is the headquarters of the oyster and other fisheries prosecuted on the bay.

General Merchandise—Sawtelle, F., Wright, A. J.
Hotels—Baldwin & Case, Abby, Peter
Saloons—Hammond, P., Abby, P.
Wharfingers—Wright, A. W., Abby, P.
Collector of the Port—Bensell, R.

ONEATA.

A post office eighteen miles by water from Elk City.

General Merchandise and Lumber—Dodge, Frank
Saw Mills—Simpson Ben, Dodge & Bensell

PHILOMATH.

A prosperous village located at the foot-hills of the coast range, seven miles from Corvallis. Its principal feature is Philomath College, a flourishing institution of learning under the auspices of the United Brethren Church. The building is a substantial brick structure embracing all modern improvements. The surrounding country is settled with a thrifty agricultural population, who are in a prosperous condition.

Blacksmith—Collins, John
Flour Mill—Felger, J. S.
General Merchandise—Shipley and Hinekle
Harness Maker—Knowlton, Geo.
Hotel—Kizer, G. W.
Tannery—Rollins, S.
Wagonmaker—Rowe, Hiram C.

SUMMIT.

A post office twenty miles northwest of Corvallis.

SILETZ.

A post office near the Indian Reservation of the same name.

General Merchandise—Dodge, H.

TOLEDO.

A post office located on Yaquina Bay. Seven miles north of this town is the Siletz Indian Reservation, occupying a large scope of good agricultural land. About 1,000 Indians at present on the reservation.

YAQUINA.

A post office, situated on Yaquina Bay, about forty-seven miles west of Corvallis. This bay is navigable for steamers a distance of twenty-seven miles. A steamer plys to the different towns along its course. Two saw mills ship lumber to San Francisco and other points. A lighthouse was built in 1872, at Cape Foulweather, five miles north of the entrance to Yaquina Bay, at a cost of \$90,000—and another at the mouth of the Bay costing \$20,000. Yaquina Bay is a favorite resort during the summer months.

THE WEEKLY
Corvallis Gazette,

WM. B. CARTER, Proprietor and Publisher.

CORVALLIS, - - - BENTON COUNTY, OREGON.



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Now in its TENTH VOLUME, is the only successful Newspaper ever published in this County. Has a large and constantly increasing Circulation, and is, therefore, a

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Every Family in the County should Subscribe for the Gazette.

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CORVALLIS,

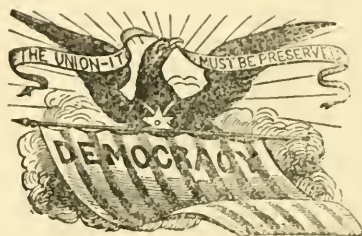
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Pupils carried through full College Course or fitted for Business.

For Circular apply to the Rector.

THE Benton Democrat



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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

R. G. HEAD, - - Editor and Proprietor,

CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Contains Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches, Full Reports of Local Matters, Editorials, and a full compendium of Pacific Coast News.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$3 00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Eureka Livery Stable,

CORVALLIS,

G. W. HOUCK, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages always on hand, and to be hired at moderate rates.

Drivers sent with parties when required.

The stable keeps the best stud of horses and the finest carriages in the County.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Which adjoins Multnomah on the south has an area of 2,220 square miles, a population exceeding 6,000, and its assessable property amounts to \$2,250,000. It is one of the best agricultural counties in the State, well timbered, and profusely watered, some half a dozen rivers coursing through it in various directions. The most important is the Willamette, which has fall and volume enough near Oregon City to furnish at least one million horse power; and the other streams can furnish about one half this along their entire course. As a manufacturing centre it would be difficult to find any region possessing facilities equal to this county, yet not more than half a dozen important establishments use this great water power, and only three or four of them are very extensive, and they are equal to any in the State. Iron, limestone, and coal have been found in several parts of the county; the former is deemed to be inexhaustible and equal in purity to any on the continent. It has been worked to a limited extent with decided success, and efforts are to be made to start a large iron manufactory at no distant day. The climate is not liable to any extremes; timber is abundant, railroads and steamboats traverse the county and furnish rapid means of communication; land can be procured in several portions at Government price; and schools and churches are numerous; hence it offers excellent inducements to all classes desiring to engage in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, J. K. Wait; *Clerk* R. F. Caufield; *Sheriff*, A. F. Hedges; *Treasurer*, T. J. McCarver; *School Sup't*, A. R. McCrum; *Assessor*, R. N. Warsham; *Surveyor*, S. L. Campbell; *Commissioners*, L. D. Latourette, Wm. Sharp.

TOWNS.

BARLOW, ✓

A post office about twelve miles southeast of Oregon City.

BEAVER, ✓

A post office about twenty miles south of Oregon City.

Blacksmiths—Darnell, John,

Butchers—Farr, J. & Co.

Carpenters—Morris, Robert, Waldron, Samuel

General Merchandise—Graham, J. K., Wingfield, Geo, Worsham, R. N.

BUTTE CREEK, ✓

A post office twenty-four miles southeast of Oregon City.

General Merchandise—Fried, H.

CANEMAH, ✓

A town one mile south of Oregon City on the east bank of the Willamette river.

Shoemaker—Fouts, L.

Saloons—Geise, Chas., Hanson, C., Quin, M.

CANBY, ✓

A station on the O & C R R, twenty-five miles from Portland.

Blacksmith—Knight, Adam

General Merchandise—Adam Bros.

Groceries—Lee, P.

Saddler—Knight, M.

Shoemaker—Knight, Joseph

CLACKAMAS, ✓

A post office on the Clackamas River, where is located the Paper Mills of H. L. Pittock & Co.

CLEAR CREEK, ✓

A post office fourteen miles northeast of Oregon City.

Blacksmith—Knight, M. S.

General Merchandise—Wendt, H.

Saw Mill—Cutting & Co.

CUTTINGSVILLE, ✓

A post office twenty miles southeast of Oregon City.

General Merchandise and Grist

Mill—Cutting, Chas

General Merchandise—Lee, J. M.

**CLACKAMAS STATION, or
MARSHFIELD.**

On the O. & C. R. R., eleven miles south of Portland, is located in the midst of a fine agricultural country and is destined to become one of the most important shipping points on this end of the road. A Methodist Church, a Lodge of the I. O. G. T.'s and a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, represent the societies in the town. It was laid out in 1870 by the late Judge Matlock.

Flour Mill—Matlock, J. T. & N. N.
General Merchandise—Chamberlain H. E.

DAMASCUS.

A post office nine miles northeast of Oregon City.

EAGLE CREEK.

A post office twenty miles southeast of Portland. It is located in the midst of a fine agricultural section and has a population of about one hundred. It contains a church and school house. The business is represented by a flouring mill, a store, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and about twenty other buildings. Eagle Creek which extends through the town site, is remarkable for its fine fish.

Blacksmith—Gorman, Wm. L.
General Merchandise—Levens, J. A.
Wilburn & Gerdes
Saloon—Gorman W. L.

GLAD TIDINGS.

A post office eighteen miles south of Oregon City.

Blacksmith—Stevens, Lovatt.
Saw Mill—Lovell, John

HIGHLAND.

A post office seven miles southeast of Oregon City.

LINN CITY.

A village on the west bank of the Willamette opposite Oregon City.
Saloons—Epperly, John, Harkness, Charles

MILK CREEK.

A lumber station on the creek after which it was named.

Saw Mills—Maynard & Co.

MILWAUKIE.

A post town five miles south of Portland, contains about one hundred inhabitants. Among its prominent places may be mentioned the Standard Flour Mills, and a good district school, besides two churches, Episcopal and Catholic.

Blacksmith—McGrew, J.
General Merchandise—Hagenberger, John, Schur, Peter.
Hotels—Hagenberger, J.
Nursery—Luelling, Seth
Tannery—Kingsbury, R.

MOLALLA.

Is a neat village located in the heart of a fine agricultural section of the State.

Blacksmiths—Smith, J. X., Stewart, Chas., Sturgis, Emery, Wright S., Woodcock, W. D.
Barrel Factory—Heckerd, E.
General Merchant—Stubbs, A. J.
Four Mills—Howard, C. T.
Saw Mill—Trullinger, G. J.
Post Office—Wright, J. A., P. M.

NORTON.

A post office ten miles east of Oregon City, contains one store, several families, and has a Masonic Lodge. Flour and Lumber mills are located in the vicinity. The surrounding scenery is equal to any in the world, and among the finest in the State.

General Merchandise—Norton and Lewis

NEEDY.

A post office twelve miles southeast of Oregon City.

Blacksmiths—Chappelier, C. F. C. Moscher, J., Wayland, Daniel
General Merchandise—Moreland, Wm.
Wagonmaker—Roof, Emanuel

OREGON CITY.

The county seat of Clackamas County, is situated on the Willamette River, fifteen miles from Portland. It has the honor of being the first city established in the State, and being for several years the capitol. The first cabin was built there by Dr. McLaughlin, the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1835; and in 1838 he erected an edifice approaching a house in form, as he intended by this means to establish his right to the town site, and this he claimed two years later. In 1840, the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church settled in the locality, and they were soon followed by other immigrants. It was here that the first Governor of the Territory, elected by the Provisional Government in 1845, was inaugurated; and the first paper published in the Territory was also issued here in 1845. From its first settlement until 1850, the city grew rapidly and was the capitol of the then immense area known as Oregon, which embraced all the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, north of California. The Territorial Legislature held sessions here in 1850—and in the following year the capitol was transferred to Salem. The place lost much by the squabbles about Dr. McLaughlin's property, as persons dared not purchase land or build houses for fear of being dispossessed afterward through faulty titles. Trade was carried on between Oregon City, California and Puget Sound, but when Portland was established the commerce was transferred to the latter. Oregon City has increased steadily however until it has now a population exceeding one thousand, and its property is valued at nearly one million dollars. It contains five churches, an excellent public school; and the societies are numerous and in a flourishing condition. As a site for manufactories it cannot be excelled, as the Willamette Falls furnish water power sufficient to run

a hundred establishments. The manufactories most prominent are the woolen and flour mills; and there are also sash factories and a large establishment where wooden ware is manufactured. In scenery the city is difficult to excel, for no prettier cataract exists in the State than the falls of the Willamette, and in the rainy season it approaches the grand, and it is then well worthy of a visit from the tourist and pleasure seeker.

OREGON CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—Noltner, A.,

Recorder—Diller, L.

Attorney—Forbes, A. F.,

Assessor—Kelly, H. L.,

Marshal—Richardson, S. D.

Council—Caufield, R., Apperson, A. J., Miller, J. D., Logus, J., White, L. W., Morse, S. W., Athey, James

Attorneys at Law—Johnson & McCown; Huelat & Warren; Forbes, A. F.; Barin, L. T.

Books and Stationery—Bacon J. M., Miller, John F.

Barrel Factory—Zeigler, L.

Brewery—Humbel, H.

Bakeries Provisions &c.—Williams & Harding, Barlow & Fuller,

Blacksmith—Smith, D. E.

Broker—Apperson, J. T.

Barbers—Pimmler, Theo., Franz H.

Carpenters—Brotton, William, Hedges & Bingham

Confectionery &c.—Saal, Louis

Drugs & Medicines—Bell & Parker, Ward, P.

Furniture Factories—Singer, William, Milne, J.

Fish Market—Diller, L.

Flour Mills—LaRocque, Savier & Co., Miller, Marshall & Co.,

General Merchandise—Ackerman, S. & Co., Charman, Thos., Selling, P., Levy, A., Myers, John, Caufield, C. H., Hughes, B. A.

Groceries &c.—Kelly, E. D., Fields & Strickland; Worthman, J., Fish, W., Pope, S. D.

Gunsmiths—Cason, A. J., Wilde, F.

Hotels—Phoenix, Shattuck, J. W.,
Cliff House, Bray & White; Bar-
low House, Barlow Mrs. R. K.

Insurance Agent—Burns, W. P.

Lager Beer Saloon—Grisber, P.,
Quinn, P., Frederichs, Chas.

Livery Stable—Frazer & Greenman

Machine Shop—Moore, J. H.

Millinery, &c—Kelly, Mrs. H. M.
Athy, M. C.

Ministers—Selwood, J. W., Episco-
pal, Loeey, J. D., Methodist
Episcopal, Wirth, J. A., Bap-
tist, Goens, S., Catholic

Meat Market—Logus & Albright

Newspaper—Enterprise, Noltner, A.
Editor and Proprietor

Pork Packer—Logus, C.

Physicians—Barclay, Forbes; Ross,
H. W., Roberts, W. G.

Restaurant—Deloney, L.

Stoves, Hardware &c—Pope, C. W.
& Co.

Saloons—Haas, Geo., H.; McDonald,
J., Harding & Potter

Saddlery &c—Selham, J.

Tailors—Soucho, C.; Abram S.

Watchmakers & Jewelers—Highfield,
W. F.; Haas, Chas.

Woodenware Manufactory—Holla-
day & Biles

OSWEGO. ✓

A post office seven miles from
Portland. Splendid water power
exists in the vicinity. Here is also
located the iron works, the neigh-
borhood affording Iron ore in great
abundance.

Blacksmith—Calkins, L. H.

Carpenter—Kellogg, E.

General Merchandise—Gans, Henry
Nursery and Orchard—Walling G.
W. & Co.

Nursery & Vineyard—Shipley, A.
R.

Painter—Cain, J. W.

Tinsmith—Grable, S. W.

Wagonmther—Bradbury, A

ROCK CREEK. ✓

A settlement on the Molalla River
sixteen miles south of Oregon City.

OREGON CITY

Dray and Hack Company,



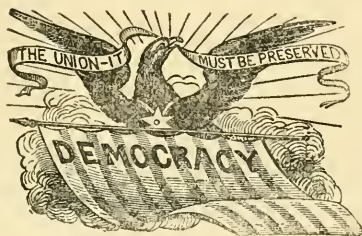
FRAZER & GREENMAN, PROPRIETORS.

Carriages and Buggies to Rent at Reasonable Rates.

GENERAL DRAYING AND JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

Saddle Horses always in the Stable for the use of tourists and travelers in
general. Prices very reasonable as our motto is to please.

THE
Weekly Enterprise,



A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer & the Family Circle

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

AT

OREGON CITY, OGN.

A. NOLTNER,

Editor and Proprietor.

L. T. BARIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Practices in all Courts in Oregon. Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Loans negotiated. All matters pertaining to Government
Business attended to. Bounty claims, pay for lost horses, &c., collected.

General Collection Business transacted.

Office corner Fourth and Main Streets, Oregon City.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

In the northwesterly portion of the State has an area of 1,491 square miles, a population exceeding 1,500, and property worth about \$515,000. The western portion is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and the Columbia connects it with the counties south of it. The Coast Range traverses its entire length, and being covered with heavy forests of coniferous trees the view presented from the ocean and river is wild and rugged. Along the streams and in many parts of the interior of the county, there are, however, several fertile and beautiful valleys which only await the presence of the husbandman to yield rich stores of grain. Game is very abundant throughout the region, and the species embrace the elk, deer, bear, wolf and kindred animals, besides immense flocks of birds of many varieties. The presence of timber of the finest quality should make the county well adapted to lumbering and shipping, especially as the streams on which it can be floated to a market or shipping mart are numerous. The adaptability of the region to all branches of agriculture has been already proved; for the soil along the water courses is a deep, and rich alluvial deposit. Coal has been found in several portions of the county, and doubtless other minerals are also abundant, but they have not been sought. The climate is very equable, the difference between summer and winter being only a few degrees; and as the rainfall is great in the latter season, herbage grows luxuriantly. The scenery is often grand and always picturesque, so that it has many advantages to lure the stock raiser, farmer or lover of the chase.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Judge*, J. W. Moffitt; *Clerk*, R. R. Spedden; *Sheriff*, W. H. Twilight; *Treasurer*, Geo. Flavel; *School Sup't*, W. A. Tenny; *Assessor*, Wm. Chance; *Surveyor*, H. Gearheart; *Commissioners*, C. A. McGuire, S. H. Smith.

TOWNS

ASTORIA.

The chief town, is situated on the south bank of the Columbia River, twelve miles from the mouth. This has the honor of being the first settlement made by Americans west of the Rocky Mountains, it having been established in April, 1811, by the persons sent out by John Jacob Astor to trade in furs with the Indians; and it was called after the founder of the expedition. It continued to prosper until 1813, when the English sloop of war *Raccoon*, demanded its surrender to the British Government; and as there were no means of protection, the infant colony was forced to comply with the demand. After the Treaty of Ghent it was delivered back to the United States Government, and the British name of Fort George was altered to that it formerly bore. Since that time it has

grown steadily until it has now a population exceeding one thousand. The country surrounding it is heavily timbered, but where farms have been cleared they have been found very prolific in the principal grains. As a lumbering and ship-building mart, Astoria should occupy a prominent position, for woods of the best quality are abundant, and the harbor is well adapted to the construction of vessels, being deep and capacious. It has quite a large commerce which is constantly expanding, and a portion of it is foreign. It contains a handsome Custom House, finished in January, 1873 at a cost of \$50,000; and possesses several churches and schools, and a hotel complete in its appointments. The city is quite a favorite summer resort as the scenery is varied and very picturesque, and its contiguity to the ocean makes the

atmosphere always cool and pleasant. Bathing, boating and fishing can always be enjoyed here, and game is very abundant. When the railroad is completed to this city, it will take rapid strides forward; and it must always occupy at least the second position as a shipping mart.

Attorneys—Elliott, Milton; McEwan, Wm. L.; Parker, W. W.; Bowlby, J. Q. A.; Aiken, H. S.

Bakeries and Restaurants—Binder, C. H.; Jacobs, H.

Bar Pilots—Wass, A. D.; Hilton, E.; Hubbard J., on Tug-boat *Astoria*; Johnson, Thos.; Carr, F. C., on Tug-boat *McGrimee*

Blacksmith—Lamb, Geo. W.

Boat Builders—McEwen, Geo. B.; Harrington, W. T.

Boat and Shoemakers—Spillman, H. Bermudes, H.

Brewery—Myer, M.

Carpenter Shops—Gist, H.; Baine, C. H.; Davidson, B.; Headington, W. B.

Churches—First Congregational, Episcopal, (building), Catholic, (building)

Drying and Forwarding—Bramel, H. & Co.; Chance, J. N. & Co.

Flour and Provisions—Gearhart, J. N.

Fruits and Yankee Notions—Ross, Job; Russell, J. S.

General Merchandise—Parker, C. L.; Case, I. W.; Flavel, Geo.; Van Dusen, A.

Hotels—Arrigoni, S. N.; Koffold, N.; Brock, Mrs. M.

Liquors and Tobaccos—Flavel, Geo.; Parker, H. B.

Lumber Mill—Farrell, Ferdinand

Markets—Hobson & Warren; Parker, H. B.

Music Teachers—Vocal, Powers, T. P.; Instrumental, Misses Mary Taylor & Florence VanDusen

Physicians—Dodd, S. W., Quarantine Officer Port of Astoria; Kinsey, S., Sup't U. S. Marine Hospital

River Pilots—Johnson, Phillip; Brown, H.; Gilman, M. M.; Reed, M.; Snow, H. H.; Stevens, Irving; Ferchen, P. E.

Saloons—Wright, C. S.; Coc, J. G.; Kippen, W. F.; Reynolds, A.; Gates, J.; Jacobs, S.

Steamboat Transportation Co—Gray & Warren

Sailing Vessels—Pool & Co.; Welch, J. & Co.; Black & Co.

Tannery—Leinenweiber, Christian & Co.

Tailor—Fox, Peter

U. S. Office's—Tidal Observer, Wilson, Louis; Collector of Astoria, Hare, W. D.; Post Master, Parker, C. L.; Sup't Custom House, Baldwin, E. D.

Wharfingers—Holladay's Wharf, Hustler, J. G.; Flavel's Wharf, Twilight, W. H.

CLATSOP.

A small trading post.

Groceries—Welch, J. W.; Forsythe, Wm.

FORT STEVENS.

A military post five miles west of Astoria, is a strong fortification and with the post at Cape Disappointment commands the entrance to the Columbia River. It is garrisoned by one company of heavy artillery, and the guns it mounts are of the largest calibre.

General Merchandise—Saunders, J. F.

ISTHMIUS.

A post office, surrounded by a well timbered region.

KNAPPA.

A post office A. Knapp, Jr., p. m. About one hundred persons are employed in the logging camps in the vicinity. Considerable hunting and trapping is carried on along the borders of adjacent streams.

LEXINGTON.

A settlement seven miles southwest of Astoria.

Boarding House—Pease, D. L.

Boarding and Grocery—Wirt, E. C.

NEHALEM.

A post office in the southern portion of the County.

SKIPPANON.

A post office near the mouth of Skippanon creek.

SUMMER HOUSE.

A post office and favorite summer resort for pleasure seekers on the coast. Recent improvements have

made this place a most desirable residence during the summer months.

WESTPORT.

A post office thirty miles east of Astoria, contains a large fishery and a sawmill

Fishery, Sawmill and Gen'l Mdse—
West, John & Co.

Occident Hotel

ASTORIA,

S. N. ARRIGONI, Proprietor.

This HOTEL is now fitted up in the most thorough manner, and no expense has been spared to make it equal to any north of San Francisco.

THE ROOMS

ARE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AIRY AND COMMODIOUS.

THE TABLE

IS ALWAYS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
and every attention is paid to Guests.

The House offers unexceptionable Accommodations to

TOURISTS AND FAMILIES

DESIRING TO ENJOY THE

Bracing Atmosphere and Magnificent Scenery of Astoria!

Restaurant and Bakery,

CHAS. F. BINDER, Proprietor.

This Restaurant has excellent accommodations for Tourists and visitors
to Astoria.

Meals Prepared in Every Style.

COOS COUNTY.

In the southwesterly portion of the State, is bounded on the north and east by Douglas County, on the south by Curry, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It possesses an area of 3,089 square miles, a population of about 2,000, and its assessable property is valued at \$600,000. The entire region is somewhat broken, but there are several beautiful valleys which produce the principal cereals, fruits and esculents in great luxuriance. It is profusely covered with the finest timber on the continent, the most important being the giant redwood, white and red cedars, and several varieties of firs, pines and spruces; hence lumber is a leading industry, and this commodity is shipped to the principal ports along the Pacific Ocean. The larger species of game are very abundant; and fish is found in all the streams; so that it should become prominent for its salmon fisheries. It is well watered by numerous streams, and possesses a safe and capacious port of entry in Coos Bay. It contains extensive beds of coal, and thirty thousand tons of this mineral are exported annually. When the means of communication become more extended this county must become one of the most prosperous in the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, D. J. Lowe; *Clark*, W. H. Jackson; *Sheriff*, G. W. Sleeper; *Treasurer*, D. Morse, Jr.; *School Sup't*, J. Harker; *Assessor*, W. F. Hill; *Surveyor*, F. M. Bridges; *Commissioners*, H. W. Harris; B. F. Ross.

TOWNS.

COQUILLE.

A post office thirty miles south of Empire City.

ENCHANTED PRAIRIE.

A post office in a good agricultural region.

EMPIRE CITY.

Has a population of about 500, and is very pleasantly situated on Coos Bay, with a magnificent view of the bay and ocean. The business prospects are very flattering, as more vessels arrive and depart oceanward than from any other port in Southern Oregon. In addition to the county buildings the city contains one church, one school house, Odd Fellows' and Good Templars' Lodges, and a large hall for amusement. "The Coos Bay News," a weekly newspaper published here, has a good patronage.

Attorneys at Law—Siglin, J. M.; Skinner, A. A.; Watson, D. L.; Winchester, F. D.

Accountants—Emitz, John; Howard, H.; Jackson, W. H.

Barber—Murphy, F.

Carpenters—Bailey, J. M.; Dryden, C. C.; Manning, John; Stauff, George; Wilson, J. H. C.

Druggists—Jay, Tuttle & Co.

Dentist—Smith, O. E.

Engineers—Keating, D. B.; Kilgore, R.; Williams, James

Gen'l Merchandise—Camrann, Geo.; Morse, D., Jr.; Shinn, Jas. O.; Luse, H. H.

Hotels—Lockhart, F. M.; Hill, W. F.; Jackson, J. J.; Campbell, John; Getty, E. E., Sr.

Livery Stable—Hill, W. F.

Machine Shop—Phillips, W. O.

Newspaper—Coos Bay News, w'kly

Produce Dealer—Whitney, H. P.

Physicians—Golden, C. C.; Tower, C. M.

Photograph Gallery—Winchester, F. E.

Painter—Mack, C. W. P.

Printers—Owen, F. G.; Phelps, E. C.

Saw Mill—Luse, H. H.

Shoemakers—Cook, J.; Simpson, J. F.

Saloons—Sisna, Jos.; Floyd & Knowles; Kiley, J. S.; Burns, David; Cussans & Barrett

MARSHFIELD.

A prosperous town four and a-half miles east of Empire City.

Blacksmith—Norman, John

Prewer—Rickart, J. M.

Coal Merchants—Flanagan & Mann; Hardy & Goodale; Howard & Poole

General Merchandise—Lebree, R. M.; Nasburg, Andrew; Sheeter, F. A.

Hotels—Kerrigan, M.; Turpin, John; *Photographer and Jeweler*—Shields, Jas. M.

Saw Mill—Dean, J.

Shoemaker—Hack, I.

NEWPORT.

A lumber camp four miles north-east of Empire City.

NORTH BEND.

A lumbering camp four and a-half miles northeast of Empire City.

Gen'l Mase and Sawmill—Simpson, A. M.; Rawls, M.

RANDOLPH.

A prosperous town thirty miles south of Empire City. It is located in the midst of a fine timber country, and is adjacent to a good agricultural section.

General Merchandise—Grube, H. W. & Co.; Tackett, Wm. G.; Pershbaker, Adam

Grist and Lumber Mill—Panther, B. F.

Saw Mills—Frazer, Edward; Grube, H. W. & Co.

Phillips, Taber & Co.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

310 & 312 Front St,

SAN FRANCISCO.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Adjoins Multnomah on the north, and contains a population of about 900, and its assessable property is valued at \$230,000. It possesses a large quantity of agricultural land along the water courses, and a very extensive area is covered with timber, so that it would be well adapted to the lumber business. It has advantages also for grazing, and having rolling uplands would be well adapted for sheep. The principal grains are raised in the river bottoms; and the various fruits thrive admirably. Extensive beds of iron traverse the County in various directions, and coal and salt springs have been discovered in several places; the latter have been worked to a limited extent. The climate is mild and equable, snow seldom remaining on the ground more than a few days; and frosts are never severe.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, Seth Pope; *Clerk*, Geo. Merrill; *Sheriff*, James Dart; *Treasurer*, Jas. Copeland; *School Superintendent*, Joel Hamilton; *Assessor*, C. E. Perrine; *Surveyor*, S. G. Caudle.

TOWNS.

COLUMBIA CITY.

A settlement one and a half miles northwest of St. Helens.

Groceries—McFarren; T. J.

Saw Mill—Yeargain Bros.

CLATSKANINE.

A post office on the river of the same name.

Saw Mills—Arnold & Co.; Walker, J. P.; Barr, Geo ; Barr, Bro's

Grist Mill—Barr, Geo.

KLATSKANIE.

A logging camp near the Columbia River.

Saw Mill—Lovell, John

MARSHLAND.

A flourishing settlement eight miles above Westport, on West's alough. Comprises a school house and logging camp.

RANIER.

A town on the Columbia River, eighteen miles northeast of St. Helens.

Saw Mill and General Merchandise—Blanchard, Dean

ST. HELENS.

A town on the south bank of the Columbia River, eighty miles from the ocean and thirty miles northwest of Portland. It is favorably located having a good farming country adjacent. The most notable feature is its extensive Steam Saw Mills. Churches and Schools are well supported and the town has bright prospects in the future.

Blacksmith—Meeker, M.

Boarding House—Meeker, Mrs. W.
General Merchandise—Giltner, B. F.

Hotel—Wagner, William,

SCAPPOOSE.

A post office located in a settlement surrounded by a good agricultural region.

CURRY COUNTY.

This County is located in the southwestern portion of the State and is generally broken and hilly, and heavily wooded except a few localities where arable land intervenes. Extensive belts of timber are found along the banks of the Rogue River for a distance of forty miles from its mouth. Immense quantities of salmon are caught in this stream, one company alone having put up fifteen hundred barrels during the past season. The bar at the mouth of Rogue River has a depth of twelve feet at high tide and is easy of access. Very little farming is carried on except in Chetcoe Valley. The principal occupation of the people is wool growing, mining, lumbering and stock raising. Five miles north of Ellensburg, on the sea beach, extensive mines are being worked, the pay sand in the bluffs being thirty feet above the level of the sea.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, Robt. Moore; *Clerk*, Jer. Huntly; *Sheriff*, P. Emmerly; *Treasurer*, F. A. Steward; *School Sup't*, J. Confield; *Assessor*, A. H. Meservy; *Surveyor*, E. Colebrook; *Commissioners*, T. Sharp, Wm. Ritz.

TOWNS.

CHETCOE.

A post office forty miles south of Ellensburg.

ELLENSBURG.

The County seat is situated on a beautiful plateau on the south bank of Rogue River, at its mouth. Population, 200. It contains an extensive saw mill, a few stores, and has every evidence of prosperity.

General Merchandise—Riley & Stewart

Hotel—Grandlett, G. H.

Lumber Mills—Gannions, Geo. B. & Co. S. F.

Rogue River Fishing Co—Norcott, J. R. & Co.

Saloons—Yantes, Jas. A.; Young, Robert

PORT ORFORD.

Situated in the northern part of the County thirty miles north of Ellensburg, is pleasantly located on Port Orford Bay, one of the finest "northwest harbors" on the coast. It contains 100 inhabitants. The mines on Sixes River, Salmon Gulch, Salmon Mountain and the

farmers on the upper Coquille River obtain their supplies from Port Orford. Between Floras Creek and Sixes River rich deposits of black sand have been discovered. The deposits of pay sand is distant from the ocean beach about four miles, and as high as the lighthouse at Cape Blanco. These mines pay good wages at present and when they are thoroughly opened will undoubtedly pay immensely. Forests and belts of timber abound near Port Orford, and two mills are to be erected there this summer. The prospect of a break-water at Port Orford, has given a new impetus to real estate transactions. Lodes of chrome, silver and gold have been discovered in this county, but it will take years to develop the wealth which lies hidden in the mountains. Vast tracts of good grazing lands, unoccupied lie waiting for the immigrant, whom chance might send this way.

General Merchandise—Bassett, J. & Co.; Crooks, A. R.; Gibson, D. D.; Lewis, Chas.; Wolcott, Wm. G.; Zumwalt, C. W. & Co.

Hotel—Clapp, R. D.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Lies south of the Willamette Valley, being separated from it by the Calapooia Mountains. It is bounded on the north by Lane County, on the south by Jackson and Josephine, on the east by the Cascade Range and on the west by Curry County and the Pacific Ocean. It possesses an area of 4,950 square miles, a population exceeding 6,500, and its assessable property is valued at \$1,750,000. It is one of the most picturesque regions in the State, and has a physical aspect *sui generis*, being a series of cosy vales and low rounded hills; the latter being covered with white and black oak and coniferous trees; so that they afford unexceptionable sheep and cattle ranges. The valleys have a rich alluvial deposit which produces the principal grains, including Indian corn, and the best of fruits. The warmth of the climate enables peaches, grapes and kinred fruits to thrive admirably. The luxuriance of the grasses make it well fitted throughout for stock raising, hence we find sheep-husbandry a prominent industry. It is well watered by several streams, but the most important is the Umpqua River which traverses its entire length, and breaking through the Coast Range empties into the ocean. This makes an excellent port near its mouth; and it is navigable for several miles for light draught steamers. Timber grows profusely in all parts, so lumber is an article largely manufactured. Fish is abundant in the streams, and large quantities of salmon are exported annually from the region adjoining the ocean. Minerals are abundant, coal, iron, copper, limestone, and gold having been found in several localities. The latter mines are worked steadily and yield a fair remuneration. The manufacture of lime promises to be an article of large export in the future as lime-stone beds seem to be inexhaustible. Saliferous springs are also abundant, and a good quality of salt has been prepared from them. The climate of the county is balmy, equable and salubrious, hence is well adapted for the production of the higher classes of fruits and grains. The whole region is rich, and it will in the future be the home of a large and wealthy population.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Judge*, J. S. Fitzhugh; *Clerk*, L. L. Williams. *Sheriff*, Jas. Wright; *Treasurer*, E. Livingston; *School Sup't*, C. W. Todd; *Assessor*, Harding Davis; *Surveyor*, W. F. Briggs; *Commissioners*, Levi Kent, John Jackson.

TOWNS.

CANYONVILLE.

Situated at the base of the Umpqua canyon twenty-seven miles from Roseburg, has a population of one hundred and fifty; contains one church, a public and a private school, one Lodge of Odd Fellows and one of Good Templars. Some mining is carried on in the vicinity; and lumber and flour mills supply the town with their products. The surrounding country is adapted to grazing and agriculture, and sheep-husbandry is a prominent industry.

Blacksmiths—Bellman & Leuher
Boots and Shoes—Gaunt, Thos.;
Volhard, Geo.
Drugs—Colvig, Geo. W.
Flour Mills—Levens & Beverly;
Marks, Sideman & Co.
Furniture—Parsley D. E.
General Merchandise—Levens D. A.;
Marks, Sideman & Co.
Gunsmith—Houser, J.
Harness—Woods, E. A.
Hotel—Caldwell, John, M.
Millinery—Dyer, Miss Laura
Saloons—Blackwood, A.; Green,
John; Sturges, L.

Sash Door and Blind Factory—Thorn, J.

Saw Mills—Catching, John; Levens & Beverly; Marks, Sideman & Co.; Packard, J. J.

CAMAS VALLEY.

A post office in a valley of the same name.

DRAIN STATION.

Located on the line of the O & C R R., at the mouth of Pass Creek. A large warehouse and section house have been erected by the R R Co. A road has recently been opened from this town to Scotsburg, distant 35 miles.

General Merchandise—Krewson, J. W.

ELKTON.

A post office; has no mercantile importance, but the indications are that it will soon become a trading port.

GARDINER.

Is pleasantly located on the northern bank of the Umpqua River about eight miles from its mouth. Population about 100. This is the principal shipping port on the river, considerable lumber being sent to San Francisco. An excellent quality of leather is also manufactured here which commands a price equal to the Santa Cruz in the California market. A district school and a Masonic Lodge flourish here.

Forwarding and Commission Merchant—Leeds, J. B.

General Merchandise—Simpson, A. M. & Co.

Saw Mill—Gardiner, Mill & Co.

Hotels—Clark, John F.

Rev. Inspector—Melvin, M. M.

Saloons—Breen, E.; Layton, A.; Wright, L. A.

GALESVILLE.

A small village in the interior, is located in the midst of a good ag-

ricultural country; it contains about thirty inhabitants.

Blacksmith—Christian, Henry R.; *General Merchandise*—Gilbert, Adam; Levens, D. A.; Rob-

bins, H.; Simpson, H.

Gunsmith—Redland, Geo.

Hotel—Sutton, W. C.

GRAVE CREEK.

A post office and stage station; lies south of Canyonville.

Hotel—Harkness, G.

KELLOGG'S.

A post office twenty-eight miles northwest of Roseburg. No business done here.

LOOKING GLASS.

A post office is situated in the midst of one of the pleasantest valleys in the country.

LEESBURG.

A small hamlet contains only one mercantile establishment.

General Merchandise—Thompson, Jas.

MYRTLE CREEK.

A village on a creek of the same name, lies between Roseburg and Canyonville. It has good water power, which is used by saw and grist mills; and contains an excellent public school.

Blacksmiths—Davis, Geo.; Pullen, A. C.;

Flour Mill—Powell, J.

General Merchandise—Rosenstine & Zelinsky; Syron & Selig;

Weaver, Henry

Hotel—Powell, John

Saw Mills—Conner, Silas; Savage, D. W.

Saloon—Slocum Frank; Webber, Francis

OAKLAND.

A new town recently organized, is situated on the Calapooia River, one hundred and eighty one miles from

Portland, by rail. The first house in the town was commenced in June 1872, and it now contains over forty good substantial structures, several of them being large and commodious mercantile establishments. The population is about two hundred, but the indications are that it will be much larger ere long. All the details of schools and social and benevolent societies have been organized already, a strong indication of the enterprise of the people. The public school is attend by one hundred pupils; and there is a Lodge each of Masons and Odd Fellows. That the town will be prosperous is undoubted, as the country surrounding it is well adapted to agriculture and sheep-husbandry.

Blacksmiths—Barker & Co.; Hendricks, B. F.; Bean, S.

Brewery—Mehl, G.

Barbers—Mercier, H.

Luthers—Hall, A.; Price, W. H.

Boot and Shoe Maker—Hobart M. H.

Drugs and Medicines—Venable & Medley, Boughton, H. J.; Starr, J. W.

Express Agent and P. M.—Sterling, Jas. A.

Gen'l Mdse—Abrahams & Bro.; Crane & Pike; Zelinsky & Hirschfeldt; Cahn, J. S.; Sterns & Sutherland

Hardware—Smith, J. B.

Physicians—Starr, J. W.; Adair, C. H.; Venable, J.; Boughton, H. Royal, W. B.

Painter—Rhodes, C.

Saloons—Burns, Wagner & Co.; Hall & Mahoney; Slocum, F.; Wagner, H.

Telegraph Operator—Skinner, M. W.

Variety Store—Sterling, Jas. A.; Ellison, J. R.

Wagonmakers—Snyder, P. C.; Cardwell, P.;

ROSEBURG.

The county seat of Douglas County, is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Umpqua River, and is two hundred miles from Portland by rail. It contains a population of six hundred, does a good mercantile business as it has the trade of a large area of country, and is steadily progressing in both wealth and inhabitants. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been first settled in 1852; and though possessing only a limited population, it now enjoys the privileges of an incorporated city. Being connected with Portland by rail, it has the opportunity long needed, a convenient market for the products of the surrounding country, as an extensive business is carried on in wool, hides and other commodities. An estimate places the quantity of wool which changes hands here at 300,000 pounds annually, it being the depot for a large area of country, extending from the Cascade Range to the ocean. There are two live newspapers published in the city; and it possesses four churches, one being Catholic, two Methodist and one Episcopal; and there are two good educational institutes, one being a public school, and the other a private one under charge of the Methodist denomination. The societies are represented by one Lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars. The scenery visible from the city is very pleasing; being of an arcadian character. The means of communication are extensive, it being connected with the north by rail, with California by a daily stage line; and a good wagon road extends to Coos Bay sixty-five miles distant. The city promises to be the centre of a large business ere long.

CITY OFFICERS.

Recorder—Jones, Andrew

Marshal—Rodenberger, L. C.

Councilmen — Gaddis, Crawford; Friedlander, Wm.; Haynes, Geo.; Hamilton, G.; Sheridan, T. P.

Attorneys at Law — Binger, Herman; Lane, L. F.; Matlock, J.; Watson, J. F.; Willis, Wm.

Blacksmiths — Adamson & Co.; Bowen, J.; Matthews, Wm.

Brewery — Rast, J.

Dentist — Swick, Dr.

Druggist — Hamilton, S.

General Merchandise — Blacklock & Morgan; Crano, S.; Floed, Haynes; Heineburg & Co. Marks, S. & Co.; Stanton, H.

Hotels — Rogers, Amos; Zigler, L.

Livery Stables — O. & C. Stage Co.; Wagoner, Geo.

Physicians — Bunnell, J.; Hoover, G. W.; Hamilton, Salathiel; Palmer, Samuel

Saloons — Critzer & Davenport; Fink, J.; McGuire & Palmer; Sloenn, C.; Tibbets, A.

Stoves and Tinware — Blacklock & Morgan; Sheridan, T. P.

Wagonmakers — Cockleruse, Nathaniel; Gaddis, C.

SCOTTSBURG.

A thrifty town at the head of navigation on the Umpqua River eighteen miles above Gardiner. It has a wagon road which connects it with the interior. Being in the Coast Range its trade is entirely local. It has a district school and a lodge of I. O. G. T. A small steamer plies between Scottsburg and Gardiner.

Blacksmith — Hedden, C

Gen'l Mdse — Burchard, E. H.; Hinsdale, G. S.

Hotel — Lyons, J. J.

Livery Stable — Palmer, P. P.

Meat Market — McCahey, James

Post Office — Hinsdale, G. S., P. M.

Saloon — Nelson, P.

Tannery — Haines & Ozouf

TEN MILE.

A post office sixteen miles southwest of Roseburg, is improving rapidly, as the surrounding country is increasing in wealth and population.

Blacksmiths — Hermer, John C.; Irving, J. H.; Williamson, W. R.

Gen'l Mdse — Day, William; Lee, L. M.

Sawmills — Gurney, R. M.; Weekly, J. M.

WILBUR.

A post office on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, contains an academy under charge of the Methodist denomination; has been established for several years. The abundance of timber in the vicinity makes the place well adapted to the lumber business.

Cabinet Maker — Kynkendall, John

Gen'l Mdse — Moulder, J. T.

Hotel — Hill, F. R. V.

Physician — Royal, Wm.

WINCHESTER.

A small hamlet five miles north of Roseburg, contains only one store. Post office address Wilbur.

Gen'l Mdse — French, M.

YONCALLA.

A post office twenty-nine miles north of Roseburg.

Gen'l Mdse — Applegate, John

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GRANT COUNTY. ✓

In Eastern Oregon, is bounded on the north by the counties of Umatilla and Union, on the south by the State of Nevada, on the east by Baker County, and on the west by Wasco and Jackson Counties. It is the largest county in the State, having an area of 21,000 square miles; its population is estimated at 3,000; and its assessable property is valued at \$550,000. It is very rich in minerals. gold, silver, iron, copper and limestone having been found in several localities. As a gold bearing region it has proved exceedingly rich, at least ten million dollars having been extracted since the first discovery of the mines. These mines embrace both placer and quartz, and though not as productive at present as formerly, still they give employment to a large number of persons. The remaining minerals have not been worked, except a limited quantity of carbonate of lime. The physical aspects of the county render it better adapted to grazing than agriculture; though it has some fertile and extensive vales which produce wheat, Indian corn, melons, apples, pears and other products in great abundance. A large portion of this region is comparatively unknown, as it is rugged and mountainous. It contains the largest lakes in the State, and they are quite numerous. Timber grows along the foothills and on the mountains, and amantaceous trees skirt the borders of streams. The climate is warmer in summer and colder in winter than the region west of the Cascade Range, the thermometer sometimes going below zero, and above 100°. The means of communication are not very extensive, owing to the sparseness of population; and it has to depend on the stage lines which connect it with the Dalles. As population increases this county will improve rapidly, as it has unexceptionable grazing facilities; and it is also supposed to contain yet as good mines as any heretofore discovered.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, F. C. Sels; *Clerk*, James Robinson; *Sheriff*, W. P. Gray; *Treasurer*, Phil. Metscham; *School Sup't*, Jas. A. Holmes; *Assessor*, Samuel French; *Surveyor*, Z. M. Johnson; *Commissioners*, Frank Wallace, Wm. Luce.

TOWNS.

CANYON CITY.

The county seat of Grant County, is situated on the John Day River at the base of the Blue Mountains. It contains a population of about five hundred, possesses excellent schools, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, and well established churches. The surrounding country is adapted to agriculture, but mining is the leading industry for several miles around the city; all the products raised are used in the camps. A fine stage road keeps communication open with the Columbia one hundred and eighty miles distant. The scenery is both unique, varied and picturesque.

Attorneys at Law—Hyde, T. C.; Laswell W. B.; Reynolds, Gilbert; Whitten Benoni
Barber—Kraus, Jacob
Boot and Shoemakers—Lorch, M.
Blacksmiths—Benham, C. R. & Co; Cole, H. & Co.; Kuhl, Peter
Brewery—Sels, H. R.
Cabinet Makers—Homes & Ring
Carpenters—Haguewood, John; Houston, G. W.
Druggists—Horsley & Roy
Gardener—Garrison, Jno. A.
General Merchants—Messenger & Co.; McCullough & Hellman; Rhinehart, Overholt & Co.; Sels, H. R.
Harness and Saddlery—Chute, Daniel

Hotel—Davis, Thomas
Justice of the Peace—Church, J. W.
Livery Stable—Wood & Church
Mill—Gregg, A. J.
Meat Market—Metscham, Phil.
Painter—Sired, Sam.
Physicians—Horsley, F. C.; Fruden, W. F.
Post Office—Rinehart, W. V., P. M.
Restaurant—Beisen, George & Co.
Saloons—Clayton, Geo. H. Mrs.; Hagnewood & Addis; Hiatt & Stoner; McNulty, Neil
Shoemaker—Saltonstall, Dudley
Variety Store—Turk, E. E.
Wagonmaker—Overholt, W. G.

CAMP HARNEY.

A military station—post office, Canyon City, from which it is distant about eighty miles.

Gen'l Merchandise—Clark, A. F.

CAMP WATSON.

A post office and military station, sixty miles northwest of Canyon City.

General Merchandise—Thornbury, C. N.

DAYVILLE.

A settlement and post office.

Postmaster—Brackett, J. N.

DIXIE.

A mining camp; post office address Canyon City. It is distant about

eighteen miles east of the latter place.

GRANT.

A post office and settlement in the mining region.

JOHN DAY CITY.

A settlement and post office two miles north of Canyon City

Blacksmith—Mosher, E.

Gen'l Mdse—Kelly, W. H.

Pioneer Mills—McCallum & Hazeltine

OLIVE AND GRANITE CREEKS.

Settlements in the midst of a fine agricultural country.

Gen'l Mdse—Robbins, Harvey

PRAIRIE CITY.

A thriving town in the midst of a prosperous farming community.

Blacksmiths—Thornton & Couzens

Gen'l Mdse—Hyde, H. H.

Saloon—Dallas, A. J.

SUSANSVILLE.

An embryo town recently located.

Gen'l Mdse—Blake, John H.

SPANISH GULCH.

A settlement in a good grazing portion of the country.

Gen'l Mdse—Thornbury, C. N.

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JACKSON COUNTY.

Is situated in the southern portion of the State being separated from California by the Siskiyou Mountains. It contains an area of 11,556 square miles, a population exceeding 5,000, and its assessable property is valued at \$1,75,000. It is traversed by the Cascade Range which separates it into two unequal divisions differing materially in soil and climate; and it is watered by several streams, the most important being the Rogue River, which follows a tortuous course before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. The agricultural resources of the county are very large, and some of the finest farms in the State are spread over the western section. The principal grains, and the fruits requiring a sunny climate, thrive admirably and yield abundantly. It is well adapted to stock raising as there are extensive quantities of rolling uplands, which produce grasses in luxuriance. The mildness of the climate is also favorable to this industry, as cattle do not require feeding in the winter season in the western portion; but east of the Cascade Range the snow-fall is often deep and preparations must be made to feed stock. The western section possesses many advantages also as a site for vineyards, the foothills being sloping and having the soil deemed best for the most thorough propagation of the grape. Where tested this fruit has been cultivated very successfully, and it has yielded wine of good quality. Mining is the leading industry of the county, some six or seven hundred men being engaged in the business. Several of the mines yield well, but having been worked since 1852, they are not as remunerative as of yore. Were water more abundant they could be made to pay better. Timber of many varieties grows luxuriantly in the western part, but owing to the want of means of transportation lumber is not manufactured to any extent. Game is abundant in all the wooded region, and in the vicinity of the lakes; fish are found in all the streams; the useful minerals which include iron, coal, magnetite, copper and limestone, are found scattered over a large area; saliferous, sulphur and medical springs are numerous; hence it is apparent that this county must become in the future the home of a large and wealthy population.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, E. B. Watson; *Clerk*, P. Dunn; *Sheriff*, T. T. McKenzie; *Treasurer*, John Bilger; *School Sup't*, W. J. Stanley; *Assesor*, H. Taylor; *Surveyor*, B. F. Meyer; *Commissioners*, M. H. Drake; Jacob Wagner.

ASHLAND,

Is located on Ashland creek on the line of the stage road leading from Oregon to California, sixteen miles north of the Oregon line. It contains a population of 400, and ranks apparently among the most flourishing towns in the State. Ashland creek, a beautiful mountain stream, is carried through pipes to the different portions of the town, furnishing abundant water for irrigation, besides propelling the flour mill, woolen factory and other machinery. Ashland academy under charge of Rev. J.

H. Skidmore, and a corps of competent assistants, is an institution that is quite complete in all educational details. It has an attendance of nearly 200 pupils and is in a flourishing condition.

Books and Stationery—Helman, A. D.

Blacksmiths—Nickelson O.; Farlow, H.

Boots and Shoes—DePeatt, Ed.

Cabinet Makers—Miller, Stephens & Co.

Carpenters—Tozer, J. R.; Daley, W. C.; Marsh, L. S. P.; Miller, Stephen, & Co.

Flouring Mill—Wagner, McCall, & Co.

Gen'l Mdse—Hargadine, R. B.; Caro & Baum; Mitchel & Reesor

Hotel—Honeck, Jasper

Livery Stable—Slagle J. & Son.

Millers—Wagner, McCall & Co.

Marble Yard—Russell, J. H.

Nurseryman—Coolidge, O.

Meat Market—Barnes, Frank

Physicians—Inlow, H. T.; Chitwood, J. H.

Post Master—Helman, A. D.

Principal of Academy—Rev. J. H. Skidmore

Saddler—Whitmore, S.

Saw Mill—Jacobs, Fox & Co.; Gillitt & Co.

Stock Raisers and Importers—Myers, W. C.; Myers, B. F.; Walker, J. P.; Walker, M.; Smith, F.; Burrow, H. F.

Telegraph Operator—Klum, C. K.

Wagonmakers—Keutnor, W. W.; Furlow & Patterson

Wheelwright—Griffin, Wm.; Kentnor, W. W.

Wooden Factory—Myer, B. F. Prest

APPLEGATE,

A post office ten miles southwest of Jacksonville, is surrounded by a fine agricultural country; and mining is carried on to some extent in the vicinity. The population of the hamlet is about twenty-five.

Gen'l Mdse—Bolt, J.; Cameron & Hayden; Hayden, B. R.; Kubli, Casper; Sturgis, Alf.

Hotel—Benedict, Royal

CENTRAL POINT.

Is a post office north of Jacksonville; it possesses no business importance.

Blacksmith—Buford, J.

Flour Mills—McKenzie & Amy

Gen'l Mdse—Magruder, & Bros.

GRANTS PASS.

A post office and stage station twenty-miles northwest of Jacksonville, contains one store.

Gen'l Mdse—Magruder Bros.

JACKSONVILLE.

The county seat is the largest and most prosperous city in the southern portion of the State. It was first settled in 1852, when the first discovery of gold in its vicinity attracted a large immigration from all portions of the Northwest Coast; and as the mines became developed the city grew in wealth and importance, until it has now a population of one thousand. It has all the elements of a prosperous community, having sacred edifices and seats of learning. The public school is a commodious structure, and is well attended; and besides this the Sisters have a fine academy, and there are two private schools, one of which is German. Two good weekly newspapers are published here and are well sustained; societies are numerous, there being one Lodge each of Masons and Odd Fellows, and two of Red Men. The scenery visible from the city is very striking, as the eye takes in at a glance the fertile Valley of Rogue River with its cultivated farms, dotted with groves of oak; the sloping Siskyou Mountains, and the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range. When the railroad enters Jackson county this city must become a good business centre, as it will have all the trade of the fertile region adjoining it.

Attorneys at Law.

Dowell & Kelly
Fay & Rea
Hannah, H. K.
Kahler & Watson
Neil & Stinson

Banker.

Beekman, C. C.

Bakery.

Walter, John

Barbers.

Jurber, J.
Schuempf, George

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Caton, M.
Lny, Fred
Langell, N.

Blacksmiths.

Crystal and Wright
Cronemiller, David
Donegan, Patrick

Breweries.

Shutz, Veit
Wetterer, Joseph

Drugs and Medicines.

Robb & Kahler

Dentists.

Chevalier, A.
Jackson, Wm.

Express Agent.

Beekman, C. C.

Furniture.

Hall & Smith
Linn, David

General Merchandise.

Fisher, A. & Bro.
Jacobs E.
Karewski, G.
Muller, Max
Mensor, Morris
Ryan, P. J.
Solomon, Louis
Sachs, Bros.
Ullman, Anton
White & Martin

Groceries.

Boyer, William
Cohn, S.
Dunn, James

Gunsmith.

Meyer, B. F.

Hotel.

Horne, L.

Jewelry, &c.

Osburn, & Brooks
Neuber, John

Livery Stables.

Kubli & Wilson
Manning & Ish

Millinery.

Bretano, Helene, Mrs.
Kent, Miss

Meat Market.

Orth & Gianini

Physicians.

Aiken, G. H.
Bell, J. N.
Chapin, S. F.
Danforth, Dr.

Restaurant.

Gilfoyle, J.

Stoves and Tinware.

Bilger, John
Hoffman & Klippel

Saloons.

Newmeyer, Chas.
Noland, John
Pope, Henry
Savage, Chas. W.
Million & Brunson
Walters, John
Wintjen & Helms

Saw Mills.

Herd, James

Saddlery.

Judge & Noonan

Wagon Makers.

Badger, J.
Meyer, Jacob

KLAMATH LAKE.

Has no importance as it only contains one store and a saloon.

Gen'l Mdse—Nourse, George
Saloon—Hardy A.

LINKVILLE.

A small village about eighty miles southwest of Jacksonville, has sprung into prominence since the commencement of the Modoc war. It possesses a population of about forty; and has one school. A land office has been established recently as settlers are fast moving into this region, it being specially adapted to grazing.

Gen'l Mdse—Nourse, Geo

PHOENIX.

A thriving town seven and a half miles south of Jacksonville on the Oregon and California stage road. It is surrounded by a fertile region of country and contains a flour mill and some excellent residences. Population 100. It contains one church (Presbyterian) and a good district school, also two flour mills having a united capacity of 20,000 lbs of flour per day.

Blacksmiths—Dunlap, A.; Gullier & Carver

Gen'l Mdse—Reams & Sacks; Coleman, C.

Hotel—Lafenburg, D.

Livery Stable—Andersen, D. P.

Millers—Winner, J. & Son

Painter—Barneburg, Peter

Tannery—Ball, R.

Wagonmaker—Morlow, Jacob

ROCK POINT.

A post town twelve miles north-west of Jacksonville.

Blacksmith—Shultz, Abraham

Gen'l Mdse—Haymond & White

Hotel—White L. J.

Physician—Colvig, Wm. J.

Post Office—White, J. B. P. M.

UNIONTOWN.

Ten miles southwest of Jacksonville, is in the midst of a large and

prosperous mining camp. Some of the ledges in the vicinity are famed for their richness in the past, the most prominent being the "steamboat ledge." The country in the vicinity is well adapted to grazing and agriculture, and portions of it would make good vineyards. For business see Applegate.

WILLOW SPRINGS.

A post office six miles north of Jacksonville.

Gen'l Mdse—Bigley, M.; French & Moody

Saloon—Chapman, Andrew

WAGNER CREEK.

A place for manufacturing lumber.

Saw Mill—Lindley, M.

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PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS

By B. F. DOWELL,

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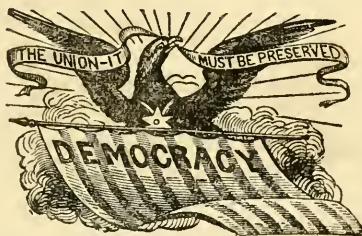
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DEALER IN

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GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND HARDWARE.

COUNTRY DEALERS SUPPLIED.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

In the southern portion of the State, is bounded on the north by the Rogue River Mountains, on the south by California, on the east by Jackson, and on the west by Curry. It possesses an area of 2,500 square miles, a population of about 1,500, and assessable property to the value of \$260,000. It has a rugged aspect, but there are some fine valleys possessing a rich alluvial soil well adapted to grains and fruits. The mountainous character of the region, the luxuriance of the grasses, and the abundance of timber make it well adapted to grazing. The most serious obstacle to the increase of population is the want of transportation facilities, hence the agricultural products cannot be sent to market, so all raised must be used at home. The mineral resources of the county are very large, but the most important is gold, which is worked in several places. The mines embrace placer and quartz, but the former is the only kind being developed. If the means of communication were better, this county would furnish many excellent farms which could be worked with profit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, J. B. Sifers; *Clerk*, Chas. Hughes; *Sheriff*, Daniel Green; *Treasurer*, Wm. Nancke; *School Superintendent*, A. Adams; *Assessor*, Thos. G. Patterson; *Surveyor*, Alex. Watts; *Commissioners*, B. F. Sloan, Geo. S. Mathewson.

TOWNS.

ALTHOUSE.

Situated on a creek of the same name, fifteen miles southeast of Kirbyville. It is famed for its gold mines, which have been worked steadily since 1852, and yet pay well. Copper mines have been found in the vicinity, but they are not worked. The number of persons working along the mines of the creek is estimated at one hundred, a large proportion being Chinese; and the annual yield of the district is about \$40,000.

Gen'l Mdse—Delinater & Bro.; Evans, Wm.; Leonard, Lawrence
Saloon—Brown, Jas. R.

KIRBYVILLE.

The county seat, has a population of about one hundred, including the persons working in the mines in the vicinity. Thirty of these are Chinese. The yield of the camp is estimated at \$20,000 per annum. The scenery in the vicinity is rugged but extremely picturesque, as the hills environ the town in every direction, so much so as to isolate it to a great extent. When popu-

lation increases this town should become a good place for the development of minerals.

Gen'l Mdse—Naucke, Wm. A.; Sawyer, S. M.
Saloon—Mason, Jas.

LELAND.

A post office forty miles north of Kirbyville, contains a hotel; but it has no business importance.

Hotel—Harkness, Samuel

SLATE CREEK.

A post office sixteen miles north of Kirbyville, is in the midst of a mining region.

Blacksmith—Simmons, Geo.
Cabinet Maker—Hannah, S. P.
Gen'l Mdse—Bentley, J. H.; Preslay, Wm. M.
Hotel—Wilder, A. M.

WALDO.

A post office ten miles south of Kirbyville, contains a population including miners in the district, of about one hundred. The yield of the mines is about \$40,000 per annum.

Blacksmith—Simmons, Geo.

Cabinet Maker—Hannah, S. P.

Gen'l Mdse—McIlwaine, A. B.;
Thompson, J. M.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A village twenty miles east of Kirbyville, is in the midst of a large mining district, the yield of gold amounting to about \$50,000 per an-

num. The number of persons working in the vicinity is about one hundred, forty-five of whom are Chinese.

Gen'l Mdse—Layton, John T.

WOLF CREEK.

Forty-five miles north of Kirbyville.

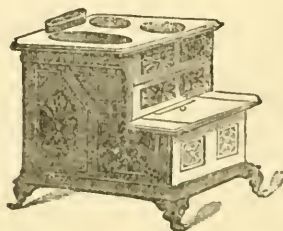
Gen'l Mdse—Smith, Henry

C. HOLBROOK,
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LANE COUNTY.

The most southerly portion of the Willamette Valley, is bounded on the north by Benton and Linn Counties, on the south by Douglas, on the east by the Cascade Range, and on the west by Douglass County and the Pacific Ocean. It possesses an area of 4,956 square miles, a population exceeding 7,000, and assessable property valued at \$2,250,000. It has all the advantages required for farming, grazing or horticulture, as the soil is of the best character, grasses grow luxuriantly, and the climate is adapted to the growth of fruits. It is well watered by several streams, but the most important are the three branches of the Willamette River which rise in the eastern section, and after flowing for many miles through the more rugged portion, unite to form the great river of Western Oregon. The fertility of the soil enables the leading crops, such as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, buckwheat, vegetables and esculents to be grown in abundance; and among the fruits which grow luxuriantly are apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches.

Timber is abundant in all parts, and includes both the coniferous and deciduous trees; the streams afford excellent water power and are well adapted as sites for manufactories; hence this county must become in the future a thriving, populous region. Land can be purchased in the interior for sums ranging from ten to thirty dollars per acre, but the average price is about twenty dollars; some land can be procured yet under the homestead or pre-emption laws, but it lies towards the foothills. Gold, coal and other minerals have been discovered in a few places, but they have not received any attention. Excellent mineral springs exist in several localities, and three or four of them are thermal and contain a large quantity of sulphur. The climate, owing to the southern location, is not so cold as the region north of it; snow seldom falls, and ice fit for skating is a rare luxury. The means of communication are extensive, as roads are numerous; the Willamette is navigable three miles beyond Eugene until late in summer; a railroad traverses the entire county, therefore the facilities of reaching a market are extensive.

COUNTY OFFICERS. — *Judge*, J. M. Thompson; *Clerk*, Joel Ware; *Sheriff*, J. N. Poindexter; *Treasurer*, H. Dent; *School Sup't*, T. J. Hendricks; *Assessor*, J. W. Parks; *Surveyor*, Jasper Wilkins; *Commissioners*, Henry Parsons, Presley Comegys.

TOWNS.

BUTTE DISAPPOINTMENT.

A post office twenty miles east of Eugene City. Sugar Pine grows in great abundance in the vicinity of the town. The Springfield Milling Co. have contracts out for several million feet per year. This timber makes a superior quality of lumber which commands a good price.

Gen'l Mdse—Handsaker, Samuel

CRESWELL.

A post town; was founded in the year 1872 by the O. & C. R. R. Co. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and is a grain depot of some importance.

Gen'l Mdse—Gilfry, John T.; Howe, N. A. W.

Railroad and Express Agent—Gilfry, John T.

Post Office—Gilfry, J. T.

CAMP CREEK.

A post office; possesses no business importance.

CARTWRIGHT.

A post office surrounded by a good farming country.

COAST FORK.

A post office on a tributary of the Willamette; northeast of Eugene.

COTTAGE GROVE.

A small village twenty-two miles southeast of Eugene City, is situated in the midst of a fine grazing and farming country. It has the trade of a large section and is enterprising and prosperous.

Blacksmiths—Hamilton, Samuel; Masterson & Martin
Gen'l Mdse—Underwood & Long
Harness and Saddlery—Allen, Joel
Hotels—Martin, M.; Montague, A.
Saloon—Kree, David
Sawmill—Hazelton, H. A.

EUGENE CITY.

The county seat of Lane County; is situated on the west side of the Willamette River, one hundred and twenty-four miles by rail from Portland. It was first settled in 1846, and being at the head of the Valley had control of all the trade of the mines; hence it grew rapidly until 1853, when it was laid out as a town site; and in 1862 it assumed a municipal government. Since that time it has progressed rapidly, especially since the advent of the railroad. Its situation in the midst of a fine agricultural district makes it a good business centre. Ten brick stores and several fine dwellings were erected last year, and the number for the ensuing year promises to be greater. The property valuation is quite large, being estimated at \$720,000; and the population is estimated at one thousand five hundred. The city contains six churches belonging to the evangelical denominations; the schools are numerous enough, there being one public school attended by over

two hundred pupils, three private schools; and the State University will be completed next January, so that in educational institutes it will excel any city of its size on the continent.

Two newspapers which are enterprising and devoted to the advancement of the county, are issued weekly.

The manufactories are confined to a flour mill, a saw mill, two steam planing mills, a tanhery, furniture manufactory and three or four wagon shops. The abundance of water power, the convenience of a market, and the excellent facilities of transportation should make this city well adapted to manufactories. The scenery in the vicinity is charming, the Cascade and Coast Ranges making back grounds, and the rolling prairie clad in foliaceous robes the foreground. The snowy peaks of the Cascade Range, called the Three Sisters, is visible on a fine day; and two buttes or hills which are adjacent give the scenery character. One near the depot called Skinner's Butte, is 350 feet high; and four miles to the south lies Spencer's Butte having an altitude of 1,650 feet. A magnificent view of the surrounding country can be obtained from the latter, and it repays one manifold for the trouble of ascending, as a panorama but seldom witnessed can be enjoyed.

Attorneys at Law.

Dorris, G. B.
Ellsworth, S.
Risdon, D. M.
Stott, F. L.
Thompson & Fitch
Walton & Stratton

Blacksmiths.

Harlow & Ottison
James & Rush
Sloan Bros.
McMurray, M. M.

Brewery.

Warner, August

Barbers.

Warner, August
Archbarger, G.

Boots and Shoes.

Donald, J. H.
Hunt, Andrew

Carpenters and Builders.

Ream, J. R.
Kinsey, F. W.
Park, Geo.
Todd, J.

Confectionery & Toys.

Robinson, R. M.

Doors Sash &c.

Abrams, W. H.
Kinsey, John

Druggists.

Ellsworth & Belshaw
Osborn & Co.
Thurston, H. Geo.
Jennings, B.

Drays, Hacks, &c.

McClanahan & Comstock

Dentists.

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Herrbold, John

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Cherry, David

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Bristow & Co.
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Friendly & Lauer
Ackerman, L.
Goldsmith, A.
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Underwood, J. B. & Co.
Peters, A. V. & Co.
Marx & Bernheim

Groceries &c.

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Callison, R.
Steinheiser, S.
Harris, M. D.

Hotels.

Renfrew, A.
Baker, C.
Wilsey, Mrs. S. A.
McGrue, Andrew

Hardware.

Robinson & Church

Jewelry, Music &c.

Crane Bros.
Lucky, J.

Lager Beer Saloons.

Cole & Wall
Hodes, C.

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Comstock, J. B. & Co.
Bowen, J. S.

Millinery &c.

Jackson, Mrs. M. J. & Co.
Kanoff, Mrs. J. W.
Woodruff, Mrs. Jenny

Ministers.

Martin J. N., *Baptist*
Whitney, G., *Campbelite*
Owen, W. D.

Meat Markets.

Pennington, B. C.

Newspapers.

State Journal, Kincaid, H. R. prop.
J. S. Kincaid, Editor
Guard, Buys, J. S.; Editor and proprietor

Painters.

Lane, Bros.
Dimock, H. C.

Physicians.

Patterson, A. W.
Harris, Geo. C.
Hanchett, W. H.
Odell, G. W.
Gill, Joseph, P.
Sharpless, A.

Photographers.

Winters, J. A.
Forbes, & Co.

Real Estate Agents.

Thompson & Fitch

Saloons.

Wall, A.
Saxon, S. J.
Brannan, William
Colman & McLearn

Saddlery, &c.

Bragg & Preston
Bushnall, John T.

Stoves and Tinware.

Dorris, B. F.

Saw and Four Mill.

Underwood, J. B. & Co.

Tannery.

Witters, Chas.

Tailors.

Hanson, C.
Crisfield, J.

Variety Store.

Stevens, Mark,
Kuhn, S.

Wagonmaker.

Sloan, Bros.

FRANKLIN.

A hamlet containing a post office, twelve miles northwest of Eugene City, and surrounded by fine agricultural land.

Blacksmith and Wagonmaker — Taylor, James
General Merchandise — Hinton Thos. D.

JUNCTION CITY.

An enterprising town on the Oregon and California Railroad one hundred and ten miles from Portland. Has been started within the last two years and now possesses a population of about two hundred, and schools churches and societies. Being surrounded by a good farming and grazing country it must be an important trading point ere long.

Blacksmiths — Cunningham, J.; Newcomb, Farley
Butcher—Smeltzer, W.
Carpenter—Kratz, V.
Drugs and Medicines—Lee, Bros.
Furniture—Keyer & Son
General Merchandise — Sternburg & Senders; Salamon, Louis
Sash and Planing Mill—Ross, C. J.
Saloons—Kiter, A.; Milliron & McKallup
Hotels—Berry, J. H.; Gilmore, J.
Physician—Lees, H.
Postmaster—Thompson, M.
Wagonmakers—Thompson; Southworth
Warehouse—Smith, Brastfield & Co.

LANCASTER.

A village sixteen miles north of Eugene City, is situated on the west bank of the Willamette River, and is surrounded by a broad and fertile prairie. For business see Junction City.

LONG TOM.

A post town twelve miles southeast of Eugene; has quite a trade for its

size, as the surrounding country is quite densely populated.

Agricultural Implements—Stephens Sol. S.

Blacksmiths—Driscoll, Alex.; Ellmaker, Byron

Boots and Shoes—Langenberger, L.
Traders—Lemley, H. & P. G.

MOHAWK.

A post office; no business importance.

PLEASANT HILL.

A post office, thirteen miles southeast of Eugene.

SIUSLAW.

A post office ten miles southwest of Eugene City.

WILLAMETTE FORKS.

Eight miles northeast of Eugene City, is merely a distributing point for the mails.

RATTLESNAKE.

A post office fourteen miles southwest of Eugene City contains one store and a hotel.

General Merchandise—Morgan, H. C. & Co.

Hotel—White, L. J.

SPRINGFIELD.

A prosperous town in Lane County. It is located on the east bank of the Willamette River three and a half miles east of Eugene City in what is generally known as the Forks of the Willamette, one of the most prolific agricultural regions in the State. It contains several lumber and flour mills and possesses the finest water power in the State. Three church edifices adorn the town—which are supported by the Methodist, Baptist and Christian denominations—it also has a school which is numerously attended and highly spoken of.

Carpenters—Grant, Wm.; Walker & Bishop.

Druggist—Hull, N.

Flour and Lumber Mills—Pengra, B. J. & W. B.

Gen'l Mdse—Hovey, A. G.; Stewart Bros.

Harness and Saddlery—Knowlton, E. G.

Hotel—Howard, E. G.

Millwright—Smith, Giles G.

Meat Market—Brink, L.

Painter—Lane, A. W.

Physicians—Cozad, Geo. S.; Ousley, Wm. M.

Post Office—Hovey, A. G., P. M.

Sash and Door Factory—Powers, Jno. G.

Tannery—Powers, A. W.

Wagonmaker—Boydston, B. L.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Oregon State Journal,



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. S. KINCAID.

H. R. KINCAID, - Editor and Proprietor.

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Has a Weekly Editorial Correspondence, written in the Halls of Congress—Is devoted to the interests of all portions of the State and all classes of people. Is the largest paper in Lane county, has the largest circulation, and is the

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This HOTEL offers superior accommodations to the traveling public,
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FIRST CLASS HOUSE

In the City.

The Table is equal to any House in the interior, and the Rooms are
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☞ The purpose of the Manager is to make the stay of Guests as pleas-
ant as possible.

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WM. PRESTON.

L. T. BRAGG & CO.,

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MANUFACTURER of FURNITURE

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 Dental work of all kinds done in the best manner.

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
STOVES & TINWARE



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The Prescription Department receives the most careful attention, and only the best Medicines are used.

All orders receive prompt attention.

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MANUFACTURERS of WAGONS & BUGGIES

Wagons repaired in the best manner, and also made to order. Our facilities for the manufacture of wagons cannot be excelled and we would invite farmers to call at our establishment.

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Which is sold by the barrel, half barrel or bottle. Families in the city supplied with Beer at their houses free of expressage.

All orders in city or country receive prompt attention.

**LIVERY STABLE,**

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J. J. COMSTOCK, Proprietor.

This is the most commodious Livery Stable in the Willamette Valley. Double and Single Buggies, Carriages, Rockaways, and Saddle Horses for the use of tourists and travelers, AT LOW RATES.

LINN COUNTY.

In the centre of the Willamette Valley, contains 2,850 square miles, a population of about 9,500, and assessable property valued at \$4,500,000. It is one of the most fertile regions in the State, and is famed for the excellence of its grains. It is well watered and timbered, and possesses all the elements necessary for the support of a large population. An extensive area is open prairie, but in other sections it is heavily wooded, though easily cleared. For the production of wheat, oats, flax, hemp and other commodities it cannot be excelled by any portion of the Pacific Coast; and it exports more grain probably even with its limited population, than any region of the same size west of the Rocky Mountains. The physical aspects of the county are such as to make it well fitted for grazing and fruit growing also, and both should be made profitable, as a market is convenient. As a site for manufactories it has many advantages, as streams are numerous and all have good power. Though grist and lumber mills are quite numerous, yet the demand is greater than the supply. Woolen factories, and carding and spinning machines are in operation in three or four places; and their number is to be increased, as every convenience for the manufacture of woolen fabrics exists. The minerals both precious and useful have been found in different portions, and miners working along the Santiam River extract from placer diggings a fair salary. Quartz has been worked and found to pay fairly. Towns and villages are scattered over the county, and all possess churches and schools; and a few some excellent academies and colleges. Land rates from three to thirty dollars per acre according to location, but there is some Government land yet unoccupied which can be taken up under the homestead law. The abundance of sites for manufactories; the fertility of the soil; the profusion of several varieties of timber; the presence of schools and churches; and the convenience of a market, should make this county one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, E. N. Tandy; *Clerk*, J. H. Hackleman; *Sheriff*, Allan Parker; *Treasurer*, Jas. Shields; *School Sup't*, T. J. Stites; *Assessor*, T. J. Sharp; *Surveyor*, H. J. Averill; *Commissioners*, Wm Cyrus, J. H. Washburn.

TOWNS.

ALBANY,

The county seat of Linn County is situated on the east side of the Willamette River, eighty miles from Portland. It possesses a population of 1,800, and assessable property valued at \$800,000. It was first settled in 1845, was laid out as a town site in 1848, and the first cabin was erected in 1849. It has progressed gradually and steadily, expanding only as the surrounding country became populated; hence it is founded on a solid basis. It contains one public school attended by 180 pupils, a select school attended by 30, and a

college having an average attendance of 110 pupils, which makes the total number of children attending school amount to 320. Two excellent newspapers are issued weekly; and there are four churches, two being Presbyterian, one Congregationalist and one Baptist. The remaining evangelical denominations have services, but they do not own any buildings. The city contains a large number of stores, two hotels; and the manufactories consist of two planing mills, two grist mills, two saw mills, two furniture manufactories, one being run by steam, one iron

foundry, one carriage and wagon factory, a broom and chair factory, two breweries, a cider and vinegar factory besides coopering and other establishments. There are five large ware houses having a capacity of storing 600,000 bushels of wheat. A canal is to be cut from the Santiam River at Lebanon, eighteen miles distant, to the city, which will be used for running machinery. This will be finished during 1873, and when done a woolen factory will be erected.

The societies are very numerous, there being one Lodge and an encampment of Odd Fellows, a Royal Arch Chapter and Lodge of Masons, one Lodge of Good Templars, three literary societies; and there are two library associations, one belonging to the college and the other to the Methodist church.

A railroad half a mile in length connects the warehouses with the Oregon and California Railroad, so flour and wheat can be promptly shipped; there is not a city in the interior that exports as much of these commodities as Albany, and the quantity is increasing annually in arithmetical ratio. The scenery visible from the city is very pleasing, the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range looming up in the background, forests of coniferous and deciduous trees in the middle ground, and the foreground is composed of a fine rolling prairie watered by the Calapooia and Willamette Rivers. As a site for a thriving and populous city few places possess the advantages of Albany, and it is destined to become one of the leading cities of the State.

Municipal Officers.

Mayor—Van Cleve, Coll.

Recorder—Harmon, Joseph

Marshall—Cartwright, T.

Councilmen—Elkins, L.; Jones, D.

M.; Mealey, C.; Harper, P. C.;

Jones, A. C.; Saltmarsh, S.

Attorneys at Law.

Whitney, J. J.

Johns, S. A.

Humphrey, N. B., *Dist. Atty.*

Helm, Geo. R.

Baker, M. A.

Powell & Flinn

Hannah, Joseph

Baldwin, J. N.

Hammon & Kelsay

Agricultural Implement Manu- factory.

Colver & Priest

Books & Stationery.

Raymond & Wheeler

Freeland, E. A.

Bakery.

Schmeer, John

Banker.

Conner, John

Barbers.

Royal, L. B.

Webber, Joseph

Blacksmiths.

Miller, Louis

Powers & Benjamin

Safford, S.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Crane & Richter

Vosnitzky, Valentine

Findt, H.

Broom and Chair Manufactory

Matzler, J. M.

Breweries.

Kiefler, Chas.

Talley & Honk

Butchers.

Herren, J. R.

Harris, J. L.

Carriage Maker.

Peters, W. M.

Cider and Vinegar Factory.

Hiltabidel, W. J.

Coopers.

Mayer & Honk

Commission Merchants.

Comstock, C. B. & Co.

Drugs and Medicines.

Settlemeir, G. F.

Carothers & Co.

Hill, R. C. & Son

Dentists.

Smith, E. O.
Gray, G. W.
Griffin, E. H.

Foundry.

Cherry, A. F.

Furniture.

Whitlow, J.
Mealey, Chas.

General Merchandise.

Kline & Co.
Kohn, Sternberg & Co.
Harper P. C. & Co.
Fox, O. & Bro.
Cheadle, R.
Turrell, Geo.
Grodwohl, J.
Baum, W.
Blain, Young & Co.

Grain Warehouse.

Morris, A. B.

Groceries.

Strong, W. S.
Langton, A. C.
McCulloch, H. W.

Grist Mills.

Beach, Monteith & Co.
Foster, J. H. & Co.

Hardware.

Kuhn, W. H. & Co.

Hotels.

Sprenger N. B.
DuBois, N. S.

Livery Stables.

Montgomery & Merriek
Marshal & Schlosser
Cannon, W. R.

Laundry.

Belden, Mrs. W. B.

Ministers.

Hill, Rev. R. C., *Baptist*
Geary, E. R., *Presbyterian*
Irwin, S. G., "
Shaw, C. W., *Methodist Episcopal*
VanCleve
Butcher, W. R., *Congregational*
Oaks, O. A., *Evangelical*

Millinery.

Johns, Mrs. S. A.
Godley, Mrs. H. D.

Mechanician.

Johnson, Benjamin

Marble Works.

Mouroe & Staiger,

Newspapers.

Albany Register, Coll. VanCleve,
proprietor and publisher.
Albany Democrat, Mart V. Brown,
editor and publisher.

Oculist.

Golden, F. L.

Painters.

Langford, J. P.
Margret & Parks

Planing Mills.

Althouse & Co.
Carter & Criggs.

Pork Packers.

Westlake & Co.

Photographer.

Paxton, A. B.

Physicians.

Gamble, A. W.
Jones, G. W.
Taite, J. R.

Real Estate Agent.

Carter Eli.

Stoves and Tinware.

Briggs, John
Harvey, M. M. & Co.

Saloons.

Houk & Meyer
Crouse, J. L.
Rogers, C.
Talley, Wm.
Taylor, J. H.

Saddlery, &c.

Thompson & Irwing
McCoy, J. F.

Saw Mill.

Barker & Bro.

Tailors.

Jacobs, R.
Stuckmeir, Louis.

Telegraph Operator.

Wheeler, A. F.

Variety Stores.

Weed, H.
Julius. Joseph

Watch Makers, &c.

Titus Bros
Ganter, John

Wagon Makers.

Herren, J. R.
Powers & Benjamin
Safford, S.

BROWNSVILLE.

An enterprising town, located on the Callapooia River, twenty-two miles southeast of Albany, is surrounded by a fine agricultural country. The abundance of water power in the vicinity, would make the town and environs well adapted to manufacturing. A fine woolen mill, a sash and door factory, and saw and grist mills are already in operation. Public schools, churches and benevolent societies are in existence, and all are in a flourishing condition. This town must become an important trading and manufacturing centre in the future.

Blacksmiths.

Arthur, J. D.
Baird, N.
Smith, A. M.

Boots and Shoes.

Krentz, A.

Broker.

Corcoran, Wm.

Cabinet Maker.

Sage, Joseph

Flour Mill.

Finley & Simmons

Groceries &c.

Abrams, M.

Grist Mill

Bassett, Warren & McHargue

General Merchandise.

Cooley & Washburn
Kirk, Hume & Co.
Morgan, Coshow & Co.
Sanders & Brenner

Saddlery, Harness &c.

Ellis, A. E.

Painter.

Hume, P.

Saw Mills.

Allingham, David
King & McDowell

Sash and Door Factory.

Moyer, J. M.

Tannery.

Moncell, A.

Wagon Maker.

Hewston, M.

Warehouse.

Wheeler, A

Woolen Mills.

Eagle Factory

BOSTON MILLS.

A village ten miles south of Albany contains a large flour mill, a general store and two blacksmith shops. Good water power exists in the vicinity, and the surrounding country is exceedingly fertile.

Blacksmiths — Dunham, A. A.;

Savage, Joseph

General Merchandise—Lewis, A.

Grist Mill—Hosford, J. T.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

A hamlet or post office, contains but one establishment; the adjoining country is excellent for all purpose of farming or horticulture.

DIAMOND HILL.

A post office surrounded by a thriving settlement.

HAISEY.

A station on the O & C R R, in Linn County, located in the midst of a fine agricultural country. Besides a number of stores it contains two churches and a school house. Its general aspect bespeaks the energy of its inhabitants; good farming lands can be purchased in the vicinity at from \$10 to \$20 per acre.

Blacksmiths — McNeal, Geo.; Gilmore, John

Boots and Shoes — Stoval, G. W.

General Merchandise — Thompson, J. & Son; Bridgefarmer, W. J.;

Sutter, Frank; Morgan, J. M.

Grain Elevators — Kirk, Hume & Co.; Thompson, & Son; Clement, C.

Hotel—Boice, Mrs. W. G.

Meat Market—Keeney & Pearl

Saddlery, Harness &c—Kirk, J. W.;

Ellis, A. E.

Timware—Dunham, A.

HARRISBURG.

Is situated on the Willamette River twenty-five miles south of Albany, and one hundred and six miles from Portland. It is a large shipping point for grain and flour, as the country adjoining is very fertile. Having communication with the metropolis by steamboat and railroad, it has all the facilities of transportation needed, and it therefore ships extensive quantities of wheat. The city has a population of about three hundred, possesses a good public school, a commercial college, and one church belonging to the Methodists. The manufactories are limited, but flour, lumber and furniture enough is manufactured to supply all local demand.

Blacksmiths.

Watkins & Ulmer
Morris, Joseph
Woodbury, S. R.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Gore & Pelton
Elliott, J.

Carpenters.

Caunter, M. W.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Hendrix & Riley
Rampey, R. A.

Furniture, Manufactory.

Reams, H.

General Merchandise.

Smith, Brasfield & Co
Gerst, May & Co.
Levy, Seller & Co.
Baber, W. H. & Co.

Groceries.

McCulloch, J. M.

Hotel.

Weger, Thos.

Livery Stable.

Gore, James

Meat Market.

Holt & Brown

Ministers.

Campbell, James, *Campbelite*
Bishop, W. R., *Presbyterian*

Millinery.

Smeltzer, Mrs. L. E.
Riley, Mrs. M. E.
McDonald, Miss Lizzie

Physicians.

Hendrix, J. H.
Shipley, L. F.
Davis, H. A.

Saloons.

Brown, L.
Mansfield, S.
Moore, Wm.

Saddlery.

Baber, W. H.

Stoves and Tinware.

McFarland & Co.

Watches and Jewelry.

Brandenburg, W.

Wagon Makers.

Windom & Condra
White, J.

LEBANON.

A town situated on the Santiam River twelve miles southeast of Albany; has a population of about two hundred, contains a public school, churches and societies, and is in a general prosperous condition. Lumber and flour are manufactured in the town; and the usual mechanics' shops do a good business.

Blacksmiths—Benjamin, R.; Frunk, T.; Harbinger, G. L.; Holland, V.

Boot and Shoemaker—Irving, A.

Druggist—Bullard, D. W.

Flour Mills—Aikins & Bro.

Gen'l Mdse—Amos, C. H.; Coshow, Allen & Powell; Ralston, J. R.; Simmons, N.

Hotel—Bell, J. W.

Livery Stable—Donaca, W.

Wagonmaker—Derry, V.; Stringer, E.

PEORIA.

A town fifteen miles southwest of Albany, is prettily situated, and possesses all the usual adjuncts of

a well regulated interior village or town. A school is sustained, and the benevolent and church societies are also represented. It is a trading point for quite a large area of country, and is in a prosperous condition.

Blacksmiths—Goodwin, E.; Miller, Wm. C.; Strong, J. R.; Shepherd, Wm.

Boot and Shoemaker—Elliot, Jos.

Harness and Saddlery—Bond, M.

Stores and Tinware—Bowman, J. W.; Parker, Geo. W.

Tannery—Wilson, J. H.

Wagonmaker—Marshall, E.

PINE.

A post office thirty-five miles southeast of Albany, possesses no importance beyond its being a distributing point for mails.

SCIO.

A post town 15 miles northeast of Albany. It is located in the midst of a very fertile region, and promises to be of much commercial importance in the future. It contains a church, school house, Masonic and Good Templars Lodges.

Bookseller and Druggist—Mason, D. P.

Boot and Shoemakers—Williams & Eweler

Blacksmiths—Logan & Pugh

Gen'l Mdse—Goldsmith, A.; Irvine & Morris; Snyder & Richardson

Hotel—Alexander, M.

Livery Stable—Turner & Smith

Saloons—Bilger & Brenner; Morris, D.

Stores and Tinware—Morrow, Wm. M.

Wagonmakers—Baily & Harris

SODAVILLE.

Situated about sixteen miles southeast of Albany. This point is a favorite resort in the summer months

in consequence of the medical properties of the mineral springs which abound in the vicinity. The scenery is also very fine; and the surrounding country ranks among the best agricultural land in the State. A good road is now being constructed to connect the springs with Lebanon.

Gen'l Mdse—Peterson, William

Groceries—Bentley, J. E.

Hotels—Cord, T. A.; Peterson, W. A.

SHEDD,

A station on the O. & C. R. R. eighty-eight miles from Portland. It contains a church and a number of stores and dwellings, and promises to be a good commercial point.

Blacksmith—Sherwood, D. H.

Commission Merchants—Wheeler, A. & Co.

Flour Mills—Finley, R. C. & Co.

General Merchandise—Lewis, A.; Wheeler, A. & Co.

Harness, Saddlery &c—Fortiner, Theodore

Telegraph Operator—Hogue, C. C.

TANGENT.

A station on the O & C R R, six miles south of Albany. It promises to be a prominent point for the shipment of grain.

Warehouse—Beard, T. J. & Sons

WATERLOO.

Is becoming quite a manufacturing centre, grist and saw mills being already in operation. The usual adjuncts of a thriving village are in existence.

Flour and Lumber Mills—Gilson, J.

General Merchandise—Williams, A. F.

Planing and Saw Mills—Marke, J. W.



CAPE HORN.--COLUMBIA RIVER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

AT

Albany, Linn County, Oregon,

BY

COLL. VAN CLEVE,

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St. Charles Hotel,

ALBANY.

N. S. DuBOIS, Prop'r.

This House having been thoroughly renovated it now affords the only first class accommodations in the city. Rooms are clean and airy and the table equal to any in the interior.

MARION COUNTY.

In the Willamette Valley, is bounded on the north by Clackamas County, on the south by Linn, on the east by Wasco, and on the west by Polk County. It possesses an area of 1,734 square miles, a population of about 11,000, and property valued at over \$4,000,000. The soil is rich, and well adapted to the production of all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables. The topography of the country is quite diversified, the northwestern portion being a beautiful level prairie covered with occasional groves of coniferous and deciduous trees, and the southern and eastern sections being somewhat hilly, and having that reddish color produced by the presence of oxide of iron in the soil. The latter portions make excellent grazing lands; the wheat grown on them is of a superior quality, and the yield is unusually large; and fruits, especially the pomana, thrive admirably. The presence of several varieties of wood of the finest quality enables lumber mills, chair and furniture manufactories to become numerous; hence we find these establishments flourishing in all sections of the county, and their number is constantly increasing. The entire county is well watered, and the facilities for manufactories are unusually abundant. Woolen and carding mills, tanneries, machine shops, sash and door factories, foundries, cabinet shops and a manufactory of agricultural implements are in active operation; but there is ample room for many more, and all could do a thriving business. The means of education are ample, as public schools, academies and colleges are numerous, and all are complete in appointments. Gold, silver, coal, iron and limestone have been found in several portions, but with few exceptions they remain undeveloped. A railroad traverses the length of the county; good wagon roads lead to the principal cities and towns, and communication by water is afforded by the Willamette River.

The climate is mild and equable; snow seldom remains on the ground when it does fall, but a few hours, or a few days; and the rainfall is not so great as in the counties to the north. Marion County has so many advantages that it must become the centre of extensive manufactories, and the home of a large population; and it also promises to be famed for the number and excellence of its seats of learning.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Judge*, C. N. Terry; *Clerk*, D. H. Murphy; *Sheriff*, L. S. Scott; *Treasurer*, J. E. Boynton; *School Sup't*, P. S. Knight; *Assessor*, Thos. C. Shaw; *Surveyor*, L. H. Judson; *Commissioners*, Wm. Case; Wm. Porter.

TOWNS.

AURORA.

An enterprising and prosperous town twenty-nine miles from Portland, on the Oregon and California Railroad, is settled by a German colony, and they have made it a model of neatness and comfort. The finest park in the State is located here, and it is kept in order with the most scrupulous care, trees and flowers, borders and walks receiving equal attention. The residents have among them profes-

sors of the various mechanical arts so they are enabled to do all the work they may require among themselves. Flour and lumber mills, harness saddlery and cabinet shops are in active operation, and all articles not used at home are shipped to the metropolis. The town possesses an excellent hotel, a good school and a commodious church, and the latter two are largely attended. The population numbers about three hundred, and

all are thrifty and industrious and classed among the best citizens in the State.

Attorney at Law—Pflugh, Adolph
Blacksmith—Fry, William
Brickmaker—Koenig, Jacob
Boot and Shoemaker—Giezy, Jacob
Cabinetmaker—Groher, George
Distiller—Scholl, Frederick
Flour Mill—Giezy, John
General Merchandise—Keil, F. & Co.
Harness &c—Giezy, Samuel
Justice of the Peace—Ruge, Chas.
Lumber Mills—Steinbach, David
Physicians—Fink, Henry; Giezy, Martin
Postmaster—Keil, Fredrick
Turner—Miller, Jacob
Wagonmaker—Smith, Stephen

AUMSVILLE.

A small town twelve miles southeast of Salem contains a public school, a church, a saw mill and a flour mill. The population numbers about one hundred. The trades are confined to four representatives, and their business is limited.

Blacksmiths—Denver, J.
Boot and Shoemaker, Reed, Franklin
General Merchandise—Darbey & McKinney
Grist Mill—Turner, Geo. H. & Co.
Harness and Saddlery—Carney, Geo. R.
Saw Mill—Allen, David
Wagonmakers—Bowie & Henderson

BELPASSI.

A post office fifteen miles northeast of Salem, has but little business importance. It possesses a good academy which is well attended, and deservedly prosperous.

BROOKS,

A small town on the Oregon and California Railroad forty-five miles from Portland and eight north of Salem. It has sprung up since the advent of the rail road, and its im-

portance is based on its position as a shipping point for grain. It contains but few inhabitants; and only one store.

General Merchandise—Hosford & Illsley
Saloon—Cochran, A. E.

BUTTEVILLE.

Is situated twenty-eight miles northeast of Salem, and is surrounded by a fertile region. It does a good business, the size and locality considered. It possesses two or three stores, and a saddler, a blacksmith and a boot and shoe shop.

Blacksmith—Plomondon, S. W.
Boots and Shoes—Fay, Geo.
Drugs—Roland, Jas.
General Merchandise—Knight Wm.
Harness &c.—Warren, J. S.
Saloon—Jennings, B.

FAIRFIELD.

A village fifteen miles north of Salem contains a store and a saloon.
General Merchandise—Roberts, Geo. W.
Saloon—Deguire, J. B.

FAIRGROUND.

A post office adjacent to Salem.

GERVAIS.

A thriving village on the O & C R R forty miles from Portland. It is growing rapidly, and is the centre of a good business, being surrounded by a large area of excellent agricultural land.

Blacksmith—Masterson, J. A.
Bootmaker—Riggs, G. W.
Drugs—Hays, J. C.
General Merchandise—Hales, Wm.; Hannah, Robt.
Harness—Larkens, H.
Hotel—Jackson, H. P.
Saloon—Thebandaux, O.
Saw Mill—Engle & Son
Furniture &c.—Wert, Mitchell
Wagonmaker—Boutelier, J.

HUBBARD.

A station on the O & C R R in Marion County. It was establish-

ed about eighteen months since and bears every evidence of prosperity.

Blacksmith—Miller, John

General Merchandise—Gleason, A.

B.; Gray, A.; Wessel, A.

Saloons—Preston, Pendleton

Wagon Shop—Roop, E.

JEFFERSON.

A prosperous town in Marion County, contains 200 inhabitants. Besides the stores enumerated it contains four church organizations, two church buildings and an academy styled Jefferson Institute, an incorporated institution which affords free education about six months in the year; also a Masonic Hall and Lodges of A. F. & A. M., Odd Fellows and Good Templars.

Beaver Hosiery Manufactory.

Stinson, A. L., *Prest and Agent*

Blacksmiths.

Van Buren & Harren

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Florer & Barzee

Books & Stationery.

West, F. B.

Clergymen.

West, Rev. W. F.

Longworth, B. N.

Mosher, I.

Chair Factory.

Metzler, John

Druggist.

West, F. B.

Flour Mill.

Conser & Burnett

General Merchandise.

Thomas, E. N.

Brown, J. J.

Hotels.

Walters, R.

Parrish, E. E.

Jefferson Institute.

Royce, Prof. J. F.,

Physician.

Smith, Wm. H.

Painter.

Jellesson, William

Saw Mills.

Smith, A.

Bellinger, John H.

Telegraph Operator.

Craw, G. W.

Wagon Maker.

Vaughn, Eli.

MARION.

A small town on the O & C R R, has been established within the past two years. It is only a small hamlet, but its situation is much in its favor for future progress.

MONITOR MILLS.

A post office in a rich agricultural region.

Flour Mills—Egan, Barlow & Co.

NEWELLSVILLE.

A small post office in the midst of a fine farming country.

SALEM.

The capital of the State, and the county seat of Marion County, is situated on the east side of the Willamette River, fifty-three miles from Portland by rail. It is one of the most picturesquely located cities in Oregon, being surrounded by all the elements of a beautiful landscape. It possesses a population exceeding 5,000, and assessable property valued at about \$2,500,000. This city was first settled in 1840-1 by a party sent out as a reinforcement to the Methodist Mission, the entire surrounding region being then known as the Chemeketa prairie; and with characteristic enterprise they commenced the erection of residences, saw mills, tanneries and such other manufactories as their means and facilities would permit. Schools and churches were established, and in 1843, the first college in the State, known as the Oregon Institute, was built at a cost of \$10,000. From these small beginnings the city has advanced rapidly, until it is now famed for its seats of learning and the number and character of its manufactories.

The first imported goods were offered for sale in the city in 1847, but several elegant stores are now stocked with choice assortments of domestic and foreign wares.

The manufacturing interests are very large for the size of the city, and they are increasing rapidly as water power is very abundant. The most important manufactory is the woolen mill which consumes over 400,000 pounds of wool annually; and from this quantity it produced in 1871, 56,000 yards of cassimeres, 52,000 yards of flannels, 16,000 yards of tweeds and five hundred pairs of blankets. Preparations are being made to increase this quantity in the future as the products are noted for their texture and density, hence meet a ready sale. Two steam saw mills of large capacity are in active operation; and a splendid brick structure which is to be used as a manufactory of agricultural implements has been erected recently. Two flour mills whose products are deemed the best in the California market are kept steadily employed; the largest, the Salem mills, has a capacity of producing four hundred barrels of flour per diem. A linseed oil mill, an iron foundry, a small brass foundry, machine shops, sash and door factories, furniture manufactories, besides several minor establishments do a thriving business.

The public buildings erected recently are stately structures and built in the most substantial manner. The most prominent are the penitentiary, located a short distance out of town; and the County Court House. A handsome capitol building will soon be constructed, and will add much to the architectural beauty of the city. The private residences are principally cottages, but there are a few elegant dwellings; and all are surrounded by flower gardens which give the city an air of culture most pleasing. There are two fine hotels, and one of them, the Chem-

eketa, will compare with any of its class in California; and a commodious opera house is devoted to the muses.

The churches are numerous, their being eleven in all, and the greater portion of them have architectural pretensions. There are one Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, one Episcopal, one Christian, one Evangelical, one Baptist and one Congregational, and their total value may be estimated at about \$150,000.

The city supports three excellent newspapers, one, the *Statesman*, being a daily, and the *Mercury* and *Willamette Farmer* weeklies.

The educational institutions are numerous, and all possess a good reputation. Besides public and private schools there is a fine university attended by both sexes, a school for the deaf and dumb; and the Sisters have a splendid academy recently erected at a cost of \$50,000. The public schools, five in number, are attended by 450 pupils; and the sites and buildings are valued at \$15,000.

The societies are represented by five Lodges of Masons, an equal number of Odd Fellows, two Lodges of Good Templars, a Musical Union, and several literary clubs. Twenty incorporated companies transact business in the city. There are two libraries besides those attached to schools and churches, the largest being that belonging to the State which has over five thousand volumes.

An active and efficient fire department numbering one hundred and fifty men is in existence; and gas and water companies supply the city with their commodities. There are two pretty parks, the largest being laid out with care and possessing walks and drives. The surrounding scenery possesses the elements of the pastoral and grand, finely cultivated land, groves of trees, and the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range being visible from all portions of the city. In beauty

of location, healthfulness, and facilities for manufactories few cities in the Union excel Salem.

Municipal Officers.

Mayor—Monroe, A. J.,
Recorder—Booth, J. C.
Marshal—Baker, J. A.
Treasurer—Stratton, C. P.
Councilmen—Brown, B. F.; Crawford, J. W.; Gilbert, J. W.; Griffith, W. C.; Thatcher, H. M.; Strong, E.; Wait, E. M.; Johnson L.

Attorneys at Law.

Boise & Willis
 Curl, G. C.
 Knight, & Lord
 Lawson, G. W.
 Mallory & Shaw
 Terry, Chester N.
 Waldo, W.

Architect.

Rhodes, G. W.

Agricultural Implements.

Leffel & Myers

Auctioneer.

Friedman, S.

Bankers.

Ladd & Bush

Barbers.

Ditzel, A. E.
 Fliedner, C.
 Johnson, D. A.
 Kelley, Jas.

Bag Factory.

Cheesbrough, L. & Co.

Bakeries.

Byrne, Louis
 Oberlin, Paul
 Price, D. H.
 Voerg, Henry

Books and Stationery.

Boon, H. D.
 Hernandez, Z.
 Jackson, Wesley

Boat and Shoe Findings.

Gilbert, J. W.
 Gilbert & Co.

Boots and Shoes.

Dippell, H.
 Gilbert, J. W.
 Gilbert, & Co.
 Haas, N.
 Staiger, J. B.

Boarding Houses.

Nichols, J. B. Mrs.
 Thatcher, H. M.

Blacksmiths.

Brown, A. J.
 Bales, A.
 Baxter, W.
 Bash & Scriber
 Kelly & Scott
 Riggs, D. L.
 Weeks, C.

Breweries.

Adolph, S.
 Westacott, L.

Contractors and Builders.

Bowker & Smith
 Clark, W. N.
 Donaldson, A. J.
 Hatch, Peter H.
 Joseph James
 Rhodes, G. W.
 Scott, J. M.

Commission Merchants.

Cunningham & Co.
 Friedman, S.
 Wade, R. M.

Chair Factory.

Stahley, Jacob

Coppersmith.

Brown & Wade

Candy Manufactory.

Holbert, J. G.

Crockery and Glassware.

Chapman, N. M.
 Farrar, Bros.
 Wade, W. L.
 Wright, J. G.

Coopers.

Coulter, J. M.
 Durham, J.

Cabinet Makers.

Graves, Wm.
 Ross, L.
 Van Wagner & Co.

Dentists.

Chance & Nicklin
 Smith & Meredith,
 Skiff, L. S.

Dress Makers.

Paddock, C. Mrs.
 Reardon, J. Mrs.
 Trotter, Mrs.

Draughtsman.

Woodworth, C. S.

Dry Goods.

Breyman, Bros.

Cohn & Co.

Friedman, S.

Herman & Hirsch

Levy, F.

Murphy & Croasman

Meyer & Son

Owens, Hugh

Terrell & Gillihan

Wade, R. M.

Wade, W. L.

Drays and Hacks.

Anderson, William

Comegys, A. C.

Salem Dray and Hack Co.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Belt & Johns

Crawford, J. C.

Souther, J. W.

Weatherford & Co.

Dyers.

Croft, Henry

Manufacturing, W. W. Co.

Express Agent.

Brown, B. F., Wells Fargo & Co.

Flour Mills.

Kinney, & Co.

Moore's, Miller & Co.

Foundries.

Drake, B. F.

Riggs, D. L.

Furniture &c.

Arnold & Myers

Graves, Wm.

Parmenter & Babcock

Ross, L.

Van Wagner & Co.

Yeaton, A. T.

Groceries and Provisions.

Byrne, Louis

Chapman

Campbell, C. C. & Co.

Farrar, Bros.

Holmes, J.

Hughes, John

Martin & Allen,

Oberheim, Paul

Owens, H.

Price, L. F.

Price, R. H.

Wade, R. M.

Wade, W. L.

Wright, J. G.

Hotels.

Chemeketa, Wesley Graves, Prop'r
Commercial, Mrs. Riley,
Mansion, Parker

House and Real Estate Agents.

Jones & Patterson

Insurance Agents.

Burrows, C. E.

Brown, B. F.

Jones & Patterson

Reed, C. A.

Terry, C. N.

Wright, J. G.

Livery Stable.

Bean & Davidson

Durben & Co.

Wiswell, O.

Liquor Saloons.

Byrne, J. F.

Barnardi, J.

Burrows, Thos

Morris, W. L.

Plamondon & Stimpson

Pettijohn, W. C.

Smith, O. H.

Saw Mills.

Capital Lumber Co.

Moore's, Miller & Co.

Marble Works.

Monroe, A. J. & Co.

Meat Markets.

Bewley, F. M.

Beason, N.

Nesbitt, Wm.

Pringle, O. N.

Smith & Griffith

Millwrights.

Moore, W. S.

McFarland, J. J.

Stratton, C. P.

Sloper, Ambrose

Milliners.

Howell, J. H. Mrs.

Moxley, E. W. Mrs.

Schwatka Miss C. M.

Verani, J. Mrs.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Boon, H. D.

Jackson, Wesley

Newspapers.

Mercury — Dem. Weekly, Wm. Thompson, Editor and Publisher

Statesman — Rep., weekly, C. P. Crandall, Editor and Publisher
William the Farmer — Agricultural, weekly, Clark & Craig, Publishers

Oil Factory.

Pioneer Oil Mill

Plasterers.

Stroup, Samuel
 Staiger, J.

Painters.

Campbell, D. F.
 Lindsey, G. W.
 Sloat, E. D.
 Warner & Parker

Physicians.

Belt, A. M.
 Chase, E. Y.
 Carpenter, H.
 Fiske & Hall
 McAfee, J. W.
 McCurdy, J. D.
 Payton, D.
 Richardson, J. A.
 Shelton, J. C.
 Shelton, T. W.
 Swiggett, M. D.

Photographers.

Catterlin, W. H.
 Smith, F. A.

Ploughmaker.

Ellison, A.

Plumbers.

Anderson, & Rhawl

Printer.

Wente, E. M.

Saddlery, &c.

Jordan Bros.
 Lamport, E.
 Watkins, W. H. & Co.

Sash and Door Factories.

Boothby & Stapleton
 Dennis, Cook & Co.

Stoves and Tinware.

Cunningham & Co.
 Myers Bros.
 Wade, R. M. & Co.

Sewing Machines.

Foltz, J. D.
 Gilbert, A. N.
 Gilbert, J. W.

Tailors.

Cosliner, S.
 Loosen, P. J.
 Krolek, S.

Tannery.

Strong, E.

Undertaker.

Graves, Wm.

Watchmakers.

Hass, J. Henry
 Martin, W. W.

Wagon Makers.

Bowie, C.
 England, Wm.
 Jory, H. S.
 Underwood & Co.

Woolen Works.

Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co.

SILVERTON.

A thriving town located on Silver Creek about thirteen miles east and five miles north of Salem. In point of population and commercial prosperity it is the second town in the county. Besides a large number of stores and handsome residences, it contains a town hall, school house, and Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Good Templars' Lodges.

Attorney at Law.

Doland, Geo. W.

Blacksmiths.

Drake, William
 Low & Sons
 Masterson, Alfred

Books and Stationery.

Reed, H. S.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Holmes, W. C.
 Riggs, John

Carpenter.

Smith, Solomon

Cooper.

Dudley, Spencer

Drugs and Medicines.

Worthington, C.

Flour Mills.

Coolidge & McClain, J.

General Merchandise.

Davenport, John C.
Wolfard, J. & Co.

Hotel.

Wolfard, L.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.

Fitzgerald, Milton
Thompson, James

Justice of the Peace,

Lewis, Henry

Meat Market.

Forward, Blair

Physicians.

Davis, P. A.
Hutton, A. G.
Worthington, C.

Post Office,

Reed, H. S., P. M.

Photographer.

Shell, Geo. W.

Stoves and Tinware.

Blackerby, Thos. R.

Saloons.

Pitman, L. D.
Smith, Austin

Sash and Door Factory,

Saunders, W. W.

Wagon Maker.

Lewis, Henry

STAYTON,

A hamlet recently established possesses little business importance, the trade being confined to one store.

Flour and Saw Mill—Stayton & Son

General Merchandise—Hobson & Whitney.

ST. LOUIS,

A post office sixteen miles northeast of Salem. It is situated in the heart of a fine agricultural country.

Blacksmith—Graton, F.

Cooper—Herron, J.

General Merchandise—Mitchell, J.

Harness &c.—Taylor, J.

Hotel—Wiseman, J.

ST. PAUL,

A settlement in the French Prairie.

Blacksmith—Coyle, Jos.

SUBLIMITY,

A post office situated in a good agricultural section, sixteen miles southeast of Salem.

Blacksmith—Marshall, C.

Cabinet Maker—Morris, P.

Gen'l Mdse—Hobson, W. H.;
Schwartz, R. L.

TURNER.

A station on the O & C R R, sixty-one miles from Portland.

Blacksmith—Spidel, G. W.

General Merchandise—Darby & McKinney.

Warehouse—Turner, Geo. L. & Co.

VERNON,

A post office seven miles northeast of Salem.

Blacksmith—Straight, Jas.

WACONDA,

A post town in the midst of a fine agricultural section, twelve miles north of Salem.

Blacksmith—Feaster, J. H.

Wagonmaker—Thrall, I.

WOODBURN,

A station on the O. & C. R. R. It contains a large warehouse capable of holding 40,000 bushels of wheat, a good church and a commodious school house. The town is located in the midst of one of the best agricultural districts in the State.

Coffee Saloon—Fruit, J. O.

Furniture, &c.—Tyrrell, Elijah

Gen'l Mdse—Mathiot Bros.

Grain Warehouse—Matthiot Bros.

Wagonmakers—Remington, L. & Co

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DANIEL PAYTON, M. D.

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S. R. JESSUP, M. D.

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

L. L. ROWLAND, A. M., M. D.

Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.

C. H. HALL, A. B., A. M., M. D.

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O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D.,

Professor of the Science of Hygiene.

J. B. PILKINGTON, M. D.,

Professor of Otology and Ophthalmology.

S. C. SIMPSON, A. B., A. M.

Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Annual Announcement.

The Regular Course of Lectures will commence with the Public Address on the evening of the Fourth day of NOVEMBER, annually.

Six Lectures will be given daily, with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and the Session will continue for the space of four months.

MEDICAL CLINICS every Wednesday afternoon.

SURGICAL CLINICS every Saturday forenoon.

The Department of Instruction in Medicine, connected with the University, has steadily increased in usefulness and strength, and under the care of the Board of Trustees and members of its Faculty, is perfecting a permanent organization. We feel highly gratified with the results of our efforts, and none the less so because of the opposition from unworthy sources.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must present proper testimonials of a good moral character, and satisfactory evidence of having studied medicine three years (Lectures included) with a reputable practitioner of medicine.

He must have attended two full courses of Lectures, the last of which shall be in this Institution. He must submit to the Faculty an acceptable thesis on some medical subject, and pass a satisfactory examination.

For an *ad eundem* degree, a Diploma from a regular Medical College, and a satisfactory examination in the practical branches, with the usual fee.

The fee for a full Course of Lectures, is \$110. Matriculation fee (paid but once) \$5. Graduation fee, \$20. Demonstrator's ticket, \$10.

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Dean of Faculty, Salem, Oregon.

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THE LARGEST IN THE STATE!

CHAIRS,

Both Wood and Hide Bottoms,

MADE TO ORDER,

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AT THE HEAD OF CENTER ST.,
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Near Holman's Tannery.

The Oregon Statesman



DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THE OREGON STATESMAN is the largest and best newspaper published in the State, outside of the metropolis.

It has a wide and general circulation, being mailed to regular subscribers at almost every Post office on the North Pacific Coast, and large numbers being sent to California, Nevada, and the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

It contains a thorough digest of all current news from all sources.

It is admitted to be one of the liveliest and most thoroughly wide-awake papers in the State.

It is the best paper for advertisers published in the interior.

Being published at the Seat of Government, it is sought for by all classes in all parts of the State, and exerts a commanding influence.

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Auction and Commission Merchant,

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of

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Crockery and Glassware, Tobacco, Cigars and Cutlery.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Opposite the Bank, Salem.

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WEATHERFORD & CO.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pure Drugs, Chemicals,

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Herbs, Alkaloids, Gums, Resinoids, Perfumeries,*

Toilet Articles, Trusses, Supporters

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Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon.

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To all the Bakers throughout

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
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CALIFORNIA.

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Salem Mills Family Flour,
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BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLEINGS and CHOP.

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WESLEY GRAVES, - PROPRIETOR.

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LARGEST, most COMMODIOUS & SUPERBLY FURNISHED

In the State. Its reputation is second to none on the Pacific Coast.

The TABLE is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and

ROOMS luxuriantly furnished can always be obtained.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

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GENERAL AGENT, Oregon and W. T.

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AND BAGS OF ALL KINDS,

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

BREAD, CRACKERS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE,

And all articles belonging to a complete Grocery Establishment.

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Photographic Artist

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Cartes des Visites, Cabinet Pictures and Victorias taken in the best style of the Art. The Gallery is the largest and best appointed in Salem.

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Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,

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THE Parties insuring in the PHOENIX are actually re-insured in HOME, of New York, the NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE of London and Edinburgh, making the HEAVIEST FIRE COMBINATION IN THE WORLD! Assets over 22,000,000!

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THE TERMS VERY REASONABLE.

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All kinds of work in my line done in the best manner. Satisfaction
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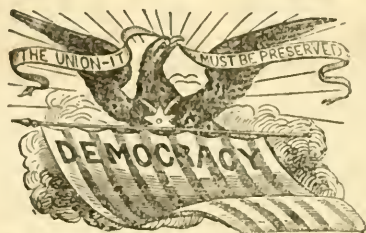
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The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Meals are prepared at all hours. OYSTERS in every style. DINNERS prepared for evening parties.

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

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Wheat bought at the highest Cash Price, or Ground or Chopped for Toll or Exchange

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
EXTRA SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM FLOUR,
CORN MEAL & MILL FEED of ALL KINDS

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Lumber of every variety

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Wanted—Saw Logs of Fir, Oak, Ash, Maple, Balm, Alder, &c.

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Of all the best brands.

TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c. My Stock cannot be excelled in
quality, and my prices are reasonable. The public is respectfully
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MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Has an area of 408 square miles, a population of about 15,000, and assessable property valued at \$8,250,000. It is the most important commercial region of the State, and for its number of inhabitants as wealthy as any portion of the Pacific Coast. It has a varied topography, hill and vale alternating; and it is watered by the Sandy, Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The soil is well adapted to the production of grains and grasses, but it is not deemed equal to other portions of the State. That along the Columbia River is a rich alluvial deposit, but in the other sections, it is an argillaceous and siliceous admixture. The portion adjacent to rivers is subject to inundation from June to July, and as the water deposits a heavy sediment, these lands are very fertile and yield large crops of grass. This circumstance makes the county well adapted to the dairy business, and the butter and cheese made here are justly celebrated for their quality and flavor. The quantity of this land in the county may be estimated at fifty thousand acres. Wood grows luxuriantly in all parts, and the greater portion is readily accessible. The price of land varies according to locality; in the interior it ranges on an average from three to thirty dollars; but it is cheap at the latter figure, as all products can be transported at little cost to a market.

The county contains more manufactories than any other section of the State, and its facilities for transportation are larger; churches and educational institutes are numerous; the climate is mild and equable; the entire area is healthy except a few spots along the river bottoms, and it is adapted to grazing or agriculture, advantages of paramount importance to the immigrant.

COUNTY OFFICERS. — *Judge*, E. Hamilton; *Clerk*, W. H. Harris; *Sheriff*, J. M. Caywood; *Treasurer*, Wm. Masters; *School Sup't*, T. L. Eliot; *Assessor*, John Dolan; *Surveyor*, C. W. Burrage; *Commissioners*, S. J. McCormick, C. S. Silver.

TOWNS.

EAST PORTLAND.

Is a picturesquely located city, being surrounded by some striking rustic scenery. It has a population estimated at 1,500; and possesses four churches, two being Methodist, one Episcopal and one Scandinavian Lutheran. The city is well supplied with schools, there being three public institutions and one private; and the principal societies are well represented and large in numbers. It contains a saw and a grist mill, a ear and machine shop, and soon will have a large foundry devoted to the manufacture of stoves, wheels and hollow ware.

Being overshadowed by the metropolis, the commerce of East Portland is of but little importance. It is well adapted to be the suburbs

of the metropolis, as it contains good locations for private residences. Two ferryboats running every few moments keep communication open between both places and transport about three hundred people daily.

Municipal Officers.

President of the Board — Hawthorn, J. C.,

Trustees — Shattuck, J. W.; Garri-gan, J. H.; Van Cleave, J. S. M.; McMillen, J. H.

City Treasurer — Shelden, K. A.,
City Recorder and Auditor — Newell, J. A.,

City Assessor — Lane, Nat. H.,

City Attorney — Thayer, W. W.,

City Marshal — Clayton, J. W.,

Street Commissioner — Clinton, N.

Surveyor — Johnson, O. B.

Artists.

Garrigan, J. H.
Hall, William

Attorneys at Law.

Bellinger, C. B.
Bronaugh, E. C.
Burmester, Theo.
Bybee, R. E.
Jones, DeWitt C.
Thayer, W. W.

Blacksmiths.

Parker & Harrison

Boarding Houses.

Frush, A. E. Mrs.
O'Hara, William
Peachar, Jackson

Boots and Shoes.

Miner, Daniel

Brewery.

Ludwig, Henry

Calligraphist.

Miller, Mrs. J.

Drugs &c.

Mack, J. M.
Raffety & Bro.

Florist.

Kiernan, L.

General Merchandise.

Barman, L. & D.
Eisenhauer, John
Glenn, H.

Groceries.

Bode & Miller
Eisenhaur, J.
Laing, J. K.
Mann, J. S.
Morgan, E. W.
Smith Wm. S.

Hotel.

Lahey, John

Hardware.

Green & Sheldon

Laundry.

Burns, Thomas

Livery Stables.

Elam, A. M.
Stafford, S.

Meat Markets.

Burkhart, Jos.
Creswell, John C.

Music Teacher.

Parrott, Thos.

Painter.

Dalton, William

Photographer.

Duvall, C. M.

Physicians.

Ballard, A. M.
Hawthorne, J. C.
Hutchinson, B. F.
Loryea, A. M.
Mack, J. M.
Raffety, C. H.

Real Estate Agents.

Frush, J. H.
Upton, J. B.

Saddlery.

Barnhard, O. M.

Saloons.

Manning, F. M.
Robinson, T.
Young, F. M.

School Teacher.

Jones, Mrs. DeWitt C.

Undertaker.

Latham, O.

PORTLAND.

The metropolis of Oregon, is situated on the Willamette River, twelve miles from its conjunction with the Columbia. The first claim in the city was taken up by Messrs Lovejoy and Overton in November, 1842; and the first cabin was erected by them in the winter of the following year, on a ravine in the southern portion of the city. Overton having disposed of his interest to W. F. Pettygrove, the latter in conjunction with the former had their claim surveyed and laid out as a town site in 1844-5. The naming of the embryo city was the next matter to receive attention; one party desired to call it Boston, the other Portland, as it was supposed to be the head of navigation. A copper was thrown up to decide which appellation it should bear, and Mr. Pettygrove won his choice. Log houses were erected in 1845-6; and the first store was built in the latter year. The town thenceforth grew rapidly, and in 1850 it had a population sufficiently large

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and enterprising to publish a newspaper. In December of this year the *Weekly Oregonian* was first issued, and the contrast between the city of that time and the present is manifested by the fact that nine journals are now published here, and three of these are issued daily; journals too which in enterprise and ability will compare with any on the continent, the population and facilities considered.

The first vessel dispatched to a foreign port from this city was the brig *Emma Preston*, and she was sent to Canton in 1850. The steamer *Gold Hunter* was also engaged to ply between this port and San Francisco the same year. The Territorial Legislature of 1850-1 granted the town a charter, and it assumed the dignity of a city in the latter year by the election of a Mayor and Common Council.

In 1852 the city polled a vote of 222 in the election for a member of Congress; and the same year witnessed the first arrival of a vessel from China.

The introduction of steam to ply on the Columbia and Willamette caused the city to take rapid strides of progress, and to outstrip all competitors for the position of Metropolis; the most important of these contestants being Milwaukie, Oregon City and Vancouver, Washington Territory. The first brick store was erected in 1853, and this was soon followed by several others, a strong indication of prosperity.

In 1854, the city polled 458 votes; and in the following year an assessment of the property estimated its value at \$1,195,034.

The increase in wealth and population has been rapid since then, the city having now a population of about 11,500 perhaps or more; and its assessable property is valued at \$8,771,735. Of this sum \$3,130,285 is personal property, and the remainder real estate. The indebtedness is \$1,784,485, which would make the total valuation of

property clear of encumbrances amount to \$6,987,250. The property if assessed at the actual market value is perhaps one-third greater than the estimate shows, so that the city will compare in wealth with any of its size on the continent.

The commerce of Portland is expanding very rapidly, it having more than doubled within the past year. Being the leading market and shipping point of the Northwest Coast, vessels arrive from and depart for every quarter of the globe; while fleets of river steamers keep communication open on every navigable stream.

Two railroads center in the city, and bring here the products of the fertile valley of the Willamette. A branch of the North Pacific Railroad is also to come here, and that once in operation will give direct communication with the Atlantic seaboard; and thus make the city one of the most important commercial points on the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Being nearer to China and other nations of the Orient than San Francisco, it can monopolize a large amount of the trade of these countries; and being more closely connected with the east it can ship goods there at less cost than the latter can. Looking at the future from these premises, brilliant prospects loom in view; and they will be realized.

The great want of the city is the lack of extensive manufacturing establishments to keep here the money produced by the energy of our merchants, and the farmers of the interior. The facilities for such enterprises are excellent, and a large market is convenient, the only two elements required for their success; hence capitalists will find it one of the best places on the Pacific Coast for the investment of capital. Iron foundries, stove and brass works, saw mills, furniture manufactories, boot and shoe factories, and several other

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kindred industries are in active operation, and have proved a financial success; but the number could be increased manifold, and then find a ready market for the products.

The educational institutes of the city are numerous, possess an excellent reputation, and are largely attended. The public schools have given instruction to 1,144 children during the past year; and nearly as many more attended select schools. There are thirteen private schools and academies, besides a commercial college and of these the Catholics possess a college for boys, and a fine female seminary under charge of the Sisters; the Episcopalians have a High School, and an excellent academy for young ladies; the Methodists have an academy open to both sexes; and the Israelites possess two private schools.

The number of Churches is unusually large, there being fifteen church edifices, two synagogues, and a Chinese Josh House. The societies are also well represented, there being three Groves of Druids, ten Lodges of Masons, four of Odd Fellows, besides an Encampment; one Lodge of the B'nai Brith two tribes of Red Men, two Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, two Lodges of Good Templars, three Encampments of Champions of the Red Cross, and a Father Mathew Society. Associations for benevolent purposes are quite numerous, and every nationality seems to have one. There are five literary societies, a Sportsmens' Club, a Library Association, a Young Mens Christian Association, and one or two irregular societies.

The principal library which occupies a fine iron building, contains over six thousand volumes; and the Catholics, Episcopalians and other societies have several hundred volumes of miscellaneous works.

The literary taste of the people is expressed by the fact that nine

journals are issued in the city, and of these the *Bulletin*, *Herald* and *Oregonian* are published daily.

An excellent Fire Department is in active operation; and four companies of the National Guard, the only organized military companies in the State, are in an efficient State of discipline.

The city is improving rapidly in agricultural beauty, and the leading mercantile establishments will now compare with any on the Pacific Coast. The public buildings are handsome structures fit to grace any city; the most important being a Custom House, the Masonic and Odd Fellow' Temples, a handsome market, and the county buildings.

The principal streets are laid with Nicholson pavement; shade trees line the streets, except those devoted to trade; and a park traverses almost the entire length of the city.

The surrounding scenery is probably unexcelled. The city being situated on a trap terrace having a gradual slope to the river, a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be enjoyed standing on one of the fir-covered hills which surround the city on the west side in the form of an amphitheatre, the river can be seen in the foreground, its bosom covered with steamers, ships, and yachts; in the middle ground are rolling hills covered with gloomy forests of fir and pine; and in the distance loom the magnificent peaks of the Cascade Range enveloped in their eternal shrouds of snow; the whole making a panorama that cannot be surpassed in beauty and grandeur.

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 Koon Tai & Co., Alder, near Second
 Kum Wa, Alder, near Second
 Ougn Oung, Taylor, near First
 Tong Duck Chung, 64 First
 Wa Kee & Co., Alder, near First
 Ye Chung Hang, Taylor, near First
 Yuen Wa & Co., Second, near Alder
 Yuck Kee, 111 Second

Cigars and Tobacco.

Bennett W. H., 110 First
 Blum Isaac, cor First and Alder
 Filtch C. A., cor First and Morrison
 Finnen J., First, near Washington
 Gerson E., 106 First
 Haunstein Chas., 69 Front
 Hart W. A., cor Front and Washington
 Higgins John J., 134 Front
 Holder Chas. Jr., cor Washington and First
 Metzler Adam, 1 N Front
 O'Brien T. J., 59 First
 Ostheim H., 90 First
 Pottharst F. C., 118 Front
 Rosenbaum I. S. & Co., 37 Front
 Rosen eld H. & Co., cor Front and Ash
 Smith L. K. G., 23 N Front
 Sloan Jos., 112 First
 Snyder Nicholas, 13 First
 Stone S. L., 108 First
 Wasserman & Co., 77 Front
 Wheeler C. A., First near Morrison

Cider Manufactories.

Bundschuh A., cor E and N First
 Harrington D. F., cor Sixth and D
 Myers John, se cor N First and D

Civil Engineers.

Atwood Jno. T., Main, Near Fifth
 Burrage C. W., Court House
 Clark D. D., cor Second and Columbia
 Chapman Thos. I., Jefferson, near Twelfth
 Dierdorff W. H., Tenth, near D
 Enson Chas., Yamhill, near Fourth
 Habersham R. A., 91 First
 Lewis D. C., cor Third and College
 McCall M. L., Cosmopolitan
 Stevenson H. J., cor Yamhill and W Park
 Thielson H. B., cor Clay and E Park
 Thielson H., cor F and N Front
 Weber W. T., bds Cosmopolitan

GUARD AGAINST FIRE!

Delays are Dangerous!

The numerous severe fires which have occurred in our State the past year, and the late

Disastrous Conflagrations

in PORTLAND, SPRINGVILLE, DALLES, OREGON CITY, and JACKSONVILLE, should admonish property owners to seek indemnity against loss and damage by fire without delay.



Represented on the Pacific Coast for over fifteen years (during which period it has paid \$600,000 FOR FIRE LOSSES IN THE PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.) is one of the leading American Fire Insurance Companies, and the **ONLY HARTFORD COMPANY REPRESENTED IN THE STATE OF OREGON**. In the prompt adjustment and payment of its losses the Phoenix has no superior. The Company has never had a suit in the State, and in the prompt cash payment of nearly

\$1,400,000 00

In Chicago and Boston, proves that the old Phoenix is equal to its every engagement.

The Agents of the Phoenix are authorized by commission from the Company, **TO ISSUE AND RENEW POLICIES DIRECT**, and without reference to Portland, San Francisco, or elsewhere, thus enabling the applicant to secure **IMMEDIATE** and **BINDING** protection.

Rates as low as solvency and fair profit will admit of.

O. B. GIBSON, Resident Agent,

Office—Room 2, Holmes' Building, 75 First St., Portland, Oregon.

ROBERT H. MACILL, Manager,

121 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Claim Agents.

Carter C. M., cor Front and Alder
Snyder Albert N., Taylor, near First

Clothing Dealers.

Beck & Waldman, 85 Front
Church Wm., & Son, 103 First
Currier Wm., & Co., 73 First
Fishel & Roberts, cor First and
Washington
Harris & Prager, 99 Front
Hyman Bros., 115 Front
Jacob Bros. & Co., (wholesale only),
51 Front
Kohn J., & Co., 91 Front
Loeb N., 81 Front
O'Neil John, & Co., 95 First
Simon D., 121 Front
Wolf H., 93 Front
Wolf M., 83 Front

Clothing Manufactories.

Fishel & Roberts, cor First and
Washington
Foong Tai & Co., Front, near Sal-
mon

Collectors.

Daly W. A., Taylor, near First
Harmony P., 64 Front
Nicholson W. T. B., 72 Front
Riley J., 5 Washington

Coffee and Spice Mills.

Jones J. F., & Co., 176 Front
Verdier & Tournel, 27 Washington

Commission Merchants.

Allen & Lewis, 18, 20 and 22 N
Front
Clark J. F., & Co., 27 Front
Cohn & Rosenfeld, 147 Front
Comstock C. B. & Co., 70 Front
Corbitt & Macleay, 13 and 15 Front
Everding & Beebe, 10 N Front
Everding & Farrell, 150 Front
Gallick William, 151 Front
Hewitt, Wilson & Co., First cor
Ash
Harvey Jas. E., Third, near Col-
umbia
Hibbard G. L. & C., 24 First
Janion & Rhodes, 18 Front
Kahn Bros., 145 Front
Koshland Bros., cor Front and
Main
Laidlaw & Gate, 23 Front

Leveridge, Wadhams & Co., 28 Front
Levy, Seller & Co., 25 First
Lower D., 136 Front
McCracken J., & Co., 14 and 16 N
Front
Moller A., & Co., 24 N Front
Moffet & Co., cor Front and Main
Pratt & Bro., 6 Central Block, Front
Rodgers, Meyer & Co., 20 N Front
Schloss & Son, 8 Front
Tyler Joseph A., 42 Front
Williams & Myers, 5 Central Block,
Front

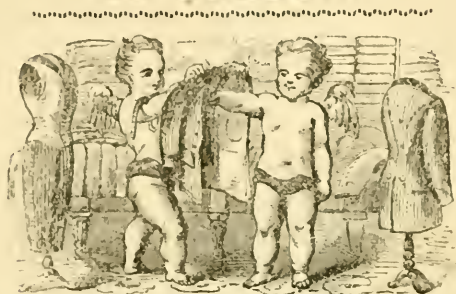
Contractors and Builders.

Brackett W. H., cor E Park and
Stark
Braden & Winnie, Second, near
Oak
Bryan E. J., Alder, near Sixth
Drummond & Cresson, Second near
Taylor
Eberhardt F., B, near Third
Goodnough & Tribou, N First near
B
Goodnough Charles, res East Port-
land
Goodnough Ira, cor Tenth and
Yamhill
McDonald J. D., Oak, near First
Richardson T. M., bds St Charles
Rhodes John, cor Sixth and Sheri-
dan
Therkelsen Lawrence, cor Seventh
and Alder

Contractors.

Baker P. B., cor Ninth and Wash-
ington
Brown Chas. F., bds St Charles
Hotel
Butts Wm., Fifth, near Caruthers
Carmichael C., Third, near Alder
Chambers F. W., Front, near Jef-
ferson
Cumming James, cor Main and
Eleventh
Drew John E., Main and First
Eaton J., Washington near Fifth
Forsythe Donald, n w cor Fourth
and Salmon
Hallett, J. L., cor N Front and F
Hamilton Alexander, cor Eighth
and Alder
Hart W. T., 42 Washington
Howes E., Seventh bet B and C

— T H E —
Leading Clothing House.
OF OREGON!



JOHN O'NEIL.

J. D. SHARFF.

JOHN O'NEIL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND
Merchant Tailors;
DEALERS IN
CLOTHING
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

— o —
Always on hand a full assortment of the

CELEBRATED "STAR" SHIRT.

95 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

Ish Wm. K., cor Second and Madison
 Johnson Edward., Taylor, near Third
 Molthrop Wm. H., Second, near Pine
 Montgomery J. B., Seventh, near Main
 Northrup N., bds International
 Packard Lewis, bds Multnomah House
 Robinson J. J., cor Sixth and Hall
 Stephens Thomas, cor N Second and C
 Watson A. J., cor Second and Ash
 Wells G. F., Yamhill, near Park
 Willis William, bds Multnomah House
 Wright Daniel, First, near Mill

Conveyancers.

Gross A. S., cor Front and Stark
 Norden Ben. L., cor Front and Morrison
 Stevens Ward S., & Co., Odd Fellows' Temple

Coopers.

Graham & Tufts, N First bet B and C
 Malone Thomas C., Macadamized Road
 Tanner John, cor Yamhill and Second

Coppersmith.

Healey Wm., 6 Front

Copyist.

Garwood John J., Seventh, near Alder

Crockery and Glassware.

Jackson W. & Co., 36 Front
 Monastes H. W., 129 First
 Oppenheimer & Ackerman, 99 First
 Seller M., 65 Front
 Shelby A. D., First, near Taylor

Curled Hair Manufactory.

Metzger D., 164 Front

Cutler.

Warnecross U., 80 First

Dancing Academies.

Cardinell C., cor Front and Ash
 Moore & Gibson, cor Ninth and D
 Parrish J. R., East Portland

Dentists.

Cardwell J. R., 89 First
 Dodge J. W., Main, near Fourth

Glenn J. G., cor First and Taylor
 Hatch J. H., 109 First
 Koehler W., 137 Front
 Thompson Wm. F., Odd Fellows' Temple
 Welch J., Odd Fellows' Temple

Dress Makers.

Bain Mrs. F. A., Yamhill, near Third
 Brindamour Mrs. L. E., cor Fourth and Alder
 Cass Mrs. Mary Ann, Second near Madison
 Connell Miss Maria, Dekum's Block
 Cook Miss Lotty, 158 Second
 Eixner Mrs., Second, near Oak
 Ensign Mrs. M. J., Third, near Alder
 Galloway Mrs. S. A., Third, near A
 Gordon Mrs. S. S., 158 Second
 Harris Joseph, cor Third and Morrison
 Hefti Mrs. Regula, Morrison, near Second
 Hewitt Mrs. J., cor Third and Salmon
 Heroy Mrs. E. F., Third, near Madison
 Holcomb Mrs. L., cor Sixth and Stark
 Howe Mrs. M. A., Third, near Alder
 Johnson Mrs. Fanny, Pine, near Second
 Lallament Mrs. Virginia, Third, near Alder
 Lindenbaum Mrs. M., cor Fifth and Main
 McVicker Mrs. E., Morrison, near Second
 Morriss Mrs. J. R., 204 Third
 Neeley Mrs. M. A., Third, near Washington
 Oakshett Mrs. E., 180 Second
 Patton Mrs. L., cor Jefferson and Fifth
 Phillips Miss E., bds St Charles Hotel
 Rielly, Mrs. E., Oak, near First
 Ryan Mrs. E., Morrison, near Third
 Shockley Mrs. J., cor Eighth and Morrison
 Stinson Mrs. Julia A., 42 Washington

C. A. ALISKY.

CHAS. HEGELE.

PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY.



ALISKY & HEGELE,

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French AND American Candies AND Confectionery.

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No. 107 FIRST ST., (opposite the Post Office,) Portland, Oregon.

G. W. LEESON,

Druggist AND Apothecary

COR. FIRST AND ALDER STREETS,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

V. B. DeLASHMUTT.

H. B. OATMAN, Notary Public.

DeLASHMUTT & OATMAN,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 92 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

Have on Sale, City Lots, Farms and Unimproved Lands in Oregon and Washington Territory in Lots to suit purchasers.

Houses Rented, Rents Collected, Loans Negotiated, etc. Legal Papers Drawn and Acknowledgements Taken.

Sutherland Mrs. M. A., 46 Morrison
 Tuttle Mrs. E. G., Third, near B
 Wilcox Mrs. S. E., cor Hall and
 Sixth
 Williamson Mrs. Sarah, cor N
 Eleventh and B

Draughtsmen.

Bloomfield John T., cor N Front
 and F
 Moore C. B., cor Fourth and F
 Talbot C. B., Second, near Madison

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Brown G. W., 138 Front
 Davis and Schuyler, 79 Front
 Freeland E. G., cor First and Main
 Hodge, Calef & Co., 97 Front
 Leeson G. W., cor First and Alder
 Skidmore S. G., 123 First
 Smith S. M., 21 First
 Woodard Charles H., & Co., Alder
 near First

Dyer and Seourer.

Schade & Co., 173 Second

Editors.

Bellinger C. B., *Herald*, 5 Wash-
 ington
 Dillon Rev. I., *P. C. Advocate*, Sec-
 ond, near Taylor
 Dunniway Mrs. A. J., *New North-*
west, cor Front and Stark
 Farish J. R., *Commercial Reporter*,
 93 Front
 Herman H. L., *Catholic Sentinel*,
 cor Third and Ash
 Hill W. Lair, *Oregonian*, cor Front
 and Stark
 Moreland S. A., *Oregonian*, cor
 Front and Stark
 O'Meara James, *Bulletin*, cor Ash
 and First
 Scott H. W., *Bulletin*, cor Ash and
 First
 Schulze Paul, *Deutsche Zeitung*, cor
 Third and B

Eclectic Physicians.

Glass C. G., cor Second and Wash-
 ington
 Thompson Mrs. M. A., Third and
 Salmon

Electro-Plater.

Sutton Jas. M., Taylor and Fourth

Employment Office.

Witherell, J. R., 80 Front

Engravers.

Allen John, Yamhill, near Fourth
 Beardsley Frank, 101 First
 Castendieck G., 109 First
 Hudson H. T., First, near Wash-
 ington
 St Louis Chas., First, near Main

Express Office.

Wells, Fargo and Co., cor First
 and Stark

Fish and Game Markets.

Aschenheim W., Central Market
 and 33 Washington
 Burns Jas., cor First and Jefferson
 Dyer & Co., Central Market
 Ferrara A., First, cor Yamhill
 Querlo A., cor Taylor and Second
 Quinn James, 31 Washington

Florists.

Miller Henry, cor Jefferson and
 Sixteenth
 Limmeroth P., cor Morrison and
 W Park
 Pfunder Frederick, City Park, Sec-
 ond, bet Clay and Market

Flour Merchants (Special.)

Savner T. A., & Co., 12 N Front

Foundries — Brass.

Frazier Geo. N., Main, near First
 Monahan J., Front, near Clay
 Moore D. M., N Front, near E

Foundries — Iron.

Honeyman John, Front, near Clay
 Monastes D., Front, near Jefferson
 Oregon Iron Works, cor Front and
 Hall
 Smith Bros., First, near Salmon
 Willamet Iron Works, cor N
 Front and E

Fresco Painters.

Poldeman W. F., cor Sixth and
 Washington
 Schmidt F., cor Fifth and Madison

Furniture Dealers.

Emil, Lowenstein & Co., 134 First
 Hurgren & Shindler, 170 First
 Sinsheimer I., Second, near Oak

Furriers.

DuBois Chas. E., First, near Wash-
 ington
 Rummelin & Gutmann, 56 First

DONALD MACLEAY, }
KENNETH MACLEAY } PORTLAND.

WM. CORBITT, } 108 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, **WHOLESALE** **GROCCERS,**

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 13 and 15 Front, and 10 and 12 First Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

EXPORTERS OF

Wheat, Flour and all kinds of Oregon Produce.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED in 1803 !

Capital,	-	-	\$8,000,000
Capital Paid up,	-	-	3,500,000
Surplus Over,	-	-	2,500,000

BOSTON LOSSES, \$500,000.

Being equal only to profits for year 1871, after paying Chicago and all other Losses and Expenses.

HEWITT, WILSON & CO.,

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

Furniture, Etc., (Second-hand).

Buchard & Powers, First, near Yamhill
 Durkheimer K., First, near Main
 Elkeles E., 11 Washington
 Levi Julius, 124 First
 Wertheimer & Green, First, near Morrison

Gas Fixtures.

Barrett John, 45 First
 Donnerberg J., Third, near Yamhill
 Halpruner W.S., First, cor Jefferson
 Myers C. H., 27 and 29 First
 Milwain E., 95 Front

Gas Works.

Portland Gas Light Company's Works, cor N Front and F

Glue Factory.

Metzger D., cor Front and Salmon

Gold Dust Dealers.

Smith Put, First, near Washington
 Lyon S. M., 64 Front

Groceries and Provisions.

*Allen & Lewis, 16 Front
 Andrews & Rowe, Central Market
 Bailey Geo. O., B, near Second
 Bean F. A., & Co., Central Market
 Bonbright & Maybry, cor Fourth and Washington

*Corbitt & Macleay, 13 and 15 Front
 Dielschneider L., & Bro., cor Front and Columbia

Fargaly Mrs. D., 98 First
 Farnsworth O. E., cor First and Taylor

Ferrara A., 133 First
 Francis S. D. Third, near Salmon
 Gleason M. J., 57 First

Hacheney & Stemme, cor Main and First

Helmuth J., 98 First
 Herrall & Tuttle, cor First and Oak
 Heuschuch & Schmidt, cor Front and Madison

*Hewitt, Wilson & Co., cor First and Ash

Higgins & Hamilton, cor First and B
 Holmes & McCain, 125 First

*Klostermann Bro., 26 First
 Labbe Bros., Central Market and 30 Washington

*Leveridge, Wadhams & Co., 26 Front
 Martin C. M., 132 First

*Wholesale only

Mash M., Washington near Fifth
 McGinn & Hill, cor First and Madison

Mitchell G. Front near Salmon
 Mitchell J., 141 First
 Murphy & Kelly, cor Third and Washington

O'Connor & Malarky, cor First and Stark

Phelps O. S., 215 Front
 Stewart & Dalton, West Park cor B
 Sheppard Geo. A., cor First and Yamhill

Southworth M. M., N Front cor E
 Thomas & Jean, First, near Jefferson

Thomas & Morgan, cor First and Madison

Weeks & Morgan, cor Third and Morrison

Welch John, cor Front and Salmon
 Woodcock & Intermila, Third near Madison

Wormser M., 113 First
 Wortley & Bolter, cor N Second and B

Gunsmiths.

Auer F. X., 137 First
 Beck Wm. & Son, 129 Front

Hair Dressers.

Banks Mrs. M., Oak near Second
 Hayes Fred, 50 Morrison
 Mercier Madam C. H., Taylor near Second
 Reamer Mrs. M., 119 Second
 Rivere J. B. A., Washington near Fifth

Hardware.

Corbett, Failing & Co., 53 and 55 Front
 Foster John R., 67 Front
 Hawley, Dodd & Co., 5 and 7 Front
 Northrup & Thompson, 131 Front

Harness Makers.

Clarke J., 78 Front
 Congle J. B., 73 Front
 Sherlock S., 61 Front
 Welch & Morgan, 160 Front

Hardwood and Wagon Materials.

Hawley, Dodd & Co., 5 and 7 Front
 Knapp, Burrell & Co., 15 and 17 Front
 Northrup & Thompson, 134 Front
 Tuttle H. H., 145 Front

KRUMBEIN & GILBERT,
Architects AND Draughtsmen,

OFFICE--CREE'S BUILDING,
Stark Street, between Front and First Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DEKUM & BICKEL,
Manufacturers and Importers of
American, German and French
CONFECTIONERY,
FIRST STREET, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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ALFRED KINNEY, M. D.,
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Northwest corner of First and Washington Streets, - Portland, Oregon.
RESIDENCE—N. E. Cor. Seventh and Morrison Streets.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, - PORTLAND, OREGON.

Hat Manufacturers.

Meussdorffer & Bros., cor Front and Morrison
Walker M., Jefferson near Twelfth

Hides and Wool.

Cohn J. H., 130 Front
Cohn & Rosenfeld, Front cor Taylor
Cohen A. A., 76 Front
Kahn Brothers, 145 Front
Koshland Brothers, cor Front and Main
Lord R. H., 25 Front

Hotels.

American Exchange, cor Front and Washington
Atlantic, 5 N Front
Astor House, 42 and 44 First
Clarendon, cor N First and F
Cosmopolitan, cor Front and Stark
Fisk House, First near Main
German House, First near Salmon
Globe, cor N Front and C
International, s e cor Morrison and Front
Kellogg House, Madison, near First
Love's Hotel, First near Madison
Metropolis, cor Front and Salmon
Multnomah House, cor First and Salmon
New York, 17 N Front
Occidental, cor Morrison and First
Patton House, Front near Salmon
Portland, 26 Taylor
Railroad House, 15 N Front
Russ House, 126 and 128 Front
St. Charles, cor Morrison and Front
Washington, cor Second and Alder
White Bear, cor Front and Ash

Homeopathic Physician.

McKinnell H., cor Fourth and Main

Horse Shoer (Special).

Thompson J. A., cor Second and Alder

House and Real Estate Agents.

Atkinson, Woodward & Co., 63 First
Brown W. F. Jr., N Seventh, bet E and F
Curry Geo. L., cor Front and Stark
DeLashmut, Oatman & Co., First near Alder
Ferry, Woodward & Co., 64 Front
Moskowitz M., 60 Front
Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, s e cor Front and Stark

House Movers.

Allen W. O., First near Madison
Davis P. W., cor Hall and Seventh

Insurance Agents.

Boyd H., 72 First
Backenstos E. D., 93 First
Dickinson John P., 64 Front
Grant G. F., Stark near First
Gibson O. B., Holmes' Building, First street
Hall Edward, 72 First
Hewett, Wilson & Co., cor Ash and First
King, Mark A., 66 First
Lancaster D. A., 72 Front
Morse S. B., cor Columbia and Sixth
Munger William, cor Montgomery and Seventh
Wayland John A., 72 First

Intelligence Office.

Witherell J. R., 80 Front

Ice Dealers.

Horning Philip, Twelfth near Taylor
Ludwig H., East Portland

Journalists.

Felton L. W., Fifth near Washington
Murphy J. M., St. Charles Hotel
Small Hugh, St. Charles Hotel

Lime and Cement (Special).

Abernethy George, 134 Front
Smith B. F., 41 Taylor

Livery Stables.

Aeres Wm., Taylor near First
Bacon C. P., 63 Second
Budd D. E., Salmon and First
City Stables, Second, near Stark
Corbett Elijah, cor Taylor and First
Goddard L. A., cor Second and Morrison
Holsapple G. W., Salmon, near Front
Reynard, C. W., *Farmers'*, Front, near Hall
Scholl & Smith, Main near First
Wiggs & Holsapple, cor Front and Market

CORBETT, FAILING ^{and} CO.

(Successors to Henry Failing and H. W. Corbett & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE

Mechanics' Tools,

IRON & STEEL,

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

**Nos. 53 AND 55 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF OAK,
PORTLAND OREGON.**

The attention of the Trade is called to our

LARGE ^{AND} VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

*Our facilities for purchasing in Eastern and Foreign Markets,
being unsurpassed by those of ANY HOUSE ON THE
PACIFIC COAST, we feel confident of suiting our
Customers, both in respect to quality and price.*

AGENTS FOR

DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Licensed Liquor Dealers (Wholesale).

Corbitt & Macleay, 13 and 15 Front
 Fleckenstein Henry, 178 Front
 Gatens Frank, 25 Washington
 Hotaling A. P. & Co., 25 Front
 Janion & Rhodes, 18 Front
 Laidlaw & Gate, 23 Front
 Martin E. & Co., 22 Front
 Millard & Van Schuyver, 39 Front
 McCracken J. & Co., 16 N Front
 Moffett Walter, 113 First
 Moller A. & Co., 26 N Front
 Rosenbaum I. S. & Co., 27 Front

Licensed Liquor Saloons.

Andrus W. H., 112 First
 Bailey & Wall, 5 Alder
 Boyd J. H., cor First and Taylor
 Bunnell D. D., cor First and Salmon
 Brubaker D. M., cor Morrison and First
 Brendle John, First, bet Pine and Oak
 Burkhart Annie, cor Pine and First
 Bruen W. O., Morrison near First
 Bunnell D. D., cor Front and Taylor
 Carr A., cor Second and Alder
 Carroll J., cor Taylor and Front
 Clark John, 130 First
 Condon Wm., cor N Front and B
 Cline & Duffy, 3 Front
 Casimer John, cor First and Oak
 Campbell A., 62 Front
 Conner P., cor Second and Taylor
 Cofman & Ryan, 128 Front
 Delore Celia, cor Third and Taylor
 Delschneider A., First and Main
 Friedman H., 110 First
 Green & Knott, cor Alder and First
 Gallagher E., 41 Front
 Gatens Frank, 25 Washington
 Humble H., cor First and Pine
 Hofer Geo., cor Stark and Second
 Holder Chas., 110 First
 Ingate Mrs. Wm., 7 N Front
 Joachim John, Yamhill near Second
 Keith M., 90 First
 Kraus B., cor Oak and Second
 Knowles C. W. Oro Fino
 Leonard Joseph, 130 Front
 Levy J. C., Washington, bet First and Second
 Leseur & Severney, cor Ash and Front

Longstreet I., 5 Washington
 Moffett Thomas, cor first and Salmon
 Moffett Walter, cor First and Morrison
 Morgan John, cor first and Washington
 Morrill & Hudson, First near Morrison
 Mullgan M. L., 23 N Front
 Marshall Ben., cor First and Salmon
 McKee Sam., 137 Second
 Malloy & Summers, cor Second and Stark
 Morrill Eli., 135 First, near Jefferson
 Newhall & Moore, First, near Salmon
 Perry Caroline, cor Second and Taylor
 Petty Mary, Front, bet Oak and Pine
 Phillips L. B., Second, near Alder
 Quimby C., cor Front and Washington
 Roach E., First, bet Oak and Pine
 Stark L., cor F Front add C
 Schmeer I., 143 First
 Seelig Carl., 198 Third
 Saunders Phil., 11 N Front
 Sprenger J. B., cor Front and Morrison
 Smith J. G., N Front, bet B and C
 Spleet C., Oak and Second
 Shartle Thos., cor Second and Morrison
 Schenck C. S., cor N Front and F
 Sinnott Robt., 120 Front
 Schirott Wm., Front, bet Oak and Pine
 Seifle A., Morrison, bet Front and First
 Sherman G. W., cor Front and A.
 Tierny John, cor Taylor and Front
 Truer Otto, 1 North Front
 Tyne E. D., cor First and Oak
 Vanquo A. S., cor First and Washington
 Varwig H. 159 Front
 Vial L. & Co., 122 First
 Walden & Pilkman, 49 First
 Weeks & Brenkle, Front and First, near Ash
 Zeller M. Front, cor Main
 Zorn Adam, 65 Front



St. Mary's Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS INSTITUTION is agreeably situated in the most healthy part of the City of Portland, on a gently rising eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. Its object is to educate young ladies in all the useful and ornamental branches generally taught in the most approved schools.

The moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils will be attended to with the greatest solicitude, and the most devoted attention paid to their domestic comfort. At all hours the young ladies are under the watchful care and government of their teachers.

Pupils of every religious denomination will be equally received, and all interference with their religious convictions carefully avoided. Good order, however, requires that all should conform to the general regulations of the Institution.

All letters to and from the pupils will be inspected by the Superioress.

The scholastic year generally commences the twentieth of August, and terminates about the end of June. It is divided into four quarters, of eleven weeks each.

Besides the uniform dress, (a sample of which can be procured at the Institution) each young lady must be provided with a black and a white veil, six dresses, six changes, a dressing case furnished with combs, brushes, &c., four towels, a washstand, basin and pitcher, four table napkins, a knife and fork, table and tea spoon, and one goblet.

For clothing, books, washing, &c., no advances are made by the institution. To meet such incidental expenses, a sufficient sum must be deposited with the Superintendent of the Boarding School. This will be strictly enforced in all cases.

When Parents or Guardians wish to withdraw their children or wards, they must give timely notice, settle all accounts and forward money to defray traveling expenses.

Visiting days are Thursday, from 1 o'clock to 5 P. M., and Sunday, from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M.

Strangers not introduced by Parents or Guardians are not admitted.

Few days vacation are generally allowed at Christmas.

The course of instruction embraces the various branches which constitute the elementary and higher departments of education.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per annum, (each Term payable in advance).....	\$160 00
Entrance Fee.....	5 00
Piano, with the use of the Instrument.....	60 00
Drawing and Painting.....	32 00
Bed and Bedding.....	12 00

Doctors' Fees and Postage charged to Parents.

DAY SCHOOL.

Primary Department, per Term, (payable in advance).....	\$ 5 00
Junior.....	8 00
Senior.....	10 00

Gratuitous lessons given in Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Embroidery, Knitting, Crotchet, Bead Work, &c., &c.

No deduction is made for partial absence or withdrawal of a pupil before the expiration of the Term, unless in case of protracted illness.

For further particulars apply at the Academy.

A. M. D. G.

Marble and Stone Yards.

Gruber John, 38 Stark
Young William, 38 Front

Match Factory.

Bond W., Front, near Columbia

Meat Markets.

Bergman Jos., Central Market
Bergman Isaac, cor Second and
Washington

Burkhardt Ad., Central Market
Cline J. P., cor First and Alder
Epperly & Lichtenthaler, First, cor
Clay

Ferrow B., 129 Second

Garling E. H., cor Second and Mor-
rison

Isaacs I., cor Front and Columbia
Johnson & Spaulding, Central Mar-
ket

Keller J. S., cor First and Madison
Reid C. T., Central Market

Rohr C. M., cor Taylor and First
Schloth Chris., Washington, near
Third

Spaulding Bros., Central Market

Mercantile Agencies.

Dun R. G., & Co., cor First and
Stark

Hope, McKillop, & Co., cor Stark
and Front

Merchants — Dry Goods, Etc.,

Ach Leon, 76 First

*Allen & Lewis, 20, 22 and 24 N
Front

Clarke, Henderson & Cook, 81 and
83 First

Franklyn & Bro., 89 First

Fryer J. M., cor First and Madison

*Goldsmith L., & Co., 75 Front

Goodman N., 141 Front

Hamberger B., 133 First

Harris S., & Co., 111 First

Levy Mrs. C., 87 First

*Mayer Jacob, 43 Front

Mendelson A. L., N Front, near A
Meier A., 137 Front

Selling P., cor First and Yamhill

Silver C. S., 136 First

Van Fridagh E., 79 First

*White L., & Co., 9 and 11 Front

Wilson John, Third, near Alder

*Wholesale only.

Merchant Tailors.

Church Wm., & Son., 103 First
Currier Wm., & Co., 73 First
Fishel & Roberts, cor First and
Washington

Gleason M., 60 Front

McGowan P. J., 121½ First

Neimeyer G., 47 First

O'Neil John, & Co., 95 First

Milliners.

Clarke Mrs. G. H., 23 Washington

Kingsbury Miss Jessie, 101 Third

Levy C. Mrs., 87 First

McNamara Miss Jane, 71 First

Wass Mrs. E. S., 50 Washington

Mills—Lumber.

Abrams & Hogue, foot of Main
Nicolai Bros., cor N Second and E
Northrup & Breck, Macadamized
Road

Portland Steam Saw Mills, Front,
near Madison

Stimson & Co, foot of Madison

Smith Bros., & Co., Water, near
Clay

South Portland, Macadamized Road
Willamette Steam Mill Company,
Watson's Addition

Mills—Steam Flouring.

McLearn & Steel, 12 and 14 Front
Vaghan G. W., cor Front and
Madison

Music Teachers.

Adams W. E., s w cor First and C
Bell Mrs. J. S., E Park, near Main
Brenner J. H., cor Stark and Sixth
Bray Charles, cor Fourth and Stark
Brown J. R., Russ House
Church Mrs. F. P., Portland Acad-
emy

Curtis John, bds Washington Ho-
tel

Finck E. J., C, near Eleventh

Gans James, cor Third and Salmon

Gilbert Mrs. Minnie, Salmon near
Third

McGibney J. B., Fourth, near Mill

Newell G. P., First near Salmon

Peters Mrs J., Washington, near
Fourth

Rahles Miss, s w Ninth and H

Sedlak J. E., Fifth near Caruthers

Yarndley R., cor Alder and Ninth

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Gill J. K., & Co, 77 First
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cor First and Alder
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Notaries Public.

Adams W. L., Corbett's Building
Anderson Levi, w s First, bet C and D
Atkinson J. L., 63 First
Bachman Joseph, 26 Front
Backenstos E. D., 91 First
Ball C. A., 111 First
Bell O. F., Odd Fellows' Temple
Bellinger C. B., Dekum's Building
Biles J. D., cor N Front and F
Bingham H. T., Dekum's Building
Boyd Hamilton, 72 First
Burnmaster Theo., Dekum's Building
Caldwell Wm. S., 91 First
Carroll John C., 9 N Front
Carter C. M., cor Front and Alder
Catlin John, Dekum's Building
Cissna John C., Second, bet Pine and Ash
Cornell E. W., s e cor Front and Stark
Dennison A. P., 64 Front
Dolph C. A., Odd Fellows' Temple
Dray H. C., cor N Tenth and D
Durham Geo. H., 109 First
Ferry C. P., 64 Front
Frush James H., East Portland
Garwood J. J., Seventh, bet Alder and Morrison
Gaston Joseph, Clarendon Hotel
Gillette P. W., 64 Front
Gilliland L. W., First National Bank
Goodsell D., 111 First
Gross A. S., s e cor Front and Stark
Henderson J. J., Dekum's Building
Hill Andrew, 91 First
Jacobi D., Sixth, bet Alder and Morrison
Jones D. W. C., Dekum's Building
Kirk O. S., East Portland
Killin B., Dekum's Building
Mason O. P., cor Front and Alder
Moscowitz M., 80 Front
Moore I. R., cor N Front and F

Moreland J. C., Pittock's Building, cor Front and Stark
Moses A. J., Dekum's Building
Murray Geo. W., 18 N Front
Norden B. L., n w cor Front and Morrison
Northrup H. H., 73 First
Oatman H. B., 95 Front
Parrish Chas. W., Odd Fellow's Temple
Potter S. O. L., U. S. Engineer's Office
Risley J. S., n w cor Seventh and Morrison
Schulze Paul, s w cor Eighth and Stark
Semple Eugene, Pittock's Building
Shurtleff F. N., U. S. Custom House
Seymour S. A., N Front, bet B and C
Smith Geo. V., Odd Fellows' Temple
Smith Jas. A., Ladd & Tilton's
Smith Jos. F., Eighth, bet Madison and Jefferson
Stevens Ward S., U. S. Marshal's Office
Stevenson H. J., n e cor Yamhill and W Park
Strong Fred R., Dekum's Building
Thompson H. Y., 109 First
Trimble W. F., Dekum's Building
Upton Jas B., 87 First
Wiley Jos. R., Police Court
West Wm. H., *Herald* Office
Woodward Geo., 64 Front
Woodward Tyler, 63 First
Work John C., Dekum's Building
Wygant Theo., O. S. N. Co.'s Office

Nurses.

Chapman Mrs. J. C., Taylor, near Sixth
Conklin Mrs., e s First, bet E and F
Duley Mrs. Lucy, 176 Second
Driver Mrs., cor Taylor and Sixth
Eaton Mrs. R. K., Fourth, near Morrison
King Mrs. L., Fourth, near Mill
Paine Mrs. S. E., Third bet Salmon and Main
Taylor Mrs. E. H., First bet A and B
Wagner Mrs., Front, near Clay

Oculists and Aurists.

Blanchard J. A., cor First and Main
Pilkington, J. B., 73 First

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Fargally D., 98 First

Painters.

Bauer C. C., 144 Second
 Berger W. P., 158 Front
 Black J. I., foot of Jefferson
 Clifford & Black, e s Main, near Front
 Canfill, O., 26 Washington
 Egan J. H., 142 Front
 Grow John, First, near Caruthers
 Helbock Leo., cor Ash and Third
 Lyon J. H., 27 Yamhill
 McDougal Robert, Second, near Taylor
 Mills Chas. S., 29 Stark
 Thompson J., Second, bet Washington and Alder

Paints, Oils, Etc., (Special).

Story Geo. L., 45 Front

Photograph Galleries.

Buchtel & Stolte, 91 First
 Dennie Oliver, cor First and Taylor
 Hendee D. H., cor First and Morrison

Piano Makers.

Bartsch Albert, cor Salmon and Third
 Sinsheimer H., First, near Taylor

Physicians.

Brown G. W., 138 Front
 Chapman J. A., cor Alder and First
 Cooper G. E., U. S. A., office 26 Front
 Davenport I. A., 123 First
 Dickson James, Odd Fellows' Temple
 Ellis A. D., cor Front and Stark
 Ghiselin I. T., U. S. A., office, Glisan's Block
 Giltner J. S., 6 Morrison
 Glisan R., cor Washington and Front
 Glass C. G., cor Second and Washington
 Hamilton C., cor First and Main
 Kellogg G., 177 Front
 Kidd L., 46 Front
 Kinney Augustus C., Dekum's Building
 Kinney Alfred, Dekum's Building

McKinnell H., cor Fourth and Main
 Murray J. W., Second, near Hooker
 Orendorf F. H., cor Front and Morrison

Patton Robert, Front, near Main
 Parker S., office 73 First
 Pilkington J. B., Dekum's building

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 Schumaker Chas., Stark, near Sixth
 Strong C. C., Dekum's building
 Thompson, Mrs., res Mill, near Sixth

Watkins W. H., Odd Fellows' Temple
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Druggists AND Apothecaries,
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 to replace those lost by fire of Dec. '72, consisting of

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The very **FINEST** and **MOST ELEGANT** assortment on the

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All the leading

PATENT MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and PHINOL'S SODIQUE,

on hand in

GREAT VARIETY!

Sole Agents for

TUFTS' SODA FOUNTAINS,

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FULL LINE OF

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And **INSTRUMENTS** of late styles and improvements.

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Huntington & Murray, Washington, bet First and Second
Webster Adam, cor Sixth and Harrison
Welch C., Love's Hotel
Wetmore J. A., Montgomery, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth
Wetmore W. P., cor Thirteenth and Montgomery

Plumbers.

Barrett John, 46 First
Donnerberg Jno., Third near Morrison
Milwain E., 95 Front
Myers C. H., 33 First

Printers—Book and Job.

Bulletin, cor First and Ash
Geo. H. Himes & Co., 93 Front
Mayfield W. I., cor Front and Washington
Walling A. G., 72 Front

Publications.

Bulletin—daily and weekly newspaper cor First and Ash
Catholic Sentinel—Religious; weekly; cor Third and Ash
Churchman — Religious; monthly 93 Front
Herald—Daily and weekly newspaper, cor Front and Washington
New Northwest—Woman's Rights advocate; cor Front and Stark
Oregonian—Daily and weekly; cor Front and Stark
Deutsche Zeitung—German; corner Third and B
Pacific Christian Advocate—Religious; weekly; Second, near Taylor
Reporter—Commercial; 93 Front
The Guide—Smith T. L., Front, cor Stark.

Regalia Emporium.

Morrice H. C., Masonic Building

Re-packer of Merchandise.

Abernethy Wm., 134 Front

Reporters.

Baltimore, * J. M., *Oregonian*, cor Front and Stark
Daly W. A. *Herald* office
Hodgkin Frank E., *Bulletin*
Ireland D. C., *Bulletin*

Speck C. F., *Herald*
Smith T. L., *Guide*

Restaurants.

Dramatic, 59 First
Franco-American, 94 First
Paxarata, First, near Morrison
Maison Dore, 37 First
Metropolis, cor Salmon and Front
Cosmopolitan, cor Front and Stark
St. Louis, 128 Front

Salt Works.

McCraken J., & Co., cor Front and D

Sash and Door Factories.

Ainslie & Davidson, cor N Second and E
Carson John C., Watson's Addition
Walker John P., 230 Front
Wilcox J. P., foot of Jefferson

Sausage Factory.

Yost Robert, Third, near Taylor

Second-hand Variety Stores.

Buchard & Powers, 139 First
Curry & Clark, First, near Salmon
Elkeles E., 11 Washington
Kafka & Lichtenstein, cor Front and Main
Silverstone S. S., 171 Front

Sewing Machine Agents.

Church Wm., & Son, 103 First
Newport & Davis, 101 Third
Traver G. W., Odd Fellows' Temple

Snow & Roos, Third, near Alder
Shanahan W. T., 71 First

Stair Builders.

Wilcox W. F., & Co., foot of Jefferson

Stencil Cutters.

Baughner S. D., 12 N Front
Hudson H. T., 70 First

Soap Manufactory.

Irving R., 8 Front

Soda Water Manufacturers.

Walker R. J., 4 Central Block

Stoves and Tinware.

Brigham J. R., 47 First
Gilday Chas., 184 Front
Goldsmith & Lowenberg, 32 and 34 Front
Jackins & Hawes, 166 Front
Lake J. R., 127 Front
Milwain E., 95 Front and 97 First
Murdey J. C., Front, near Main

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<i>ARTHUR CRISFIELD, M. A.</i>	<i>Junior Master.</i>
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The next (Christmas) Term begins Sept. 1st and ends Jan. 16th, 1874.
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The Course of Study extends from Primary Branches to the third year of an University Course. The expense of board and tuition, with fuel, lights, washing, &c. included, is \$150 per term of twenty weeks, *payable in advance*. For Music, Drawing and Modern Languages a moderate extra charge is made.

The School is provided with a good Library, Reading Room, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Geological Cabinet, Gymnasium, bath rooms, and all the appurtenances of a first class Institution. For further information address the Rector or Head Master.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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This School is conducted by the **MISSSES RODNEY**, aided by a corps of efficient Teachers.

The **Rt. Rev. B. WISTAR MORRIS, D. D.**, Bishop of Oregon and Washington, **RECTOR.**

Instruction given in all the English Branches, in Latin, French, German, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-work.

There are accommodations for sixty boarders and one hundred and eighty day-scholars.

Tailoring and Repairing.

Anderson R., 13 Washington
 Bloom & Co., 178 First
 Cornart A., 8 Washington
 Fox Morris, 60 Front
 Heither L. R., 11 Washington
 Hellering Jas., 16 Alder
 Kralick S., 52 Front
 Manheim C., 16 Morrison
 Samuel S., 150 First
 Wendt A., Front, near Washing-
 ton
 Wilhelm J., Stark, near First

Turning Establishments

Richards Marcus, corner N Second
 and E
 Wilcox W. F., foot of Jefferson
 Walker Jno. P., foot of Columbia

Toys and Fancy Goods.

McCormick S. J., 19 First
 Openheimer & Ackerman, 99 First
 Stone S. L., 108 First

Undertakers.

Ewry & Cook, cor Washington and
 and Second

Umbrella Maker.

Servenay A. O., 31 Morrison

Veterinary Surgeon.

Hennest B., bds International

Vinegar Manufacturers.

Bundschuh A., cor N First and E
 Myers Jno., cor N First and D

Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Beck Jno. A., 129 Front
 Brigham & Beardsley, 101 First
 Friedlander W., 105 First
 Henrichson L. C., & Co., 109 First
 Hutchinson W. H., cor First and
 Main
 Miller Jno. B., 93 First
 Shanahan W. T., 71 First
 Stewart P. G., 70 Front
 Stone B. L., 111 First
 St Louis C., 112 First
 Wiener Jacob, 157 First
 Woicka, F., 71 First

Wagon Makers.

Dyer Bros., Second, bet Washing-
 ton and Oak
 Niebur Francis, 64 Second
 Smith E., cor Front and Jefferson
 Wallace J. B., Front, near Clay

Wig Maker.

Hayes Fred., 50 Morrison

SANDY.

A settlement in a fine agricultural
 region.

SPRINGVILLE.

A wheat depot on the Willamette
 river, six miles below Portland.

ST. JOHNS.

A thriving settlement on the east
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 north of Portland.

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Bought and sold on Commission.

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Made for parties abroad.

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NEWPORT & DAVIS, AGENTS.

ALL KINDS OF

Machine Findings, Needles, Twist, Etc., Constantly on hand.

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Machines Sold and Rented on easy Monthly Payments.

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Send for Circular and Samples of Work.

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Fashionable Clothing

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DENTISTS,

Room 8, Odd Fellows' Temple,
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Persons desiring first class Dental work with all the recent improvements are respectfully invited to call.

POLK COUNTY.

Situated on the west bank of the Willamette River, is bounded on the north by Yamhill County, south by Benton, east by Marion and west by Tillamook. It possesses an area of 624 square miles, a population of about 5,000, and assessable property valued at \$2,000,000. The topography of the County is varied, rolling hills being intersected by fertile valleys having a soil of rich alluvial deposit. The uplands make the best of grazing lands; the vales produce in luxuriance the cereals fruits and esculents; so the county is well adapted to the three leading species of husbandry. About three-fourths of the land can be devoted to agriculture and made to yield good crops; but not more than one-sixth of the area being under cultivation, it should therefore become a desirable location for those seeking homes. Land is cheap, another great advantage, the unimproved ranging from two to four dollars per acre, and the improved from eight to twenty dollars, or an average of perhaps twelve dollars per acre. Timber is abundant and of several varieties; the facilities for manufactories are quite large, the county being watered by the Rickreal, Luckiamute, Yamhill and Willamette Rivers.

The minerals discovered thus far consist of gold, silver, iron, and copper but they have not been examined much, nor has an effort been made to develop their quality and extent. Saliferous springs are quite common, but they are not utilized. The climate of the region is mild, the heat seldom exceeding 85° fahrenheit, and in winter the thermometer never goes below zero. The county is very healthy; flour and lumber mills are numerous enough to supply all local demands; land is comparatively cheap, improvements and the facilities of a market considered; schools and churches are numerous, so that it possesses all the requirements for a prosperous and enterprising population.

COUNTY OFFICERS. — *Judge*, J. H. Meyer; *Clerk*, D. J. Holmes; *Sheriff*, S. T. Burch; *Treasurer*, R. M. May; *School Supt*, J. C. Grubbs; *Assessor*, H. C. McTimmonds; *Surveyor*, I. L. Butler; *Commissioners*, S. D. Gibson, Jas. Tatom.

TOWNS.

BETHEL.

A post town thirteen miles north-east of Dallas.

Blacksmith—Kennedy, Wm.

General Merchandise — Kelty & Handley

Saddler—Cooper, H. W.

BRIDGEPORT.

A post town seven miles south of Dallas.

Blacksmith—Greenville, Wm.,

Grist Mill—Durham, A. A.,

BUENA VISTA.

A flourishing town where is manufactured nearly all the earthenware used in the State, the clay being very superior quality and the

ware equal to any in the Union. The adjacent country is somewhat rolling except along the Luckiamute and Soap Creeks, whose valleys extend to the Coast Range, a distance of thirty miles. The town has a good school house which is used also as a church by several denominations. Lodges of the I. O. of O F.'s and Good Templars are flourishing and both have commodious halls. A good flour mill would be a great addition to the surrounding country.

Butcher—Lewis, W. T.,

Blacksmiths—Holder, H.M.; Miller, Joseph

Carpenters—Nash, D. S.; Richardson, A. J.

Cabinet Maker—Connett, Isaac
Drugs & Groceries—Beach, W. W.
General Merchandise—Beach & Robertson
Gunsmith—Foister, J. T.
Hop Growers—Wells & Honk
Hotel—Smith, Mrs. S. A.
Livery Stables—Southworth, L.
Post Office—Beach, W. W., P. M.
Physician—Davis, Z.,
Pottery Works—Ramsey & Miller
 Smith, A. M.,
Saw Mill—Bouzey, A. P.,
Saddler—Hobart, J. W.,
Shoemaker—Krentz, J. C.
School Teacher—Bonney, A. A.
Wagon Maker—Rowe, E.
Warehouse—Robertson, R. M.

DALLAS.

A flourishing town near the banks of the LaCreole river, adjacent to which is the LaCreole Academy, an institution of learning attended by 125 scholars. The town contains three churches, and Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars. The surrounding country is varied, mostly hilly to the west and south. The Coast Range of Mountains are about three miles distant. On the east is fine prairie land, and altogether the town is picturesquely located.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Crider, A. G.
 Kimes, L. R.

Blacksmiths.

Crystal & Smith
 Shreve, Asa
 Teal, Wm. H.

Drugs and Medicines.

Nichols & Hyde

Dentist.

Rubell, W. H.

Flour Mill.

Waymire, John

Furniture.

Wills, W. C.

General Merchandise.

Bolter & Wortley
 Brown, M. C.
 Lee, N. & J. D.

Gunsmith.

Benson, H. J.

Groceries &c.

Brown, M. C.
 Stiles, G. B.

Hotel.

Kennedy, W. F.

Harness and Saddlery.

Stiles, G. B.
 Thompson, T. M.

Livery Stable.

Richmond, T. G.

Meat Market.

Morris, Charles

Newspaper.

Liberal Republican, P. C. Sullivan,
 editor and proprietor

Physicians.

Grubbs, J. C.
 Sites, J. R.

Photographer.

Kincaid, J. H.

Stoves and Tinware.

Newman, T. B.

Saw Mill.

Hallock, E. W.

Saloon.

Clingan, Wm. F.

Tannery.

McDonald, Charles

Wagon Maker.

Teal, W. H.

Watches and Jewelry.

Ansten, Samuel

EOLA.

A small village on the bank of the Willamette river four miles west of Salem. Its location at the foot of a hilly range is considered very healthy. Excellent water power is abundant and is used as the motive power for flour mills and machine shops. It contains a commodious church and a good school house.
Agricultural Machine Shop—H.

Hayden

Blacksmiths—H. Thompson

Boot Maker—D. E. Emmett

Grain Warehouses—S. Becket; R.

A. Ray

General Merchandise—R. A. Ray

Post Office—R. Doty, P. M.

Saddlery and Harness—W. H. Ray

ELK HORN,

A post office ten miles northwest of Dallas.

GRAND RONDE,

A post office twenty miles north-west of Dallas.

Gen' M'd'se—Littlefield, G. C.
Saw Mill—Doughty, J. C.

INDEPENDENCE.

A thriving town with a population of 300. It is located on the west bank of the Willamette river, and is an important shipping point. A fine school house, answers also for religious purposes; a Masonic Hall, is occupied by the Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars; and several spacious warehouses, give an appearance of industry to the town

Blacksmiths—Kennedy & Bro.

Boot and Shoe Makers—Deming & Sons

Druggists—William Whitall

General Merchants—Rosendorf & Bros.; John C. Bell; A. Wolf; W. L. Hodgins.

Hotel—Mrs. Catharine Baxter

Livery Stable—J. Galwick

Tin and Hardware—Rosendorf & Bros

LAWN ARBOR.

A settlement in a fine agricultural region. P. O. address, Salt Creek.

LEWISVILLE.

A post town, thirteen miles south of Dallas.

LINCOLN.

A post office sixteen miles north-east of Dallas.

Wagon Maker—D. McCafferty

MONMOUTH.

A prosperous town surrounded by fine prairie farming lands, gently

undulating and very productive. It contains about 300 inhabitants. The Christian Church has a very flourishing congregation, and the Christian College has an attendance of about 300 students, from various portions of the State. One wing of the new brick College is completed and occupied. It presents a very pleasing appearance and ranks high in public favor.

Boot and Shoemaker—P. H. Murphy
Boarding Houses—D. Rohrer; Mrs. Ruth G. Gard

Blacksmithing—G. W. Kramer; David Rohrer

Druggist and Physician—J. J. Rawlings

General Merchandise—H. Lindsay; H. H. McCord

Livery Stable—Sol. Tetherow

Market—P. C. Buffington

Newspaper—*Christian Messenger*, T. F. Campbell, publisher.

Post Office—W. Waterhouse, P. M.

Sash and Door Factory—W. Waterhouse

PERRYDALE.

A post office located in the midst of a fine farming section, and has a flourishing district school.

Blacksmith—Peng Millwain

General Merchandise—Jno. W. McGrew

RICKREAL.

A post town five miles east of Dallas.

General Merchandise—Jas. Clark

Grist Mill—Abel Uglow

ZENA.

A post office fifteen miles northeast of Dallas.

Blacksmith—John Phillips

Wagon Maker—F. Ignight.

A. C. WALLING, Book - Binder

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T. F. CAMPBELL, PUBLISHER.

The MESSENGER is

A Family Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

Monmouth, Polk County, Oregon.

Devoted to the cause of Primitive Christianity. The latest news given in a condensed form. No labor will be spared to make it a good, reliable and interesting journal.

The MESSENGER will be sent to any address, one year, for the sum of two dollars, invariably in advance.

Send currency or money order on Dallas. No names will be received without the money.

Advertising at Liberal Rates.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

Situated in the western portion of the State, is bounded on the north by Clatsop county, on the south by Benton, on the east by Polk, Yamhill and Washington, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. It is estimated to possess an area of 2,000 square miles, a population of about 600, and assessable property valued at \$70,000. Being remote from a market and difficult of access, except by sailing vessels, population is not flowing towards this county, though it has fertile valleys, an abundance of timber, good water power, streams well stocked with trout, bays swarming with sea fish, and game, including the elk, deer, black bear, wolf, and other species, is found in almost every portion. The tide lands of the county produce grasses in the greatest luxuriance; make the best of pasturage and when dyked or ditched, yield large crops of esculents and vegetables. Stock raising and the dairy business are the leading industries, and the butter and cheese produced are deemed equal to any coming to the market at Portland. Farming lands partially improved, can be purchased at from three to five dollars per acre, and the greater portion of the unimproved land can be procured at Government prices.

The means of transportation are the most *serious* obstructions to the progress of this county, as all communication between it and other portions of the State is kept open by trails from Clatsop and Yamhill counties, and by sailing vessels up the Columbia to Portland.

The climate of the county is equable, the difference between the Summer and the Winter not exceeding a few degrees; but in the latter season, the rainfall is quite large.

Schools are rather scarce, but where the settlements are any way close, one is sustained. The gospel is taught by itinerant preachers belonging to the Methodist and Christian Churches.

For the poor man, unable to pay a good price for land, and willing to await the sure development of the region, Tillamook county has many advantages.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, H. B. St. John; *Clerk*, R. H. Renshaw; *Sheriff*, F. A. White; *Treasurer*, Isaac C. Quick; *School Sup't*, J. S. Tripp; *Assessor*, Geo. Drain; *Surveyor*, S. Hardman.

TOWNS.

GARRIBALDI.

A post office possessing no commercial importance.

General Merchandise—Ralston Wm.

HOQUATTON.

A settlement. No business importance.

LINCOLN.

A settlement in a good agricultural region.

NETARTS.

A post office. No business importance at present.

NESTOCKTON.

A post office in a fine grazing section.

TRASK.

A post office.

TILLAMOOK.

The county seat—a post office, surrounded by a good farming region.

General Merchandise—Hutchins, B. P.; Miller, J. W.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Situated in Eastern Oregon, is bounded on the north by the Columbia River and Walla Walla county, Washington Territory; on the south by Grant county, on the east by the Blue Mountains, which separate it from Union county, and on the west by Wasco county. It possesses an area of 5,040 square miles, a population of 3,500, and assessable property valued at \$1,250,000. The physical aspects possess great variety, portions being high rolling table lands, covered with an abundance of bunch grass, and others low and comparatively level. Timber is confined to the higher foothills, except the cottonwood, alder, birch and kindred trees, which grow along the margin of rivers.

Several streams water the interior, the most important being the Umatilla river which has a length of seventy-five miles. The Columbia is the principal source of communication, being the only navigable stream; but in the Winter, stages and wagons run to the Dalles, Wasco county.

The principal industry is stock raising, farming being carried on principally along the creeks and river bottoms. The soil, where adapted to agriculture, is very fertile and produces not only wheat, but corn, tobacco, peaches, grapes, melons and kindred products. The high plateaus make the best of maize land, and yield abundantly. A small portion is a sage brush plain, useful only for rabbits and sage hens.

Lands can be procured at moderate prices, and a large portion can be taken up under the homestead law.

This county is the entrepot for all freights going into Union and Baker counties, and the coaches of the Northwestern Stage Line make it their terminus in Summer, as they connect with the boats of the O. S. N. Co. at Umatilla City.

Gold, iron, copper, coal and other minerals have been found in several localities, but they have not received any attention.

Schools and churches exist in almost every hamlet, and the evangelical denominations are well represented.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, H. G. Yoakum; *Clerk*, F. M. Crockett; *Sheriff*, A. W. Nye; *Treasurer*, W. D. Marshall; *School Sup't.*, John Engle; *Assessor*, Wm. Mitchell; *Surveyor*, O. F. Clark; *Commissioners*, H. C. Myers, J. L. Stubblefield.

TOWNS.

CAYUSE.

A post office, twelve miles east of Pendleton.

CECILS.

A post office sixty miles north of Pendleton

MITCHELL'S STATION.

A post office. Possesses no commercial importance.

MARSHALL.

A post office two miles north of Pendleton.

MEADOWVILLE.

A post office twenty-eight miles

north of Pendleton. No business importance.

PENDLETON.

The county seat of Umatilla county is located on the Umatilla river, thirty-six miles from Umatilla, on the road to Boise City and Kelton.

Attorneys at Law.

Everts, L.
Knox, S. V.
Labow, George A.
Turner, J. H.
Bishop, B. B.

Barber.

Mitchell, J. B.

Carpenters.

Fraker, Wm. H.
Layman, James
Coats, F.

General Merchandise.

Switzler, William
Bloch & Hyman
White, M. F.
Livermore, Lot

Hotel.

Strong, T. B.

Livery Stables.

Bowman, J. W.
Despain, J.

Market.

Morton J.

Physicians.

LaDow, W. C.
Teal, J.
Dickerson, W.

Restaurant.

Drumsmith, R.

Saloons.

Shull & Bishop
Jacobson & Castering

PILOT ROCK.

A postoffice sixteen miles west of Pendleton.

Groceries—Wilson, C. H.
Druggist—Sturtevant, A. O.
General Merchandise—Sturtevant, A. O.
Stock Raisers—Loony, Wm.; Hodson, E.
Saloon—Alcott, R.

UMATILLA

Is situated on the south bank of the Columbia river at the mouth of the Umatilla river, ninety miles from Celilo in Wasco county. It contains 80 inhabitants. Stages leave here daily for the East via Walla Walla and Boise City. Timber and farming lands are distant from Umatilla, nearly ten miles. This is the re-shipping point for numerous inland towns in the Grand Ronde and Powder River Valleys, and the mining regions of Granite Creek and John Day river.

Agent O. S. N. Co—Stone, A. H.

Blacksmiths—Douglas, John; Folsom, M. E.

Boot and Shoemaker—Jones, Wm. J.
Drugs and Medicines—Koontz, J. H.
Express Agent—Cardwell, R. H.—Wells, Fargo & Co.

Ford'g and Com'n Merchants—Foster, John R. & Co.

General Jobbing—Grant, George; Lowe & Bro.

General Merchandise—Dinsmore, R; Koontz, Jas H.; Kumzie J. H.

Hotel—Millar, George

Livery Stable—Stanfield, R.

Liquor Dealers—Boyce, Mathew; Salade, Fred.; Theodore, D.

Packer—Churchill, J. H.

Post Office—Jas. H. Koontz, p. m.

Stage Co.'s Agent—Cardwell, R.

Stoves and Tinware—Leezer, M. J.
Wagon Makers—Brinley, H; Folsom, M. E.

WESTON.

A prosperous town in Umatilla county, twenty miles south of Walla Walla, W. T. It is located in the center of the best agricultural region in Eastern Oregon, where can be enjoyed all the comforts of a healthy climate, together with splendid grazing and agricultural lands. The present population is 250, the majority of whom settled here last year, and it promises to become an important place in a few years.

Attorneys at Law—Basket, R. H.; Knox, S. V.

Boots and Shoes—Vandersloss, V.

Blacksmiths—Graham & Lewallen

Bakery and Restaurant—Strobel, J

Cabinet Maker—Rehom, J.

Carpenter Shop—Kirkpatrick, J.

Gen'l Merchandise—McMorris Bros Reese, I. T.

Hardware—Jones, J. E. & Co.

Hotel—Buff, M.

Livery Stable—Vanvaeter, Wm.

Paint Shop—Boothby, H. B.

Saloon—Williams, Lew.

Wagon Shop—Coats, S. D.

UNION COUNTY.

In Eastern Oregon, is bounded on the north by Washington Territory, on the South by Baker and Grant Counties, on the east by Idaho Territory, and on the west by Umatilla County. It possesses an area of 5,180 square miles, a population exceeding 3,500, and assessable property valued at \$1,000,000. It has a fertile soil, abundance of timber, is well watered by several streams, and is rich in minerals, especially gold and silver. It is traversed in various directions by spurs of the Blue Mountains which abound in mines, and are stocked with various species of game. The valleys are picturesque, rolling, covered with excellent grasses, and produce large crops of grains and fruits. The entire region is fitted for horticulture, grazing or farming, and a market can be found for the products in the mines, which are being developed rapidly. As a stock raising region the county has all the advantages peculiar to other portions of Eastern Oregon, and it is doubtful, if it can be excelled in general adaptability to all species of husbandry. The winters are mild, so that with the exception of a few isolated cases cattle need no feeding throughout the year, but such as the hills and vales afford; but were fodder required, it could be procured in abundance from the meadows which abound, and yield a large quantity of hay. The reputation of this county has heretofore rested on the fertility of the soil, but the development of the precious minerals will cause it to rank high hereafter as a gold-producing region. Over two thousand mining claims are already recorded, and it is estimated that from five to eight hundred men will be engaged in mining the present season. An extensive copper ledge now being worked, is deemed as pure as any on the continent. It is shipped principally to San Francisco where it meets a ready sale. Coal and iron have also been discovered but they remain undeveloped.

The climate is similar to that of Baker County; snow falls every winter, and skating is often enjoyed, but the snow-fall is never so heavy as to obstruct travel.

Schools are established in every hamlet; and churches are scattered all over the county, so that in these essential elements of civilization it is well provided.

The facilities for transportation are not extensive enough to meet the demands, but these will be ample enough ere long as a railroad is to traverse it; when this is finished the county will make rapid strides of progress and become one of the most prosperous sections of the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Judge, E. C. Brainard; Clerk, S. M. Black; Sheriff, Arthur Warnick; Treasurer, Jas. Baker; School Sup't, H. White; Assessor, P. Tuttle; Surveyor, J. L. Curtis; Commissioners, Jno. A. Childers, J. W. Kennedy.*

TOWNS.

AUGUSTA.

A small town twelve miles northwest of Gem City has a population of fifty and is situated in the Summit mining district. The placer mines are only worked in a few localities, but the quartz mines are being developed at a rapid rate and

all are found rich, yielding an average of \$20 per ton. Several quartz mills run by water and steam are in active operation, and the number will be increased soon. Ditches for supplying placer diggings with water have also been erected, and this branch of mining promises to

be revived. The energy of the place, however, is lavished on quartz, and that must become the most prominent source of wealth. Timber is very abundant, and farm products can be obtained readily in the adjoining regions. The average wages paid to laborers is \$60 per month and board; no schools or churches in the camp.

Blacksmiths—Steele & White

Hotel—Dennison, D.

Livery Stables—Huffinan, G.; Taylor, Frank

Saloon—Copperas & Vandervender

COVE.

A post office situated fifteen miles northeast of LaGrande in a good agricultural region; possesses a school, and a population of about twenty.

Flour Mills—French, S. G.

General Merchandise—Cowles & McDaniel

GEM CITY.

In the Eagle Creek mining district has a population of two hundred, twenty-five being Chinese. It is environed by fine quartz mines which prove very remunerative. A steam saw and quartz mill accomplishes its double mission and supplies all the lumber needed. Two or three pretty valleys adjoining supply all the agricultural products needed by the mines, and a few others raise cattle enough to supply a large population.

Blacksmiths—Gilbert, W. F., & Co.

Boot Maker—Miller, Chas.

General Merchandise—White, E. M. & Co.

Hotel—White, S. S.

Livery Stable—Johnston, Fulford & Co.

Meat Market—Ashbury, H. H.

Quartz and Saw Mill—White, E. M. & Co.

Saloons—Keller, John A.; Moodey, & Illidge

ISLAND CITY.

A post office in a well settled agricultural region.

Blacksmith—Gillam, C. A.

Flour Mills—Caviness & Sterling

General Merchandise—McComas, E. S. & Co.

LA GRANDE.

The county seat of Union County, is situated on the Grande Ronde River, in the beautiful valley of the same name. It has a population of between five and six hundred, and possesses a large number of mercantile establishments which have the trade of an extensive region.

An excellent academy is well sustained; flour and lumber mills are in active and steady operation; hotels and livery stables are numerous enough to supply travelers with any requisition; furniture manufacturies, harness, wagons and blacksmiths shops are sufficient in number to meet all demands.

A good newspaper is published weekly; and three churches, two of which are Methodist and one Episcopal, furnish religious instruction.

A United States and State land office is located here and they do a large business. Communication is confined to stages, which pass through the city daily; but ere long a railroad will traverse it. Being surrounded by one of the finest agricultural regions in the world; an extensive area rich in both precious and useful minerals, and timbered with a large variety of trees; and being on the direct line of travel between the Columbia River, and the Territories of Idaho and Montana, La Grande is destined to become a large and prosperous city.

Attorneys at Law.

Baker & Lichtenthaler

Ellsworth, S.

Slater, Jas. H.

Blacksmithing.

Root, & Co.

McDonald & Co.

Butcher.

Dael, R. W.

Drugs and Medicines.

Cramblitt & Clark

Express Agent.

Baer, L.

Flour Mills.

Wilkinson & Gangloff

Furniture &c.

Huntington, A. C.

Sonder, S. J.

General Merchandise.

Boscowitz, J. A. & Co.

McComas, E. S. & Co.

Sommer & Baer

Hotels.

Anderson, S.

B'Brien, Thos.,

Insurance Agent.Martin, J. M., *Phoenix***Livery Stables.**

Alberson, Jesse

Lane, William

Weathers & Adams

Millinery &c.

Chenoweth, Mrs.

Newspaper.*Mountain Sentinel*, M. P. Bull,
editor and proprietor**Painters.**

Kinsey, D. S.

Kaler, C. L.

Patterson, A.

Post Office.

Patterson, B. P., P. M.

Physicians.

Biggers, G. W.

Hulsey, J. B.

Saddler.

Glover, H. B.

Stoves and Tinware.

Hopper, J.

State Land Office.

McComas, E. S., Register

Variety Store.

McWhirter, J. A.

Watchmakers, &c.

Anderson, J.,

U. S. Land Office.Chaplin, Daniel, *Receiver*Stevens, J. K., *Register***Wagon Maker.**

Dickey, J. W.

NORTH POWDER.A post office thirty-five miles
south-east of La Grande.*Flour Mills*—Tartar & Milter**ORO BELLA.**A post office, two miles and a half
northwest of La Grande.*General Merchandise*—Snodgrass,
W. J.*Blacksmith*—Renig, S. P.*Grist and Saw Mill*—Snodgrass, W. J.**SPARTA.**

A town thirty miles northeast of Baker City, is situated on a high range of hills between the lower Powder River and Eagle Creek. It has a population of three hundred, one-third being Chinese, and all are engaged in gold mining. The surrounding district is rich in placer mines, which are very extensive. The Eagle Creek Canal Company have their headquarters in the town; and their ditch supplies water for a distance of thirty-six miles. An assay office does a very good business, and the same may be said of all the mercantile houses. The town promises to become an important center when a population sufficient to develop all the mines flock hither. The only church in the place at present is a Chinese Josh House, located in what is known as Chinatown.

Assay Office—Virtue, J. W. & Co.*Blacksmith*—Ross, W. W.*Brewery*—Dorner, John*Chinese Goods*—Tong Wa & Co.;
Wing Chong, & Co.; Yek Sam
& Co.*Eagle Canal Co.*—Perkins, Rufus,
President*General Merchandise*—Bowen, &
Cranston; Cohn, E. D. & Co.;
Williamson Bros.*Hotel*—Moore Daniel*Livery Stables*—Lewis, G. W. W.,
Wait, Isaac*Meat Market*—Weller, A. P.*Post Office*—Ross, W. W., P. M.*Saloon*—Johnson & Fisher

SUMMERVILLE.

A town twelve miles from La Grande in the northern portion of Grand Ronde Valley. Contains a population of about one hundred. A lumber and flour mill find constant employment to meet the wants of the surrounding settlers. The town is situated on Mill Creek, in the midst of good agricultural country, near the foot of the Blue Mountains. A good school is well attended, and every-thing about the town betokens prosperity.

Book Agent—Rouse, L. J.

Blacksmith—Russell, T. J.

Flour Mill—Rinehart, J. H.

General Merchandise—Elledge, T. N.

Rinehart, H,

Harness Maker—Johnson, G. M.

Physician—Stone, S. C.

Saw Mill—Patten, W. H.

Post Office—Woodard, D. J., P. M.

UNION.

A town fifteen miles southeast of La Grande, has a population of two hundred and fifty, possesses several stores, a public school, and has business relations with a large extent of farming country; location picturesque; means of communication extensive.

Drugs & Medicines—Brainard, E. C.

Express Agent—Hannah, S.

Flour Mills—Wright, Geo.

General Merchandise—Boscowitz, & Co.; Hannah, S.; Wright, George

Livery Stable—Benson, Frank

Hotel—Clement, O. H.

Physician—Baker, R. M.

R. CHENOWETH,

La Grande,

Dealer in Millinery Goods

INCLUDING

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, LACES.

Also, Ladies' Bootees and Slippers.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

G. H. ANDERSON,

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Repairing a Specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Eagle Canal Company

Of SPARTA, UNION CO., OREGON.

Offer for sale to miners of the District, WATER in such quantities as they may desire at their regular rates.

Also—All kinds of **GOODS** such as are kept in a Mining or Farming country, **AT THE LOWEST PRICES**, both wholesale and retail. Their Warehouses and Store being large and commodious, and facilities good, they feel confident that they cannot be undersold.

SOMERS & BAER,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

*CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.*

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

Furniture! Furniture!

A. C. HUNTINGTON,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Bed Room Sets to suit. *Good work and low prices.*

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

Mountain Exchange Hotel,

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

This House is the Best in Union County.

The table is excellent. The Rooms airy and commodious. A Fine Liquor and Wine Room attached.

WASCO COUNTY.

In Eastern Oregon, is bounded on the north by the Columbia River, on the south by Jackson County, on the east by Grant and Umatilla Counties, and on the west by the Cascade Range. It possesses a population of about 3,500, assessable property valued at \$1,500,000, and an area of 15,486 square miles, so that it is nearly as large as Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire combined. It has an extent equal to the Umpqua and Willamette Valleys, which would give it a length of one hundred and ninety-three miles, and a width of eighty miles. The name signifies in the Indian dialect, grass, and the cognomen is appropriate, for it is not surpassed by any portion of the world in the luxuriance of the graminæ. It is therefore eminently fitted for stock raising, and that is the leading industry, but as yet it is in its infancy in comparison to what it must be when population flows hither. The thousands of sheep, horned cattle and horses which roam over the undulating plateaus giving the region an arcadian appearance seldom witnessed; and their numbers bring out in strong relief the great contrast between their numerical strength and the immense area of country which they have to traverse.

The valleys along the rivers and creeks are very fertile, the soil being an alluvial deposit, and produce crops equal to any portion of the State. Grapes and melons thrive admirably and the pomona are noted for their size and flavor. These valleys are now sought with avidity by settlers, as they have the great advantage of being watered by pure mountain streams teeming with the finest species of trout, possessing grazing ranges adjacent, and timber along the course of the rivers.

Wood is scarce except along the foot-hills, and that is the greatest inconvenience. For fencing purposes, however, traprock is abundant and supplies the place of timber. The climate partakes of the character of all countries environed by high mountains. The breezes which blow from the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range temper the atmosphere in summer, hence it is bracing and invigorating; snow falls in winter, but the amount even in severe seasons is confined to a few inches.

The facilities of transportation are limited, all products being sent by steamer to Portland. A daily line of steamers runs to the Dalles from the metropolis, and cars and boats connect the former with the towns along the upper Columbia, so that it is the entrepot for the whole of Eastern Oregon. Schools are numerous, and the leading denominations have churches established throughout the county. Land is comparatively cheap, and large quantities can be occupied under the homestead laws, hence Wasco possesses many advantages for immigrants.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, N. H. Gates; *Clerk*, A. Holland; *Sheriff*, E. Schutz; *Treasurer*, J. Dougherty; *School Sup't*, Thos. Smith; *Assessor*, Jno. Cates; *Surveyor*, Thos. Slusher; *Commissioners*, B. C. McAtee, E. Wingate.

TOWNS.

ANTELOPE.

A post office. Possesses no business importance.

southeast of the Dalles, in a fine agricultural region.

BRIDGE.

A post office, one hundred miles

DALLES CITY.

Generally known as the Dalles, is situated on the Columbia River,

one hundred and fifth miles north-east of Portland. It is the county seat of Wasco; possesses a population of one thousand; has public and private schools which are largely attended; the best of the latter being the academy under charge of the Sisters. The Catholic and Evangelical denominations have churches, the greater portion being handsome substantial edifices, and all are well supported. An enterprising newspaper is published weekly. The manufactories are confined to a woolen and a flour mill, a large foundry and machine shop, soda-water and brewery establishments, besides the usual mechanic arts; though the river offers almost unlimited facilities for the prosecution of manufacturing industries. The city occupies a very important position, as it is the entrepot for all goods entering and leaving Eastern Oregon; and the point from which all communication between the eastern and western divisions of the State radiates. A line of steamers ply between it and Portland daily; a railroad fifteen miles in length connects it on the north with Celilo, from which place steamboats depart try-weekly for the upper Columbia, going as far as Lewiston, Idaho Territory, in the summer. Stages depart daily for the interior, carrying mails and passengers. The appearance of the city is more substantial than usual for places of its size, a large number of stores being built of brick and stone. The private dwellings also aid it much, they being of the cottage order, and surrounded by flower gardens. The most prominent buildings are those belonging to the county, an unfinished mint belonging to the Federal Government, the warehouses and machine shops of the O. S. N. Co., and the hotels, one of these having accommodations for four hundred persons. The scenery visible is unique, and cannot be excelled by any portion of the

world in its diversity and grandeur. No landscape can excel that which greets the visitor on every side, embracing as it does, rolling plateaus covered with robes of luxuriant bunch grass; sparkling rivers which flow tranquilly to the ocean; foaming, seething cascades ever brawling in anger; stupendous masses of traprock in columnar form or extensive dikes, always picturesque and often bold; miles of mounds of varied circumference rising from eighty to two hundred feet above the surface; and finally the glistening snowy peaks of the Cascade Range which tower skyward, and rival in purity the fleecy clouds which hover around their crests. No language can paint the impressiveness, variety and grandeur of the scenery, between Portland and Dalles City; one must behold it to comprehend it.

Agricultural Implements.

Wingate, E.

Apothecaries.

Waldron Bros.

Robbins J. A.

Architects.

Ferguson, A. W.

Kuch, H. P.

Attorneys at Law.

Gates, N. H.

Humason & Condon

Auctioneer.

Moran, John

Bakers.

Bentyers, F.

Leibe, Bros.

Moabus, William

Baths.

Lusher, R.

Beds and Bedding.

Moran, John

Wentz, Henry

Blacksmiths.

Leibe, George

McDonald & Co.

Book Sellers.

Waldron, Bros.

Worsely, J. W.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Kiss, L.
Malony, Wm.,
Wickman, W.
Siger, Wm.

Brewer.

Schanno, Emile

Brick Maker.

Newell, Wm.

Butchers.

Michealbach, J. M.
Chrissman J.

Carpenters and Builders.

Adams, J.
Adams P.
Ferguson, A. W.
Kuch, H. P.
Sylvester, W.

Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Michell, W.
Wintermeir, A.

Cattle Broker.

Baxter, J. M.

Cigars, (Retail)

Helmer, F. L.
Marlin, George
Worsley, J. M.

Clergymen.

Condon, Thomas, *Congregationalist*
Doane, S. H., *Methodist*
Hill, S., *Baptist*
Macken, Patrick, *Roman Catholic*

Cooper.

Wilhelm, J.

Crockery and Glassware.

Waldron Bros.
Vogt, Max

Dentist.

Stephenson, D. D.

Draymen.

Bulger & Bros.
Phelps & Blakeny

Drugs and Medicines.

Waldron Bros.
Robins, J. A.

Dry Goods, &c.

Blumauer & Co.
Brooks & McFarland
Newman & Prag
Wolf, S.

Express Agent.

Moody, Z. F., (W. F. & Co.)

Fruits.

Cushing, M. M.
Wagoner, J. W.

Fur Dealer.

Wolf, B.

Furniture.

Moran, John
Wentz Henry

Groceries, &c.

Bentzer, F.
Leibe, Bros.
Moabus, Wm.,
Ruch, Geo.

Gunsmiths.

Roach, Peter

Hair Dressers.

Lusher, R.
Ward, Tom., (col.)

Hardware.

Fitzgerald, E. P.
Grant, R, & Co.

Harness and Saddlery.

Booth, J. P.
Huerta, Manuel

Harness and Saddlery Hardware.

Fitzgerald, E. P.

Hides.

Booth & Lucas
Wolf, B.

Hotels.

Handley & Sinnot, *Umatilla House*.
Smith, Thos., *Empire Hotel*

Incorporated Companies.

Canyon Road and Bridge Company
Dalles Military Road Company
Deschuttes Land, Road and Bridge Company

Insurance Agents.

McFarland, E. B.
Moran J.
Wingate, E.

Jeweler.

Dehm, F.

Justices of the Peace.

Campbell, J. A.
Ferguson, A. W.

Leather Dealers.

Booth & Lucas

Liquors, (Wholesale).

French & Co.
Grant, & Co.

Liquors, (Retail).

Aniseir, George
 Bonsey, A.
 Baldwin & Cook
 Hartman, Wm.,
 Kerrison & Crossen
 Korten, Ben.,

Masons and Bricklayers.

Whitmore, H.
 Klinet, Henry

Merchants, Forwarding.

Fitzgerald, & Co.
 French, & Co.
 Grant & Co.

Merchants, General.

French & Co.
 Grant & Co.
 Vogt, Max

Millinery Goods.

Dougherty, J. Mrs.
 Johnson, J. & A., Misses

Mills, Flour.

Pentland, Robert

Mills, Planing.

Ferguson, A. W.
 Krone, C.

Mills—Lumber.

Chapman, A. W.
 Crandall, J. W.

Newspaper Agents.

Waldron, Bros.
 Worsley, J. W.

Newspaper.

Mountaineer, weekly, W. M. Hand,
 editor and proprietor

Notaries Public.

Condon, J. B.
 Dougherty, J.

Notions.

Vogt, Max
 Hellmer, S. L.

Nurseries.

Rowland, L. L.

Painters.

Carson, C.
 Murray, W.
 Orton, J.
 Savage O. S.

Physicians.

Brooks, C. B.
 Logan, H.
 Robbins, J. A.
 Shackelford, W.

Photographer.

Worsley, J. W.

Railroad.

Dalles & Celilo

Real Estate Agent.

Bird, J. M.

Restaurant.

Snyder, Wm.

Seedsman.

Waldron, Bros.

Soda Water Manufacturer.

Hartman, M.

Stables, Livery.

Bird, J. M.
 Hall, T. B.

Stair Builder.

Hanson, George

Storage.

French & Co.
 Grant & Co.

Stoves and Tinware.

Bettinger, A.
 Bunnell, A.
 Miller, L. W.

Surveyors.

Campbell, J.
 Hall G. W.
 Moody, Z. F.

Tailor.

Mathias, M.

Tanners.

Booth & Lucas
 Scheirman, W.

Teachers, Music.

Butler, L. E.
 Sisters of Charity

Upholstery.

Moran, J.
 Wentz, H.

Varieties.

Hellmer, F. L.
 Vogt, Max

Watchmaker.

Dehm, F.

Water Works.

Pentland, Robert

DESCHUTES.

A post office thirty miles south-east of the Dalles on the river of the same name.

HOOD RIVER,

A post office in the northeastern portion of the county, twenty five miles west of the Dalles.

PRINCEVILLE.

A post office in a good grazing section.

SPANISH HOLLOW,

A post office in a thriving settlement.

SCOTTS.

A post office forty miles east of the Dalles. Possesses no commercial importance.

WASCO,

A port office twelves miles southeast of the Dalles.

WILLOUGHBY.

A post office. Possesses no commercial importance.

The Weekly Mountaineer

IS PUBLISHED AT

THE DALLES, OREGON,
BY

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Editor and Proprietor.

Office on East side of Washington Street, bet. Main and Second Sts.

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Fourth Street, near Washington.

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French & Co.

THE DALLES, OREGON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise.

—ALSO—

FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants

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Care of French & Co., Dalles.

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

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ALBERT BETTINGEN,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Tinware ^{AND} Hardware

The BEST HOUSE IN THE DALLES to purchase Goods of this class.

 Repairing attended to. 

S. WOLF,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

And Miscellaneous Goods.

THE DALLES, OREGON.

NEW UMATILLA HOUSE,

DALLES, OREGON,

HANDLEY & SINNOTT, PROP'RS.

This popular House is Newly built and Furnished, and is Centrally located near the Steamboat Landing and Railroad Depot.

HAS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR

200 Guests!

And will be conducted as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL!

The Hotel Omnibus

Will always be at the Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing on the arrival of Passengers to convey them and their baggage to and from the Hotel free of charge.

One Large Fire Proof Safe for the Deposit of Valuables.

In connection with the Hotel we have a

BILLIARD SALOON

Containing two first class French Carom Tables, entirely new.

The BAR will always be supplied with the best

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also, ALE AND BEER, Etc., Etc.

The READING ROOM will contain all the latest Oregon, California and Eastern Papers.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Dalles Wagon Manufactory,

CORNER OF THIRD AND LAUGHLIN STREETS.

Orders for any kind of Blacksmithing and Wagon work promptly attended to, at rates which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

WAGONS FOR SALE. None but the best workmen are employed.

GEO. A. LIEBE.

New Family Grocery Store,

GEORGE RUCH, Proprietor,

Corner of Washington and Third Streets, The Dalles.

His stock consists in part of a fine lot of

Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

And a general assortment of choice Family Groceries, Candies and Nuts.

Also—an assortment of Willow Ware.

Flour and Grain always on hand at the lowest market rates.

OREGON BAKERY.

LIEBE BROTHERS,

Corner Washington and Second Streets, Dalles City, Oregon.

In connection with the Bakery Business, is a

GROCERY, PROVISION AND PRODUCE STORE.

We keep constantly on hand, Bread, Pies, Cakes, Crackers, and Pilot Bread. Also, Family Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Candies, etc.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

Main Street, Dalles City, Oregon.

THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

A First-Class House!

Free Omnibus to and from the House. House open all night. Large safe for the deposit of valuables.

Harness and Saddlery

MANUEL HUERTA, Saddler & Harness Maker,

Store a few doors East of the Post Office,
THE DALLES, OREGON.

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEXICAN SADDLES,

Of various prices, all made of the very best kind of Leather, and

Warranted to give Satisfaction
in every particular.

SADDLE TREES

Of his own make he will sell from \$15 to \$20; by the dozen to the trade,
thirty per cent discount.

*HARNESS MADE TO ORDER, OF THE VERY
BEST MATERIAL, on the most reasonable terms.*

He is also prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Trimming

in the very best manner.

Also all kinds of work in Leather.

Stock men and farmers wishing a genuine Mexican Saddle or a durable set of Harness, will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

WINGATE & CO.,
THE DALLES, - OREGON,

Dealers in first class

Wagons and Farm Implements,

The Studebaker Farm, Team and Spring Wagons, Direct from the
Manufactory, South Bend, Indiana.

Also, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Hardwood Lumber, Hubs, Spokes,
Felloes, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Harness, Rope, Chairs, etc.,
at the lowest market rates.

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Mountain Sentinel,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
LA GRANDE, UNION CO., OREGON.

M. P. BULL, Editor and Proprietor.

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M. M. CUSHING,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruit & Vegetables

Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, and a general assortment of goods in his line. Goods received on storage at reasonable rates.

CORNER SECOND AND COURT STREETS, DALLES, OREGON.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In the northwestern portion of the Willamette Valley, possesses an area of 2,314 square miles, a population of about 5,250, and assessable property valued at \$1,500,000. It is watered by the Tualitin River and its tributaries, which afford good mill sites; timber is abundant; and the soil is deemed to be unexceptionable for the production of grains. The Tualitan plains comprise the largest body of open land in the county, and they are noted for their yield of fruits and vegetables. The foot-hills are well adapted to grazing or horticulture; are but little settled, and can therefore be purchased at nominal rates. Improved land is valued at from ten to twenty dollars per acre, the unimproved at from two to four dollars. The manufacturing interests are limited to grist and saw mills; the facilities for transportation are ample, trains passing through the county daily; schools and churches are numerous; the climate is equable and healthy; good lands are cheap, and a market is convenient; hence it offers excellent opportunities to settlers.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, J. D. Merryman; *Clerk*, W. D. Pittenger; *Sheriff*, C. I. Tozier; *Treasurer*, Hyer Jackson; *School Sup't*, A. J. Anderson; *Assessor*, J. F. Pierce; *Surveyor*, Columbus Smith; *Commissioners*, Samuel J. Stott, Ulysess Jackson.

TOWNS.

BEAVERTON,

A post office in a prosperous farming settlement.

CORNELIUS.

A town on the Oregon Central Railroad in the midst of a prosperous agricultural region.

Blacksmiths—Caton, A.; Ingalls, Benjamin

Carpenter—Barrett, H. L.

Gen'l Mds—Cornelius, T. R; Spencer, Rob't

Grocery and Saloon—Stewart, W.

Hotel—Morgan, Charles

Variety Store—Kelso, Lewis

CENTERVILLE.

A post office four miles north-west of Hillsboro.

General Merchandise—Ennis, A.

Blacksmiths—DeLetts & Buford

Lumber and Flour Mills—Trullinger, J. C.

FOREST GROVE.

A post town in Washington county two and a half miles west of Cornelius. There are about 500 inhabitants in the town. The Pacific University is located here, and is

in a very prosperous condition. Three churches are organized, and a good district school is held during the year. No saloon is permitted to be licensed in the town.

Blacksmiths.

Harris & Sloper
Hughes, S.

Books and Stationery.

Saylor, W. H.

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Wagner, W. L.

Builder and Architect.

Johnson, A. L.,

General Merchandise.

Campbell, J. N.

Goodell, N. E.

Leabo & Walker

Hoxter, W. D.

Hardware.

Hughes, S.

Livery Stable.

Henderson & Brown

Druggist.

Taylor, W. H.

Photograph Gallery.

Robinson, Wm.

Saddlery and Harness.

Clark, C.

Stoves and Tinware.

Wirt, J.

School.Pacific University, S. H. Marsh,
President**Wagon Maker.**

Sloper, A.

GASTON.A thriving town on the Oregon
Central Railroad.*Hotel*—Brook, George*Boot and Shoe Shop*—Shearer, R. D.*Gen'l M'dse*—Brook, George**GLENCOE.**A post office in a fine agricultural
region.*Gen'l M'dse*—Stewart, A. B.**GREENVILLE.**A post office. Possesses no com-
mercial importance.*Gen'l M'dse*—Luelling & Mills*Saw Mill*—Russell & Manning**HILLSBORO.**The county seat of Washington
county on the line of the O. C. R.
R. It contains three churches, two
schools, a Masonic and Good Tem-
plar Lodges. The country adjoining
is well settled by a thrifty and
industrious agricultural commu-
nity.**Attorneys at Law.**

Hare, W. D.

Jackson H.

Tongue, T. H.

Churn Manufactory.

Stearns, C.

Cabinet Maker.

Wehnrig, H.

Druggists.

Boyce, J. & Son

Quivey, B. P.

General Merchandise.

Archibald, A. C. & Co.

Borgen, J.

Crawford, Mrs. R.

Kellogg, C. & Co.

Williams, L.

Wiley, R. E.

Hotels.

Washington

Union

Livery Stables.

Laughlin, C.

Daley, M. S.

Physicians.

Boyce, James

Bayley, F. A.

Quivey, B. P.

Tate, John

Stoves and Tinware.

Rodgers & Heller

Shoe Makers.

Chenete, J. C.

Keats, John

Steam Flouring Mills.

Millen & Co.

Wagon Makers.

Firmey, A.

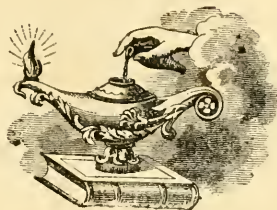
Hay, W.

TUALATIN.A post office twelve miles south-
east of Hillsboro.*Blacksmith*—Greenwood, Wm.*Gen'l M'dse*—Durham, A. A.**WAPPATO.**A post office in a fine agricultural
region.*Gen'l M'dse*—Chamberlain & Flau-
nery**G. NEIMEYER,****Fashionable Tailor****No. 45 First Street.****THE FINEST CASSIMERES.****THE BEST CLOTHS.****HANDSOME VESTINGS.****GENUINE TWEEDS.****NEATEST FITS.****THE LATEST STYLES.**

Gents wanting Summer Suits, call and examine my new stock.

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—AND—



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Washington County, Oregon.

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REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D.,

President and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.

REV. HORACE LYMAN, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

GEORGE H. COLLIER, A. M.,

Professor of Natural Sciences.

J. W. MARSH, A. M.,

Professor of Latin and Greek.

A. J. ANDERSON, A. M.,

Professor of Theory and Art of Teaching, and Principal of the Academy.

MRS. P. A. SAYLOR,

Preceptress.

MISS O. A. HASKELL,

Teacher of Music.

CALENDAR.

The year in all departments of the Institution, is divided into three terms, beginning on the first Wednesday of September, December and March, and will close at Commencement, on the first Wednesday in June. There will be a vacation of one week, during the Christmas holidays.

TUITION \$33 AND \$24 PER YEAR.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

In the Willamette Valley, is bounded on the north by Washington County, on the south by Polk, on the east by Marion and Clackamas, and on the west by Tillamook County. It possesses an area of 750 square miles, a population of about 6,000, and assessable property valued at nearly \$1,500,000. The name is supposed to be derived from the word "cham-ill," which signifies, in the Indian dialect, bare hills. It is one of the oldest settled regions in the State, as it is one of the best, the soil being very fertile, producing large crops of grains and vegetables. The greater portion of the land is prairie, but there are foot-hills also which afford good pasturage. Over one-third of the soil is under cultivation, and is devoted principally to wheat, as this product is always in active demand and the conveniences for shipping it are extensive. Timber, of several varieties, is distributed over the entire area; and a number of streams furnish good water power. The largest river is the Yamhill which empties into the Willamette; this is navigable for a distance of six miles in summer, and twenty miles in winter, and several steamers ply on it regularly. Each hamlet has its church and schools; education especially, receiving much attention; and the railroad which is to traverse it, will give abundant facilities to transport all products to market.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—*Judge*, W. M. Ramsey; *Clerk*, R. H. Lawson; *Sheriff*, R. P. Bird; *Treasurer*, J. M. Kelty; *School Sup't*, H. H. Hewett; *Assessor*, Isaac Davis; *Surveyor*, Chas. Handley; *Commissioners*, William Dawson, J. M. Hulery.

TOWNS.

AMITY.

A thriving town ten miles south of Latayette. It is located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural regions in the State.

Blacksmiths.

Brown, W. R.
Larkens, S. F.
Richardson, T.
Stewart, J.

Carpenters.

Jellison, E. M.
Landingham, C.

General Merchandise.

Getchell, Geo. E.
Lancetfield, R. G.
Smith & Cochran

Hotels.

Cochrane, T. M.
Taylor, J. A.

Saddlery.

Burnham, J. H.

Tinware.

Walling, G. P.

Wagon Maker.

Jellison, T. G.

BELLEVUE.

A post office in Yamhill county. It is pleasantly located, being fifty miles from Portland, and fifteen from Lafayette the county seat. The surrounding country abounds in beautiful scenery, varied by hill and vale, and is as productive as it is pleasing. A good school house has been recently erected and is well attended.

Blacksmith—Tharp, A.

General Merchandise—Morris, Thos
Hotel—Payne, Mrs.

Harness Maker—Mason, G. B.

DAYTON.

A thriving village three miles south-east of Lafayette. It is the shipping point for a large portion of the country, and promises in the future to become an important town.

Boots and Shoes—Nichols, I.

Blacksmiths—Baxter & Bellinger;

Pope, F.

General Merchandise—Harker & Co:
Taylor, Cris.



TOOTH BRIDGE.--COLUMBIA RIVER.

Livery Stable—Best & Baker
Millinery—Morris, Mrs.
Painter—Cary, J. W.
Produce—McDonald, A. Mrs.
Saloons—Leadbetter, R.; Thomas, James
Saw Mill—Powell, W. S.
Wagon Maker—Muchler, J. P.
Warehouse—Powell & Hulery

LAFAYETTE.

The county seat of Yamhill, is situated on the north bank of the Yamhill river. It contains a population of about 400. A substantial school house, church, and courthouse, denote the fact that the people are alive to their best interests.

Attorneys at Law.

Ramsey, W. M.
 McCain, James
 Hurley, H.
 Bradshaw, E. C.

Barber.

Major, J. R.

Boot Makers.

Hopkins H.
 Wardell, J. W.

Blacksmith.

Easterbrook, C.

Druggists.

Kelty & Simpson

General Merchandise.

Burbank, A. R.
 Belcher J. M.
 Chrisman, W.
 Ferguson & Bird

Livery Stables.

Olds, J. H.
 Johnson, D.

Newspaper.

Lafayette Courier—weekly

Printing Office.

Upton, J. H.

Physicians.

Appleton, D.
 Watts, A.

Plow Maker.

Murray, J. A.

Saloons.

Horrif, R.
 Lampson, Isaac

Tinsmith.

Bird J.

McMINVILLE.

A thriving town in Yamhill county. It is located on the Yamhill river ten miles above its mouth, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile regions in the State. It contains two churches, a public school and several societies. The McMinville College, under charge of the Baptist denomination, is well attended, and in a flourishing condition.

Attorneys at Law—Handley, T. B.; Miller, J. N.

Blacksmiths—Cozine, S.; Rowell & Hoen; Johnson, C. D.

Brickmaker—Saylor, C. G.

Boarding House—Talmage, Mrs. C F

Boot and Shoe Store—Brown, P. F.

Barber—Hambacher, M.

Books and Medicines—Johnson, H. V. V.

Druggist—Newby, L. A.

Flour Mills—Bangrover, Geo.; Wilson, Gustav & Co.

Furniture—Gray, R.

Gen'l Merchandise—Bettman, Brown

& Handley; Brown, H G; Hoot-

man, B. F.; Sargent & Morris

Hotel—Calder, E.

Job Printer—Snyder, Geo. W.

Justice of the Peace—Spencer, T. W

Livery Stable—Jamison, W. J.

Lumber Merchants—Jones & Crawford

Meat Market—Gaunt & Zumwalt

Newspaper—*Yamhill Reporter*, wk'ly

Notary Public—Boston, John

Photograph Gallery—Sawyer, F. W

Painter—Brown H. A.

Physicians—Augur, J. F.; Johnson, H. V. V.

Stoves and Tinware—Brant, Jesse

Saddlery and Harness—Andrews, H

Surveyor—Handley, Chas

Sash and Door Factory—Jones & Crawford

Wagon Maker—Neilson, R.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A post office eighteen miles northwest of Lafayette. Possesses no business importance.

MUDDY.

A trading point, twelve miles southwest of Lafayette.

Blacksmith—Davis, Geo. T.

Gen'l Merchandise—Morris, T.
Saw Mill—Staw, F. M.

NORTH YAMHILL.

Is a prosperous village in Yamhill county, within easy access of Portland by rail. Besides numerous stores, it contains a church, occupied by the United Brethren, and a substantial academy controlled by a joint stock company. The surrounding country is famed for its excellent wheat, some of which took the premium for the largest crops at the State Fair in 1871.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop—Drum & Perkins

Boot and Shoe Store—Bunnell, A. D.
Flouring and Saw Mills—Stanley, Thos.

General Merchants—Housworth & Laughlin; McConnell, W. J.
Wagon, Plow, and Planing Machine Factory—Ball, William

NEWBERG.

A post office in Yamhill county, eleven miles north-east from Lafayette, and twenty miles south of Portland. S. Brutscher, P. M.

Boarding House—Haynes, J.
Broker—Halston; J. M.

Blacksmith—Parrish, N. M.

Dentist—Phillips, A. G.

Flour Mill—Hess, J. M.

Grocery—Everest, Wm.

General Merchandise—Haynes, J.
Harness and Glove Maker—Yocum, O. C.

Saw Mill—Brustscher, S.
Saloon—Everest, Wm.
Wagon Maker—Robertson, Thos.

SHERIDAN.

A flourishing village in Yamhill county is beautifully located on the South Yamhill river, in the midst of a good agricultural section, about twelve miles from the Grand Ronde Reservation—population 100. It contains a church and school house, and Lodges of Masons and Good Templars. The McMinville Water and Manufacturing Co., have constructed a ditch to this point, which renders it a splendid site for flour and lumber mills.

Blacksmiths—Allen, H. F.; Stanfield J.

General Merchandise—Orr, Robert; Sargent, A.

Saddlery &c.—Adams, H.

Shoemaker—Fenton, B.

Wagon Maker—Matison & Bro.

WEST CHEHALIS.

A post office seven miles north-east of Lafayette.

General Merchandise—Ross, S.

WHEATLAND.

A post office thirteen miles south-east of Lafayette.

Blacksmith—Hall, Albert

Flour Mill—Hendricks & Miller

General Merchandise—Forrest L.

Saw Mill—Gleason, M. & Bro.

Wagon Maker—Martin, Wm.

J. N. DOLPH. E. C. BRONAUGH. C. A. DOLPH. JOS. SIMON.

**DOLPH, BRONAUGH,
 DOLPH & SIMON,**

Attorneys at Law

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Weekly Statesman

Published Every Saturday, by

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Editors and Proprietors.

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IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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At Portland Prices !

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Statesman Office, Walla Walla, W. T.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

North of Oregon, and adjoining it near Umatilla County, is Eastern Washington, a large region embracing forty thousand square miles. Of this area the most important is the Walla Walla valley, which includes within its bounds over a million acres of land superior in fertility to any portion of the Territory. The surface is generally rolling and irregular, the northeastern portion being a mass of small undulating hills covered with bunch grass, and the opposite part being a prairie. The Blue Mountains traverse its entire length, and the sloping foot hills jut far out on the plain. These hills make splendid orchards and produce fine crops, for they receive a large quantity of water from the higher peaks when the snows of winter have melted. The valley is well watered by the Walla Walla, Touchet and Tucannon rivers and a few creeks, and these also afford good power for mills and manufactories. Timber is scarce in the valley, being found along the course of rivers only, and is confined principally to cottonwood, birch, willow, alder, one or two species of poplar, and a straggling fir or pine. The Blue Mountains which skirt the valley contain immense quantities of pine, fir, cedar, larch, maple and other woods useful for fuel and manufacturing purposes, and are easily obtainable.

The soil of the valley is somewhat alkaline, hence produces the cerealia in abundance, and in the greatest perfection. Wheat averages thirty bushels to the acre; oats forty to sixty; rye the same; corn forty; peas and beans thirty-eight; potatoes three hundred, and carrots one thousand bushels to the acre. The size of the potatoes is something unusual; many of them weighing from three to four pounds each, and averaging one pound and a half. Fruit thrives well, and the peaches, melons and grapes are noted for their excellent flavor. The whole of the foot hills could be planted as vineyards and made very profitable. The smaller fruits, as strawberries, gooseberries and kindred plants thrive well and yield extensively. The pomona attains a large size, and its flavor, owing to the dry atmosphere and long sunny days, is unexceptionable. The number of improved acres in the valley amount to fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty, valued at over one

million dollars. The orchard products are valued at thirty thousand dollars per annum, though but a few orchards are cultivated. Sweet potatoes grow well and yield in a ratio proportionate to the other crops. About five hundred bushels were raised last year, and the probabilities are that more attention will be paid to the culture of this esculent in the future, now that its successful production has been proved. Sorghum is also produced with facility; six hundred and forty-two gallons being the yield for 1869. Hops are another product which can be grown to advantage. Honey, wax and tobacco are produced in small quantities; the yield of the latter is about one thousand pounds per year. Were it cultivated to any extent it could be made a profitable investment. Great as are the agricultural resources of the valley, its leading industry is stock raising, for which it has unusual facilities. The dry, sheltered, rounded hills are covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, and some sage brush, and springs and streams being abundant enough to supply water to thousands of cattle, are a great advantage in stock raising. A very picturesque scene is a view of these hills darkened by browsing herds of horned cattle and horses, or rendered more white by the quick moving restless bands of sheep.

The wool trade is a prominent industry, and is rapidly increasing. Of the one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and thirteen pounds of wool produced by the Territory in 1869, the Valley contributed nearly one fourth, and this was clipped from six thousand six hundred and forty-nine sheep. Butter of the best quality can be produced, as the bunch grass is very nutritious, and gives sweet milk. The amount manufactured three years ago was about seventy-six thousand pounds. In all the essentials necessary for the support of a large population the Valley is bountifully supplied, and when its resources are developed it will prove one of the wealthiest regions on the Pacific coast. It has a very moderate climate for its latitude, the mean being: Spring, 52°; Summer, 73°; Autumn, 53°; Winter, 34°; yearly mean, 53°; annual rain fall, eighteen inches. These figures give it the climate of Baltimore Maryland, which is seven degrees further south, on the Atlantic seaboard. The chief city in the Valley is Walla Walla, and there are three lesser towns. All are supplied with churches, schools and societies, which will compete with those of greater pretension.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

DAYTON.

An enterprising town in the Walla Walla Valley is situated in the midst of a fine grazing and agricultural country thirty miles from Walla Walla City. It has been started but a few months yet it it contains already a population of two hundred, possesses several large mercantile establishments, a woolen factory, planing, saw and grist mills, a public school, and several societies. The principal trades are well represented; stages connect it with Walla Walla City and Lewiston in Idaho; fine grazing ranges specially adapted to sheep husbandry surround it so that it possesses all the advantages to make it an enterprising and prosperous center of business.

Attorneys at Law.

Cain, A. J.

Bakery.

Opperman, Geo. A.

Boots and Shoes.

Baker, John

Builder.

Moody, W. A.

Flour Mill.

Wait & Matzgar

General Merchandise.

Kimball & Day

Lock, D.

Wait & Matzgar

Hotels.

Hunt, J. M.

Watrous & Clark

Livery Stable.

Colley, Geo.

Meat Market.

Smith & Thomas

Photographer.

Musgrave, R. C.

Physicians.

Day, W. W.

Kennedy, J. H.

Planing Mill.

Wait & Matzgar

Saddlery and Harness.

Hendershott, Wm.

Sash and Door Factory.

Kimball & Kirk

Saloon.

Story, John

Stage Agent.

Guernsey, D. C.

Variety Store.

Phelps, T. D.

WALLULA.

A post town and shipping point on the Columbia River, two hundred and forty miles from Portland Oregon, and thirty miles from Walla Walla City. It was a very important commercial point formerly, and occupies a prominent position as being the depot for all goods enroute to a market in Oregon and California. It contains agencies for the steamboat routes, and Wells Fargo & Co's express. The business of the place owing to the want of an agricultural community adjacent is rather limited. It contains one public school, and possesses we believe the distinction of requiring neither physician nor lawyer to keep its inhabitants in good condition legally and physically.

Blacksmith—Joubert, Horace

Butcher—Cummings, Gideon

Forwarding & Commission—Gatzert,

B. & Co.

Hotel—Short, A. C.

Livery Stable—Linn, E. A.

Saloons—Barrett, W. H.

Luciquier, Jacob

WAITSBURG.

A picturesque town 18 miles from Walla Walla on the overland route to Idaho. It contains a population of almost four hundred, possesses schools, churches, a good hotel, planing, saw and grist mills; and is surrounded by an excellent agri-

cultural and grazing country. The soil is well adapted to the production of all the cereals, vegetables and bulbous plants, and the abundance of the bunch grass which covers the rolling uplands adjoining makes the section specially adapted to stock-raising.

The town is growing in importance daily and when the means of communication become more extensive it must develop rapidly. It offers a good field for manufacturing industries now and as population increases they must become of far greater importance.

Blacksmiths.

Axtell, A. B.
Brouillet, A.
Child, R.
Morhouse Jno.

Barber.

Matheney, D. L.

Drugs.

Brown J. A.

Door and Sash Factory.

Vauter & Robinett

Flour Mill.

Vauter & Robinett
Pine & Preston

Furniture.

Hatfield, J. N.

General Merchandise.

Hanaford, C. R.
Jacobson, M. & Bro.
Paine, Preston & Co.
Whitcher, W.

Hotel.

Vansyckle & Burgon

Livery Stables.

Hart, F. G.
Thompson, G. M.

Millinery.

Jackson, L. Mrs.

Meat Market.

Fudge, Adam

Physician.

Andrews, J. C.
Welch, P.

Painters.

Olds, A. A.
Simons, J.

Stoves and Tinware.

Vincent & Bond

Saddlery.

Ellieut, Geo.

Saloon.

Hart, F. G.

Writing Teacher.

Simons, N. J. A. Mrs.

WALLA WALLA CITY.

This is the largest city in the splendid valley of the same name, and is one of the most picturesque and enterprising towns east of the Cascade Range. It is situated thirty miles from the Columbia River, in the midst of one of the finest agricultural regions on the continent. It possesses a population of two thousand, contains several large mercantile establishments, has several churches, and many excellent schools which will compare in thoroughness with those of any city of its size on the continent. Besides the public schools which are well supported and largely attended; the Catholics have a college for boys, and an academy for young ladies under charge of the Sisters; the Episcopalians have male and female academies, and the Presbyterians own a fine structure that has been used as a female seminary.

Benevolent and secret societies are quite numerous, and represent the principal organizations in the Union. They are large in numbers, and flourishing in finances.

An excellent fire department is in existence, and a military company has lately been organized.

The commerce of the city is very large as it has an extensive region to supply, and it is also the entrepot for all products coming from Idaho overland by way of Lewiston. It carried on an extensive trade with Idaho and Montana when the mines in these countries were yielding well, and that gave it control of the entire commerce of that section.

Railroads are to connect the city at no distant day with the Columbia River, and Baker City in Eastern Oregon. Some grading has been done on the first, and bonds have been issued for the construction of the second. When these are finished, Walla Walla will possess all the elements necessary to make it an important business centre, and they will cause it to advance rapidly to that position which it must occupy in the not distant future.

Attorneys at Law.

Anders, F. J.
Caton, T. N.
Chase, H. M.
Dugan, Frank P.
George, W. A.
Johnson, P. B.
Langford, W. G.
Lassater, J. H.
Mix, J. D.
Mullen, L. A.
Ross, E. C.
Sharpstein, B. L.

Agricultural Implements.

Fitzgerald, E. P.
Jones, James

Assayer & Jeweler.

Elmer, A. B.

Bakers, &c.

Brechtel, O.
Garrecht & Nartz.

Bankers.

Baker & Boyer.
Reynolds, A. H.

Blacksmiths.

Conlin, Jas.
Hartsman, A. F.
Lynch, P. M.
Peevey & Martin.

Books & Stationery.

Lewis & Jackson.
Moore, Chas.
Parker, H.

Books & Fancy Goods.

Denny, T. B.
Parker, H.

Boots & Shoes.

Foor & Healey.
Ruhl, H.

Boot & Shoe Factory.

Somerendyke, J. W.

Brewery.

Glenn & Wind.
Seisser, Geo.
Stahl, John H.

Carriage & Wagon Makers.

Caris, M. A.
Faucett, John.
Lynch & Massam.
Stene, H.
Stine, F. & Co.

Confectionery, &c.

Lubelski, W.

Coopers.

Lambert, V. D.
Rittenhous, J. M.

Dentists.

Clowe, W. B.
Herzog, Chas.
Locke, D.

Distillery.

Rees, J. T.

Druggists.

Day, J. N.
Minear, W. S.
Shiel, Edward.
Taft, C. J.

Flour Mills.

Isaacs, H. P.
Rees, I. T.
Ritz & Painter Bros.

Furniture.

Everts & Abel.

Founderies.

Abberton & Backus.

General Merchandise.

Adams Bros.
Baldwin & Whitman.
Dusenbury Bros.
Frank, A.
Guichard, R.
Harris & Marks.
Johnson & Rees.
Kimball & Day.
Kyger, A.
Paine Bros. & Moore.
Ronan Bros.
Schwabacher Bros.
Wertheimer Bros.
Wolfstein Bros.

Gunsmith.

Schumacher, L.

Groceries.

Brechtel, O.
Jones, J.
Orselli, Frank.
Sesler, H.

Hardware. &c.

Coulter, J.
Fitzgerald, E. P.
O'Donnell, W.
Taylor & Thompson.

Hotels.

Dexter, J. B.
Kohlhauff, Wm.
Packard, N. R.

Livery Stables.

Abbot, John F.
Colley, J. C.
Elliot, W. H.
Tierney, Thos.

Liquors (wholesale)

Bell, Frank.

Lumber Manufactory.

Fall & Jern.

Meat Markets.

Dooley & Kirkman.
Guthridge, Geo.
Scholl, A.
Stringer, R. J.
Taylor, E. G.

Millinery.

Herzog, C. Mrs.
O'Rourke, M. Miss.

Nurseries.

Ritz, Philip.
Roberts, A. B.

Newspapers.

Statesman, (weekly) W. H. Newell
& Son.
Spirit of the West, (weekly) Rags-
dale.
Walla Walla Union, (weekly) Smith,
R. M. & Co.

Planing Mills.

Dovell, J.
Glassford, M.
Sexton & Blackstock.

Painters.

Couden, R. H. & Co.
Kay & Robinson.
Plucker, Chas.

Photograph Gallery.

Montgomery, H. J.

Physicians.

Andrews, J. C.
Doane, J. P.
Goodwin, L. H.
Hunter, I. W.
Mauzey, H. G.
Minier, W. S.
Steinberger, G. M.
Simontin, W. B.
Thibodo, A. T.
Taft, C. J.

Restaurants.

Cassiacia, Andrew.
Philbrook, E. M.
Vennigerholz, J. G.
Woodward, J.

Real Estate Agents.

Caton & Stanley.

Saloons.

Aubery, W. T.
Bassett & Tatro.
Bentley & Rogers.
Boudrie, Dennis.
Besserer, Chas.
Cosgrove & Kinney.
Glenn & Wind.
Howard, Henry.
Kelling, R.
Lugonbell, M.
Radcliffe, H.
Roy, R.
Stahl, John H.
Seisser, G.

Saddlery, &c.

McCraith, John.
Quinn, Thos.
Roland Bros.

Saw Mills.

Reed & Hawley.
Rees, I. T.

Soda Factory.

McCoy, C. C.

Stoves & Tinware.

Phillips, Wm.
Taylor & Thompson.

Tannery.

Weber, Frank.

Tailors.

Molke, P.
Vetter, H.

Undertakers.

Kehoe, Samuel.
Pickett, John.

Variety Stores.

Babcock & Evans.
Bauer, Jos.
Davis Bros.
Kaup & Co.
Lubelski, W.

Watchmakers & Jewelers.

Savage, G.
Straight, Z. K.

—o—
Additional Towns.*

—
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A hamlet on the O. & C R. R. in Lane County, 145 miles from Portland, has been started within the past twelve months. Its only importance is based on its position as a shipping point.
Gen Mdse.—Sharp, J. C.

GASTON.

A village in Washington County on the Oregon Central Rail Road, 32 miles from Portland. It is improving rapidly, being surrounded by a good farming country.
Gen. Mdse.—Brock, Geo. C.

ST. JOSEPH.

A town at the terminus of the Oregon Central Railroad, in Yamhill county; has been started since the completion of the railroad, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Blacksmith.—Smith, R. E.

Drugs.—Littlefield, H. R.

Saloon.—Thomas, J.

* The foregoing were received too late to be inserted in their regular order.

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Special attention paid to the manufacture of Collars. Purchase your Collars and Horse Gearing where none surpasses in fitting.

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Where the largest assortment of Saddlery can be purchased at prices to suit the times. Every article warranted to be made from the best material, and by experienced workman. Repairing of all kinds neatly executed. N. B.—I will take in trade Wool Hides, Tallow, Furs, Black Bear Skins, Buck Skins, Raw Horse Hair, Cow Tails, etc. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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Druggist and Apothecary,

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Physicians' and Family Prescriptions filled from the Purest Drugs, either DAY or NIGHT.

A FULL STOCK OF

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

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Constantly on hand.

Orders from the country solicited, and filled with promptness.

City Bakery and Provision Store.

GARRECHT & NARTZ, Proprietors,

Have constantly on hand

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Also a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectionery, and in fact everything usually found in a first class Bakery.

A SALOON is attached to the Bakery, where can be found the very best brands of Wines, Liquors, Lager Beer, Cigars, &c.

First Door above the St. Louis Hotel, Main St., Walla Walla, W. T.

Walla Walla BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE!

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

O. BRECHTEL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Bread, Pilot Bread Cakes and Crackers

Of all kinds.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Family Groceries, Confectioneries, etc.

Merchants, Packers and others in want of Crackers to ship to the mines will find it to their advantage to call on me before going elsewhere, as I will sell them CHEAPER than they can be imported, as I have machinery for manufacturing them, I can fill all orders on short notice. A supply kept constantly on hand.

Bread, Crackers and Cakes will be sold at reduced prices, and promptly delivered in any part of the city. Customers will please call at the Bakery and state where they will have their bread left.

The Bread Wagon will go around the City Every Morning.

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The Best Restaurant in Walla Walla

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And all First Class Goods. The Trade supplied.

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


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THOMAS QUINN,

Successor to Cook & Quinn, - MAIN STREET. WALLA WALLA.

Dealer in

Saddlery and Harness of all Varieties.

 Goods Manufactured to order.  Dealers supplied. 

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Under Charge of Rev. L. H. WELLS,

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Instruction given in the Full Course of English and Classical Branches,
Music and Modern Languages.

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WALLA WALLA, W. T.,

Attorney & Counselor at Law

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

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Cooper Shop, cor. Fifth and Main Sts., Walla Walla.

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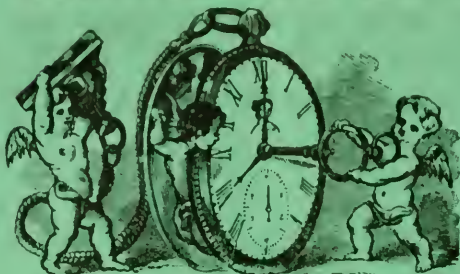
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WALLA WALLA,

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VINCENT & BOND,

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STOVES, TINWARE

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The Leading House in Waitsburg!

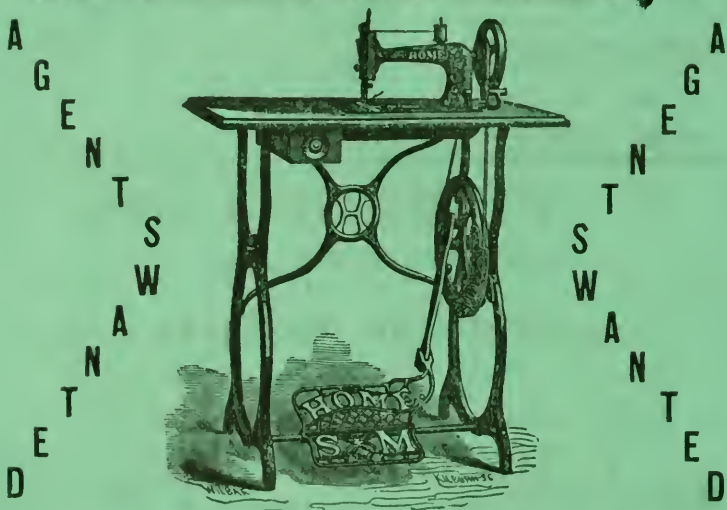
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WAITSBURG HOTEL.

This House has fine accommodations for the Traveling Public. The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and the Rooms are airy and commodious.

LIGHT RUNNING
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LATEST! SIMPLEST!! BEST!!
How to Save Money!



Practice Economy in Your Daily Expenditures. You can
MAKE HOME PLEASANT
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Special inducements to **WIDE AWAKE AGENTS** for this and the

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Gray's Music Store, Odd Fellows' Temple, First Street,
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

COR. FRONT & MORRISON STS.,

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J. B. SPRENCER, - Proprietor.

THIS IS THE

Only First Class Hotel
IN THE STATE.

*It is most substantially BUILT OF BRICK, finely finished
in the interior, SUPERBLY FURNISHED,
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Most Healthy and Central Part of the City.

THE TABLE

And appointments cannot be surpassed by any on the Coast.

Attached to the House are handsome

BATH & BILLIARD ROOMS

The servants are always attentive, and strangers visiting the Hotel will find it the most orderly, cleanly and best appointed house in Oregon, and that the Proprietor's aim is to make their stay as pleasant as possible.

*A Coach will convey Passengers to and from the House
FREE OF CHARGE.*

CHAS. A. BALL.

RALEIGH STOTT.

BALL & STOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

111 First Street, Room No. 3,

Opposite the Occidental Hotel,

PORTLAND. - - - OREGON.

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J. L. CHAMPLIN.

A. A. FRANKLIN.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of Mens' Ladies', Misses' and Children's

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The Trade supplied with Cases or parts of Cases.

JOHN DONNERBERG, Plumber, Gas ^(and) Steam Fitter

Dealer in

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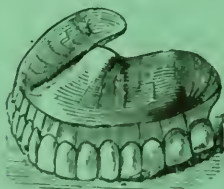
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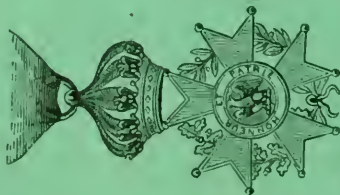
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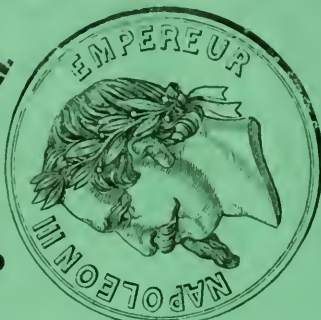


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