

TWO OF PORTLAND'S TYPICAL OFFICE BUILDINGS

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WELLS-FARGO BUILDING
BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS OF NEW YORK
A PORTLAND BOY ARCHITECT



CORBETT BUILDING
WHIDDEN & LEWIS ARCHITECTS
PORTLAND

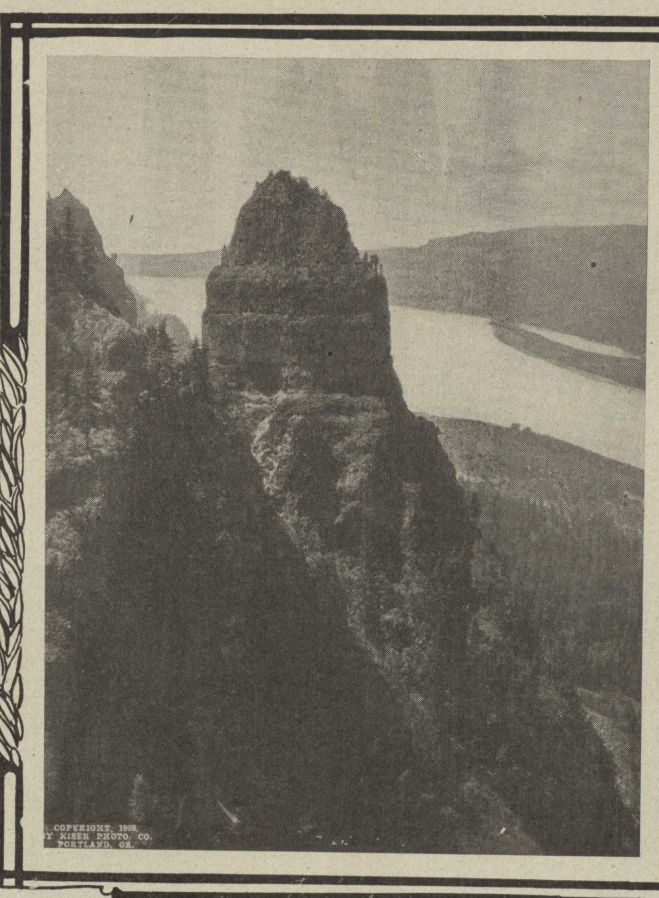
OREGON THE BEAVER STATE



VIEW OF JOSEPH, WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON
WITH MOUNTAINS 5,000 FEET HIGH IN
THE DISTANCE



ELEPHANT ROCK NEAR
BINGHAM SPRINGS, UMATILLA RIVER.
THE INDIAN IS DR. WHIRLWIND, OR
SHOPLISH, A PROMINENT
AND HISTORIC CHARACTER
OF THE UMATILLAS



CRATER LAKE
KLAMATH CO.
ALTITUDE 8000
FT. DEPTH
UNKNOWN
SIX MILES
LONG FOUR
MILES WIDE



ST. PETER'S
DOME
ELEVATION
2700 FT.
COLUMBIA
RIVER



ONEONTA GORGE,
LOOKING OUT
COLUMBIA RIVER

By John P. Wager.

A "NEW" region is important and interesting, according, largely, to its geographical position, area, topographical features, natural resources and attractions; later, according, also to population, production, industries, progressiveness, achievements.

The Oregon region comprises, as time is demonstrating, an ideal position; considered as but a corner of a single country it is of vast area; its topographical features are molded on a magnificent scale and are beginning to realize its illimitable resources—in all being fit, as the expression is, for an empire.

I speak in this article not of the indefinitely greater Oregon, northwardly, of the 18th century, nor of the present state of Oregon only, but of the Oregon left to the United States by the treaty of 1846, bounded by parallels 42 and 49, and extending from the main ridge of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, comprising the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the western edge of Montana, an area in a round number of 300,000 square miles. This is a region about as large as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri combined. More than four-fifths of it lies between the central ridges of the Rocky and Cascade ranges.

We judge of most things largely by comparison. The earth is but an atom in the universe and the Oregon country is but a small patch of the earth's surface; but as compared with New England, for instance, it is literally immense. Both the British Isles and the Japanese archipelago, seats of two great powers, would occupy but half its area. Within this article I can but glimpse this big region in rude outline.

A Birdseye View.

Imagine yourself—and order of Imagination a comfortable atmosphere—on the apex of Mount Hood, 100 years or so ago, with power to see clearly to the limits of this region, and to correct your vision to the perspective of a lower level, and you would behold, in infinite surface variations and physical configuration, an enrapturing, awesome, bewildering succession of scenes, such as, except in minute, fragmentary, comparatively lifeless imitations on canvas or page, no painter ever painted, no poet ever sung—landscapes gigantic, rugged, monotonously outstretching, convulsively upheaved, up-reaching, down-delving—a mighty manifold-featured wilderness, in green and gray, in silver and bronze, in light and shade. Your roving glance takes in low-lying white strips of river-bordering sand, mottled slopes, bare, grim protuberances, interminable plains, great and little valleys, solitary and in flocks, uplifted emerald vastnesses, feathery-fronded and at times amethystine-tinted forests; and at intervals along the huge Cascades, as if too far from multi-colored earth to be of it, as if to "awe the earth and brave the skies," gigantic, milky-marble cones, preaching lustroously or threateningly of Time, Force, Silence, Purity and Eternity.

The Mountains.

Look eastward first, across and round about that great intermountain basin, 500 miles either way across. The most imposing and impressive

The sun's first rays break in Elysian glow over mountains, flashing wirelessly across to westward peaks, crowned with the unmelted snows of an eon of mountain-winters; then descend to lower mountains; mountains bare and stony, mountains clothed with one-fourth of the country's forests; mountains ranged criss-crossed, contorted, conglomerated; mountains of earth, base rock, granite and gold.

The Columbia Basin.

But not all is mountains. Between the two great mountain ranges lies the vast basin of the Columbia, rising irregularly in all directions from its main-pronged artery, the Columbia and Snake rivers, to plateau and prairie waves 3,000 to 4,200 feet above the sea. It is not a smooth and serenely outspread plain throughout, but is punctured with serrated mountain spurs and diversified with bluffs, buttes and canyons. It is largely treeless except along water courses and its prevailing aspect is one of barrenness. The Columbia winds for 1,000 of its 1,200 miles through the vagrant lower level of the dish, bending far northwest, and is joined near the basin's center by the larger stream's neighbor in infancy but far wandering adjunct, the Snake. Through densely wooded mountain gorges, which the noonday sun pierces but peeping, between basaltic bluffs and columnar palisades hundreds of feet perpendicularly high, through broad, bluff-bordered fertile prairies and across gently sloping sands, wandering hundreds of miles apart, the two rivers are irresistibly drawn to their desert confluence. Westward, northward, eastward, southward, south, seeking egress through the Cascades, the main Columbia after being reinforced by the sinuous Snake, both having been fed by a thousand mountain and prairie streams, forces its way through the only water-level gorge in all the Cascade's continent-traversing length and thence broadening gradually, except for short reaches, flows lazily through its 20-mile wide inner mouth into its mother sea.

The Willamette Valley.

Turn westward and behold, between the Cascades and the sea, some

125 miles distant, a change of scene. No vast plains, though extensive prairies; no desert sands or bare ribbed mountains, but moisture nourished verdure from Fuca's straits to the shoulders of the Siskiyou. Late in summer the wide prairies grow grayish, but it is mostly an emerald aspect darkest yonder on that persistent range of densely forested hills forever defying the ever-striving sea that beats upon their western base. Nestling between these and the Cascades, extending 120 miles south from the Columbia, and averaging 40 miles wide, lies the famed Willamette valley, the pioneers' land of promise, with the Willamette river flowing through its center—a verdurous, refreshing, restful scene. With its broad level or gently sloping prairies, its curving foothills, its glades and thickets, its forest sides, it lay serene and beautiful, inviting and promising. When the mists lie on it thickly, one looks down from the mountain on a blue-gray sea, but in the sunlight, fresh-bathed, it seems a gigantic paradise, with a thousand Eden-garden sites, and along its crystalline brooks ten thousand glimpses of nooks fit for scenes in "that distant Aiden, dimly in our dreams that lie."

The Willamette valley is but one, the fairest, most fertile, cleanest-cut and most distinctive of a succession of great valleys between these parallel ranges, extending from Puget sound through Washington, Oregon and California; and in southern Oregon, mountain encompassed, are the Rogue river and Umpqua valleys—the "Italy of Oregon." The coast range is yet mostly covered with a vast forest, but it is largely inhabitable, and on its slopes and at its western feet are many thriving settlements.

Early Day Seeds.

In all this expansive domain, where tomorrow 10,000,000 prosperous, progressive Americans shall dwell and be thankful that they live in so goodly a land, not a civilized soul dwelt yesterday. There were many tribes of Indians, both along the coast and in the interior, living their simple-savage life, hunting, fishing, fighting, procreating, but without iron implements, cultivating nothing, last human relics of the stone age. Coast dwellers first beheld white men, explorers and later fur hunters—Spanish, British and French—but not penetrating the in-

terior. In 1792 Captain Robert Gray of Boston entered the long rumored river, and named it after his ship. Four years later Vancouver sent a subordinate in, who came up as far as the present site of Vancouver. It was a forbidding coastline, dark with dread to those early seafarers, but the fur trade became tempting, bringing more ships and interior trappers. Astoria was founded in 1811, and in 1818 England and the United States assumed joint control till 1846, when the 49th parallel was made the boundary line. The Hudson Bay company, absorbing others, became dominant; its chief factor for 20 years, till 1843, being Dr. John McLoughlin, who was discharged for aiding the early immigrants and trappers who wished to become farmers, and retiring to Oregon City he became, though then unappreciated, the pioneer of production, the Father of Oregon.

In 1843, at a meeting of 102 settlers, allegiance to the United States rather than to Great Britain was decided on by a majority of two, and a provisional government was organized. The territory of Oregon was created in 1849, the state in 1859, Washington becoming a territory in 1853 and it and Idaho states many years later.

Two Scotch-Canadian Alexanders, McKay and MacKenzie, penetrated the Columbia valley as early as 1793; another MacKenzie the next year reached the coast partly via the Fraser river; Lewis and Clark made their journey in 1805-6; and a decade or two later trappers became numerous. The memorable and momentous trip of Lewis and Clark, together with Gray's entrance of the Columbia, became bases of Uncle Sam's title to Oregon. In its inception and purpose, its length and uncertainties, its perils and results, the Lewis and Clark expedition was the most wonderful and important land journey of history. It had been a dream of Jefferson's for 20 years; he proposed it in 1783 to George Roger Clark; in 1793 he proposed it to the Philosophical society of America, which Franklin founded; but only after he became president could he carry out the great project—one that helped to make him the greatest statesman of his age, and his country to become the greatest on earth.

Nearly 80 years ago the first permanent settlers began to struggle in, some of McLoughlin's trapper proteges having already proved the fertility of the soil. Some of Hunt's trappers who arrived in 1812 settled at Chemawa in 1829 and other fur hunters on French Prairie in 1830, but not till after 1840 did the emigrant trains toil across the monotonous plains, the desolate deserts, the rugged mountains, to the Willamette valley.

The first low wash of waves where yet shall roll a human sea.

Stout of frame and heart, clear of eye and conscience, adventurous but purposeful, were these men and wo-

men who here made themselves humble homes and began the slow and toilsome task of the conquest of Oregon for civilization, statehood and fame. They cleared, plowed, harvested, adding little by little to cultivated areas, buildings, livestock, utensils and progeny. Of game there was abundance, and occasionally they hunted hostile Indians. In '49-'52 many went to California for gold, with varied luck. They built rude school houses, churches and mills. They had abundance of necessities but no luxuries. They were little tainted with vices and superfluities, though missing at first some conveniences and conventionalities. They had no fine churches or salaried choirs, but in God's first temples Nature's harpstrings were attuned to divine symphonies. Hardships they endured, but they enjoyed a healthful, hopeful, simple, free life among nature's prodigalities. The soft, moist air of spring, when rivulets were jocularly uproarious, was melodious with the love-joy of robin and thrush, yellow-hammer and iay, and fragrant and blushing with violets and trillium, wild currant and pussy willows, columbine and dogwood, larkspur and syringa. In the long, dry summer days, saline-tinctured and balsam-odored breezes fanned into soft motion the rank meadows and heavy-headed yellowing grain. In the early autumn the air was a haze with burning slashings, and the sufficient if small harvests were gathered; and in the dark, damp but mild winter the cabin firelight flashed out in the eventide on gumboots, rifle, spinning wheel, big red apples and rosy wheat. So they toiled, suffered, rejoiced, failed, triumphed, sorrowed, loved, progressed, heaving out along with new American homes the foundation stones of three great states. Some yet remain to entertain us with tales of the early days and to wonder at time's transformations, but ere long the light will have passed from the last eyes that looked on glamor-burnished old Oregon.

The Upper Country.

Meanwhile the great interior basin or upper country remained uninhabited, unnoted. Immigrants toiled over the Blue mountains, were heartened by the ample westward vista, and plodded on over lands now producing 40 or 50 bushels of wheat an acre, over far-stretching prairies whose nutritious, waist-high bunch-grass was to fatten millions of livestock, through sands that, irrigated, luxuriantly blushed with Pomo's choicest fruitage—on over the Cascades, to the Dalles, and so by river to the Willamette valley, then considered the only inhabitable part of Oregon, though for days at a stretch they had traversed an even more fertile and resourceful if not so equable nor then so safe an Oregon.

But nearly half a century ago men from the valley went east of the mountains to raise livestock and settled along the streams; prospering, their number increased and herds multiplied until the intra-bluff stream bottoms were taken and the prairies and hills were thronged with half-wild cattle and horses and myriads of herded sheep.

Later, as the bunch grass became short, a few adventurous men began in northeastern Oregon to plow, and sow wheat, with the result of astonishingly large yields, and so throughout a constantly expanding area the agricultural has wholly or partly

supplanted the pastoral life, though stock ranges are yet extensive.

With stock raisers and farmers, and thousands of miners, too, drawn to the mountains by the discovery of gold, came settlements, communities, towns, embryo cities. Freighters with their 8, 10, 12 or 14-mule or horse teams toiled across the soft earthed plains and rocky hills with supplies for towns, settlements and camps—50, 100, 200, 300 miles from river points. Stockmen, herders, cowboys, freighters, miners, merchants, saloon men, stage drivers—for this was the stage coach era—a sprinkling of professional men, plenty of thirsty, blanketed Indians, and a few "Chink" laundrymen, made up the demonstrated free and easy democracy of those rollicking old pre-agricultural days in the ozone-swirling upper country.

But freight wagons and stage coaches gave way to railroads, stockmen in part to farmers. The smoke of flockmaster's stove-pipes overspread that of tepee tops, to be vanquished in turn by that of wheat-growers' chimneys. Gangplow shares turned under the hoof prints of numberless kine; where the sombreroed vaquero gyrate recklessly asted, a "combine" transfers in a summer day 1,000 bushels of wheat from stalks to sacks.

Limitless Resources.

So, slowly, the Oregon country became inhabited and to some extent developed by intelligent, progressive home-builders, producers, business people. Its growth and development will be more rapid henceforth. The first transcontinental railroad reached San Francisco in 1869, the first reached Oregon in 1883, and now there are several lines, and the population amounts to about 1,800,000, and there is room for ten, ay twenty times that number.

Its resources are practically boundless—in soil, timber, minerals. In that wheat belt patch, embracing corners of three states, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat are raised. On those hills and prairies sheep are ranged that yield 30,000,000 pounds of wool. Other crops and fruits grow luxuriantly. Over in western Oregon thousands of dairies and orchards yield necessities and luxuries bounteously. Hood River apples and Rogue river apples and pears are famed in all the large cities of the world. Hundreds of great saw-mills running for decades will not exhaust the timber. Steam and electric railroads are building or projected. Obstructions in the great Columbia are being removed. The land is dotted with thriving cities and towns. Between Vancouver and Oregon City has steadily grown up a city of 180,000 inhabitants, having doubled since 1900. One nearly as large and other important ones have more speedily sprung up on Puget sound. These cities are gateways to the orient, and here thousands of trains meet hundreds of ships.

But space denies details. Thus in crude outline it lies, the most varied, resourceful, productive, inviting, interesting, delightful, lovable, big patch of God's footstool—the one, perhaps, upon which he last looked that seventh morning before he pronounced his earth-making handiwork "very good."

There are 2,200 manufacturing establishments in Portland. They produce \$50,000,000 annually, employ 2,300 persons, pay \$9,000,000 in wages and have \$32,000,000 capital invested.

THE PORTLAND

EUROPEAN PLAN



H. C. Bowers
Manager

Headquarters for
Tourists
and Commercial
Travelers

PORTLAND, OREGON

4765

BITULITHIC PAVEMENT



4766

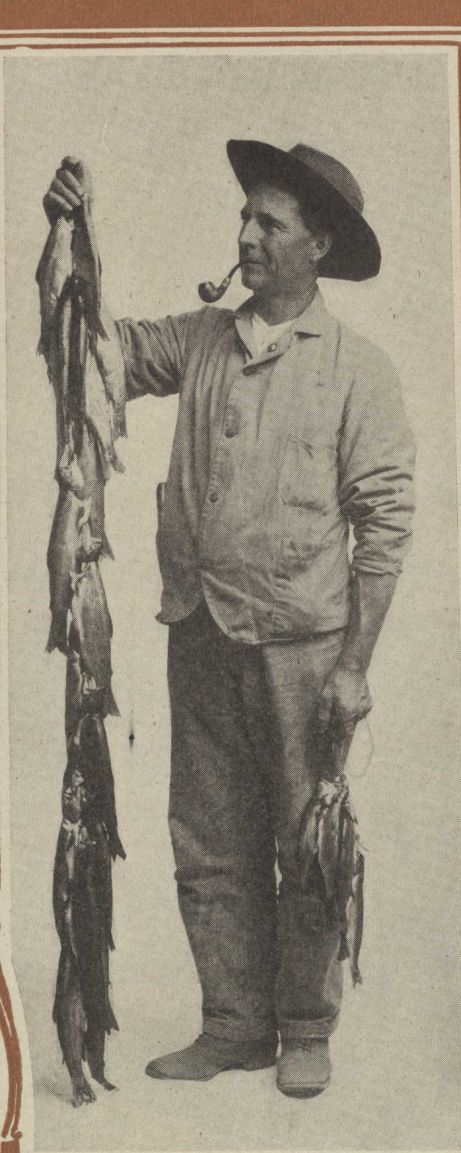
Quality
and
Durability

The Enhancer
of Property
Values

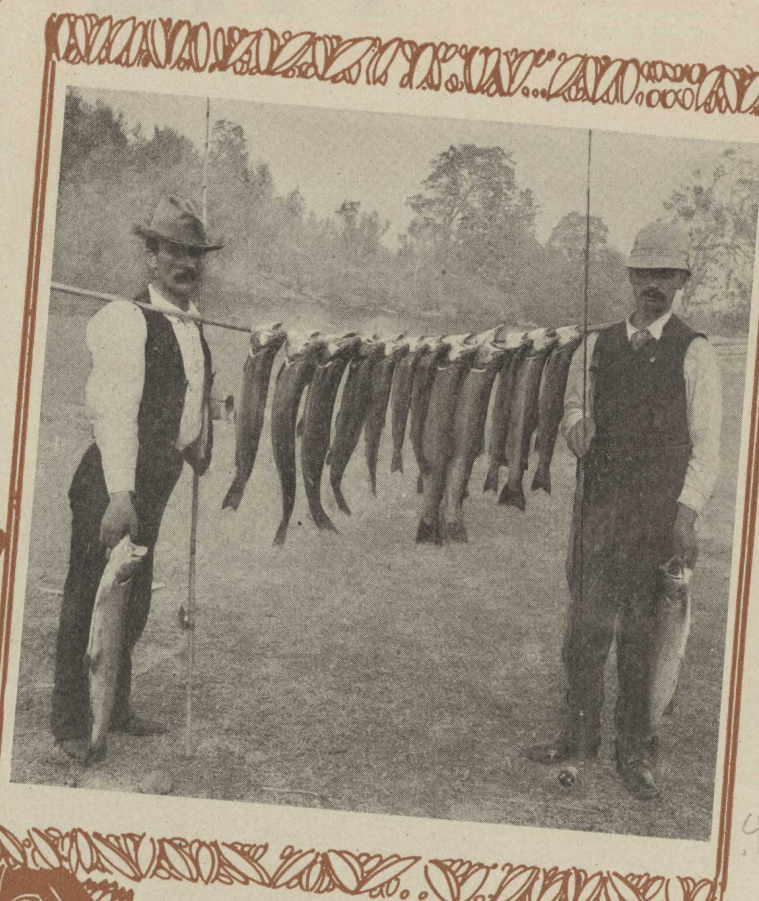
SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE in OREGON'S WOODS and STREAMS



9767
9768
→



ENOUGH VICTORY FOR THE WINTER PRODUCT OF ONE DAY'S HUNT



9784



CAUGHT BEFORE BREAKFAST



9769
9770
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A 40 LB. CATCH OF ROGUE RIVER TROUT

A STRING OF TROUT FROM THE WONDERFUL DESCHUTES RIVER



9782



NESTING ON THE LOWER KLAMATH LAKE



9781

CHINA PHEASANT, WHOLE OREGON FAMILY NUMBERS THOUSANDS

TROPHY OF A MORNING'S STROLL IN THE FOOTHILLS



9771

FIFTY HOURS SHOOTING IN FEEDING GROUNDS OF CHINA PHEASANT



9772
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9774

RESULTS OF A KLAMATH COUNTY GOOSE HUNT



A BLACK BEAR FROM THE LOWER DESCHUTES REGION



A CATCH OF 14 FOUNDERS

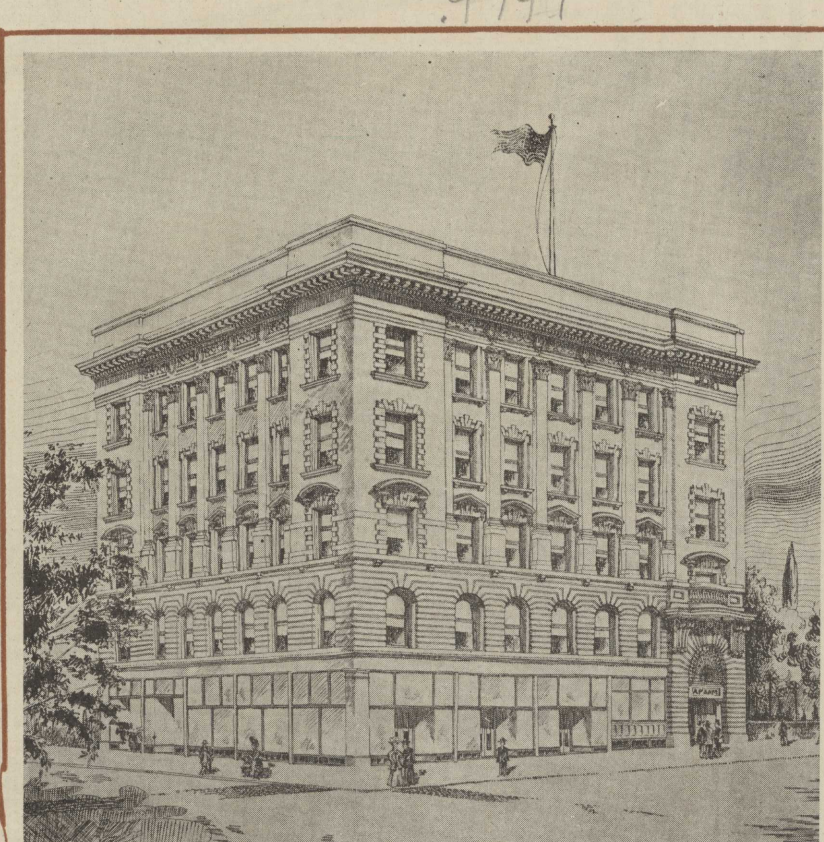


TWO HOURS WORK IN SOUTHERN OREGON

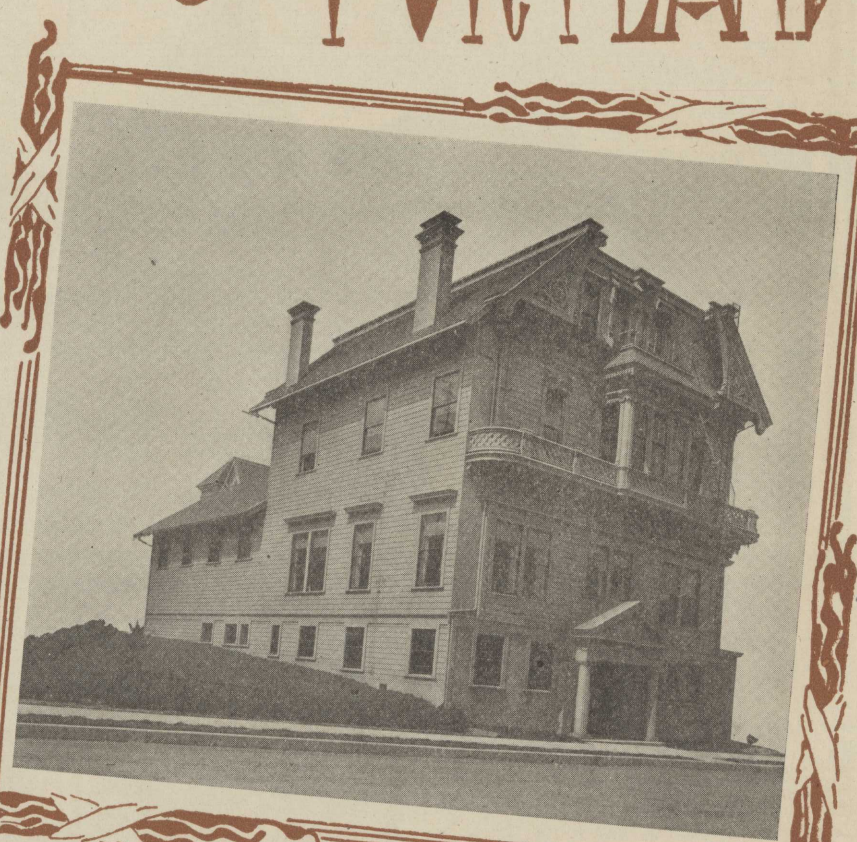
SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES OF PORTLAND



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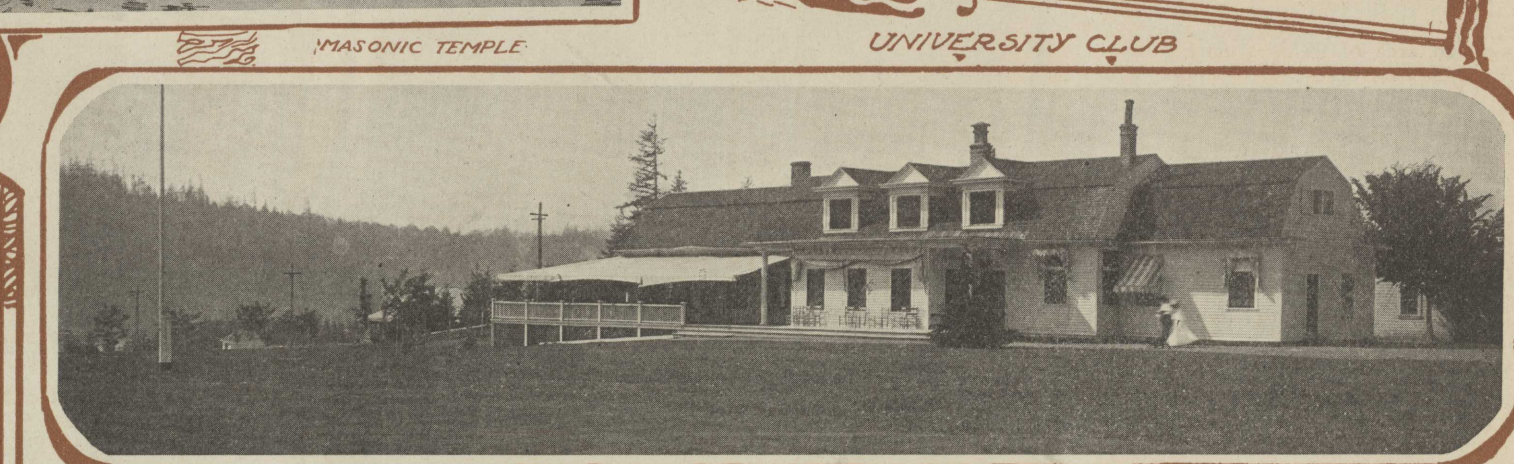
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ARLINGTON CLUB



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OREGON YACHT CLUB



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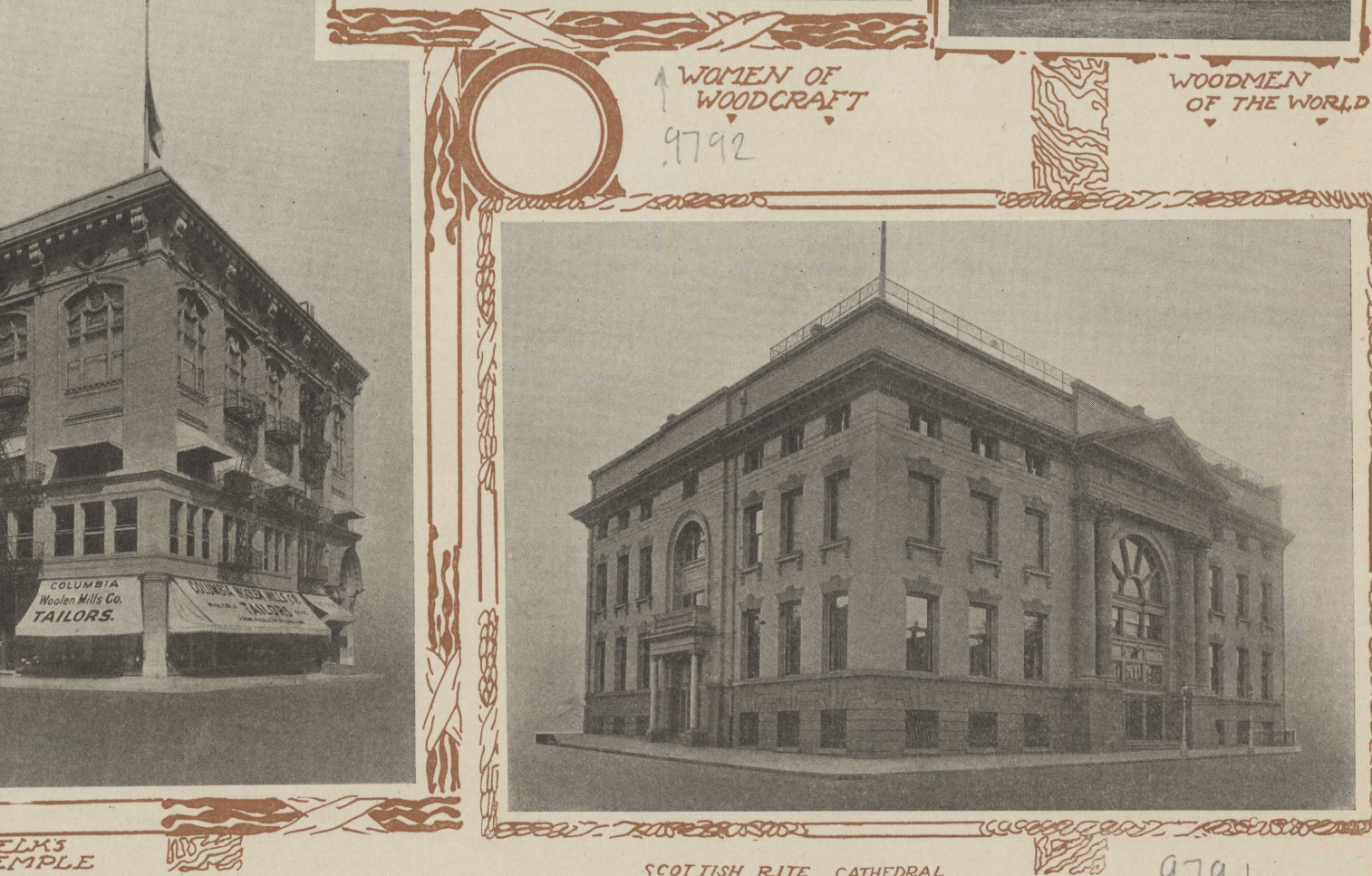
COMMERCIAL CLUB



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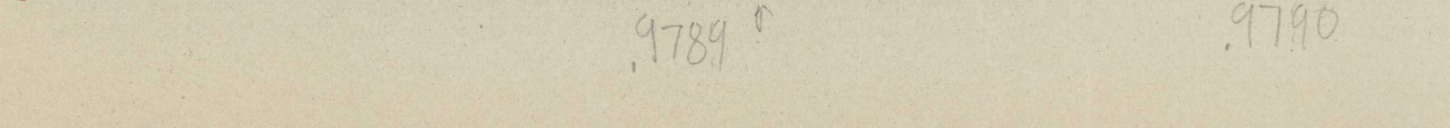


KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

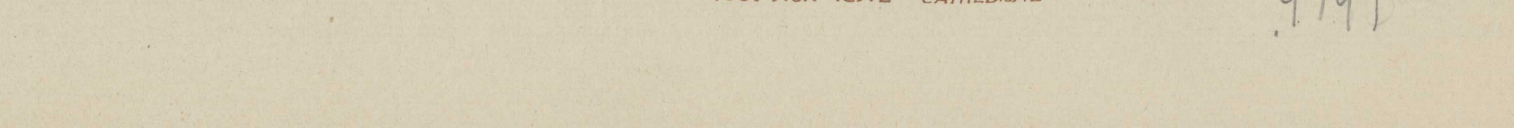


WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD



9789



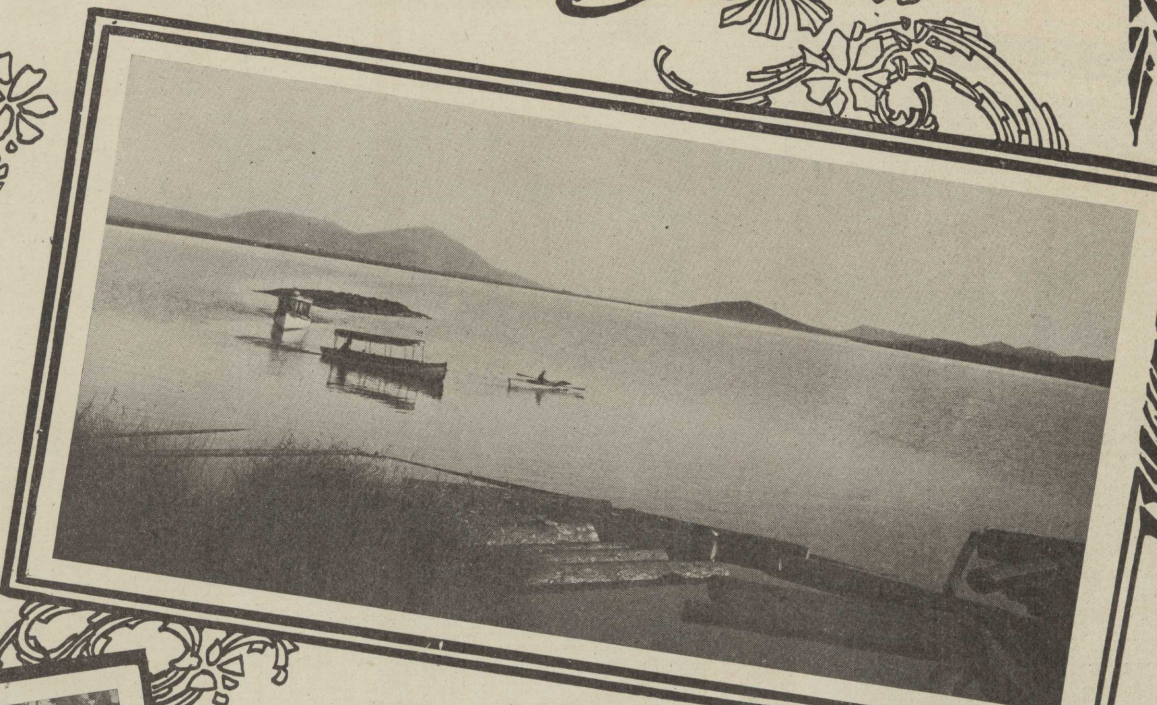
SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL

9791

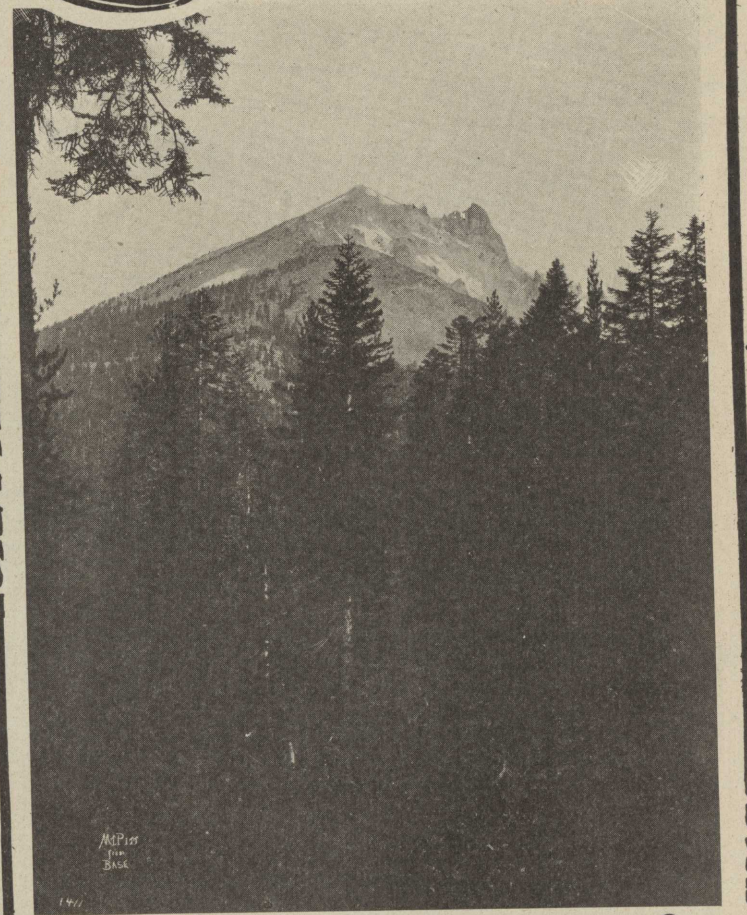
The Counties of OREGON



HEN AND CHICKEN ROCKS
BANDON BEACH, COOS BAY,
OREGON



LAKE EWAUNA
KLAMATH COUNTY
SOUTHERN OREGON



MT. PITT SOUTHERN OREGON

RICH in natural resources and scenic attractions, Oregon, the largest of the Pacific northwest states, is destined to be one of the most thickly settled states in the union. It contains an area of 96,030 square miles, or 61,459,200 acres; is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Nevada and California, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. From east to west it is 360 miles long, from north to south 290. Three mountain ranges traverse Oregon from north to south—the Coast, 10 to 20 miles from the ocean, having an extreme altitude of 4,000 feet; the Cascades, 100 to 150 miles inland, ranging in height from 6,000 to 12,000 feet, and dividing the state into eastern and western Oregon, and the Blue mountains, 3,000 to 10,000 feet, near the eastern boundary.

Oregon was organized as a territory August 14, 1848. By act of congress March 2, 1853, Washington was taken from it as a separate territory. Idaho was sliced off March 3, 1863; Montana May 26, 1863; Wyoming July 25, 1868. Oregon was admitted as a state February 14, 1859.

There are 33 counties in Oregon. All of them are rapidly growing in population and wealth, and are prolific in resources. Following is a short description of the resources and possibilities of each of the counties in the state:

BAKER COUNTY.

BAKER county has an area of 2,160 square miles. It is principally noted for its rich mines, the mineral output being gold, silver and copper and large deposits of marble and limestone are worked to great profit. An estimate places the total output for 1906 of the precious metals in this county at about \$4,000,000.

The timbered area of Baker county covers 1,200 square miles, with a stand of timber placed at 3,084,000,000 feet. The timber wealth consists chiefly of white pine and tamarack and the mills of the county cut daily about 250,000 feet for eastern shipment.

Stockraising is an important industry. The beef is of excellent quality, Shorthorns and Herefords being the principal strains.

Baker county contains about 500,000 acres of government land that is being rapidly taken up. There are four great valleys in the state devoted to agricultural purposes. Wheat, oats, rye and barley yield from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, and alfalfa yields two crops per season. The fruits are firm and of superior quality. Considerable attention is devoted to dairying, poultry and hog-raising. The Oregon Railway & Navigation company and Sumpter Valley railroad furnish good transportation facilities. The county seat is Baker City, with a population nearing 10,000. Sumpter is another thriving town in the heart of the mining section.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

CLACKAMAS county contains 1,224,000 acres, with only 150,000 under cultivation. The cultivated portion, however, is exceedingly fertile. As an evidence of this fact the following figures are given: Wheat, 35 bushels to the acre; oats, 60 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; clover, 4 tons; timothy, 2½ tons; potatoes, 150 bushels; hops, 1,200 pounds to the acre. Apples, peaches, prunes and pears are readily grown and yield handsome returns.

The timber acreage of Clackamas county is large and valuable, and it is estimated that there are quarter sections containing as high as 25,000,000 feet, though the average is placed at 4,000,000 feet. Good logging streams bring the product readily to the mills. Fir is the principal timber, although larch, hemlock and cottonwood abound. The county is well watered by the Willamette, Clackamas, Molalla and Tualatin rivers. It is estimated that these streams will furnish 500,000 horsepower in electrical energy. Already there is 55,000 utilized from the Willamette and 15,000 from the Clackamas. Oregon City is the county seat. It has a population of 7,000; a woolen mill employing 350 hands; flouring mills with a capacity of 270,000 barrels a year; a paper mill shipping 40,000 tons of paper annually to market; a furniture factory, sash and door factories, two ice plants and numerous other smaller manufacturing concerns.

9799
IN A
VINEYARD
OF SOUTHERN
OREGON

BENTON COUNTY.

BENTON county is credited with being the home of the Oregon prune. This one product has been the foundation of many a substantial fortune. The prune is produced in great perfection. Every kind of small fruits and berries, as well as apples, peaches, pears and cherries, do well. The county is a great hop producer. Sheep fleeces of 12 to 20 pounds are not uncommon. The Angora goat thrives and mohair brings a good price. Dairying is a profitable industry, and at Corvallis is located one of the largest butter-making plants in the state.

The stockraising interests are of large magnitude and bring much money into the county. Sheep, hogs and fine horses are also bred. Prices of land in Benton county range from \$15 to \$40 per acre. Stock farms may be secured for much less money, \$4 an acre up. Corvallis has a sawmill with an average daily capacity of 40,000 feet. Much hardwood lumber of excellent quality is also produced. Crops have never been known to fail in Benton county.

Corvallis, the county seat, boasts some nice buildings, among them a \$70,000 courthouse. The Oregon Agricultural college and United States experiment station are also located here.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COLUMBIA county is out of debt. It has ten billion feet of high-grade standing timber. There are immense deposits of iron, coal and murel. The county has a water frontage on the Columbia river of 75 miles and enjoys the best of water and rail transportation. Has valuable dairying facilities, and produces apples and other fruits of the highest quality. Its mineral resources have been given but small attention, but when properly developed will bring unfailing sources of wealth. Sawmill manufacturing immense quantities of lumber now line the streams of the county. Its daily products—apples, grains, grasses, hops, shingles and cooperage products—add much revenue to its large lumbering interests. Fruitraisers are offered excellent opportunities, and well-cared-for orchards are proving money-makers. Good apple land is now worth \$150 an acre.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

THE resources of Clatsop county are varied. The great industries are those of lumber manufacture and the salmon fisheries. The value of the fisheries output every year reaches the respectable total, in round numbers, of \$3,000,000. A vast area of magnificent timber furnishes sup-

plies for upward of a dozen great sawmills. Tributary to these is the timber area estimated to contain between fifty and sixty billion feet of timber.

Clatsop county affords good opportunities to the dairyman. The butter and cheese products are of unexcelled quality and bring much revenue into the county. Raspberries, cranberries and strawberries are grown in large quantities. Vegetables of all kinds do well. The energy of the people has been so largely absorbed by the great fisheries and their production that the minor resources and latent means of wealth have been in a measure neglected.

The principal city and county seat is Astoria. Past the doors of this city are ever flowing the great streams of commerce to and from all the ports of the world.

COOS COUNTY.

COOS county has an area of 1,450 miles. It has a waterfront of nearly 100 miles. Coos county has 17 creameries and cheese factories, 4 salmon canneries, 14 sawmills, 27 billion feet of timber, 450 square miles of coal, 5 coal mines in operation, 3 shipyards, 2 furniture and box factories, a sash and door factory, 5 shingle mills, 3 iron foundries, 2 woolen mills, 20,000 acres of rich bottom land that produce abundantly all kinds of vegetables, grains, fruits and grasses, and a great gold belt through the southern end of the county. Its principal towns are Marshfield, Coquille, Myrtle Point, Bandon and North Bend. During 1906, 2,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese were manufactured in the county, 69,000,000 feet of lumber was cut, and 806 vessels crossed the Coos bay bar. The coal in the mines is estimated at 800,000,000 tons. Railroad facilities are inadequate, but this is a condition which will be remedied in the near future. The assessed valuation of the county is nearly \$11,000,000.

CURRY COUNTY.

CURRY county has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, more than half of which is unsurveyed, and not more than 25 per cent is occupied. The general topography of the county is mountainous, but upon the streams

is found fertile bottom lands of exceeding richness. Its timbered area is officially estimated at 30 billion feet. Of this the most famous is the Port Orford cedar, which grows to large dimensions and is becoming justly noted the more its value is known. Fir of several varieties exist throughout the county, and along the streams may be found large supplies of maple and myrtle. The beaches of Curry county are rich in gold and platinum. Promising copper deposits are being worked at the mouth of Rogue river. There are undeveloped beds of coal that cokes readily and near them are found iron, chrome, copper and gold deposits. Sandstone and freestone quarries are being worked profitably. Its gold deposits, which have never been worked carefully, have yielded annually for 40 years not less than \$50,000.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

THIS county contains 3,000,000 acres, nearly 500,000 of which are government lands yet unappropriated. There are excellent opportunities in dairying, poultry, fruit and berry raising. Stock-raising is one of the leading industries. Breeding blooded horses, sheep-raising and the raising of Angora goats are very profitable industries. Wheat yields are recorded of 15 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 20 to 60 bushels, barley 25 to 60 bushels; corn, 30 to 60 bushels. The value of the county's annual exports reaches respectable figures; lumber and timber products, \$1,000,000; livestock, wool and mohair, \$250,000; poultry and eggs, \$60,000; salmon, \$50,000; hops, \$50,000; dairy products, \$40,000; mineral output, \$200,000. The county produces a fine quality of nearly every known fruit, several kinds of nuts, all vegetables, melons, grains and grasses.

Roseburg is the county seat. It has 4,000 population, and is a thriving city with 10 church buildings, U. S. land office, Oregon Soldiers' Home, two flouring mills and many other industries.

CROOK COUNTY.

CROOK county has an area of 7,756 square miles, with a population of less than one person to each square mile. It produces more wool and better sheep than any other equal

area in the country. It has large bodies of valuable timber, immense water power, minerals of different kinds and coal has been discovered. Extensive irrigation projects are in operation and vast tracts of sage brush and juniper land are being transformed into cultivated tracts of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and clover. Within the county are found many stock ranches where there are large herds of cattle and sheep, and where immense quantities of hay are put up for winter feed. The price of lands under the irrigation contracts with the state are the cheapest of any similar lands in the United States, prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$17.50 per acre. The annual maintenance charge for delivering water is \$1.00 per irrigable acre. The land is deeded direct from the state under the Carey act. Rail transportation facilities are poor, but when lines now projected are completed this county will be thickly settled. Princeton is the county seat.

GILLIAM COUNTY.

FROM what a few years ago was a practically untenanted wilderness, Gilliam county has grown into a populous section of farms, orchards and stock ranches. There are 1,123 square miles in the county and a population of 10,000. Agriculture is fast displacing the stock business, the production of wheat, barley and rye is increasing, fruits do well and are produced in great variety, and the county offers many advantages to the farmer, fruit-grower, dairyman, and cattle and sheep-raiser. Gilliam county's cows annually produce in butter and cheese 57,590 pounds. The annual yield in wool is 1,084,581 pounds; potatoes 19,424 bushels; wheat, 1,125,000; oats, 6,420 bushels; barley, 100,000 bushels. The value of its farms is \$2,000,000, and its livestock, \$900,000. Very little attention is paid to manufacturing, but last year \$27,000 was recorded to Gilliam's credit. Condon is the county seat. Other towns in the county are Arlington, Olex, Lone Rock and Mayville.

GRANT COUNTY.

GRANT county contains nearly 5,000 square miles and has a population of 8,000. Its chief industries are mining and stock-raising. It has as yet no rail transportation, but daily stages run to Heppner and Sumpter. Its soil is arable and rich, and farming operations are beginning to receive more attention. The timber products have hardly been touched, although there are two and a half billion feet of fir, tamarack and pine in the county. Its farms are valued at \$1,596,980. Last year the county produced: Manufactures, \$128,528; livestock, \$1,410,780; farm products, \$912,080; orchard products, \$23,700; milk, 698,938 gallons; butter and cheese, 103,264 pounds; wool 1-350,620 pounds; potatoes, 56,380 bushels; corn and other grains, 39,070 bushels. Gold was discovered in the county as early as 1862, and the placer mines have since been constantly worked. The gold production has been large, but no exact record has

been kept of the amount. Apples, pears, plums and small fruits are easily grown. Canyon City is the county seat.

HARNEY COUNTY.

HARNEY grows to perfection every kind of cereal, fruits and vegetables without irrigation; it has no indebtedness, and claims to be the richest county (per capita) in the state. Stock-raising is one of the principal industries. Horses, cattle and sheep on a free range pay well, and much attention is being given to the raising of hogs. The farming land is very productive, an average yield for years showing 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, 23 of barley, 30 of oats, and of tame hay and alfalfa about 4 tons. Yields in some instances have shown 50 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of barley to the acre on unirrigated land. Copper and other minerals have been found in various portions of the county. There is a borax mine near Denio and a gold placer mine at Idyl City. Burns is the county seat and contains about 1,000 population. The government land office is located at Burns. Other towns are Harney City, Narrows, Lawen and Denio. Near Harney City are five sawmills which turn out all kinds of rough and finished lumber; one flouring mill, a brickyard, and at Burns are two cabinet manufacturing factories. Like all central Oregon counties Harney has poor transportation facilities, but the people are energetic and a railroad is now being planned to tap that rich section.

JACKSON COUNTY.

JACKSON county and the Rogue river valley are synonymous, and there is no fairer and more fertile valley than the Rogue on the American continent. With its beauty of scenery it is noted for its good health, good water, good schools and the most productive soil that can be found anywhere. In its natural endowments may be included its capacity to produce in perfection more varieties of deciduous fruits than any other section in the country. The fame of Jackson county apples are world-wide and in London they bring a larger price than those from any other country. Newtowns from the Rogue river selling in that market at 11 to 14 shillings per box. It is not uncommon for apple orchards in that county to yield at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. Pears have made an equally good showing, one carload of Comice pears selling in New York last season for \$3,450. There is no better cherry land in the northwest and trees of the Royal Anne variety produce every year from \$30 to \$50 income. Apricots have yielded at the rate of \$500 an acre. Grapes grow as well as on the best grape land of California. In fact every kind of fruit, cereal and vegetable reach the height of perfection when grown in the beautiful valleys of Jackson county.

Ashland and Medford are the principal cities of the county, the first with 3,500 population, the latter with 2,500. Other important towns are Jacksonville and Gold Hill.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

THE industries to which Josephine county points with pride are lumbering, fruit-raising, gold mining, diversified farming, which includes hop-raising and stock-raising. The gold output for 1906 was something over \$250,000. For years millions of feet of the finest lumber have been shipped out of the county, last year the amount being 20,000,000 feet. Fruit-raising and farming are steady gains favor and the reputation of Josephine apples, pears, peaches and melons is second to none. Good apple land can be bought at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Hops are receiving much attention and the 1906 crop amounted to 500,000 pounds, which sold at from 13 to 16 cents per pound. The cost of production averages

about 7½ cents. Grants Pass is the county seat. It is a rapidly growing city of 5,000 population, with a good water system, an elaborate sewer system, three fine brick schools, handsome churches and all the advantages of modern cities many times its size. Josephine county has 100,000 acres of government land open to settlement.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

THE land area of Klamath county is 5,854 square miles. It has standing timber estimated at 15 billion feet. The population is about 9,000. The value of its farms is \$3,000,000; livestock, \$900,000; farm products, \$600,000. It produced last year 175,000 pounds of wool, 75,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000 bushels of oats and 100,000 bushels of barley. Klamath is the seat of a government irrigation project that will reclaim 200,000 acres, will cost upwards of \$4,500,000. Stock-raising is now the principal industry and last winter about 12,000 head of beef cattle, 14,000 mutton sheep and 6,000 stock sheep were fed in the basin. With the completion of the irrigation projects and the railroads now projected a great tide of immigration is sure to set in. Agriculture has not been followed to any great extent, but such wheat, oats, rye and barley as have been grown are of superior quality. The raising of sugar beets is destined to become an important industry. Klamath Falls is the county seat. Merrill and Bonanza are rapidly growing towns.

LANE COUNTY.

LANE county has a total area of 4,380 square miles. The government's estimate of its standing timber is 34,060,000,000 feet. This at \$1 per thousand would give Lane county's timber wealth at more than \$34,000,000. Lumbering, mining, diversified farming, stock-raising and dairying are its principal industries. The soil and climate permit of the production of all kinds of cereals and grasses, hops, apples, peaches, all kinds of berries, English walnuts, pecans and almonds. The county raises each year over 1,000,000 pounds of hops. Its manufacturing are valued at \$1,500,000, its farms at \$8,000,000, its livestock at \$1,300,000, its farm products at \$1,600,000. The county produces each year 1,500,000 bushels of grain, 150,000 bushels of potatoes, and clips 160,000 pounds of wool. Angora goats are raised in great numbers. They are easy keepers and pay splendid returns on their mohair. Gold, silver, copper and quicksilver are found in the county in paying quantities. Eugene is the county seat and claims 6,000 population. Other important towns are Cottage Grove, Junction and Springfield. Eugene is the seat of the State university. The city also has woolen mills, two foundries, grist mills, two sawmills, furniture factory, two planing mills and other minor enterprises.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LUMBER, diversified farming, stock-raising, dairying and fruit culture are the principal industries of Lincoln county. Its land area is 1,008 square miles and its population 5,000. It has nearly seven billion feet of standing timber. Its manufacturing are valued at \$100,000, farms \$700,000, and farm products \$200,000. It produced last year 100,000 pounds of butter and cheese, 27,000 pounds of wool and 30,000 bushels of potatoes. Grain-raising is not carried on to any great extent. Lincoln has 200,000 acres of government land open to settlement. The average price per acre of wild land is \$3 and improved land \$15. There are a number of resorts in the county, the chief of which is Newport, where pleasure seekers in large numbers congregate during the summer months for rest and recreation. Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay are patronized to some extent by coasting vessels and must within a few years become busy and prosperous points. Toledo is the county seat.

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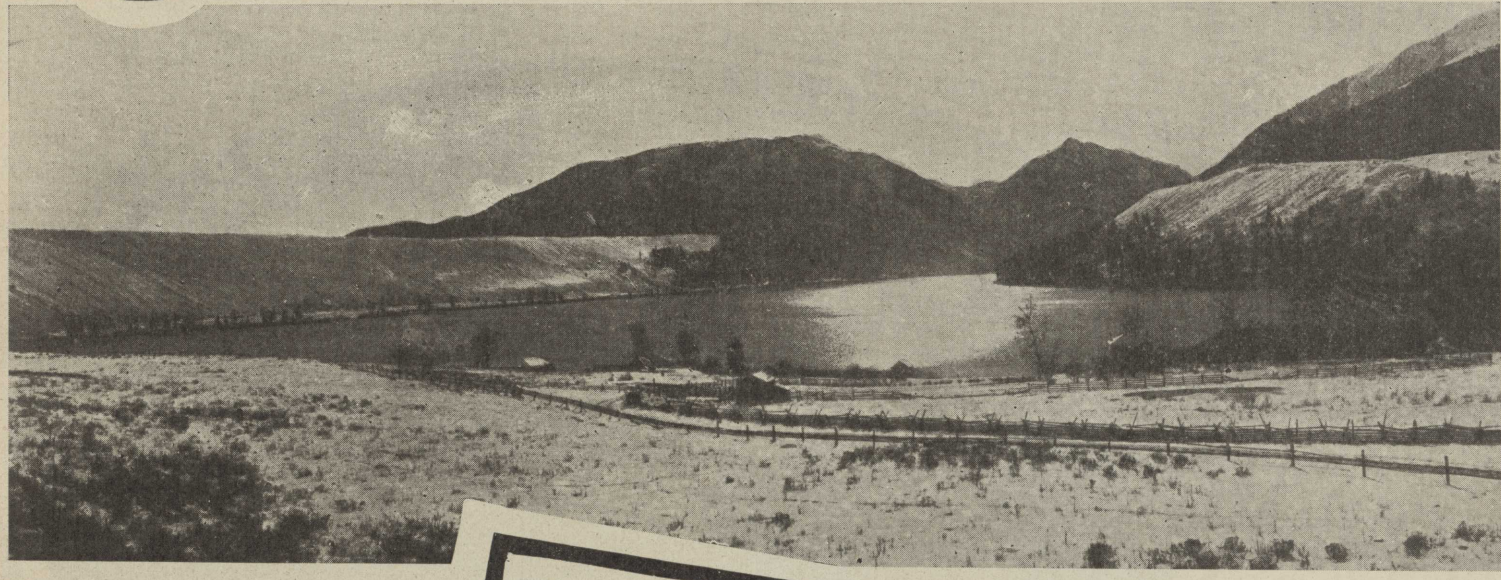
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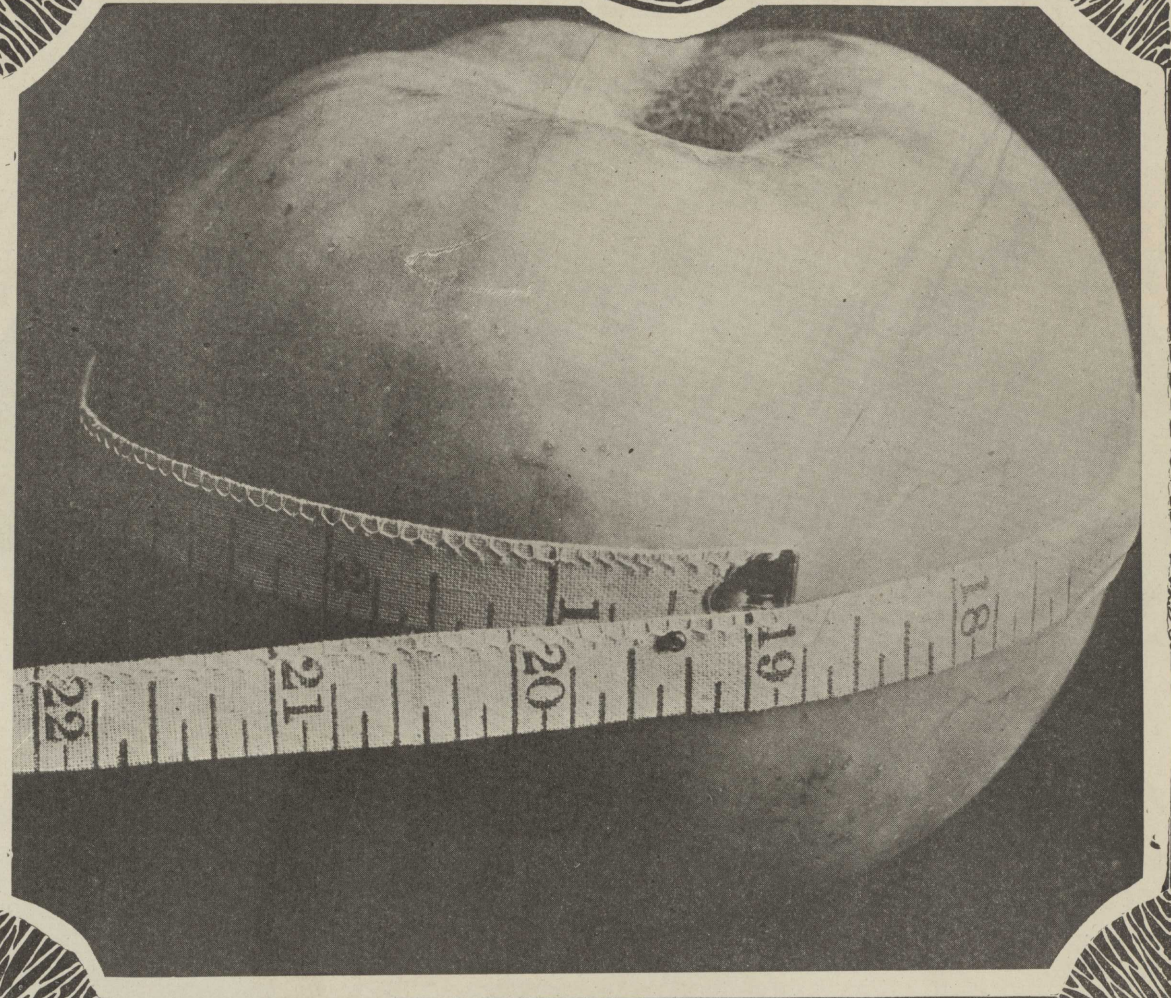
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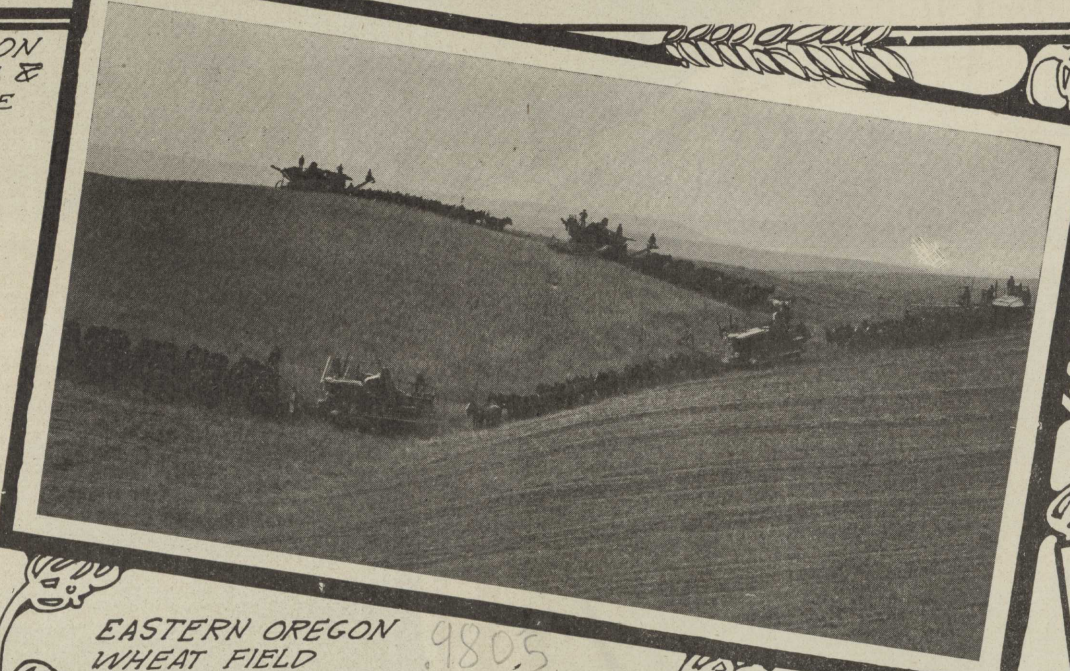
The COUNTIES of OREGON



WALLOWA LAKE OREGON
FIVE MILES LONG ONE &
ONE QUARTER MILES WIDE



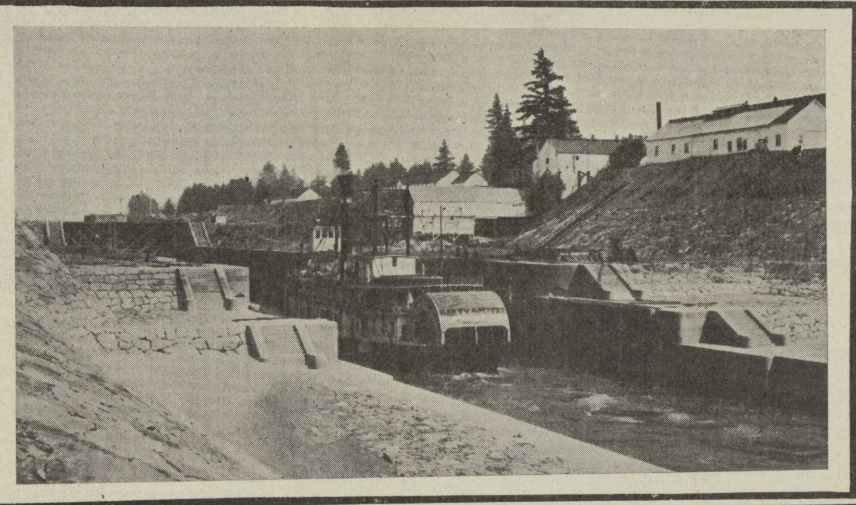
SOUTHERN OREGON
APPLE 19 INCHES IN
CIRCUMFERENCE NOT
UNUSUAL



EASTERN OREGON
WHEAT FIELD



STEEL HEAD AND
CUTTHROAT TROUT
FROM ROGUE RIVER
SOUTHERN OREGON
TWO HOURS CATCH
60 POUNDS



CASCADE LOCKS
COLUMBIA RIVER —
TWENTY YEARS IN
BUILDING

ON a preceding page a description of the resources of a portion of Oregon's 33 counties may be found. Oregon is a vast state, its combined area containing over 2,000,000 acres more than New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York combined, and in a short descriptive article it is difficult to give a complete account of its many resources and opportunities for settlers and investors. However, those who are desiring information may glean some knowledge from the brief descriptions here given:

LAKE COUNTY.

LAKE county is an immense region only partially developed but of great resources and possibilities. It contains 5,069,300 acres of land, over 3,000,000 of which is government land, 700,000 acres of which is unsurveyed, 1,644,924 acres a temporary forest reserve, and 736,000 acres withdrawn for irrigation and reservoir purposes. The stand of timber is placed at 3,106,000 feet. Latest figures give the farm values at \$1,650,620; farm products, \$823,050; and livestock, \$1,760,154. Though but partially developed, and with only about 6,000 population, these figures make a creditable showing. The principal industries are lumbering, dairying and stock-raising. The county produced last year, 1,279,340 pounds of wool, 70,030 pounds of butter and cheese, half a million gallons of milk and 60,000 bushels of grain. Lake needs railroads badly. When these are secured and a market opened for its products Lake county will take rank with the most prosperous counties of the state. Lakeview is the county seat. Paisley, Silver Lake and New Pine Creek are thriving communities. The government land office is located at Silver Lake.

LINN COUNTY.

AGRICULTURE is the leading pursuit in this county and the farming community is most prosperous. The soil in the valley is a deep loam of the richest character, while that of the foothills is composed of decomposed rock and decayed verdure and produces abundantly. The county annually exports thousands of bushels of cereals and horticultural products. Albany is the great prune center of the northwest, and in addition to this fruit the county produces in perfection apples, peaches, pears and all kinds of berries. A vast mineral belt lies undeveloped in the southeastern portion of the county. Flax and hemp culture is followed to some extent, and bids fair to become an important industry. Linn has nearly ten billion feet of standing timber. Its manufactures are valued at \$1,500,000; its farms nearly \$10,000,000; livestock, \$1,500,000; farm products, \$2,000,000. It produced last year nearly 1,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese, raised 2,500,000 bushels of cereals and 500,000 pounds of hops. Albany is the county seat, a pretty little city of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Other important towns are Lebanon, Brownsville and Harrisburg. Albany has several mills, factories and packing houses and a 1000-horse waterpower. Lebanon and Brownsville also have several important industrial enterprises.

MALHEUR COUNTY.

THIS is a county of magnificent proportions. It contains 9,784 square miles. Stock-raising is the chief industry. Cattle and horses, as well as sheep in some parts of the county, feed on the open range the year around. The annual wool shipments run from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds; cattle shipments, 25,000 head; horses, 15,000 head; mutton sheep, 50,000 head. In one month 298 cars of cattle and 35 cars of horses were shipped out of Ontario. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Corn yields 40 bushels to the acre, wheat 50, oats 70, barley 45, potatoes 500 bushels. Bee culture, hog and poultry-raising, dairying and beet culture are also followed profitably. There is much standing timber in the county and valuable gold deposits are being worked. Transportation by rail seriously handicaps the people, but this will soon be remedied. This county is the home of alfalfa, three crops being cut each year, yielding seven to ten tons per acre. The government is now undertaking the reclamation of fully 90,000 acres of fine

MARION COUNTY.

THIS county has a vast diversity of resources. It produces excellent yields of grain of all kinds, and the stock-raising and dairying interests are most staple and reliable sources of income to the farmer. There are a number of large creameries in operation. Cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry are extensively raised, and the sale of beef, pork, mutton, wool, mohair, butter and eggs, yield handsome profits to the farmers. Marion's standing timber is equal to 3,500,000,000 feet. The value of its farms is \$15,000,000, farm products \$2,500,000, and livestock, \$1,500,000. It is the hop producing center of the state and raises annually nearly 6,000,000 pounds. It produces over 2,000,000 bushels of grain annually, 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes and 250,000 pounds of wool. Salem, the county seat, has a population of 15,000. It is also the state capital and here are located all the state institutions. Within the county, at Chemawa, is the Government Indian Training school. Silverton, Woodburn, Gervais, Stayton and Jefferson are all important towns. Marion possesses good transportation facilities, and there is now under construction an electric line that will connect Salem with Portland. The average price of farms lands is \$5 to \$100, and there are 24,000 acres of government land open to settlement.

MORROW COUNTY.

THIS is a grain-growing and stock-raising county, comprising an area of 1,265,000 acres. Lumber, coal, hay, vegetables, honey and poultry are produced in large quantities. Wheat-raising is done on a large scale. Barley and oats are grown extensively and find a ready market. Alfalfa grows to perfection, yielding three crops a year of from two to three tons at a cutting. Potatoes grow throughout the county and yield from three to five tons per acre of excellent quality. The county has nearly two billion feet of standing timber. Sheep, cattle and horses are raised in large numbers. There are in the county about 210,000 sheep; 10,000 cattle and 5,000 horses. The wool clip is nearly 2,000,000 pounds annually and each year 75,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle and 1,000 horses are sold for export. Heppner, a thriving city of nearly 2,000 people, is the county

seat. Irrigation is the center of a rapidly advancing irrigated district. Ione is the principal wheat shipping point. Hardman and Lexington are rapidly growing towns. The county contains 190,000 acres of government land open to settlement.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

ALTHOUGH the smallest in area, containing only 400 square miles, Multnomah is the largest in importance in wealth and population of any county in Oregon. Small as the county is it has room for 1,300 farms, the products of which are marketed at Portland, and there are still open to settlement 1,920 acres of government land. The land is most utilized by gardens and fruit-growers. The county is watered by two great rivers, and is amply supplied with electric lines, rail lines and steamship lines. The greater portion of its population and wealth is concentrated at Portland, the chief city of the state, with 185,000 population; \$200,000,000 of taxable property; manufactures valued at \$60,000,000; the only fresh water port on the coast into which enter the great vessels of all foreign nations; the greatest lumber exporting city in the world, and whose manufacturing output last year was valued at \$45,000,000. These, with a thousand other advantages, give Multnomah a prestige second to no county west of the Rocky mountains.

POLK COUNTY.

THIS county is known world-wide for its great area of hop fields and the immensity of this product—over 3,500,000 pounds per annum. The raising of hops, however, is only one of the industries. There are 20,000,000 feet of lumber cut annually in the county; the farmers raise 2,000,000 bushels of grain; the county ships 335,000 pounds of wool and mohair, 274,000 pounds of butter and cheese, and farm and orchard products and livestock in large quantities. Hops reach perfection along the streams and in the lowlands, while the hill lands are peculiarly adapted to the raising of apples, pears, prunes, English walnuts, filberts, and many other varieties of fruits and nuts, not to mention grains and grasses of all kinds. The county has nearly five billion feet of standing timber, and there are 8,000 acres of government land open to settlement. Polk county is entirely out of debt, has money in the bank to meet all current expenses, and her taxes are low. Dallas is the county seat. Here is situated Dallas college. The city has good waterpower, lumber and flouring mills, creameries, tanneries and other industries. At Monmouth is the State

Normal school. Independence is the county center. Falls City is a growing and thriving community.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

SHERMAN is the smallest of the eastern Oregon counties, it containing only 736 square miles. This county was formerly thought to be fit only for stock-raising, but it is now second among the wheat-growing counties. In 1906 more than 100,000 acres of wheat were harvested averaging 25 bushels to the acre. One year the county produced 3,000,000 bushels. Stock and sheep-raising is still carried on to a considerable extent. The wool clip amounts to 300,000 pounds annually, and the value of its livestock is \$500,000. The favorite breeds of horses raised are Clydesdale and Percherons and the principal strains among cattle are Durhams and Herefords. The soil of the county is deep and fertile, and apples, peaches, pears and all sorts of berries thrive well. The Columbia Southern railway runs through the county connecting the various towns. The price of land runs from \$15 to \$40 per acre. There are 47,000 acres of government land open to settlement and the amount of school land is given at 2,300 acres. Moro is the county seat with a population of nearly 1,000. Wasco is an important and growing point. There are probably not more than 5,000 people in the county, but it could readily support 10 times that number. The county is well supplied with schools and has no debt.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

TILLAMOOK lies along the Oregon coast. Its population is about 8,000, its area 1,100 square miles, and its coast line some 60 miles long. Its chief industry is dairying, for which the climate and other conditions seem peculiarly adaptable. It maintains some 45 dairies and cheese factories and produces annually nearly 2,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese. There are 16 billion feet of Oregon fir and cedar in the county, besides immense quantities of spruce, hemlock and alder, material for the future manufacture of paper and furniture. Here are the big trees of Oregon; logs measuring 10 to 12 feet in diameter being by no means uncommon. It is estimated that there are 500,000 acres of timber tributary to Tillamook bay. The development of Tillamook's resources has hardly begun. It has heretofore been isolated from the rest of the state but now it is being invaded by railroads, and the great resources of this rich region will soon have ready access to markets. There are yet 119,000 acres of gov-

ernment land open to settlement. Tillamook is the county seat. Bay City is the natural commercial center and shipping port. Nehalem is another prosperous and thriving town.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

THIS is the banner wheat-growing county of Oregon, one per cent of the wheat grown in the United States being produced in this county. There are 360,000 acres of wheat lands directly tributary to Pendleton. Crops never fail, and these lands yield yearly from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, there being harvested in 1906 the enormous amount of 5,000,000 bushels. Fifty thousand acres of land are in alfalfa and fruit farms. There are 350,000 sheep in the county and the wool crop of 1906 exceeded 3,000,000 pounds. The county contains over 30,000 head of cattle, the value of which exceeds \$500,000. The number of horses and mules exceed 12,000 head, valued at over \$600,000. In portions of Umatilla county corn grows well, producing 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Irrigation projects are working wonders in Umatilla county. Besides the big government project at Hermiston many private companies are reclaiming large bodies of arid land. Pendleton is the county seat and is the most important shipping point in eastern Oregon. Milton, Weston, Athena, Adams, Echo, Umatilla, Freewater, Helix, Pilot Rock and Hermiston are growing towns and each have a live commercial association. Flour, harvesting machinery, brick, structural iron, blankets, Indian robes, woolen garments and many other articles are manufactured in the county.

UNION COUNTY.

FARMING is the great industry of this county. The principal product is wheat, the yield in 1906 amounting to \$1,100,000, although the county produces also immense quantities of oats and barley. Stock-raising and dairying occupy no little attention, the latter being rapidly developed. Sugar beet culture is a profitable industry, a factory being located at La Grande where the beets have ready market. All fruits of the temperate zone flourish in this county and nowhere in the northwest do apples and cherries reach greater perfection. There are in the county seven flouring mills, about 40 sawmills, a beet sugar factory, railroad shops and a payroll larger than any county in the state except Multnomah. The livestock interests are becoming more important each year, the Wenaha forest reserve affording pasturage for 50,000 cattle and 250,000 sheep. Much attention is being paid to graded cattle and heavy draft

horses. La Grande, with 5,000 people, is the county seat. The United States land office is located here, the district comprising about one third of eastern Oregon. There is now contemplated an electric railroad system connecting La Grande with Union, Elgin and Summerville, all important towns. The Hot Lake Sanatorium, a noted health resort, is also located in this county.

WALLOWA COUNTY.

THIS county is credited with 2,808 square miles, of which 520,000 acres are government lands and 1,800 acres school lands. Its standing timber is estimated at over three billion feet. There are 80,000 acres of irrigated lands about Enterprise and there are 150,000 more subject to irrigation that would yield bountiful crops of grain. All kinds of fruits thrive, as well as almonds and English walnuts. So rich is the soil that wheat yields of 50 bushels to the acre, 90 of oats and two tons of hay on unirrigated lands are reported. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised and shipped from the county in large numbers. The value of its livestock is \$1,500,000. Its wool clip reaches nearly 2,000,000 pounds annually. Gold, silver and copper deposits exist, and would yield good returns if fully developed. Transportation facilities are not the best, but railroads are now invading the county and this handicap will soon be overcome. Aside from Enterprise, with 2,500 population, the other towns in the county are Wallowa, Lostine and Joseph.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

THE rich black soil of Yamhill county will produce all kinds of cereals, including flax and speltz, also all the grasses and clovers, vetches, corn, hops, prunes and other fruits, English walnuts and vegetables of all kinds. The area of the county is 711 square miles and there are yet open to settlement 35,000 acres of government land. The standing timber in the county is estimated at 1,123,000,000 feet, mostly fir, with some maple, oak and ash, and the sawmills cut annually about 14,000,000 feet. The county produced last year 175,000 pounds of wool, 160,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly the same amount of oats and barley, and 1,750 pounds of hops. Farms are valued at \$8,000,000, livestock at \$1,000,000, and farm products at \$1,500,000. There were shipped from the county last year 300,000 pounds of butter and cheese. McMinnville is the county seat. Here is situated McMinnville college. Newberg is the center of the hop industry. Other towns are Sheridan, La-

WASCO COUNTY.

GREAT bands of horses, cattle herds and flocks of sheep graze on the ranges afforded by the rougher lands of Wasco county. The county contains an area of 2,962 square miles, of which 340,000 acres is government land. Its agricultural lands are exceedingly fertile, and produce abundantly grains and all kinds of fruit. In this county is located the famous Hood River section, the reputation of whose apples and strawberries has become world-wide. The county shipped last year about 125,000 boxes of fruits of various kinds, and yet it is stated that not more than 5 per cent of the fruit land is under cultivation. The timbered area covers 1,116 square miles with a stand of timber estimated at about six billion feet. Wheat, oats, barley and sugar beets grow in profusion, besides English walnuts, filberts, pecans and almonds. Wasco's wool product averages 1,500,000 pounds annually. Its farms are valued at \$4,000,000 and its livestock at \$1,125,000. The Dalles is the county seat and is an important shipping point. Hood River is the center of the fruit-growing section. Other towns are Antelope, Dufur and Shaniko.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON county adjoins Multnomah, and Portland lies only four miles from the border. The land area is 715 square miles, and there is open to settlement 8,000 acres of government land. Its products are grains, potatoes, hops, fruits, flour, stock, timber and wool. Dairying is an important industry and its milk, butter and cheese find a ready market in Portland. The soil of the county is adapted to grape-growing and viticulture is receiving some attention. The standing timber of the county approximates 2,800,000 feet; there were raised last year 1,500,000 bushels of grain, 400,000 bushels of potatoes and 900,000 pounds of hops. Its manufactures are valued at \$1,800,000, livestock the same, and farm products, \$1,500,000. The county is out of debt and has \$40,000 in the treasury. Hillsboro is the county seat. At Forest Grove is located Tualatin academy and Pacific university, established in 1854. Other towns are Beaverton, Cornelius and Sherwood. Transportation facilities are unsurpassed. Trunk and trolley lines supply immediate access to Portland, and more electric lines are under construction.

WHEELER COUNTY.

THIS county is the youngest in the state, created by act of the legislature in 1899. It has a population of 3,500. With more than 1,000,000 acres of land, of which 50 per cent is government land, there is ample room for a large population. Livestock, farming, wool growing and dairying are the chief occupations. Livestock on the farms is valued at \$1,000,000, and the farms at \$1,500,000. The wool product is represented by 1,006,530 pounds. Grain-raising is not carried on to a great extent, but last year 45,000 bushels were harvested. The value of manufactures was \$70,000. From 150,000 to 200,000 head of sheep are now in the county. Portions of the county are well timbered and estimates place the amount at 350,000,000 feet. The bottom lands along the John Day river and various creeks are exceedingly fertile and produce large crops of vegetables and alfalfa. A serious drawback to the county is the lack of railroads, Shaniko in Wasco county being the nearest railroad point. Fossil is the county seat. Mitchell is a thriving community and the center of the stock-growing interest.

MOUNTAIN BEAUTIES OF THE OREGON COUNTRY

9809



MT. HOOD
FROM
LOST LAKE.
HEIGHT 11,225
FEET



9819

MT. ST. HELENS
FROM
LAVA FIELDS
HEIGHT
9,750 FEET

9810

9811
→



MT. RAINIER
HEIGHT 14,444 FT

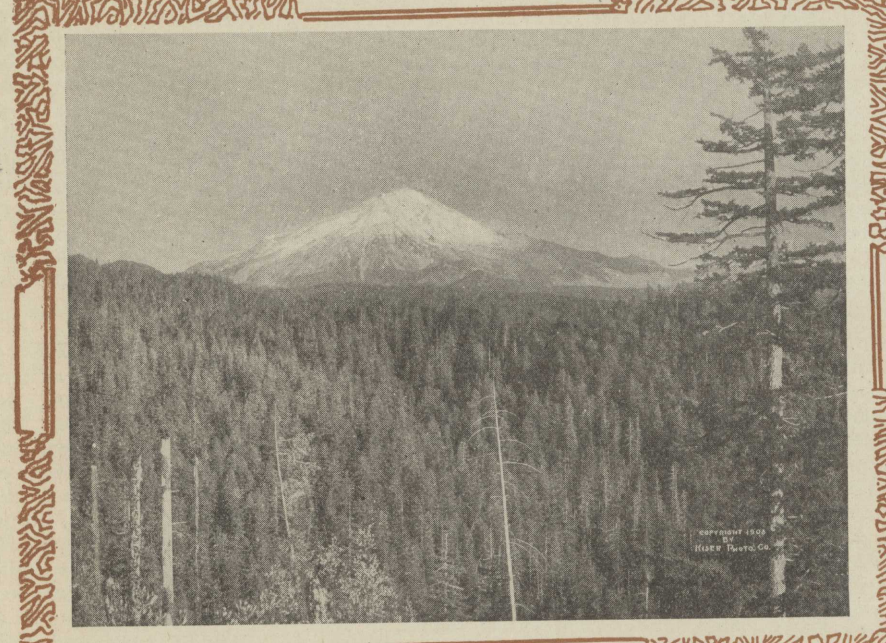


9818

MIDDLE AND NORTH
SISTER
SOUTHERN OREGON

9812

9813
→



MT. JEFFERSON FROM
HOOVER'S BUTTE, SOUTHERN OREGON.
HEIGHT, 10,500 FEET.



9817

TOP OF MT. HOOD

9814



MT. ADAMS
FROM
TROUT LAKE.
HEIGHT 12,470 FT.



MT. SHASTA
FROM DUNSMUIR.
HEIGHT 14,380 FEET

9816



9815

THE THREE SISTERS