

tralia, South America, New York and Liverpool, direct from Portland and Astoria. Farmers, as a rule, dispose of their crops to the mills located in their own neighborhoods, or to dealers in Portland who ship to foreign markets on their own account.

The price of most farm products in the Willamette Valley is regulated by the condition of the foreign markets. Those markets, however, are numerous, embracing all the seaport towns in all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, so that notwithstanding wheat may be low in Liverpool, it might be high in China; or, if low in both these, it still may be high in South America.

The outlet of the sea enjoyed by the region of country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries, gives it an advantage in this respect over the sections in the interior of a continent.

PRICE OF FARMING LANDS.

In Western Oregon, lands sell according to its location, and surrounding circumstances. Land well drained, lying contiguous to a city or village, is always in demand, and bears all the way from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. There is plenty of land that can be bought far below these figures, its value (as before stated) depending upon its location. Much of the hill land can be bought for a light figure above its price of entry.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

In Eastern Oregon the amount of government land still vacant is very large. The section of country known as the Klamath Lake region, in the southwestern corner of Eastern Oregon, is as large as the state of Rhode Island. About half of it is the finest kind of arable prairie land, the remainder good grazing and timber lands, all well watered. Th's entire section of country contains but few inhabitants. In the northern part of Eastern Oregon, is a strip of high, rolling prairie land, ten or fifteen miles wide, skirting the northern base of the Blue Mountains, and extending from the Cascade Mountains to the eastern line of the State, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It is reasonably well watered; timber convenient on the adjacent mountains, and well adapted to grain-growing, grazing and dairying purposes. Its present number of settlers is very small. Vacant lands are still to be obtained in Grande Ronde, John Day's, Harney Lake, and Des Schutes Valleys, in addition to which there are hundreds of small valleys distributed throughout the vast territory known as Eastern Oregon, containing bottom land of the finest quality for farming, and hill and table land unsurpassed for stock-raising purposes.

STOCK RAISING.

Much attention is given to the breeding of thoroughbred and good-blood stock in Oregon—horses, sheep, cattle and hogs; and in the eastern division of the State, to the breeding of fine mules also. Noted sires and dams have been brought from Kentucky and other States to improve the already good native stock of horses, and from these have sprung splendid racers, fast trotters and roadsters, and carriage and draught and work horses of such quality as to command the highest prices in the horse markets of California and Nevada. Durham and other famous breeds of cattle have been brought from Illinois, New York and New Jersey; also the best breeds of Spanish and French Merino, Cotswold, South-down and other celebrated or favorite sheep from Vermont, New York, England and Australia, for wool and mutton both; and Chester White Essex and Berkshire hogs are to be found throughout the State, imported direct from England or the East.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The first gold mines were discovered in Oregon in 1850, in Jackson and Josephine counties, in the southern part of the State. At the present time these placers, although skimmed over and stripped by the labors of more than half a generation of their surface wealth, still form no insignificant part of the natural resources of the State.

Gold mines were discovered in Grant and Baker counties, in Eastern Oregon, in 1861, and have been worked continuously every year since then. Like the mines of Southern Oregon, they are mostly placers located on the bars, banks and in the beds of streams, and depend on heavy snows in the mountains and an abundance of water for successful working. They furnish constant employment to something like two thousand men. There can be no doubt that the cream of the placer mines has been taken. Rich strikes, once common in all the mining districts, are now of a very rare occurrence. Big fortunes are not made in a day in the mines any more than they are anywhere else; but still, laboring men find profitable employment in them; industry and economy are all that are necessary in mining, as well as other avocations, to acquire substantial competence.

Coal mining is carried on at Coos Bay to considerable extent. The principal vein at that point extends along a ridge bordering the bay, convenient of access for twelve or fifteen miles, and is being worked by two companies. The coal is a good quality of soft or bituminous coal, and finds ready sale in San Francisco. Coal of the same quality has been found at several points along the coast.

Extensive beds of iron ore exist at several points in the northwestern part of the State. At Oswego, six miles above Portland, on the banks of the Willamette River, the Oregon Iron Company has erected works for reducing the ore of an extensive deposit in that neighborhood. The works of this company although of small capacity, have supplied the foundries of the State with pig iron, and shipped considerable quantities to the San Francisco market besides. The iron is of very fine compact grain, superior for most kinds of work to the best Scotch pig.

Notwithstanding the value to the State of its gold placers, and the attractions they may have formed to previous immigrations, there can be no question now but that the future mineral wealth of Oregon is in its resources of coal and iron now hidden in the mountain ranges. Taken in connection with the great productiveness of the soil, the great quantity of timber on every hand, and other conditions that adapt the State to general manufacturing purposes, this vast supply of mineral wealth assumes a peculiar importance.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

In the various branches of manufacturing industry Oregon has barely made a commencement, notwithstanding her great capacities in that line.

LUMBERING RESOURCES.

It has already been stated that the mountain ranges of Oregon are heavily timbered. But that term, in the sense in which it would be used in nearly all the Eastern States, conveys no adequate idea of the immense forests which clothe the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains. The principal lumbering establishments are located at the city of Portland; on the Columbia river below the junction of the Willamette, and at various points on the coast, where inlets, bays and arms of the sea provide safe anchorage for small craft, and where the forests are easy of access

from navigable waters. In the interior of the State are many small mills erected for the purpose of supplying their own immediate neighborhoods, conducted solely with reference to that object.

Lumber, like other Oregon products, finds its principal market at San Francisco and in the southern part of California. The agricultural portions of the State are destitute of timber. The cities and coast valleys, particularly, rely entirely on the saw-mills of Oregon and Washington Territory for building, fencing, wharf, bridge and ship timber. Extensive lumbering establishments are now in operation at the following places on the coast of Oregon, commencing at the southern boundary of the State, and going north: Ellensburg at the mouth of Rogue River; Port Orford and Randolph, near the mouth of the Coquille; Coos Bay, the mouth of the Umpqua and Yaquina rivers. Coos Bay is the principal one of these points, partly on account of its lumber trade, and partly on account of its coal.

FISHERIES.

The salmon is the principal fish of Oregon waters. It is noted among the most delicious of its species in any part of the world, and it is so plentiful in its season that it has constituted the principal article of food for the Indian tribes of the country from time immemorial. It enters largely into general consumption as an article of diet with the present population during the spring and summer. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River, of which we gave a full description with numerous illustrations in our June number, are immense resources of wealth to this State, and some idea may be formed of their importance, when we repeat a statement made then, that the export of salmon for the year 1877, will reach the handsome sum of \$5,000,000.

PORTLAND BAD BOYS.

All large cities has bad boys. Portland doubtless has a full share. Boys here are older than they are in the Eastern cities. The impulses of manhood manifest themselves at an earlier age. While lads in New England keep in the shadows of their fathers, the Oregon boy demonstrates his fitness or unfitness to go it alone. The consequence is that the precocious boy picks up a great many bad habits. He conceives it essential to manhood to become acquainted with life in all its phases. The chances are that he drinks and smokes before the signs of manhood appear on his upper lip. He knows a great many things not written down in school books, and it is more than possible that he sets greater store upon his stolen knowledge than upon that which he obtains in the legitimate way. His language would shock the ear of the sturdy school teacher, should that guide to youth come within range of his voice. He is an adept in the use of slang, and sometimes swears glibly. He talks about the other sex in a shockingly knowing way. His little round head carries more knowledge of a certain kind than many men, tolerably familiar with the world, learn in a lifetime. His brain is wonderfully active. He sees everything within the range of his vision. He learns quickly to read human nature, and profits by his knowledge. He probably has not much learning, but he picks up a great deal of knowledge, but, as an offset, he has a wholesome contempt of hypocrisy. These boys, with all their vices, only need careful management to become men of which any city would be proud. Their tendency to fast life is no indication of

a depraved heart. With all these bad habits they may have noble qualities, which will correct their ways in time. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the best boy is the one who does least evil. The quiet fellow who rarely incurs reproof, may be a hypocrite and a coward. He is not what is called a bad boy because he has no taste for dissipation, or because he does not choose to spend his money in follies. We commend his prudence, but should not in consequence be unjust to his spendthrift brother. The careful, prudent, well-behaved boy will find people enough to publish his virtues. All the excellent gentlemen who interest themselves in the religious instruction of youth will tell what a good boy he is. But the bad boy has few admirers. He may be a generous little fellow, ready to share his last dime with a friend, but it will be remembered against him that he smokes cigars, drinks whisky, plays billiards, gambles for half-dimes, and is the reverse of choice in his language. Now, we would have all the bad boys who read this article understand that we do not encourage their vices. The formation of such habits will injure their after lives, physically and morally. But we would put in a plea for bad boys, to the effect that they may not, by inhuman treatment, be made worse.

SENATOR MORTON'S OPINION.

The following is what Senator Morton says of our beautiful country:

Oregon has vast resources in coal and iron, and probably in the precious metals. Its boundless supplies of excellent timber will be of the greatest value in the markets of the world, and the importance of it must increase from year to year. It has millions of acres of land susceptible of cultivation, on which all the grains produced in the northern and middle States, except corn, can be raised in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality. It is said to be especially adapted to the production of that prime article of food for the world, wheat, in unheaped quantities to the acre, and of the best quality.

It has an admirable climate, equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold and from those desolating frosts, which sometimes afflict other sections of country, making Oregon alike desirable as a winter and summer residence. And when communication has become cheap and easy, the pleasure-seeker, the wealthy and the invalid in quest of health will flock to these shores, to escape the bitter frosts of Eastern winters, and the curvating heats of their summers. The rivers abound in the most delicious fish, and are the chief supply to the tables of the world, of that unapproachable dainty, the salmon.

Oregon has been of slow growth. This is chiefly the result of her great distance from the settled parts of our country, the difficulty of access and the little that is known of the interior of the country and its resources. But it is of the future of Oregon and Washington Territory that I would speak. Though looming up to importance slowly, it is not hard now to perceive what may hereafter be their great value and influence in the Union. The first great necessity, for their growth and development, is a communication by rail across the continent, to connect with the system of railroads already extended west to the Missouri river.

The elegant Music Store of Mr. Prentice is located on Alder street, immediately back of Fishel & Roberts' Clothing Store. Mr. Prentice is sole agent for the favorite Weber and Arion Pianos and the celebrated Standard Organ. All his instruments are warranted and sold on favorable terms. He also deals largely in Sheet Music, and general musical merchandise.

MESSES. DAYTON & HALL'S Hardware store, corner First and Taylor streets, is now open, with a complete stock of everything usually found in a first-class establishment.