

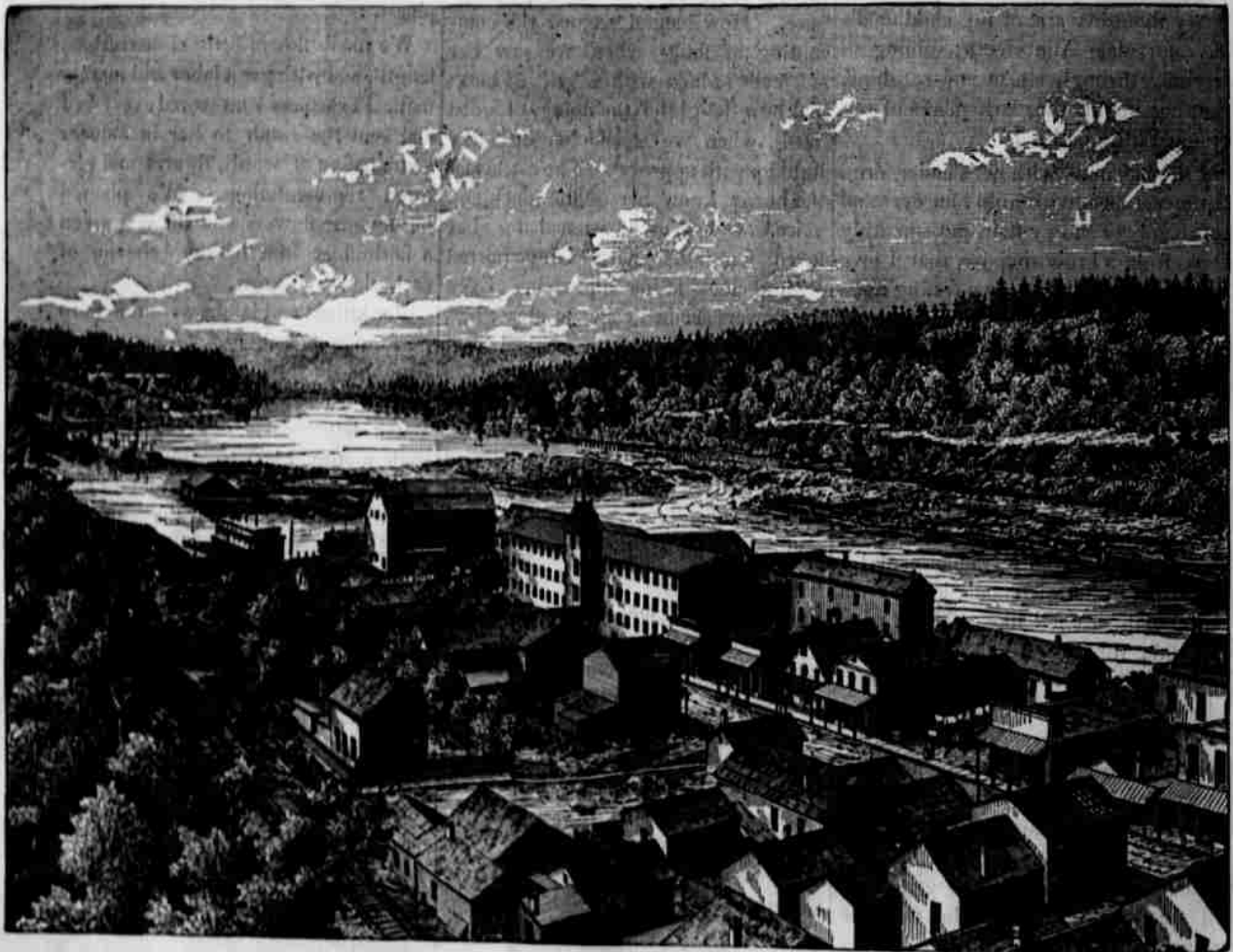
OREGON CITY.

Picturesquely located immediately below the falls of the Willamette, and fourteen miles above Portland, is Oregon City, the seat of government for Clackamas county, the oldest town in Oregon, and for a number of years its capital. It has now a population of about 1,500; has numerous churches, societies and several manufacturing establishments, whilst business pursuits of all kinds are well represented.

The first newspaper ever published on the Pacific coast was printed here long before the discovery of gold in California: it was named *The Oregon Spectator*, and the first number was issued on February 5, 1846. A most excellent and ably conducted weekly newspaper, *The Oregon City*

prevents it from showing the falls. On the right may be seen a distant view of the locks, which were constructed at an expense of half a million of dollars, and which allow the passage of steamboats from the upper to the lower river, and vice versa. On the left bank of the river, about one mile distant, is seen the suburban village of Canemah. No. 2 is a view of Main street, looking north. No. 3 shows part of Main street and a steamboat just descending through the locks on the opposite bank of the river. No. 4 is a general view of the northern portion of the town, whilst No. 5 shows the famous Imperial Mills. They were built in 1863, greatly enlarged in 1870, and have seven runs of burs, with a capacity of from 350 to 400 barrels per day. That the capacity is used nearly to its full limit, may be judged from the fact that from

graving of which may be seen in view 1, and again in view 2, is a fine four-story brick structure, and is the most expensive building in Oregon City. This establishment is a credit not only to Oregon City, but is something the entire State may well feel proud of. The company was organized in 1865. The President is Mr. Ralph Jacobs, and his brother, Mr. I. Jacobs, is the Superintendent. The mills employ 130 hands, who receive annually about \$75,000 for wages, whilst about \$150,000 of the company's money finds its way annually to the Oregon wool producers. With the well known reputation for excellence of Oregon wool in the markets of the world, and the superior facilities for manufacturing possessed by this company, it is little wonder that they produce blankets and flannels which, for softness are unequalled.



No. 1—A VIEW IN OREGON CITY—PHOTO BY JOE BUCHTEL.

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The traveling and shipping facilities are excellent. The O. & C. B. R., which runs south from Portland for a distance of 200 miles, passes through here, whilst from three to five steamers for both the lower and upper river, touch here daily. The Willamette river takes a leap of about 40 feet here, furnishing almost unlimited water power, which, with the growth of the State and introduction of capital, will soon be utilized, and make this a manufacturing town, with a population of at least 20,000. Our engravings will give our readers a correct idea of the general appearance of the town. No. 1 is a view from the cliffs looking south. The

the 22d of August, 1878, to the 10th of April, 1879, the mills turned out 70,000 barrels of "Extra" flour, of which 65,000 barrels were shipped to Liverpool, England, where, in fact, the bulk of the productions of this establishment find a ready market. The Imperial brand has a world-wide reputation, and the quality never varies, but is always kept up to its high standard of excellence. The head miller, Mr. A. Comstock, and foreman, Mr. A. J. Apperson, have both been employes of the mills for 15 years. The proprietor, Mr. D. W. Burnside, is a pioneer of the State, and came here in 1852, his office is in Portland, at No. 10 North Front street, and a telephone connects the Portland office with the mills.

whilst their cloths will outwear anything that has ever come under our observation. Connected with the mill is a clothing manufacturing department, giving employment to a number of skillful cutters and about 50 tailors. The superior finish given to clothing manufactured in this department is, on examination, apparent even to the most careless observer, whilst in prices it is far below that of eastern make. Establishments of this kind help to enrich our State, and it is gratifying to know that this clothing is fast gaining in favor wherever it has been introduced. The merchant in the Northwest who does not have it for sale is simply behind the times, whilst the farmer or mechanic who purchases clothing manufactured abroad, is certainly