

50,000 to 100,000 persons; and a greater number, of course, when the conditions of trade and agriculture shall have advanced. At present such tracts yield no income to any person, excepting the few who graze cattle or sheep in the more open spots.

Other features of the Willamette Valley will appear in the following descriptions of the special resources and advantages and the general condition of the various counties lying within its limits, or in the accompanying remarks on other pages upon the climate, various industries, etc.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

The smallest, but none the less the richest and most populous, county in the State is Multnomah, lying along both sides of the Willamette near its mouth, and extending along the south side of the Columbia from below the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades. Multnomah County consists chiefly of the city of Portland. There is surrounding it considerable good land for farming purposes, lying in small patches among the hills and along the river, and a wealth of timber covers all the upland and mountains, contributing its quota to the sum of the city's prosperity. There are many desirable spots where vegetables, etc., can be profitably raised for the city market, which can be had upon reasonable terms, and good opportunities are offered in that business to one who understands it. Dairy farms, also, offer an inviting field for intelligent enterprise.

PORTLAND AND ITS SUBURBS.

The city of Portland lies on the west bank of the Willamette River, twelve miles above its confluence with the Columbia. Its site is a beautiful slope, gradually rising to the ridge of fir-clad hills at its back, into which the city is rapidly extending. It also spreads up and down the stream, occupying several miles of good harbor front, much of which is bordered by expensive and commodious docks and warehouses. Opposite, on the east bank, are East Portland and the town of Albina, both of them practically a portion of the city, with which they are connected by four ferry lines, and to which will soon be added one, if not two, substantial iron bridges. Sellwood is a small residence suburb adjoining East Portland on the south. St. Johns, several miles down the stream, is a river shipping point.

Portland may be said to be the crystalized effort to establish a city at the head of deep water navigation, as near as possible to the great agricultural region of the Willamette Valley, and yet located so as to command the trade of the upper Columbia. Other points were chosen before this one, and many rivals have sprung up and lived a precarious life for a brief time, but the inevitable law of "natural selection" decreed that Portland should survive them all and become the metropolis of the Northwest. The city has now a firmly established trade, great concentrated capital, and vast sums invested in business and improvements; possesses several miles of solid business blocks; is protected from fire by a large and efficient fire department, and supplied with the electric fire alarm;

has three street railway companies, whose lines traverse the city in all directions; enjoys the conveniences of the telephone and the advantages of the electric light, and possesses complete systems of gas and water works.

During the past three years more than \$10,000,000 have been expended in building improvements. A wholesale trade of upward of \$40,000,000 annually is transacted with the merchants of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and even more remote sections. The annual value of manufactures exceeds \$11,000,000. In 1884 foreign exports amounted to \$5,648,118, and domestic to \$6,284,735. The domestic imports were \$18,686,129, and foreign \$1,013,866. The merchants handled 5,045,102 bushels of wheat, 403,463 barrels of flour, 8,942,517 pounds of wool and 3,578,074 pounds of hops. These statistics indicate a city of vigorous growth and healthy business activity. The railroad and shipping facilities are such that Portland can be made a great manufacturing centre, and as such should receive the attention of capitalists. Educationally and socially the city compares favorably with those of like size in the East. There are six large graded schools and a high school, founded upon the most advanced system of education, and conducted by a corps of experienced teachers. There are, also, two excellent business colleges and half a dozen denominational schools and academies. Nearly all the religious denominations are represented, and have comfortable edifices, some of them quite commodious.

Besides being at the head of deep water navigation on the Columbia and Willamette, and thus being the shipping and receiving point for this region, Portland is the railroad city of the Northwest. Both the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific make this the operating terminus of their overland routes, the latter by its new line known as the "Oregon Short Line." The Northern Pacific has a line north to Puget Sound. The O. R. & N. Co. has a line running up the Columbia and branching out into the various sections of the great wheat and stock region east of the mountains. The O. & C. road connects the city with Rogue River Valley, passing directly south through the State. It also has a line to Corvallis, running up the west side of the Willamette. A line of narrow gauge road runs up the valley on each side of the river, and the Oregon Pacific runs from Yaquina Bay to Corvallis, where it connects with the O. & C. Steamers in great numbers ply on the Willamette, Columbia, Cowlitz and other tributary streams, all of them centreing in Portland, and a line of ocean steamers plies regularly between the city and San Francisco. The position of Portland is that of the natural metropolis of the Northwest, and all that is necessary to maintain it as such is enterprise on the part of its citizens and the establishment of the many industries for which it offers superior facilities.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Lying between Multnomah and Marion, and extending from a few miles west of the Willamette River to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, is the county of