

in some greater stream. Along each, there necessarily exists many available water powers, while some of them make single plunges of considerable height, or pour tumultuously down steep declines, the waters leaping and roaring around huge boulders, which obstruct the channel. One of these streams is the Santiam, flowing from the Cascades, and entering the Willamette a few miles below Albany. The falls on the south fork are especially attractive. They do not consist of a single plunge, a character of water-fall which must depend upon great height or large volume of water for its attraction, but are a series of falls, made by the river in passing down a steep decline, the channel so choked and obstructed by rocks, as to create a multitude of little cataracts of devious forms and sizes. In this, lies its greatest charm, for, wherever the eye rests, a new form of beauty greets it. The north and south forks of the Santiam are tapped by canals, which convey water, for manufac-

turing purposes, to many different points. The power of this stream makes half the flour manufactured in the Willamette valley, and is, as yet, but partially utilized.

The time is coming when the magnificent water powers of Oregon and Washington will be in greater demand. At Spokane Falls, where one of the finest water powers in the United States is located, much is already being done in the line of manufacture, and much more is projected. At Oregon City, the famous Willamette falls have been wasting their strength for years, only a small portion of the power being used. Steps are now being taken to locate factories there, and the time is not far distant when the hum of industry will vie with the roar of the cataract. What is true of these larger falls, is also true of the smaller ones, to be found on every stream which flows through our valleys. Each one will contribute its proportion to the general industry.

THE CITY OF DAYTON.

ONE who travels much through the West, and observes the various conditions which lead to the founding and growth of towns and cities, soon learns to discriminate between the town which is located arbitrarily, by some company of land speculators, and brought to the attention of the world by high-sounding advertisements of fictitious advantages, and the town which is, as it were, located by nature, which springs up almost spontaneously, because it occupies a natural center for the trade of an extended region, and possesses such advantages for manufacturing, and for

the shipment and distribution of produce, as are not to be found elsewhere in the vicinity. The "boom" town may, for the time being, attract the most attention, and its corner lots may change hands at higher prices, but in the course of a few years, it will be seen that the town located by natural selection has passed its rival in the race, has established a larger and more stable business, has created a more settled and permanent value for its real estate, and by reason of its obvious advantages, has centered upon it the trade of the surrounding country, in pursuance of the great