

necessary accompaniment of manufactures employing a large number of hands, will be experienced here, as elsewhere. These are for the future, and the present condition of affairs indicates that this future is by no means a distant one. It becomes, then, interesting to know what the city is and has, aside from the great leading, and almost overshadowing, feature, the enormous water power just described.

The city, which has now a permanent resident population of fifteen hundred, lies on the east bank of the river, partly on a terrace along the stream, and partly on the high bluffs farther back. The railroad runs along the base of the bluffs, and the one long business street occupies the middle ground between it and the river. This street is well built up with business houses, occupying both sides of it for a distance of four blocks. Besides the woolen mill, court house, jail and brewery, there are ten brick buildings, nearly all of them two stories high. Two of the business houses carry stocks of \$50,000.00 each, and the capital engaged in business, exclusive of the bank, is fully \$250,000.00. These enterprises may be enumerated as follows: Five general stores, five grocery stores, three drug stores, three jewelry stores, one large stove store and tin shop, one furniture store, one agricultural implement warehouse, one book store, three confectionery stores, two meat markets, one livery stable, three wagon shops, two undertaking establishments, one feed stable, two hotels, and one restaurant. There are, also, a good bank, the U. S. land office for the Willamette valley, representatives of the various professions, and two good weekly papers, the *Enterprise* and *Courier*.

The leading manufacturing interest now established is the woolen mill of the Oregon City Manufacturing Co. This is an eleven-set mill, employing one

hundred and ninety hands, paying out \$80,000.00 in wages annually, and producing cassimeres, tweeds, flannels, blankets, shawls, robes, etc., to the value of \$500,000.00 annually. The next most important is that of the Oregon City Flouring Mill Co. This mill employs fifteen men, and turns out five hundred barrels of flour per day. Both of these enterprises are owned in Portland, and are managed from the business offices in that city by telephone, through local superintendents. This method of conducting business is entirely practicable, since the two cities are united by one telephone system. There is a saw mill, owned by George Broughton, with a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day, and a box factory connected with it. There are, also, a small custom grist mill, another flouring mill not in operation, a brewery, a furniture factory, and a machine for making cotton-wood excelsior for mattresses and upholstery. A view of the manufacturing portion of the city, as seen from the bluffs above, is given on page 575.

The city is supplied with water taken from the river above the falls, and distributed through pipes by two powerful force pumps. The pressure is sufficient to throw a stream over the highest house in the business portion of the town. There is a good volunteer fire department, consisting of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The city government consists of a mayor, a council of seven members, a marshal and a night-watchman. There is an enterprising and energetic board of trade, which not only looks after the local affairs of the city, but participates in all general movements throughout the Northwest calculated to affect the city's interest.

From an educational or moral point of view, this is a most desirable place of residence. There is a splendid graded