

and when so made are provided with facilities for shipment by land and sea which do not exist at any other place. Even San Francisco, possessing equal transportation facilities, is at a disadvantage in procuring raw materials and fuel. Nor has that great metropolis of California another advantage this city possesses, one which no practical manufacturer will ignore. Neither that city nor any other on the Pacific coast possesses the great volume of available water power which is an adjunct of Portland. At Oregon City, a town so near as to be almost a suburb of the city, are the beautiful and celebrated Willamette falls, having a height of forty-one feet and carrying a volume of water which may be developed into power one hundred per cent. greater than those which have made such a great manufacturing city of Minneapolis. With such facilities as these, with a capital of \$10,457,000.00 already invested in manufacturing, with a banking capital of \$7,307,348.00, with \$54,000,000.00 invested in commercial pursuits, with a total of \$15,763,905.00 of exported products annually, and with a population of sixty thousand, equal to the combined population of the five next largest cities in the northwest, Portland offers not only the best, but, as well, the only complete facilities for large manufacturing enterprises in this entire Columbia river basin.

It might be well to call attention briefly to a few lines of industry which will find here excellent opportunities. It has been estimated that if all the wagons, carriages and agricultural implements sold in the northwest, the great bulk of which are handled by our business houses, were made here, it would give employment to ten thousand people. For this work we have all the materials and facilities possessed by any of the great centers of those industries in the east, as well as some they do not enjoy. Not one of them possesses the combination of materials, manufacturing facilities and shipping conveniences found in conjunction here. It can not be doubted that large factories of this kind will sometime find a location here. Nothing but a company with ample capital can accomplish anything in this line in competition with the old firms of the east, whose products are handled by the leading business houses of the city. This is a fact too self evident to be questioned. Another industry for which we possess peculiar advantages is mills for the production of steel rails, iron and steel plates, bar iron and steel and nails. The best quality of iron exists almost at the city's limits, not in one, but in several localities, and in unlimited quantities. Already a large capital is invested in the production of pig iron. Rolling mills would find a market in the northwest for all the steel rails they could turn out for many years to come, as

railroad building is progressing at a rapid rate, and thousands of miles of necessary road remain yet to be constructed. Iron and steel plates and bars are in ever-increasing demand, and their production here would encourage a development of ship building as well as numerous other industries. Nails are required by the thousands of tons in the great work of building up the cities and towns of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The manufacture of the cheaper grades of glass, especially bottles, could be made a large and profitable industry. A fine quality of flint sand has not as yet been discovered here, but sand suitable for cheaper glass can be had in abundance. We have bottling interests of sufficient magnitude to support a good bottle factory. Smelting and lead refining in conjunction with the reduction of ores, ship building and numerous other industries which might be profitably engaged in here, or being now established might be materially enlarged, are mentioned under the proper headings in the following alphabetical summary of the city's industries:

BAGS, TENTS, AWNINGS, SAILS, ETC.

There are three firms engaged in the manufacture of tents, awnings, sails, etc., one of which is also a large producer of bags for flour, grain and other products, and of canvas hose. This institution is doing an immense business and employs a large force. The bag industry is especially a large and important one, as it comes in strong competition with the factory in California and the Calcutta article, of which millions are imported for the grain crop of the Pacific coast. This is an industry that ought to be protected by tariff, as it would grow to large proportions and give work to many hands. Protection would not raise the price of sacks more than temporarily, since a combination of importers now keeps the price far above a legitimate one, and it would necessarily come down again under the influence of competition as soon as our home manufactories were established. To aid this industry, both jute and flax ought to be produced here, and they would be if there was tariff protection enough to enable our home manufacturers to supply the market. There is a capital of \$130,000.00 invested in the business, and the annual product of the three firms reaches \$531,000.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

But one firm, employing fifteen hands, is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes for the trade, while three are making uppers, one of them employing six hands. Three Chinese firms are engaged in this business, whose product is omitted from the statistics here given. Smaller shops doing custom work add much to the total value of the product, producing