

production were cut down in the interior towns by railroad transportation. The towns near navigable water ways experienced a less marked change, but the advent of the iron horse was beneficial to the whole region penetrated. The country was opened up and made attractive to settlers. It brought to hand not only markets, but means for developing natural stores and for utilizing the various products of industry. Immigration was facilitated and society was benefited by being brought into closer communication with the world at large.

The counties which most particularly are influenced by the river and rail routes, are Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, and, to a less degree, Crook and Grant. Wasco county is the nearest of any of them to Portland. The county seat is the city of The Dalles, which is as large a city as any in the state east of the mountains. It is located near the dalles of the Columbia river, which is the second obstruction to navigation in the channel of that stream. It is a town of about four thousand inhabitants, and has a large volume of business in the trade that goes there from the surrounding country, the manufacturing industries, and its admirable shipping facilities, both by rail and by boat. It is one of the largest wool shipping points in the state, and a depot for grain, pelts and hides. The banner sheep county of Oregon, Crook, lies just south of Wasco, and its nearest shipping point is The Dalles. The railroad shops of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company are located there, and other foundries and machine shops do a large amount of business. Saw mills back in the rough country of the interior manufacture lumber and float it in flumes to The Dalles, where it finds a ready market or facilities for shipment to the great marts. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river near The Dalles are important, and the exports of fresh and cured salmon from that station are greater than from any other primary inland market of the Pacific slope. A large portion of these shipments are to the east by rail. Other styles of curing are employed than simply canning the fish, as is the almost exclusive method on the Lower Columbia. The river at that point is a little more than a quarter of a mile wide, and the usual rise during the high water of June is about fifty-five feet.

The Dalles, being the first town of importance east of the mountains, is made a base for tourists and the objective point of excursions up the Columbia river from Portland, because the scenery that has made the river famous is mostly between the mouth of the Willamette and The Dalles. So much has been written of this scenic route that it is unnecessary to attempt any description here. Those who have made

the trip can never forget it, and no one can obtain an idea of the magnificence, the awful grandeur, of the Columbia river scenery from written accounts. Many tourists go from The Dalles to Mount Hood, taking the route up White river and ascending the east side of that hoary giant. Others make Hood river, a few miles this side of The Dalles, a base for that trip, and that seems to be a route that is growing in popularity, as Elliot glacier can be most easily reached and explored from that direction. One of the principal features of a tour through the far west, to one who wishes to make the trip complete, is an excursion to Mount Hood, which is coming to rank with the Yellowstone park as an object of interest to travelers. THE WEST SHORE has already published a large picture of Mount Hood, and has in view for the not distant future, the publishing of a large engraving of Grand canyon, which is one of the features that delight all visitors.

At The Dalles long stage routes from the interior center. These routes have connections that traverse the whole state, from the Columbia river to the California boundary, and to the eastward, continuing in Southern Idaho. The Warm Springs Indian reservation occupies a large tract in both Wasco and Crook counties, and the remnants of the tribes that had their homes in Central Oregon are quartered on that reserve. The DesChutes river, with its numerous tributaries, drains all that tract lying between the crest of the Cascades and the John Day river, comprising nearly all of Wasco and Crook and a considerable portion of Grant. The descent of this stream is too rapid for navigation, but it furnishes unlimited water power. Sherman is a county erected at the last session of the legislature, from the northeast quarter of Wasco. Grant's is the county seat. Its stock interests are chief, though a larger area are yearly being sowed in wheat, and the grain output has already become an important addition to the product of the state.

Crook county, lying immediately south of Wasco, is the second largest county of the state. It has valuable mines, considerable timber and a vast amount of live stock. Its grazing interests are the most valuable in the state, its large area serving to make its aggregate valuation much greater than any other county. The sheep exceed both cattle and horses in value. Gold placer mining is quite extensively carried on about Prineville, and considerable in the way of new developments is being done. Mount Jefferson, one of the prominent snow-clad peaks of the Cascades, is in the northwestern part of the county.

Next east of Sherman and Wasco, lies Gilliam county, of which the town of Arlington, formerly known as Alkali, is the seat of justice. This county