Vancouver & Yakima line above referred

to, the company has completed its survey and location of the line to the Klickitat

from which point a surveying party is now working westward toward the mouth

## YAKIMA'S PROGRESS

Population of the County Increased 3000 Last Year.

BANK DEPOSITS ARE INCREASING

Hailroad Business at North Yakims Three Times as Much in 1899 as in 1898.

Yakima county reports substantial progress during 1899. To this may be add-I that there never has been a time since the settlement of the valley when prosperity was so great or so general as now. Healthy conditions prevail. The farmers are out of debt, merchants are doing business at a profit, and working people find imployment at good wages.

There are three reliable sources of information concerning the volume and ondition of business-the bank deposits, the shipments of freight and the postoffice receipts, and upon what has been gathered from them your correspondent bases the above statements. As practically the entire population of the valley is tributary to North Yakima, there being no other town in the county which has to exceed 250 people, it is apparent that what may be said of conditions here applies throughout the county.

The first statement of the condition of the Yakima National bank published during the year showed deposits of \$272,000; the last, published a little over 10 months later, shows deposits of \$380,000. President Donald states that the gain for the year has been over \$100,000. The state-ments of the First National are not at hand, but their deposits have increased by about the same amount. The increase in the bank deposits of North Yakima in the last 12 months has been over 30 per

Northern Pacific Agent G. A. Graham. when asked for figures concerning the rallroad business done here this year, said that he was not permitted to comply with the request. He said, however, that every month's business in 1899 showed a great increase over that of the same month in 1898. "Roughly speaking," he asserted, "we handled three times as much freight in 1899 as in 1898, and the passenger business is infinitely better." It may be added to this that the freight orwarding business at this point new ex-Pacific, and that it is asserted that there are but two points on the line in Washington where it is greater. The importance of the station from the railroad standpoint is further attested by the fact that the company has recently compl here the most expensive depot buildings between St. Paul and Portland, and in a number of other ways has made special efforts to deserve and retain the good will of the people of the valley.

Postmaster L. E. Sperry states that the

ceipts of his office for each month in the year have exceeded those of the same month in last year.

Immigration Commissioner C. W. Mott stated to the Republic a few weeks ago that the Northern Pacific had put 1800 people into Yakima county during the season. H. B. Scudder, probably as well informed on this matter as any citizen of Yakima, says that the increase in population in the county for the year may be conservatively estimated at 3000. B. F. Rarge is of the opinion that the gain in North Yakima has been fully 500. He bases this opinion upon the fact that nearly if not quite 100 dwellings have been exected within the city limits since January 1, notwithstanding which there is not a vacant building in town. Although facilities were provided this fall for 100 are school children, the schools continu to be crowded and it has been found necessary to refuse to enroll new pupils after January 1, as more room cannot be

Register Walter J. Reed furnishes the following statement of filings made at the United States land office here since Janu-

Homestead Desert-land Cash sales Cash, deser	entries	**********		1,771.75 516.74
Charles Areston			-	HINTOATS

...... 50,172,38 While the population of the town and county has been growing so rapidly, the business interests have been expanding. Nearly every retail firm carries a larger stock than it had a year ago. Five new brick and stone storerooms on Yakima avenue have gone up and found tenants immediately. A two story brick, with a frontage of 50 feet on the avenue, is about to be started. An opera-house, which will seal 1200 persons, and will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, is nearing completion. Nor have the building operations been confined, by any means, to North Yak-ima. Manager Miles Cannon, who has charge of the St. Paul and Tacoma lumber-yards at North Yakima, Mabton, Tap-penish and Prosser, states that the de-mand for lumber at all these points has far exceeded his expectations. The com-pany's business in Yakima county is three times as great as in any previous year. Joseph S. Allen, receiver of the Yakima Investment Company, states that he has sold 1600 acres of land under the ditch since January 1. This has gone in small tracts, as a rule, and he estimates that it has provided homes for more than 75 fami-The immigration of Dunkards to the Sunnyside settlement has reached a total of 125 persons, and several families are now on the way out from the East, while several men have bought land and expect to bring their families later. I. P. Engle-hart, manager of the Selah Valley Irrigation Company, has sold several hundred acres of land this summer and located about 25 families. All of the land under the Prosser Falls ditch, which was pur-chased by Levi Ankeny last spring, has been resold to actual settlers. The Selah valley ditch will be enlarged early next season, at a cost of several thousand dol-lars, and a large tract of land will be reclaimed and put upon the market. G. S. Rankin has completed arrangements for a ditch to be taken out of the Yakima, six iles above town, and run out above the Moxee ditch. It will cost \$75,000, and will reclaim over 5000 acres of as good land as there is in the valley. Nine artesian wells have been sunk in this vicinity during the year, and are now furnishing water for 1200 to 1500 acres of land. Attempts are now being made to secure artesian water in the Wenas and in the Cowychee,

This brief statement of facts will per-haps convey an idea of the activity which has prevalled in the Yakima valley during the year 1899. It has been a year of remarkable prosperity and of great de-velopment. W. W. ROBERTSON. North Yakima, Wash,

Union County's Factories.

The most important industry of Union ounty is the manufacture of lumber and rallroad ties. The capital invested in this enterprise is about \$500,000, with an annual output of 30,000,000 feet of lumber, worth \$256,000. It gives employment to 600 men The next important industry is the manu facture of sugar from the sugar beet. The sugar factory was built in 1898, at a cost of \$550,000, within a half mile of the city of La Grande. During the past season \$100,000 has been paid out to farmers for beets, and 4,000,000 pounds of sugar was produced The factory employs, during the running season, 125 skilled workmen, and it inkes from 3500 to 1200 laborers to put in and harvest the beets. There are seven flour mills in Union county, with an average of 500 barrels of

flour a day during the working season. The wooden mill built in 1804, and located in Union, Union county, is destined to be county. It is three stories high, has all the latest improved machinery, and its proofs are of the highest grade. The out-

out last year was \$150,000.

The number of men employed in all in dustries in Union county, including both quarts and placer mining, is about 5000, and the value of all manufactured products for 1899 will amount to nearly \$1,-La Grande, Or.

Government Should Build and Op. erate the Cable.

I am asked for an expression of opinion as to the advantages which would accrue to the Pacific coast from the laying of a trans-Pacific cable. For reasons which I will assign I do not think the venture could have any substantive effect upon this section which would not apply with approximate equality to the Middle West or the Atlantic seaboard. Therefore the question seems to me not to be what advantages would result to the Pacific coast, progress, improvement and general pros-

Failure of the Prune Crop-Only a Temporary Check.

WHOLE COUNTRY INTERESTED A LIVELY YEAR IN LUMBERING

Extension of Railroad Lines-Much Good Expected From the Im. provement of River Channel.

A glance at the results along industrial lines in Clark county during the past year is sufficient to convince any one that the county has kept pace in the march of

Though Portland's jobbing houses had strong competition in 1899, they increased their business 25 per cent over the trade of 1898. The jobbing trade for 1899 was \$100,000,000. Portland operates in every part of the Northwestern field, and will do more business in 1900 than it reported for 1899.

Never was the business situation in Portland in such excellent shape, and never was the commercial outlook of the metropolis brighter. Portland's trade is substantial in character. It represents actual transactions, goods sold, and, in a large sense, paid for, as Portland's customers are doing fairly well in the matter of meeting; their obligations, and are not inclined, as in former days, to ask long time on current accounts. The disposition is to meet all bills: upon presentation, and to do business on the basis of quick returns and small profits.

The present condition of trade is very satisfactory. The general lines all show decided increases, month by month. Every section of Oregon, and, in fact, all that field ordinarily designated as Portland's territory, is in very good condition, and appears to be participating in the general prosperity of the country. The stock sections, with their high-priced beef, good prices for mutton and fair sales for wool, are all purchasing more goods and stocking up more liberally than they have for six years. Merchants, generally, are laying in heavier stocks and purchasing better qualities of goods. The farming sections likewise are anticipating heavy demands upon them, and are stocking heavily. In fact, there were fewer cancellations last fall than for years. Stocks throughout the interior have been fairly well depleted. This circumstance, together with the confidence in the future, necessitates large and heavy purchases. The mining sections surpass in their demands anything we have had for years. The development in this industry appears phenomenal, and since miners are always very large consumers of the material of the staff of life, the demands from this source are exceedingly heavy. Portland has also found a fair demand for export, principally to the Orient and

of producers have come to look upon the fallure as a blessing in disguise, for the

reason that prune trees, like other things, require a certain amount of rest in order to produce the best results, and according

to their reasoning the orchards should yield in 1900, allowing for climatic condi-tions, an increase more than sufficient to

make up for the temporary loss sustained while the trees were resting last year. Statistics also show that farmers general-

ly, in view of the short fruit crop, turned

heir attention to other crops, such as

potatoes and other vegetables, grain and hay, all of which show a greatly increased

yield over former years, and for which a

ready market at much better prices gen-erally, including such fruit products as

The lumbering interests of the county

period of ten years previous, and have

received more attention last year than for

contributed largely to the general pros-

perity. Several large logging camps in the interior of the county were in con-

stant operation during the year, furnish-

ing lucrative employment to several hun-

dred employes. The most important are

those at the terminus and along the line of

the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima rail-way. This small road, which was reor-

ganized at the beginning of the year, has

extended its line 51/4 miles into the tim-

the year an average of 100,000 feet of saw

logs and piling per day. Another logging road at Sara dumped into Lake river

have been kept running full time during

were produced, than formerly,

distinctively, but what advantages would perity with other counties in the states of Washington and Oregon, and that, too, in the face of the fact that she was prac-tically handicapped at the outset by the almost total failurs of the fault crop, which constitutes the principle source of result to the country at large, and incl-dentally to the coast. The project involves, of course, two considerations—one commercial, the other political.

With regard to the first aspect, it seems very clear that there is no demand for a Pacific cable at all commensurate with the outlay which the venture would involve, and without governmental aid the business of the cable could not be made to pay. Thrown upon the income from con cial transactions the investment would be a fatally losing one from beginning to end. I have not definite data at command which would warrant any attempt at a mathematical demonstration, but the case hardly requires it,

The estimate for Cyrus W. Field's first cable, which was lost, was £350,000, and the distance to be covered was 2000 miles. The estimate for the cable which was laid in 1866 was £600,000. To merely hazard an opinion upon the cost of a Pacific cable hazard an at this time, perhaps the sum of \$5,000,000 would be within limits. A 4 per cent re-turn upon such an investment is \$200,000, taking no account of operating expenses, repairs and depreciation. If the e Oriental business could be commanded for this line the income would not support it. There would be no extended press serv-

ice, nor any board of trade or stock ex-change dealings of consequence. The service would be largely confined to direct traffic in products, which does not ordi-narily require unusual haste or voluminous instructions. The commercial world is now well served by the Atlantic cables and their connections. In point of time, no valuable gain would be made as be-tween the Atlantic lines and one across the Pacific. Twelve hours now suffices for the sending of a message to any Oriental point and the receipt of an answer. This fulfills every practical requirement in point of time. The cost from Portland n connection with the Siberian land lines is \$1.76, and in connection with the Indian lines, \$1.83, per word. This is for a distance approximately 18,000 miles. The Pacific cable would cover a distance of some 6000 miles, and the Atlantic tariff naturally could not be expected to hold. Even on its basis the total revenue derived from the service could not defray operating expenses, repairs and depreciation, and promise any return which would invite an nvestment. If rates were reduced to secure the business a deficit would still ex-ist, for the entire volume of business could not make the cable self-supporting. But the Atlantic cables would assuredly meet any tariff placed upon the Pacific line and divide the service. The result would be a relief to the patrons of any of the cable lines, but no marked public gain would be The Sandwich Islands would of ourse be brought into closer touch with us, but their business is too limited to cut much of a figure in casting up the cost

of laying a cable. As a political instrument it would seem that the near future may present such demand for a cable under the control of our own government as to justify the en-terprise being undertaken. Whatever phase our interests in the Orient may as-sume, it is certain that they will be of such a character as to make it of the first mportance that we should be in close touch with our possessions there and have under our exclusive dominion a line of communication with our land and naval forces and governmental agencies, would seem that a cable might well be ndertaken to run from the most eligible Pacific coast point, all elements of consideration being taken into account, to Honolulu, thence to Guam and Manila, connecting there with the cable to Hong Kong, and thence to the several Chinese and Japanese ports.

If a trans-Pacific cable is laid, it will be either directly by the government, or based upon government aid. The first is far preferable. The other is not only wrong in principle, but we have had a surwrong in principle, out we included pri-felt of evils growing out of subsidized private enterprises, and should never tol-erate another. Let the government lay and operate the cable, recouping from the commercial patronage to be bestowed upon t such earnings as may be realized against the outlay involved. L. B. COX.

President Board of Trade, Portland, Or.

Washington County.

Washington county has the following industries, which have been kept quite busily engaged the past year: Fifteen sawmills, which cut 200,000 feet of lumber daily; 11 flouring mills, which manufacture 1900 barrels of flour daily; seven creameries, two cigar factories, two sash and door factories, one cider mill, nine evaporators, one quarry, five brickyards, one

Forest Grove, Or. The Argentine republic and Uruguay are among the few countries in the world where the number of sheep raised today is. one of the leading manufactures of the larger than a year ago.

### PORTLAND'S JOBBING TRADE

nishing the money for survey and right of way.

In the city of Vancouver many substan tial improvements were made during the year, chief among which are several new business blocks and a number of substan. tial dwellings. Twenty-five thousand dol-lars were expended during the year in imnamely, of diverting the channel from the substantial nature. It has never suffered Oregon side of the river to the Washington shore, in front of the wharves of the city. In the opinion of experienced men, all that is now needed to secure the de-

\$15,000 in dredging out the present channel, when it is thought the work already done will result in keeping the channel ope to the dsired depth. J. H. ELWELL Vancouver, Wash.

IN EASTERN OREGON.

Umatilla Millers Ship Flour to Foreign Countries.

From the most reliable statistics, Umatilla county produces 4,500,000 bushels of wheat annually, and 1,125,000 pounds of wool. The eastern and southeastern boundary of the county is along the summit of the Blue mountains for a distance of 85 miles, where large bodies of fir, pine and tamarack timber still remain untouched. The Umatilla and Walla Walla rivers have a fall of about 40 feet per mile, so it can be seen that ample power is at hand to reduce this raw material to a condition to meet a market.

There are eight flouring mills in the county, as follows: Pendleton roller mills, Pendleton; Farmers' Custom mills, Pendleton; Peacock mills, Milton; Northwestern roller mills, Milton; Eagle' Flour Mills Company, Freewater; Athena Flour Milis Company, Athena; Henrietta mills, Echo Weston Flour Mill Company, Weston These mills use water-power, with the exception of those at Amena and Weston, which use steam. They give employment to about 75 men the year round. The aggregate output of these mills is about 1500 barrels a day, most of which finds a mar-ket in South America, China, Philippine islands and other foreign countries. Aside from the manufacture of common brands of flour, they turn out graham, self-rising and rye flour, germania and farina in large quantities.

There are six sawmils in the county, notably the W. H. Fletcher mill, east of Weston; the Robert Forster mill, near Meacham, and the one owned by the Camas Land Company, at Ukiah. They manufacture about 1,250,600 feet of lumber annually, and a ready market is found at the mills. They give employment to

The Pendleton woolen mill confines its business almost exclusively to the manufacture of Indian robes, the designs of revenue of a large proportion of the population of the county. The prane crop of 1898 amounted to 150 carloads of 24,000 which are very artistic, and so attractive to the Indian eye that they find a market pounds each. With an equal Field per acre last year the increased acreage wor ld have at almost every Indian reservation in the United States. This mill, in connection United States. This mill, in connection with its scouring and packing plant, emyielded to the growers an output of at least 200 carloads; whereas, owing a the failure, barely 15 carloads were ship ed. ploys on an average 85 hands the year While the immediate loss from this soun ce is considerable, the more intelligent class

Robert Forster's planing mill, in Pendle ton, manufactures doors, sash, frames,

### Portland Postoffice Receipts

Following is a statement of the city, and the roadbed grace the directic most Lewiston.

Another : ubstantial improvement of the directic most and improvement of the directic most and improvement of the directic most and in the most and i for fiscal years ending June 30: 

The 'musiness of the Portland postoffice is steadily increasing. ceipts for the year ending June 30,

mouldings, stairs and all kinds of house finishing materials, and gives employment

1900, will exceed \$200,000.

to 15 men A large deposit of the very best brick-clay is found at \Veston, and last year about 2,500,000 brick were turned out at

this plant. It is estimated that the manufacturing ber along the route of its survey, and transported to the Columbia river during establishments of the county pay in wages about \$100,000 annually. About 2500 men are employed during three months of the harvesting and threshing season, at an avhalf that amount per day during a good portion of the year. In addition to the three large saw mills in this city, which erage of \$2 per day. From the best infor-mation at hand, not less than 800 men and women are employed the year round, aside from those working through the harvest the year, a new mill with a capacity of 25,- and employed by mills, at an average of 000 feet was erected at the terminus of \$35 per month. To summarize, I estimate the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima railthat the value of the manufactured prod- sawmill in the city, hauling logs a dis-

and location of the line to the kilckitati pass, in the Cascades, a distance of 85 miles from this city, and has secured a good portion of the right of way. The Columbia Valley railway, which was in-corporated during the year, has actually Growth of Columbia County completed a survey and location of a line from Wallula to this city, and thence over Always Has Been Steady. the old Union Pacific grade to Kalama

of the Columbia. Much of the right of way of this line east of this city has been secured. The general belief here is that

the Northern Pacific is the power behind the incorporators of this line and is fur- Farmers Doing Away With Old-Style Appliances and Adopting Modern Methods.

> Columbia county, unlike many other counties of the state, has never suffered crops, and only once in its history was it seriously injured by early rains in harvest.

> > Year.

county.

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row, everything has gone forward, noth-

ing backward, in what is now Columbia

This progress made during the year 1809

s most gratifying from the fact that it

has been general throughout the entire

county. The most remote portions re-

ceived new seatlers, who have builded

homes for thear families and made im-

provements that will grow in value each year. Many of the well-to-do farmers

have abandoned their primitive abodes and built homes of modern architecture,

gravity water plants, electric light and acetylene gas plants. One has also placed

an order for an automobile, and no doubt

should prosperity continue to come his way, areother season will find him investi-

gating the automobile plows and harrows.

He is airemly in possession of the com-bined harvester and thresher, and has telephone connection with the outside

As this is a purely agricultural district,

and as goes the rural portion so goes the towns and villages, progress consequently is noted in all. Dayton, the metropolis

and county seat, has made improvements of the mc st substantial and beneficial na-

ture. The O. R. & N. Co.'s depot, which

heretofore was a mile from the business center, hers been moved to within one block of Main street. A half block enclos-

ing the depot has been reserved for a park and freight: buildings have been construct-

ed on convenient switches. The O. R. & N. track I as been extended through the city, and the roadbed graded 10 miles in

Another : ubstantial improvement is the

which he will experiment in grape culture

erected a large elevator near the Dayton mill and put in an electric plant con-

Besides there improvements, a large

number of residences have been erected in

new stores have been added, and some of

the older ones improved to keep up with the new. An entirely new electric light plant has been installed in Dayton by A.

Roth, at a cost of \$12,000, the alternating

current system being substituted for the

The First Baptist church, of Dayton, has just completed a new edifice, and G.

A. Parker completed four new storeroams

C. M. Grape erected a 40-horsenoway

Dayton, costing from \$1000 to \$3000.

necting both raills.

direct current

of frame on Second stret.

a fine white pressed brick by

with the latest, conveniences, such

1871.....

proud of. . It has never been the policy of our people to be continually crying about their resources before the world in flaming advertiseme its, but have rather been con tent to go on their way rejoicing with their lot, kn swing full well that there is not a better county in this or any other state for agriculture, fruit and stock Dayton, Wanh. R. E. PEABODY.

ORE GON CITY POWER.

Manufacturing Output of the City at the Falls.

Oregon City has a population of 6000, It is the county' seat. Its main street is paved with vi trifled brick. The business portion of the town has 2, good sewerage system. Two large schoolhouses in the city limits, and five others in the im-mediate suburbs, provide ample education-al facilities. Its municipal government is in conservative hands. The annual tax is proving the channel of the Columbia opposite the city, and the work promises to perform the object for which it was done, leave every 6 minutes. Freight cars on the same road make three round trips a day. The main line of the Southern Pacinc railroad passes through the city, while steamers on the Wil amente river continusired result is the expenditure of \$10,000 or It can truthfully be said that every year | ally ply between the matropolis of the

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON PACK

The salmon pack of the Columbia river in 1899, was the si mallest, with

one exception, since 1873; and the value of the pack was the lowest with-

out exception, since 1870. The exception was in 1889, when the pack was

309.885 cases. The total salmon pack of the Columbia river from 1865 to

1899, inclusive, was 13,051,751 cases, of a value of \$73,428,861. By years the

Value.

Value, Year,
\$ 64,000 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1884 | 1887 | 1896 | 1895 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 |

since the white man first turned a fur- Northwest and its greatest many discturing

city, for such Oregon City is.

will be interesting, as follows:

The falls of the Willamette, which have

a direct precipitation of 42 feet, are situated at Oregon City. They afford a never-

failing power, sufficient to turn the mills of the gods. The government engineers have estimated the power at 56,000 horse-

power at low water. For time months in

ited. A comparison with the estimated

horsepower of other well-known localities

has been but little short of marvelous. Following is a statement of horsepower,

employes and approximate value of annual product of the different me mufactur-

... 100 ....

500

19,725,000

25,000

9,000

These figures, though seemingly very

sum. Besides these figures as to horse

measure, of cottonwood, spruce and white

material to run the manufacturing enter-

prises of the city for one year. Eighty tons of paper and 900 barrels of flour are

manufactured every day. During the past

operation, employing about 60 hands, and

utilizing 3000 horsepower. The burning of the flour mill at Salem has necessitated

the equipment and starting up of what

was known as the brick flour mill, with

a canacity of 200 barrels a day. So we are

doing more manufacturing in all lines

H. E. CROSS.

Link river,

than ever in the history of Oregon City.

Klamath County.

Klamath county in the background as a

manufacturing community. Link river, at Klamath Falls, is the outlet of Upper

Klamath lake, and has a fall of 60 feet

an less than a mile. Its motive power mould drive all the machinery in the state

hat a railroad outlet must first be had bet ore this power can be used profitably-and that outlet is but a few months off.

Practically all the manufactured product

is con sumed here.

The following is an estimate for 1899 of

the branches of manufacture, which at present are few in number and variety:

It is not lack of power which keeps

ing plants at Oregon City:

Crown paper mill..... Willamette Pulp & Pa-

per Co. Portland General Elec-

Total ...

Oregon City.

Jacob Weit thard, on the corner of Main and Second streets, at a cost of \$21,000.

Mr. Weinhard has also made improved of the value of the electric energy gen-

tric Co. 6,700 Capen Shoe Co. ..... 5,700

Horsepower

the year the power is practically unlim

Sales of Government Land Last Year, 15,000 Acres.

WALLA WALLA GROWS

MANY BUILDINGS WERE ERECTED

Banks, of the County Carry Individ-

unl Deposits Amounting to \$2,-1 00,000-People Prosperous.

During the year 1809 Walla Walla county

and city grew rapidly in population and wealth, a statement easily proved by reference to official and other records. The books in the United States land office show that in 1899 about 15,000 acres of land were entered in Walla Walla county. This means 150 new families. The returns of the county assessor show a total valuation of all property for taxation of \$8.247,-952, being an increase over the assessment of 1888 of \$220,840. This increase was all on personal property, as under the laws of Washington the real estate has not been assessed since the spring of 1897, when "hard times" prices were put on it. It will be assessed next year. The tax levy for 1838 for state, county, school and other purposes was 16 mills. As there were 2813 votes cast in the county in 1839. a simple calculation shows that the assessed value of Walla Walla county is almost \$2000 for every voter. There are on deposit in the four banks in the county \$2,500,000, which shows it be one of "the solidest" in the nation. The debt of the county was reduced during the year \$25,222.68. The total debt of the county, including \$80,000 of bended debt is only \$109,572. It has a fine brick courthouse and fall, a fireproof hall of records are and jail, a fireproof hall of records, an extensive poor farm and no paupers.

Applying the radical test of the sales of

the lumber-dealers, we find them the lumber-dealers, we find them report-ing sales aggregating nearly \$,000,000 feet, being over 45 per cent greater than during 1899. Of this aggregate the sales to farm ers were about 30 per cent less than last year and the sales to residents of the city over 60 per cent greater. In 1898 the farmers, inspired by the big price received for their crops, built new homes, barns and outbuildings. In 1899 the residents of the city followed the example of the farmers. Conservative estimates and reports made by contractors, builders and dealers in building material, place the number of buildings erected in Walla Walla city during 1899 at 300. These range walla city during 180 at 300. These range from little cottages of two rooms, costing \$250, to the spicndid memorial hall of Whitman college, costing 5160,000. The to-tal expenditure for new buildings in Walla Walla during 1800 is placed at the onservative figure of \$60,000. With all this amount of new building there is not a desirable storeroom or dwelling for ent in the city.

Merchants in all lines report sales larger than during 1888. Manufacturers of, and dealers in, agricultural implements report their year's sales as being in excess of those made in 1999, which was the banner year in their line.

The health of the residents of both city

 
 Water-power—
 capacity

 Oregon City, Or.
 55,000

 Minneapolis
 20,000

 Holyoke, Muss
 12,000

 Manchester
 11,000

 Lawrence
 12,000

 Lowell
 11,865
 and county has been above the average In 1887 all the difficulties cons sected with and the general prosperity greater than usual. Despite the fact that the extraorthe development of the great I ower were removed, and from that time ti we progress dinary winter of 1898-9 destroyed most of the fall-sown grain, rendering neces-sary reseeding of the vast majority of the area and thus converting the crop into "spring wheat," the average yield was "way over 19 bushels to the acea Oregon City ice plant. 159 10 product.

Oregon City woolen mills 250 25 \$500,000

Oregon City woolen mills 250 25 \$500,000

Oregon City pumping station. the total crop being about 3,500,000 bushels. During 1899 there were built 60 miles of railroad in Walla Walla county and m thousands of dollars were expended in improving the old tracks.

P. B. JOHNSON. Walla Walla, Wash.

LAKEVIEW'S GROWTH.

More Building in 1899 Than for a Number of Years.

17,725 1007 \$3 ,150,000 pleted, remodeled and repaired, and more additions built to houses in Lakevisw within the past 13 months than had been built altogether in the previous five years. ments in his brewery and malthouse and erated by the Portland General Electric purchased it and adjoining the city, on Company, but it amounts to a very large Mr. J. M. Handley, a contractor and builder, prepared, at the request of The Oregonian correspondent, a list of all the the coming year.

W. H. Gilbert and C. J. Broughton have added that 1,500,000 pounds of wool, 40,000 improvements and the approximate cost rebuilt the ficuring mill at Long's station, cords of furnace wood, 15,000,000 feet, board and the Portland Flouring Mills Company measure, of cottonwood, spruce and white hereof. The list follows:

has made extensive improvements in their Dayton and Brooklyn mills, which are first-class roller plants, and have also material to run the manufacturing enteryear one new pulp mill has been put into

Total ..... tage William Harvey, finishing residence Frank Rodgers, work on two cottages
Lakeview house, addition
T. E. Bernard, remodeling dwelling and windunfil
Bernard & Son, remodeling store...
Bieber & Son, remodeling store and repairing
F. E. Harris, remodeling dwelling.
Mrs. B. M. Cobb, remodeling dwelling william Behnky, remodeling dwell-Montz Curry, remodeling dwelling. J. G. Walters, addition to dwelling. S. F. Ahlstrom, repairing business house ... King, repairing business

house Huff & Coulter, addition to business J. F. Frankl, repairing dwelling and Grand total .....PAUL DE LANAY,

Lakeview, Or. 

Capacity, 750 Barrels Per Day

Established 1862

## North Pacific Flour Mills Co.

430,000

H. P. ISAACS, Manager.

Snow-Drift Flour

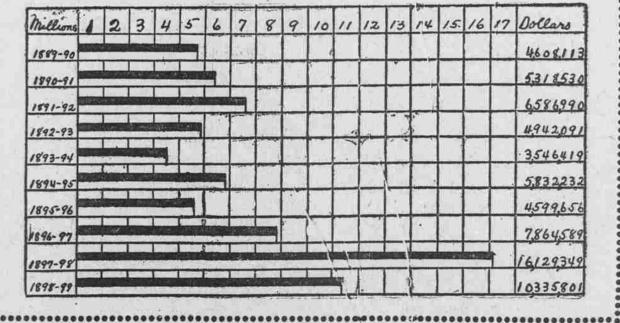
WALLA WALLA, WASH.

# Dement Bros. Co.

Grain, Flour, Feed Walla Walla, Wash.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR SHIPMENTS

The following comparative diagram shows the total value of wheat and flour shipments from Portland by cereal years (July 1 to June 30), since the season of 1889-1890.



road several months ago, and has been kept busy turning out fine cedar lumber. A large number of farmers in the timbered districts have turned their attention to cutting cordwood, which has found ready sale in this city and barracks and in Portland. The price of cordwood is nearly double what it was two years ago. The matter of securing a railroad through the county has ever been a sub-

ucts of the county will reach \$1,320,000, and that \$300,000 is paid to those who work fo wages.

LOT LIVERMORE. Pendleton, Or.

Presented by President Kruger,

Chicago News. Pope Leo XIII has amassed enough val-uable presents to fill a museum, and his jewels are famous for their worth and ject of interest among the citizens and more progress in that much desired direction has been made during the past year than in any former year. In addition to the actual extension of the Portland, ued at \$4,000,000.

tance of 14 miles for the same with sixhorse teams. The experiment paid. Two new stores and several new dwellings have been erected in Corello. The same can be said of Starbuck and Huntsville. In Huntsville, the United Brethren are building a new academy.

The foregoing is a very brief resume of some of the progress made in Columbia county during the year just closed. There are also other lines of industry not here mentioned, such as improvement in fine cattle and horses and development in mines, which all taken together make a