

Oregon City Enterprise.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OREGON.

VOL. 9.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

NO. 35.

Clackamas County.

ITS EXTENT—TAXATION—RAILROADS—AND SCHOOL LANDS—ETC., ETC.

Clackamas county is in extent from north to south, thirty-two miles; and from east to west, forty-two miles and contains about one million fifty-four thousand acres of land. There is fully three-fourths of the above amount of land that is well adapted to agriculture, for the purpose of grain, fruit and grasses.

There is about three hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of this county that has passed into private hands. There is about fifty-eight thousand acres of this amount that is owned by the Oregon & California Railroad Company. There is probably about twenty-two thousand acres of school lands in this county now owned by the State of Oregon. This would make the amount of land that has already passed from the control of the general government into the hands of the State and private individuals, three hundred and forty thousand acres.

This last amount deducted from the number of acres of land in Clackamas county would leave in the hands of the general government about seven hundred thousand acres of which amount there is at least three hundred and fifty thousand acres that is well adapted to settlement, and when once put in cultivation will be fully equal to many of the older settled places of this county. The last named amount of land is subject to homestead and preemption settlement. There are no lands in this county that are subject to public entry.

The assessed value of three hundred and twenty thousand acres of land that are owned by private individuals in this county for the year 1874, assessed at an average of about three dollars per acre, with the improvements thereon.

The aggregate valuation of all property in this county, for the year 1874, real and personal, is about three millions of dollars. The State tax for said year was 5 1/2 mills on the dollar; county tax, 10 mills on the dollar; public school tax, 3 mills on the dollar. After deducting the indebtedness of the various persons within the county from the gross assessed value of all property, it leaves about one million eight hundred thousand dollars worth of property in this county subject to tax for said year. The tax, State, school and county, in round numbers amounted to thirty four thousand dollars for said year. The average levy on the dollar during the past ten years in this county for State, school and county tax has been fourteen and one-half mills on the dollar.

The railroad lands are valued at from three to eight dollars per acre to the settler and ample time given for payment therefor. The State school lands can be bought for from one twenty-five to six dollars per acre. There is quite a large amount of the land of this county yet unsurveyed.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

Clackamas county, Oregon, lying on both sides of the Willamette river embraces an area of more than one million of acres. The greater portion of the county lies on the east side of the Willamette river, extending on the east to the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains.

Oregon City, the county seat situated at the falls of the Willamette river is healthy and has a water power unsurpassed in the known world. The land of this county may be denominated timbered, there being but a small portion of what would be called by a western man—prairie. Some portions heavily timbered yet large tracts where the timber is not thick or dense. The land may properly be called hilly, some portions quite broken. The timber most common is fir, of the several varieties, red, white and yellow. Along the streams, cedar, ash and maple abound. In the mountains spruce, hemlock and larch are found. As will be seen from the above list the prevailing forest trees are resinous and evergreen, some of which grow to the height of 300 or 400 feet and from eight to twelve feet in diameter. The streams of water in this county several of which rise to the magnitude of rivers are in what may be denominated canyons. The country between constituting an elevated plateau or rolling table-land. These streams afford almost unlimited water power.

On almost every quarter section of land living water of pure limpid quality is found. It may be taken as approximately correct that there

are within the limits of this county half million acres of land susceptible of cultivation; most of the remainder, more than a half a million of acres, affords luxuriant and abundant summer pasturage. The hill lands of this county are of a reddish clayey soil with a clay sub-soil and are readily and permanently improved by the application of the various manures used in agriculture. Owing to the rolling position of the lands the water cannot stand on them and hence may be plowed at any time during the winter or rainy season, within forty-eight hours after the heaviest rainfall; a very important advantage over the level lands where the water stands for weeks. Another redeeming quality of these hill lands is that they do not bake during the dry season of the year as do the flat lands. These lands by thorough cultivation are wonderfully productive yielding from fifteen to forty-five bushels of wheat per acre according to the cultivation and the wheat is of the very best quality. These lands are noted for their adaptability to the growth of fall sown or winter wheat. The yield of oats is from twenty to eighty bushels per acre. Rye, barley and flax grow well though not much cultivated. These lands are also well adapted to red clover yielding from two to four tons per acre and by the cultivation of which the farmer may prevent the exhaustion of his lands sown to grain, keeping up a regular rotation of crops. These red hill lands though not the natural home of timothy will, by good cultivation, and the use of manure produce fair crops of timothy and other tame grasses. Most kinds of vegetables grow on these hills; potatoes yielding from two to four hundred bushels per acre.

As to fruit for the production of which Oregon is so noted, the apple, pear, and plum grow to great perfection on these hills. Some varieties of the cherry and the grape grow well, also strawberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant and blackberry. The above remarks as to the crops apply to the hill lands because they predominate in this county. Though there is considerable extent of bottom lands with black alluvial soil in the county well adapted to the growth of such crops as are peculiar to such lands. There are sparse settlements spread over say two-thirds of the arable lands of this county and in every settlement there are lands for sale at from three to forty dollars per acre owing to extent of improvement, nature of soil and location. The remaining third of arable land is yet unoccupied, the odd numbered sections embraced in the grant to the Rail Road Company which are offered for sale at graded prices. The even numbered sections still belong to the government which are subject to homestead and preemption entries; these together with the school lands and swamp or overflowed lands belonging to the State embrace a vast area of land some of which are as good as any that have been taken thus affording ample opportunity to hundreds, even thousands who have the wish to make homes for themselves by the labor of their own hands.

As the lands of this county are timbered, it requires labor to prepare them for the plow. When the land is cleared of the timber and this has to be done once for all time. The nearness of these lands to ship navigation saves an annual expense which must be incurred in transportation of the products of land more remote from the marts of trade. Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, which is a port of entry where steam ships or sailing vessels arrive and depart almost daily, and with which Oregon City, the county seat of this county, is in daily communication both by rail road and steamboat affords facility and cheapness of transportation which amounts yearly to a considerable item worthy of consideration in selecting a home by the farmer. The distance from Oregon City to Portland is fourteen miles.

While we do not wish to make invidious comparisons between this and other counties of our young and growing State, we do not think for variety and beauty of landscape, salubrity of climate, and abundance and purity of living water, our county is surpassed in this or any other State.

IRON ORE AND OTHER MINERALS.

Iron ore is found on both banks of the Willamette river between Oregon City and Portland, also in various other parts of the county in practically unlimited quantity. The Oswego Iron Company has a furnace

eight miles above Portland on the river bank and directly, and indirectly, gives employment to two hundred and fifty men, as miners, coal-burners, wood-choppers, teamsters and operatives about the stack. The iron is all made with charcoal and is of a quality that commands five dollars per ton more than any other American iron and ranks above "Scotch Pig" in the San Francisco market. This is the only smelting furnace on the Pacific coast and was begun as an experiment; but it has already demonstrated the fact that our county will soon develop an industry that will give remunerative employment to a large population. The product of the furnace is about eight tons per day, and is run continuously throughout the year except when necessarily laid up for repairs. Limestone and coal are also found along the foothills of the Cascade mountains. The limestone is of a fair quality, but not equal to that found in other parts of our State; while the coal is believed to be equal to the best, but has not, as yet, been sufficiently tested to warrant an opinion as to its actual quality.

First rate building stone mostly of an igneous character, is found in abundance and is easily marketed in Portland by means of flatboats and also by rail. Some indications of gold, silver, and copper are also found, supposed to be the outcroppings of rich leads; but none of them have yet been worked sufficiently to test their real value.

FISH. Of the finest quality abound in all the streams. While the Willamette and Clackamas swarm with salmon, the brooks and creeks are full of the smaller varieties, of which the most desirable as well as most abundant, is the far famed speckled trout. The falls of the Willamette river, at which Oregon City is located, has also been one of the favorite fishing grounds of the Indians, where by the use of nets, immense quantities of fish are caught each year.

CLIMATE.

The climate is about like that of the Willamette valley generally.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Have been found in some portions of the county, the most celebrated being "Willott's Soda Springs," the water from which is said to resemble the celebrated "Congress Water" of Saratoga, N. Y. It is situated about twenty miles south east of Oregon City, and is resorted to every year by large numbers of invalids and pleasure seekers who avail themselves of the medicinal properties of its health giving waters.

GAME.

Elk, deer, bears, grouse, pheasants, pigeons, and quails are found in abundance, while the streams, lakes and marshes teem with water-fowl of almost every variety known to the temperate zone.

SCHOOL FACILITIES.

There are sixty-four school districts in Clackamas county, in which schools are taught from three to nine months in the year. In most of the districts the schools are in a very good condition, and a great deal of interest is manifested in the subject of education.

The salary of teachers ranges all the way from twenty to one hundred dollars per month.

Number of school children, as per report of 1874, drawing public school money, are 2,832; the amount of public money distributed among this number, \$10,000; number of school houses, 65, valued at \$20,000. At the county seat—Oregon City—an excellent school is kept up the whole year, with a good attendance; and also at Milwaukie and Canemah, where good teachers are employed at a salary of \$70 to \$100 per month, and all the higher branches of an English education taught. A tax of three mills on the dollar in Oregon City, on the assessable property of the town, with the public money drawn, sustains the school the entire year.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholics, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodists, United Brethren, Old School Baptists, Congregationalists and Christians are all represented in the various parts of the county, and religious services are held by the various denominations. In Oregon City, the Episcopalians have a Church, rectory and an excellent Sunday School, with a resident minister; the Baptists have a fine new Church and Sunday School, with a resident minister; the Methodists have a Church, rectory and Sunday School, with a resident minister; the Roman Catholics have a good church edifice, rectory, Sunday School and

resident priest; the Congregationalists have a Church, Sunday School and have stated services twice each month. They all have good congregations. The county and city are well supplied with Churches and school facilities.

THE WATER POWER AND OTHER ADVANTAGES OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

The water power facilities in Clackamas county are probably greater and more varied than all the other counties in the State combined. A number of streams flow into the Willamette on either hand which would furnish, if necessity called it into existence, an abundance of power to found the nucleus of manufacturing towns; while at the Willamette Falls in Oregon City there is at least one million of unused horse power which might be utilized; (not over five hundred horse power now in use) besides the above, the following streams within the county give opportunity to be, or are in part utilized: The Talatin, Clackamas, Molalla rivers, and Clear creek, Rock creek, Butte creek, Milk creek, Milwaukie and Beale creeks, and Sucker Lake, and a great many lateral streams tributary to these named, near the foot hills; and altogether, as was before remarked, present an array of possibilities for manufacturing that will aggregate an immense water power.

There are three first class flouring mills in Clackamas county, two at Oregon City and one at Milwaukie; they are mostly occupied in grinding wheat raised farther up the valley, and thus naturally assert our claim that this county is the manufacturing center for the State; there are besides, three or four custom mills, five or six saw mills, one large first class wooden mill, tub and bucket factory, paper mill, and iron ore and reduction works in the county, and altogether gives token of its greatness, in leading in the several productions and manufactures named, and presages still greater things for its future. There are many trades still unrepresented in the manufacturing line that ought to be in operation here, where water power could be employed as an aid thereto. Clackamas county with its varied resources of soil, topography, timber and water power, presents a combination which within itself contains the essential elements of empire; its development although slow, is sure; year by year the statistician notes an increase of the cereal, fruit and vegetable productions, acre by acre, is being redeemed from the timber or brush, and the same indomitable qualities of character, that sustained our ancestors, to hew out an empire of the wildernesses of New York and Pennsylvania, are at work to reclaim the wooded and inhospitable parts of our county; what our success will be, we instance what theirs has been, and those who study intelligently the possibilities, and wish to locate with a view of being at the center of a vast commercial and manufacturing nucleus, when the demand of the country shall, (as it will) call it into existence, cannot be persuaded to believe otherwise than that Clackamas county is the only one that offers such an opportunity.

The lands of Clackamas county on account of its greater proportions of timber are cheaper than in any other county in the Willamette valley; this is an anomaly not easily understood; but should be availed of by those seeking homes, while such a state of things yet exist, for it cannot long remain so. Clackamas county wheat is unexceptionally better than any other produced in the valley. The rolling lands on which it is raised seemingly gives a plumpness and color not to be had from that of the flat lands of the upper valley, and produces quite as much to the acre as the average of the said lands where properly cultivated.

Its fruits are also preeminently in advance of those raised in any other county; the rolling lands give frequent opportunity for planting orchards in unexposed places, and are less liable to be injured by frosts; some of the oldest and most prosperous orchards in the State are located within the county.

As one acre of Clackamas county land yields as much of any cereal, as any where else within the valley, we hold, on account of its greater proximity to market, (Portland) that its lands are therefore relatively of greater value, than of districts farther away from the emporium in the ratio of the difference of freight rates on each acreage of freight; for instance of general productions it is safe to compute that one acre of land will produce one ton of freight, which if transported from Albany to

Portland costs \$3, if from Oregon City to Portland, 75 cents; the difference \$2 25 being twelve per cent interest on \$18 50. From this it is easy to deduce that cultivable lands in Linn county should be worth \$18 50 less per acre than land of a similar character in Clackamas county; therefore, whoever buys a farm in the last named county enjoys an advantage of \$2 25 per acre of his cultivable lands per annum over the Linn county landholder; the same comparison holds good as regards to other agricultural counties within the valley, the freight rate given being about an average for the valley.

With a diversity of climate ranging through various gradations until the top of Mount Hood is reached; with gold, silver, plumbago and iron ore beneath her surface; her salmon fisheries not open to any other agricultural county in the State; her vast forests of cedar, pine, white and red fir and maple; her celebrated Soda springs, whose curative properties have made it famous; her inexhaustible water powers, her hills, valleys, agricultural and fruit growing—and besides all these, those other favorable qualities common to the balance of the State, present a bewildering array of natural advantages, and combine all the essential requisites to make the motto intended to summarize for the whole State, a prototype for Clackamas county alone, viz: "Alis rotis propriis" "She flies with her own wings."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a population in this county of about 7,000, of which the greater part are farmers. The number of voters at the last general election was 1,634. There are twenty post-offices in the county, as follows: Beaver, Butte Creek, Canby, Clackamas, Clear Creek, Cuttingsville, Damascus, Eagle Creek, Glad Tidings, Highland, Molalla, Milwaukie, Neely, Norton, Oregon City, Oswego, Sandy, Springwater, Zion. These post-offices are all located in the centre of settlements, and supply ample mail facilities. Canby is a railroad station, and has a store, blacksmith shop and drug store, and is the point of supplies to what is known as Barlow's Prairie, one of the finest agricultural sections in Oregon, twelve miles south of Oregon City. Clackamas is a railroad station, four miles north of Oregon City, has a store and blacksmith shop, and has a good country around it. Clear Creek has a flouring and saw mill, and a very fine country surrounding it. Cuttingsville, fourteen miles southeast of Oregon City, has some of the finest agricultural land around it in the county, and a great deal of vacant land is yet to be had in this locality. There is a fine opening for a business place here, and a frame is already up for a grist and saw mill, with a most magnificent water power. At Eagle Creek there is a store, and the country in that vicinity is well settled, and some fine farms are under cultivation. Milwaukie, seven miles north of Oregon City, is a railroad station, and located on the Willamette river. The celebrated Standard flouring mills are located at this place; a chair and furniture factory, with an excellent water power. It is in the midst of the best fruit-growing section of Oregon, and many persons have realized large fortunes in this occupation. Neely has a fine store, and is surrounded by some of the best agricultural lands of Oregon. It is in the vicinity of what is called the Molalla prairie. The nearest market to this place is Hubbard's station, which is five miles. Norton has a fine store, blacksmith shop and a fine Masonic hall, and a flourishing Lodge. It is surrounded by a well settled farming community, and is twelve miles from Oregon City. Oswego has two stores, blacksmith shop and a laboring population employed about the Iron Works. It has facilities for an excellent water power, and will, at no great future day, become one of the most important places in our State. Its wealth is unlimited. At Zion, there is a store, and the country around it is of the best quality for making good and prosperous farms. Sandy is a new settlement, but the rich land in its vicinity is fast being settled up, and a most prosperous neighborhood has sprung up. There is yet considerable vacant land in this locality.

In Oregon City, the Old Fellows, Masons and Good Templars have flourishing Lodges and the latter have Lodges throughout the various localities in the county. The Masons have a Lodge at Norton's. The State camping grounds are located near Canby, and the Spiritualists have a camp ground about five miles south of Oregon City.

WESTERN OREGON.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Oregon is the most north-westerly State in the Union, being situated between the forty-second and forty-sixth degrees of northern latitude. It is bounded on the east by Idaho, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Columbia river and Washington Territory, and on the south by California and Nevada. It extends, on an average, for 350 miles east and west, and 275 miles north and south, and contains 95,274 square miles, with an area of about 60,000,000 of acres.

The Cascade mountains, with their lofty, snow-capped peaks, stretch across the State from the north to the south, at a distance of about 110 miles to the Pacific Ocean. They divide the State into two distinct geographical sections, known as Eastern and Western Oregon.

The latter—that is, the region lying between the Cascade mountains and the Pacific Ocean—is far more advanced in civilization than the former, and within its natural boundaries nine-tenths of the present population of the State are living. In mildness and healthiness of climate, richness of natural resources, and beauty of scenery, Western Oregon is unsurpassed by any part of the United States.

Another chain of mountains, the so-called Coast Range, also running north and south, at a distance varying from 40 to 70 miles from the Cascade mountains, and proportionately nearer to the Pacific coast, divides, in conjunction with the last named chain and the spurs of both, Western Oregon into a number of more or less extensive valleys. The most important of these is the great valley of the Willamette river. The Willamette flows from south to north between the Coast Range and Cascade mountains, in which it has its origin. The Willamette valley, the acknowledged garden of the Pacific coast, is about 150 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 miles in width. The valley at large comprises many minor valleys, traversed by the numerous tributaries of the Willamette. What with the towering mountains bordering it on the east and west, and its charmingly diversified surface of rolling prairie, dotted with wooded hills and fringed with thickly timbered bottom lands, it forms a landscape of rare beauty. Nearly the whole of its area is of extraordinary fertility, but of the 5,000,000 acres included in it only about 400,000 are as yet cultivated. Within it are the most important towns of the State and reside fully two-thirds of its population.

In the southern part of Western Oregon, the largest valley is that of the Rogue river, which rises in the Cascade Range and flows westerly into the Pacific. It is rich both in agricultural and mineral resources. Between the Rogue river and the Willamette valley lies that of the Umpqua river, another tributary of the Pacific. This valley is 75 miles long, with an average width of 40 miles. It is also very productive.

CLIMATE.—SALUBRITY.

The climate of Western Oregon is mild and equable, differing in this from that of the Eastern States, that it is neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. Owing to the proximity of the Pacific and Gulf streams of that Ocean, snow or frost never prevail to any considerable degree. The average temperature explains this fact. The average for spring is 62 degrees, for summer 72 degrees, for autumn 53 degrees, and for winter 39 degrees Fahrenheit, showing a mean deviation of only 28 degrees during the year. The average yearly rainfall is 44 inches—about the same as at Davenport (Iowa), Memphis and Philadelphia. Thunder-storms are almost unknown in Western Oregon, and the disastrous hurricanes and whirlwinds of the Atlantic States entirely so.

The low rate of yearly mortality speaks well for the salubrity of Oregon. It is only 1 in 172, while in Massachusetts and Louisiana it is 1 in 57; in Vermont, the healthiest State East of the Rocky mountains, 1 in 92; in Illinois and Indiana, 1 in 87; and California, 1 in 101.

The equable temperature, the absence of high cold winds and sudden atmospheric changes render the people less subject to bronchial, rheumatic, and inflammatory complaints than in other parts of the country where the extremes of heat and cold are greater and the changes of temperature more sudden and violent. Malarious fevers prevail to some extent in the close proximity to water-courses, but they are of a mild type, and yield readily to treatment.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Soil.—In the river bottoms black loam prevails. The prairie lands immediately between the river bottoms and the hills, forming the outcroppings of the great mountain ranges and known as "foot hills" consist usually of a dark deep loam or marl, with a clay sub-soil. The hill lands consist mostly of red, brown or black loam, the red predominating in the central portion of the valley and the black in the mountains.

Timber.—On the low lands, such evergreens as the fir, cedar, pine and yew, as well as oak, ash, maple and alder, grow in abundance for all purposes. In the foot hills, scattering oaks and firs, with a thick second growth in many places, are found. The mountain ranges are mostly heavily timbered with tall firs, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, larch and laurel, without much undergrowth, except near water-courses. The growth of timber reaches what would be considered extraordinary dimensions at the Atlantic States; the fir and pine attain very great heights.

Minerals.—Iron and lead are found

in various parts of the State in large quantities. Limestone and coal have been found at many points. Gold and silver have been discovered all over the State, but only in Southern and Eastern Oregon in quantities warranting mining operations.

Natural Grasses.—The native grass, known as bunch grass, grows all over the State. It is very fine, sweet and nutritious, and retains its fattening qualities until late in autumn.

Water Supply.—Oregon is probably the best watered State in the Union. Western Oregon is traversed in all directions by rivers and smaller water-courses, fed by springs, melting snow from the highest mountains and copious rains. There is a regular rainy season, lasting from early in November till April. Owing to the abundant rain, the extreme dryness that regularly prevails in the other Pacific States during the summer season, is not experienced in Oregon. Soft, pure water abounds everywhere. The country is also supplied with water power for all practical purposes. Numerous mineral springs are found in the Willamette valley, some of which are places of resort for invalids.

Fisheries.—The Columbia river is noted for its fine salmon, which, in various forms of preservation, constitutes an article of export to all parts of the world. The fish are taken in tide water in immense quantities, fresh from the ocean, as they ascend the river. The salmon catch, as worked by nets and traps, now yields annually one million and a half of dollars, and a vast field is still open for the business. Many other kinds of fish are taken. The mountain streams are full of fine trout.

Game.—Elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, Oregon cougar, or California lion, with numerous other smaller quadrupeds; and swans, geese, ducks, grouse, pheasants and quails constitute the game of the country. Of the larger game, only the deer frequent the inhabited portions of the country. The winged game is especially abundant.

PRODUCTS.

Oregon is unquestionably the finest farming country in the United States. Every kind of agricultural product that grows at all in Oregon, attains a perfection both as to size and quality that is rarely found in other parts of the Union, excepting California. This is as strictly true of cereals as of vegetables and fruits.

Wheat.—The wheat of Oregon is noted for its superior quality, and commands a high price in the grain markets of the world. The berry is very fair and full, often weighing 65 pounds to the bushel measurement. Wheat is the principal product of Oregon, and next in importance. The standard weight for oats in Oregon is 36 pounds, but the soil and climate is so well adapted to their growth that the weight of 40 pounds to the bushel is often reached. Barley is also successfully raised. Corn is grown in many localities with success, but it is not made a specialty, the average summer being too cool for its successful culture. With good cultivation the wheat lands will yield from 25 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre; 40 to 60 bushels of barley, and from 50 to 80 bushels of oats. These figures can be relied on.

Weevil, smut or drought is seldom known in Oregon. No failure of the wheat crop has occurred since the settlement of the country, that is, during a continuous period of thirty years. Flax.—The soil and climate of Western Oregon seem peculiarly favorable to the culture of flax, but thus far its culture has been pursued mainly for the seed. The lint has been tested in Europe (Dundee and Belfast), and competent authorities have pronounced it, in fineness, strength and whiteness, quite equal to the best European growths.

Vegetables.—A superior quality of every kind of vegetables is grown. Potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, squashes, beets, parsnips, cucumbers, tomatoes and onions are raised in abundance. Potatoes yield from 200 to 500 bushels to the acre. Root diseases are unknown.

Fruit.—Apples, pears and plums grow in such abundance that trees have to be regularly propped up to prevent them from breaking under weight of the crops. Pears, plums, cherries and German prunes are very superior. Strawberries, currants, raspberries and gooseberries grow abundantly, and have a peculiarly fine flavor. Several varieties of the hardier kinds of grapes are raised in large quantities. Peaches grow well in some favorable localities, but the Willamette valley cannot be called a good peach country, owing to the coolness of the summer nights.

Cultivated Grasses.—Timothy, or birds' grass, grows well in every part of the State, and is the staple article for hay. Red and white clover, with proper preparations of soil, grow luxuriantly. Alfalfa, blue grass and orchard grass do finely everywhere. The mild winter climate of Oregon, and the fact that grass remains green nearly the whole year, make it an excellent country for raising every kind of stock. Oregon wool is of recognized superior quality, owing to the cool summers, warm winters and continued green feed for sheep. The wool clip for 1874 reached 3,000,000 pounds.

Dairies.—The climate especially favors the successful pursuit of the dairy business. The cool summer nights, the freedom from sultry and wet weather and thunderstorms during the warm season greatly facilitate the production of butter and cheese.

POPULATION, TOWNS, &c.

The population of Oregon is about 100,000 souls. The principal center of population is the city of Portland, the commercial emporium of the State, with a population of 15,000. [Continued on fourth page.]