

said. Its present name was given it in honor of Dr. R. Newell, an old pioneer, and one of the oldest settlers of Oregon. This is a shipping point for wheat, etc., and being accessible to steamboats at all seasons of the year, it will doubtless remain so.

MEHAMA,

Or Smith's Ferry, is located on the north fork of the Santiam River, about sixteen miles southwesterly of Turner. It was laid out by Mr. Smith. The population is about forty. The village has a school-house, blacksmith shop, and a hotel and ferry kept by Mr. Smith.

SUBLIMITY

Is located on the highest point of the Waldo Hills, and is about sixteen miles from Salem. The name of this place is quite appropriate, as the magnificent, almost sublime, scenery with which it is surrounded warrants the title. Formerly it was a flourishing town, but its business has been absorbed by other places, so that now it is but a vestige of its former self.

The first settler was Mr. J. Brohn, who came in 1849. A number of Germans form part of the community. The soil is well adapted to grain and fruit raising, and its value ranges from \$12 to \$25 per acre. The foregoing description, etc., of Marion County shows clearly that, while during the early period of its history many were the drawbacks, and great the dangers and hardships that its earlier settlers had to endure, its history is creditable in the highest degree, while its present condition of development and progress, both in a material and moral sense, is equally creditable to those who came after, and mingled with those hardy and heroic pioneers.

LINN COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES.

Linn County is situated in the Willamette Valley on the eastern bank of the Willamette River. It is bounded on the north by the Santiam River and the north fork of the Santiam River, which separates it from Marion County; on the east by the Cascade range of mountains; on the south by Lane County; on the west by the Willamette River.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This is the most fertile and prosperous part of the Willamette Valley, and is situated nearly in the center of it. It is bounded on the north by the Santiam River and the north fork of the Santiam River, which separates it from Marion County; on the east by the ridge of the Cascade Mountains; on the south by Lane County, and on the west by the Willamette River. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram, being about seventy miles long east and west, by about forty in breadth north and south, with an estimated area of about a million and a quarter acres. The more eastern portions of the country include the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains and the foothills. The Santiam River, which forms the northern boundary, and divides it from Marion County, is a stream about two hundred feet wide; for about ten miles above its confluence with the Willamette River it is navigable for steamboats at high water, and doubtless with certain improvements, the cost of which need not be very great, might be made accessible the whole year round. The river is divided at the point above named, forming the north and south forks of the Santiam. These streams all take their rise in the Cascade Mountains and within the boundaries of Linn County, flowing for the most part in a westerly course through many charming and fertile little valleys and regions of such varied and romantic beauty as would excite the raptures of any one poetically inclined, and if the numberless charms of this delightful region were better known, they would doubtless attract great numbers of visitors from all parts during the Summer months. The forests afford ample sport to the hunter, while the disciple of Isaac Walton can find ample scope for the exercise of his art. The rivers and creeks abound with trout. Numerous sites for the employment of fine water power are on most of these streams, a small portion of which only are at present utilized.

The United States Government has made an appropriation for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Willamette River, by removing snags, building wing dams to deepen the channel in places, etc., and a contract has been let for that work. Considerable good has already been accomplished, and there is no doubt of the practicability of so improving the channel of the river as to make it navigable for steamers of two hundred tons burden, at all seasons of the year, at least as high up as Albany. These improvements, by clearing the channel, will also remove the liability to the destructive inundations that formerly caused great damage.

There are numerous tributaries of the Willamette and Santiam Rivers, the largest and most important of which is the Calapoosia Creek. This beautiful and useful mountain stream takes its rise in the Cascade Mountains, flowing in a northwesterly course for about forty miles, through a succession of the most charming mountain and valley scenery, affording numerous water power on its way, and draining a very extensive water shed. Muddy Creek empties into the river about twelve miles further south than the above; it flows through an extensive tract of rich prairie land, and affords

drainage and stock water for a distance of upward of twenty miles. These creeks afford an abundant supply of pure water, both soft and healthful. Thomas Fork rises about eight miles south of the North Fork, and flowing nearly parallel to it, empties into the main channel of the Santiam, just below the junction of the North and South Forks. Nearly as much further to the south rises Crabtree Creek, which, after flowing through several important districts, empties into the Thomas Fork close to the mouth of the latter. The fine agricultural district known as the Forks of the Santiam, is the tract of land included for some distance between the streams of that name, and consists of rich bottom land, level prairie, rolling hills, and the most delightful mountain table lands, all of which is well watered by numerous creeks and springs; timber is plentiful. Scio is the business centre of that important and delightful region. In the northwestern part of the county, bordering on the Willamette and Santiam Rivers, the land is chiefly rich bottom and prairie, the greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation. The fine alluvial lands extend for a distance of nearly thirty miles up the Santiam, and along the Willamette for the entire distance which borders this country.

The land lying between the Willamette and Santiam Rivers, from their junction, for a distance of about ten miles, is open prairie and timber land of excellent quality, with occasional rolling hills, covered with fir and hemlock, on which the soil consists of good clayey loam; water is sufficiently abundant.

From the above described tract south to the county line, consists of open plain, stretching from the river at the foothills on the eastern side, and has an average width of about fifteen miles. The only exception to this character of land is the narrow belt of timber which skirts the river, and which varies from a few rods to a mile in width.

Prominent landmarks are formed by several buttes, or rounded hills several hundred feet in height, covered in part by scrubby timber and brush, with patches of cultivation around their bases. They contain an area of from one hundred to five hundred acres each. The principal of these buttes are Ward's Butte, Washington Butte, Saddle Butte, Knox's Butte, Franklin's Butte, and Peterson's Butte.

The soil in this part of the country is considerably diversified. In the more elevated and drained portions the soil is a rich, black loam; while in the swale or lowlands it is generally of the character known locally as "white lands," and which consists of a heavy clay and adobe soil, which at present is considered of little value, although when it is drained it produces good crops of hay or oats.

The northern part of the county contains but a small proportion of these white lands; doubtless they are all more or less susceptible of reclamation by drainage, etc., though it seems that the time for this has not yet arrived. East of this level tract of country come the rolling lands, partly timbered, on which good crops are raised, and which afford the finest pasturage for numerous flocks and herds. These lands extend to the eastward about ten miles in some places, and beyond them come the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, among which are to be found some small valleys which are fertile, and many parts afford good grazing. The Santiam Valley extends eastward well towards the eastern boundary of the county. South of the Santiam comes a series of rolling hills for some six or eight miles forming a dividing ridge between that river and the Calapoosia Creek. For about ten miles along this ridge the land is considerably cultivated and has a good clay soil. The Valley of the Calapoosia is a beautiful and fertile one; it is about two miles wide at Brownsville, where it debouches on to the prairie, and gradually narrows to a mere gorge or canon about ten miles further east. South of this is another similar dividing ridge, which forms the divide between the Calapoosia and the McKenzie River. The southern boundary of the county is near the summit of this ridge.

The Mohawk River rises in the above-mentioned ridge and flows in a southwesterly direction, emptying into the McKenzie; this follows a rich valley some fifteen miles long, only a portion of which, however, is in Linn County. There is still considerable heavy timber along these various rivers and creeks; but along the upper waters of the principal streams the timber is of the finest, and almost inexhaustible in quantity.

Numerous mills and manufactories exist along the banks of these streams, and doubtless the introduction of a cheap, tributary railway system will in the future secure a full development of the great resources of this fine region.

CLIMATE.

Although it is generally considered by non-residents that the rainfall of Oregon is excessive, such is not really the case, but the impression is caused by the fact that the rainfall is so diffused, so to speak, throughout the rainy season, and it is so nearly continuous, that it is calculated to give the superficial observer the impression that a much larger quantity of rain falls than is really the case.

Although the intermissions of fine weather, during the rainy season, are neither numerous nor prolonged, yet the mild, warm rains that usually fall are but a partial hindrance to the farmer in the performance of his out-door work. Severe storms and floods are very rare, hence, although to a new-comer, so much continuity in the rain excites a depressing influence, yet this very condition of things is the great source of the never-failing agricultural prosperity of the country. Since the

early settlement of the country there have been but few instances where the snow has remained on the ground so much as three weeks, and the average number of snowy days in each year is only ten, and that of rainy days one hundred and twenty-two. The average annual rainfall is forty-four inches, which is about the same (as before shown) as that of many points in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States. It has happened very rarely in the Willamette Valley, in this county, that the thermometer has indicated a degree of cold below zero, Fahrenheit.

The Summers, or dry season, on the other hand, are so uniformly pleasant as to fully compensate for the somewhat prolonged gloominess of the Winter. In Western Oregon, the average temperature is, in Spring 54°, in Summer 67°, in Autumn 53°, and in Winter 39° Fahrenheit. The thermometer seldom runs as high as 90° in the hottest days, and almost as seldom falls below 20° in Winter; moreover, during the hottest days in Summer, the nights are invariably cool and refreshing, so that the toiling farmer, after his exhausting day's work in the harvest field, has the supreme blessing of three cool nights in which to recruit his energies, an advantage which the farmers of other states would fully appreciate, did they possess it. Following is a description and historical sketch of Linn County:

Linn County was formerly part of what was known as Champoug District. On Dec. 28, 1847, Linn County was created, and the boundary line between it and Marion County was established, as follows: "Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Willamette River, opposite the mouth of the Santiam River; thence up said river to the North Fork of the Santiam River; thence up said North Fork to the Cascade Mountains; thence due east to the Rocky Mountains."

On Jan. 11, 1854, an act was passed, creating and organizing Wasco County, and defining the eastern boundary of Linn County as the Cascade range of mountains.

Following we give a list of the members of the Constitutional Convention from Linn County: Delaron Smith, Luther Elkins, R. S. Coyle, John T. Brooks, Jas. Shields, J. H. Beattain.

Following is a list of some of the earlier settlers of Linn County:

R. W. Adams, Thomas, J. E. and I. N. Alfred, John Barton, James Anderson, John Beard, Henry Allen, A. S. Bassett, Peter Bilgen, V. M. Bilgen, Wm. Bilgen, H. E. Bustmeister, O. P. Cashaw, R. H. Crawford, N. Cook, G. F. Crawford, I. Cox, R. T. Clifton, Robert G. Cochran, Bass Cooper, Wm. N. Courtney, F. V. Crawford, H. Christian, Jas. J. Crabtree, Wm. Cyrus, James Crabtree, A. F. Cherry, W. L. Coon, Jas. M. Coy, Geo. W. Cline, Samuel Cooper, Levi Douglas, H. H. Davis, A. Dodge, Henry Davidson, John S. Dickson, Jeremiah Dickens, J. A. Dunlop, James Daniels, B. F. Darby, J. F. Davin, M. Fuller, J. H. Porter, T. J. Faulkner, E. Fox, G. T. Foot, J. J. Finlayson, James Forgy, Jno. W. Frank, E. Franz, J. W. Gilmore, C. Gray, S. E. Gray, Jno. W. Gay, James Garrett, Robert Harrison, B. R. Holt, Enoch Hoult, Wm. L. Holloway, J. R. Herron, Silas Haigh, S. Hardman, I. Harbuck, Wm. Hawk, A. Hackleman, G. H. Hughes, Hon. Jos. Hamilton, S. G. Irvine, J. B. and B. H. Irvine, Mrs. R. M. Knox, Geo. Knox, J. J. Kelly, C. Lewis, Geo. W. Luper, J. M. Moyer, J. F. McCartney, David A. Millholland, Wm. J. Millholland, Jno. Morgan, R. C. Miller, T. Morgan, Miller Morgan, Samuel Mealey, J. McClung, A. H. Marshall, W. H. McFarland, I. H. Montgomery, W. G. Montgomery, J. W. Pugh, A. H. Peterson, H. E. Parrish, J. M. Phipps, Rowland Parrish, W. H. Paul, W. M. Powers, W. D. Porter, M. A. Rogers, J. P. Rector, W. B. Smith, J. M. Smith, I. N. Smith, W. H. Swank, A. M. Shelton, J. W. Swank, Wm. Temple, J. R. Templeton, J. M. Taylor, J. S. Wilson, Henry Watson, J. Watson, J. A. Wilson, Samuel E. Young, Joseph Yates, James Yastou, Selous Yeoman.

The early history of Linn County will now be continued in that of its cities, towns and precincts.

ALBANY.

This flourishing town is the county seat of Linn County, and is named after the capital of New York. It is most favorably situated on the east bank of the Willamette River, just below the junction of the Calapoosia Creek with that river. It has the great advantage of both river and railroad transportation. The town site is on a level prairie which extends from the river to the foothills of the mountain chain on the east, and is the most extensive and valuable section of the Willamette Valley. The land on which part of the city stands was taken up by Mr. Abner Hackleman, who came here from Iowa in 1845. Returning to that state for the purpose of bringing out his family, he was taken sick, and soon after died in the City of Burlington. In the following year his son, Abner Hackleman, came out and secured part of the claim that his father had located, the remainder being held by Mr. Smead. In the Spring of 1848 Messrs. Walter and Thomas Monteith arrived, and purchased the claim of Mr. Smead for the sum of four hundred dollars, and firmly believing in the future of this locality, they had their land surveyed, and that portion of it near the river (about sixty acres) was laid out in town lots. They built a cabin which stood on what is now the corner of Washington and Second Streets. In the Summer of 1849 they built the first frame house in Albany, which still stands on the corner of Second and Washington Streets. In 1849-'50 many of the best settlers took the gold fever and went to California;

so many left on this account, that quite a difficulty was experienced in getting men to serve in the public offices, a difficulty which, however, soon ceased, and has not been felt since. On the return of a number of these transient settlers, with fresh accessions to their numbers, business increased, and the march of improvement began and continued with great vigor.

In 1849, Messrs. Davis and Layton built a small house near the present site of the Albany City Mills. In this building they started the first store in Albany. After some time the goods were sold out at auction by Mr. G. H. Baber, on which occasion calico sold as high as 37 1/2 cents per yard. About this time, Mr. C. L. Burkhardt started a store, located on the Hackleman claim, near to where the Alden Fruit Dreyer now stands. This movement was not relished by the business men of the upper town, as they feared the opposition of a rival firm in such proximity. The Monteith Brothers thereupon entered into partnership with Capt. J. M. McConnell, and embarked in the merchandise business, their store being opened in a building belonging to Messrs. Monteith. In 1853, the citizens on the Hackleman claim got a bill through the Legislature changing the name to Takenah, the consequence of which step was the engendering of a bitter feeling of rivalry between the two sections of the community. A part of the town retained the name of Takenah until about the year 1855, when it was changed to Albany.

In 1852, the first postmaster was appointed, a Mr. James P. Miller. Prior to this time the mail had been brought from Oregon City on horseback, in a somewhat irregular manner. The postal regulations in those days were of the most primitive kind. The first justice of the peace was Squire Houston, who came across the plains in 1848. The first lawyer who practiced in Albany was Squire Thornton, who commenced in 1852. In the matter of the date on which the first Circuit Court was held, there are conflicting opinions; some say that it was in the Fall of 1851, and was held in a building belonging to Mr. J. M. McConnell, which stood on what is now the corner of First and Ferry Streets. Others state that it was held in what was known as the Straightoff House, which occupied the corner of First and Ferry Streets, nearest the river. Others again say that it was held in a small building near the ferry; nearly all agree that Judge Pratt, now of San Francisco, presided over that first temple of justice. A short time prior to the event we have been discussing, the United States Government had sent out Judge Nelson, who, being a Whig, and the Oregon Legislature being Democratic, they would have nothing to do with him as a dispenser of justice, therefore they appointed Judge Pratt to fill the position. In 1851 and '52, the first school was opened by Dr. Hill; he was also the first practicing physician who started in Albany. His school was held in a small log house, which stood on a place that is now the middle of the street in front of Mrs. Marshall's livery stable. The doctor also officiated as a preacher of the Gospel. It is said that Rev. Thos. Kendall, of the United Presbyterian Church, preached the first sermon to the community. He came to Oregon in 1845, and was a talented and cultivated minister. On October 31, 1854, the people of the town of Takenah had a meeting for the purpose of arranging a school district; Mr. John Connor was presiding on the occasion; Messrs. Anderson, Cox, James H. Foster, and George Cline were elected directors, and J. M. McConnell, clerk, but on account of some irregularity in the proceedings, the results were rendered null and void. Another election was held on Nov. 25 of the same year, which resulted in the election of the following named officers: James H. Foster, J. G. Lincoln, and Anderson Cox, directors; J. M. McConnell as clerk; Walter Monteith, James H. Foster, and J. M. McConnell were appointed to select a site for a new school-house, which they at once did, and made their report to the same meeting. They selected the lot now occupied by the Central School building. This building was put up during the Spring of 1855, and constituted the first public building in Albany of a permanent character.

On Jan. 6, 1855, the County School Superintendent organized the district, and named it Takenah. In 1852, the first steamboat came up the Willamette River, creating quite a sensation. This boat was built in New York, and brought in a ship (via Cape Horn), and put together at Oregon City. When the first settlers ascended the Willamette River, they pronounced it impossible to navigate it with steamboats. From the year 1852, the growth of Albany has been steady. In 1850 the first church was built under the auspices of the Methodists. It was first erected in the upper part of the city, but has since been moved to where it now stands.

In 1853 the first court house was built. It was a wooden structure, octagonal in shape. This building was used for the purpose designed until the year 1866, when it burned down. During 1860 a very neat and comfortable church was erected by the United Presbyterians. In 1864 the Congregationalists built themselves a place of worship. In 1866 the building of the county court house commenced, but it was not completed until 1867. Its cost was about \$35,000. It is a convenient and commodious building. On the 8th of December, 1870, the city of Albany welcomed the advent of the iron horse in their midst, for which important privilege they paid the sum of \$50,000, which was to compensate the railroad company for making a slight deviation in the alignment of the road so as to touch the city. As a natural consequence, the railroad brought great benefit to Albany. City property rose immensely in value, business of all kinds rapidly increased, and improvements of the most substantial character were made.

In August, 1872, the Santiam Ditch and Canal Company was organized, with a capital of \$30,000, and the canal was commenced forthwith, and completed in the Fall of the same year. This canal taps the Santiam near Lebanon, and is carried a distance of twelve miles, to the south side of Albany. It divides at the corner of Vine and Eighth Streets, one branch running down Vine Street, and emptying into the Calapooia Creek, with a fall of thirty-two feet. The other runs down Eighth to Thurston Street, thence to the river, where it has a fall of thirty-six feet. This fine hydraulic power has almost superseded the use of steam in the city. It now runs about fifteen turbine wheels, and has a surplus power for a number more when required. The canal has a grade, for ten miles, of four feet to the mile, where the bottom width is twenty feet. The remainder of the distance it has a fall of ten feet to the mile, with a width of twelve feet, depth of water three feet. The experiment of floating on this canal has been successfully tried. Large quantities of grain have been brought to Albany by this means. Logs, too, are floated down to the mills at Albany.

Mr. J. H. Foster has a dam on the Calapooia, which can afford a large additional water power over that now used. The above named stream is used for driving logs from the timbered regions on its headwaters, a distance of sixteen to eighteen miles.

The Calapooia Boom Company was organized with this object, with a capital of \$10,000.

Another substantial contribution to the material prosperity of Albany was secured by the construction of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road, which was begun in 1864, by a company organized for this purpose. The principal members of the company were Mr. Jason Wheeler and L. Rikins. The road privilege and land grant have since been sold to parties in San Francisco. The land grant comprises about one million acres, being for the most part, mountain, and covered with heavy timber. The benefits accruing to Albany, from the construction of this road, have been considerable, it having drawn thither a trade that could not otherwise have been obtained. It will be easily seen that the substantial improvements enumerated above indicate a spirit of enterprise and degree of business sagacity that have well merited the marked success that have attended them. In thirty-three years of existence, this city has acquired \$1,115,444 of taxable property, the proceeds from which, for the most part, have been wisely expended. During this year (1878), considerable improvements are being made in grading streets, and otherwise. The land titles, in and around Albany, have been free from the usual difficulties which trouble most new cities. The only semblance of anything of the kind was in the case of old Indian Joe, who claimed the land where Albany now stands, but as Joe has departed for the happy hunting grounds, there remains no further cause for uneasiness.

Albany Collegiate Institute was established under the auspices of the New School Presbyterian Church. On the 30th of August, 1867, Rev. Wm. J. Monteith was elected the first president of this institution. In 1868 he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Bushnell, who resigned the position on January 27, 1869, when Dr. Geary was elected to fill the position, and on the 18th of October, 1869, the College was opened under the management of Rev. E. R. Geary and S. J. Irvine, and during the year was very successful.

In 1870 difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable person to take charge of the institution, until at the close of the year the trustees secured the services of Professor R. K. Warren, who obtained control of the school for a period of four years. In the year 1873 the first class graduated. In the Fall of 1876, Professor L. J. Powell, formerly of the Faculty of Willamette University, took charge of the college; at the same time the Rev. Howard Stratton was elected president, Rev. E. R. Geary having in the meantime resigned. From the above-mentioned period the success of the institution seems to have been assured, and to have realized the hopes of its supporters.

In 1871 Professor Powell was elected State Superintendent of Public Schools of Oregon.

The Faculty of the College at present consists of Rev. Howard Stratton, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. L. J. Powell, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; H. H. Hewitt, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Miss Mary E. Finlayson, B. S., Preceptor; Miss Dora Salinger, Teacher of German; Miss Nettie Piper, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Mrs. W. S. Peters, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

NEWSPAPERS.—The *State's Rights Democrat* was commenced in 1865 by Mr. James Ocard, at present editor of the *San Francisco Examiner*, who was its founder, and who managed it until 1866, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Linday Hill; during the Summer of the same year, Dr. Hill sold it to Messrs. Abbott, Brown and Travers; the latter gentleman left the firm in a few months, the remaining partners conducting the paper until June, 1869, when the firm changed to Bellingier & Brown, and so remained until July, 1870, when Mr. Bellingier sold his interest, Gen. Brown remaining the sole proprietor until August, 1874, when Mr. C. H. Stewart purchased an interest in it, which he retained until April, 1876, when Gen. Brown again became the sole proprietor. This paper is the oldest and has the largest circulation of any democratic paper in the state. It is the democratic official organ. The printing machinery is run by water power.

The *Register* was established in September, 1868, by Mr. Collins Van Cleave. Its politics are republican.

The book-binding and job printing office of Messrs. Mansfield & Monteith is an enterprising firm, and does a full share of the business of printing, etc.

Of the churches, the Methodists were the first to establish themselves; Rev. F. J. DeVore is the present incumbent of the church of that denomination in Albany. The others are the Baptist Church, Elder R. C. Hill in charge; the Evangelical Church, Rev. J. Bowers; St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Rev. Robert L. Stevens; St. Paul's M. E. Church, Rev. — Klyce; United Presbyterian, Rev. S. G. Irvine, pastor, and Calvary Church (Congregational and Presbyterian). The Young Men's Christian Association is also in a flourishing condition.

Benevolent Societies of Albany are as follows: Baysley Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Corinthian Lodge, No. 17, A. F. and A. M.; St. John's Lodge, No. 50, A. F. and A. M.; Ojeana Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F.; Albany Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.; Western Star Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.; Sigma Phi Society (connected with the Albany Collegiate Institute); Ladies' Aid Society, Evrodelphian Society (Albany Collegiate Institute), Hope Grange No. 24, F. of H.

The Bank was started in February, 1871, by Mr. John Connor, and was the pioneer institution of this kind in the county. It has flourished ever since its foundation.

ALBANY FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In this respect Albany is as well provided as any city in the state; the fire companies have always been well organized, and everything pertaining to the department maintained in a state of thorough efficiency.

Engine Company No. 1 was organized in 1869; it numbers at present some sixty-five members, and has a first-class hand engine which won the prize at the State Fair of 1876.

Linn Engine Co. No. 2 was organized in 1875. The engine of this company is a steamer, and won the prize at a competition in Portland on July 4, 1876. It is the banner engine of the state. The city is well supplied with fire cisterns, having eight of considerable size, besides several barns which bring water from the canal and conduct it through the most thickly populated parts of the town, as an additional and very efficient precaution in case of serious conflagration. On the whole, there are few places in the state where provision against the ravages of fire are so liberal and efficient as those of Albany.

MANUFACTURES.—In this respect the city is richly endowed at present, with the most flattering prospects for the future.

The Magnolia Flouring Mills, situated on the Calapooia Creek, at the upper end of First Street, was begun in 1851, the original owners being Mr. J. Driggs, Samuel Hill, Samuel Althouse, and Walter and Thomas Monteith. The mill has been greatly improved since its first erection. At present it is three stories high, and has extensive storage rooms for flour and wheat, capable of containing seventy five thousand bushels of wheat. The motive power is water, taken partly from Calapooia Creek and partly from the Santiam Canal. It has six runs of burrs, and its capacity is about three hundred and fifty barrels per day of twenty-four hours. The product of these mills is generally sent to European markets; its brands of flour are well known and esteemed.

Albany City Mills were built in 1865; they are owned by Mr. Thomas Monteith & Son, and are valued at \$50,000; it has four runs of burrs, with a capacity of over two hundred barrels per day; the flour made in these mills is chiefly sold for exportation.

Albany Custom Mills were first built for a warehouse in 1866; the machinery was put in October, 1877. It is the property of Mrs. E. R. Chesdis. Its capacity is about one hundred barrels per day, with two ran of burrs; its value is about six thousand dollars; as its name implies, it is a custom mill, doing that kind of business only; it is run by water power.

Bag Factory—This is owned by Mr. Mart Angell, and is located just below C. D. Simpson's warehouse, near the wharf. Its work is not confined to bags alone, but manufactures tents, wagon covers, etc., and has achieved quite a reputation in their line.

Sash and Door Factory—This was built in 1864; it has all kinds of wood-working machinery, and does first-rate work of various kinds; it is run by water; value, about \$5,000; is owned by E. Carter & Co.

Planing Mill, owned by Althouse & Co., was erected in 1865; it run by water power; valued at \$5,000.

Albany Saw Mill, owned by Allen, Robinson & Co., was built in 1875. This firm employs about thirty-five hands, and expends annually, in wages, about \$15,000; the capacity of the mill is about 32,000 feet per day; capital invested, \$35,000. This company has also the controlling interest in the Calapooia Booms Company, and practically controls the transportation of logs along that stream. It is estimated that this company has about 70,000,000 feet of standing timber, as they own or control a large portion of the timber region on the Calapooia, as far as they have been surveyed.

Star Brewery was started in 1870; it is owned by Mr. Edward Bellingier; its value is about \$6,000.

Twine Factory of Mr. Crane was established during last year; he employs about thirty hands; this important industry will doubtless prove a great success.

There are, besides those enumerated, numerous business houses and smaller manufactures. The annual sales of merchandise of this place have been estimated as high as one million dollars.

SCIO.

Scio Precinct lies in the forks of the Santiam River, and was originally known as McDonald's Precinct, the first voting in which was done in 1838; a regular precinct was not formed until 1854. In 1866 it was divided as follows: Franklin Butte, Scio and Rays. About the year 1866 the name of Rays was changed to Santiam. In 1876, the Precinct of Fox Valley was created. In 1876 the village of Scio commenced its formation; it is probable that the building of the mill by Messrs. H. L. Turner and Wm. McKinney caused its location on the spot it now occupies, on the banks of the Thomas Fork of the Santiam River.

In regard to who owned the first store, opinions differ; some state that Mr. Wm. McKinney was the individual, others that Mr. E. Woods, having sold a steer for \$75, started a store with the proceeds.

Since that time Scio has assumed proportions commensurate with the importance of the rich agricultural regions by which it is surrounded. Among its more important manufactures are the flouring mills of Mr. R. Pentland, which is one of the best in the county; it has two runs of burrs, with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. It is contemplated by the owner to further improve this mill by the introduction of new and improved machinery, also by the erection of an elevator; the mill cost about \$5,000.

Scio has several churches, a fine school, numerous stores, etc. The town was incorporated in 1866, and it is now a thrifty and prosperous town, containing about three hundred inhabitants.

The country tributary to Scio, although of the very best quality of soil for agricultural purposes, was long delayed in its development by its remote and peculiar situation, as during high water in the forks it was almost isolated, but, since the construction of good bridges and the railroad, that difficulty has vanished, and this section now vies in prosperity with any in the state. The country is most agreeably diversified. It contains an abundance of running water and timber, and is a fine grazing as well as farming country.

The mineral resources are extensive, though, as yet, undeveloped. Scio is a pleasant place of resort during the summer months, and numbers of visitors arrive every year during the hot weather. The climate here is salubrious, and the streams afford good sport to the angler.

TANGENT.

This is a small village and station on the O. & C. R. R., and consists of a few residences, store, blacksmith shop, warehouses, etc. The latter is quite extensive, and has a storage capacity of about 75,000 bushels. There is a fine nursery of choice trees in the neighborhood, belonging to Mr. H. W. Settlemeier. The farming land in the neighborhood is of the finest quality, and the farmers are of the well to do class, generally.

There is a grange of the P. of H., also, a Good Templars Lodge.

The population is about 35 persons.

SWEET HOME.

Sweet Home Precinct is situated between Brush Creek Precinct and Waterloo. The region around is of a mountainous character, in general, with a number of charming little valleys nestled here and there. There are numerous uplands that are good farming lands.

The Village of Sweet Home is of unpretending dimensions. It is situated in the valley of the same name, which is of an oval shape, about two miles long by one and a half wide, and of noted fertility.

This vicinity abounds in the most charming landscapes, not the least of which is that of the little valley itself, in its attire of rural cultivation, nestled cozily in the midst of frowning timber-clad hills, with a fine background of rugged mountain range and snow-clad summit, furnished by the Cascade Range in the distance.

Although the village is of small dimensions, there is considerable business done, most of which is with Albany. The Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Road pass through here, the toll gate of which is at the east end of the valley. The locality was originally settled by some Mormons, who built a church, and for some time thrived, but internal dissension, together with the influx of a Gentile population in the neighborhood, caused many of them to leave, and the remaining ones have almost lost their religious identity in the community.

SODA SPRINGS.

Or Sodaville, also known as Summer Soda, is a small village which has grown up around the famous mineral spring, from which it derives its name. Its location is salubrious and beautiful, and, being elevated considerably, quite an extensive view is presented from its site.

During the summer months, the place presents quite an animated appearance, the neighboring hill being dotted with numerous tents of visitors, who come from all sides to enjoy the soda and social intercourse.

There is a good hotel, where board can be obtained at reasonable rates, also a livery stable. Quite a number of elegant cottages have been added lately, which give it quite a fashionable appearance. The waters have a pungent but not unpleasant flavor, resembling seltzer. They are known to be beneficial in diseases of the liver, dyspepsia, and some skin diseases.

No doubt this will continue to be the most pleasant, convenient and popular summer resort in Linn County.

MUDDY STATION.

This is a flag station and small village on the O. & C. R. R., about four miles north of Harrisburg. It boasts of a store, hotel and a few residences, but it has no pretensions beyond being a shipping point for the farmers in the vicinity. The land in the neighborhood is rich and productive, and quite an important farming community is around it. There is a large warehouse for storing grain. Most of the trade of the vicinity is done at Harrisburg.

SHEDD.

Is a station on the O. & C. R. R., about twelve miles south of Albany. It is situated in the midst of a fine level plain of the richest land, and the adjacent population a most thriving and prosperous one.

Like many of its contemporaries, Shedd owes its existence to the construction of the railroad. The first building was erected here in June, 1861, by Mr. A. Wheeler, since which time to the present writing, the population has increased to about fifty. There is a convenient little church of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, also an excellent district school-house. Several fine farms are in the neighborhood, on which are elegant houses, which give the neighborhood quite a prosperous appearance.

Some of the farmers around here devote considerable attention to sheep raising; also fruit culture is much followed by some of them, though of course, here, as elsewhere in the valley, wheat is the great staple. There is an extensive grain warehouse, with a storage capacity of about 35,000 bushels.

About three years ago there was erected a warehouse, by the Farmers' Union, for storing their grain. We believe a dividend of fourteen per cent has been declared on their capital stock.

PEORIA.

Is likewise in Shedd Precinct, and about four miles distant from Shedd. It is situated on the east bank of the Willamette River, just below the mouth of Lake Creek, and is about fifteen miles south of Albany. The first settler came here in 1851. In 1857 the town was commenced, and the first store built by Arthur and John G. North. The town progressed slowly until Halsey started, from which time it gradually declined. It still clings tenaciously to existence, as it yet numbers about sixty inhabitants.

Its situation is very pleasant. The surrounding country comprises excellent farming land, mostly prairie, with a belt of timber along the river. Steamboats reach the village during high water, but during the low stages goods are brought from Shedd.

There is a Post Office and Grange in the village.

ORLEANS.

Orleans Precinct was organized about 1849. The voting place was the Village of Orleans, a little place east of Corvallis. Mr. Isaac Moore was the proprietor of the land on which the town stood. The flood of 1867 swept away the place.

In 1849, the precinct polled about twenty-seven votes. Among the very first settlers in the precinct we note Mr. John McCoy, Dr. Maley, and Mr. Wm. McCoy. These came about the year 1846.

At this early period the Indians roamed at will over the

whole country, although they did but little harm. On one occasion, Wm. McCoy and James M. Smith whipped twenty-five of them for killing a calf.

The voting place of the precinct, at present, is at Oak Point.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

This village is located about six miles from Brownsville, up the Valley of the Calapooia, and near the junction of that river with Brush Creek. The town site was owned by Messrs. Crawford and Robert Glass. The latter gentleman conducts the grange store in the village, also the Post Office. Mr. Crawford has a small planing mill, and runs some wool carding machinery, by water power. There is also a blacksmith shop in the place. A tannery is likewise projected.

Close to this place are the flouring mills of Mr. Richard Findlay, one of the pioneer settlers and millers of the county. Mr. Le Master has a saw-mill close to the village.

WATERLOO.

This is a small village on the Santiam River, consisting of some dwelling houses and a saw-mill, which latter is the property of Mr. S. D. Gager, who is also the proprietor of the mineral spring in that vicinity, visitors to which can find accommodation at his house.

The mill is driven by water power, and employs eight hands, paying yearly in wages from \$1,000 to \$4,000.

There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber on the river bottom and adjoining country.

BRUSH CREEK.

This precinct is one of the oldest in the county. Among its earliest settlers we note F. A. Riggs, Robert Glass, R. C. Finlay, William Fields. The voting place of the precinct was at Brownsville until 1868, when it was changed to the Village of Crawfordsville.

FRANKLIN BUTTE.

Lies between Santiam and Scio Precincts; it is a part of what once formed McDonald Precinct. The first voting done here was in 1848. Mr. John J. Crabtree, a prominent man in this precinct, was the first permanent white settler in the forks of the Santiam; he went there in 1846, where he was soon followed by James Carr, Frederick Thomas, William Cyrus, and others. The voting place is at Scio.

MILLERS' STATION.

Is a small village on the railroad, five miles north of Albany. It possesses one store which does a lucrative business with the surrounding country. There are two warehouses for grain with a capacity of 60,000 bushels. It serves as a shipping point for the district.

CONCLUSION.

With these separate notices of the different localities contained in the Counties of Marion and Linn, the reader, although a stranger to them, can not fail to observe that the pioneers of Oregon must have exercised rare judgment and foresight in pitching their tents in this highly favored and delightful portion of the state. Let the reader reflect, too, that these counties are in their infancy even now as compared with the country from whence came those adventurous spirits that marked out a trail across a continent and preceded "The Star of Empire" that "westward taken its way." Judging the future by the past, what glorious expectations may not be entertained for a country that in little more than a quarter of a century has sprung into life and prosperity, assumed the badge of its sovereignty, and joined the sisterhood of states!

Whatever of credit and enviable reputation Oregon as a state possesses, the Counties of Marion and Linn will always be largely the recipients of. Here Oregon history began, and here has been the stage on which the principal events in its career have been enacted. Favored by nature more highly perhaps than their neighbors, the citizens of Marion and Linn have not been unmindful of their advantages, nor neglectful to improve their opportunities. The evidences of thrift and prosperity are everywhere to be seen. Villages take the places of the Indian rancherias, and schools and churches attest the intelligence and public spirit of the men who supplanted the native in the wilderness and transformed it into harvest-laden fields.