

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Residence.	Term Expires.	Salary.
First District.....	H. K. Hanna.....	Jacksonville.....	July, 1876.....	\$500, and Fees.
Second District.....	C. W. Fitch.....	Eugene City.....	July, 1876.....	500, and Fees.
Third District.....	J. J. Whitney.....	Albany.....	July, 1876.....	500, and Fees.
Fourth District.....	H. Y. Thompson.....	Portland.....	July, 1876.....	500, and Fees.
Fifth District.....	W. B. Laswell.....	Cañon City.....	July, 1876.....	500, and Fees.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME.*

1st District—Jackson, Josephine and Lake.	4th District—Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, and Washington.
2d District—Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane.	5th District—Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wasco.
3d District—Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook and Yamhill.	

AREA AND RESOURCES.

Oregon was organized as a Territory in 1848, and admitted into the Union with the present prescribed limits on the twelfth of February, 1859. Bounded north by Washington, east by Idaho, south by Nevada and California, and west by the Pacific Ocean. The broad and romantic Columbia runs along the northern border, and Snake River, Lewis Fork of the Columbia, runs for nearly two hundred miles along its eastern border. The astronomical position of the State is between the degrees of 42 and 46.20 latitude, and 116.30 and 124.30 longitude, giving it an area of 95,274 square miles; or, in round numbers, 61,000,000 acres of land. Of this, the general estimates have been that 10,000,000 acres were arable, but explorations and experiments have demonstrated the fact that much of the land formerly regarded as desert, or only fit for grazing purposes, was well adapted for tillage, and it is now estimated that 25,000,000 acres may be classed as fit for cultivation, the remainder being forest and grazing lands, lakes, or mountain peaks above the region of vegetation.

Historically, Oregon is the most important division of the Pacific Coast. The early French, Spanish, and English navigators, prior to the independence of America, had sailed along the coast, but it fortunately remained for Captain Robert Gray, an American, in the ship Columbia, from the Boston, who on the 11th of May, 1792, crossed the bar and entered what proved to be a large river, making a chart of the channel and surroundings, and naming it after his ship, the Columbia. Although the English explorers, Vancouver and Broughton, shortly afterwards entered the river and made extensive surveys, and claimed the country for the British, who for many years held possession, the discovery by Captain Gray secured the region for the Americans. The etymology of the name of Oregon is shrouded in mystery. By some writers it is attributed as coming from *origanum*, the scientific name of the wild majorum which grows profusely on the coast and might have been observed by the early explorers. By others the name is supposed to have come from the Spanish Orijon, the name they might have given to the Indians who distended their ears by artificial means, as the French voyagers named one tribe the Pend'Oreilles. The most probable solution is that it is an Indian word, first recorded by Mr. Jonathan Carver, an adventurous traveler of the Mississippi Valley, in 1766, who had heard the word applied to a great river of the west, and thus without knowing its meaning or to what it was applied, it was adopted as the name of the great region west of the Rocky Mountains drained by the Columbia. This on the old maps occupied the territory lying between the forty-second parallel of latitude and that of fifty-four-forty, and between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Both the British and Americans contended for the sovereignty for many years, often threatening war, but finally, in 1846, by treaty with England, the forty-ninth parallel was adopted as the national boundary, from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Georgia, or Puget Sound. In 1848 Oregon was organized regularly as a Territory of the United States within the present limits, although previously the people had maintained a form of territorial government of their own organizing, and was admitted as a State of the Union in 1859.

Since the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, Oregon has greatly prospered. The liberal policy of the United States Government in granting farms to actual settlers secured to the hardy pioneers their lands, with little cost and with perfect titles. With such a foundation the general prosperity was assured, and the State, in proportion to its inhabitants, boasts a wealth second to none in the Union. The population is now estimated at 100,000, and the assessed value of property in 1873 was \$40,700,159. The total State indebtedness is \$705,256. The amount of taxes levied by the Legislative Assembly in 1873 for the expenses of the State Government was \$238,482, showing economy in government and light taxation. Having passed through many trials and hardships, the early pioneers were taught lessons of industry and frugality, and these principles became fixed before the extravagant period that followed the discovery of gold in California. As a consequence salaries, interest and wages are low, and financial panics are unknown. Schools, churches, and newspapers are established, all of a high order, the best evidences of the character and enlightenment of the people.

The physical features of Oregon are its bold, unbroken coast, forest-clothed and snow-capped mountains, deep and fertile valleys, noble rivers and rolling plains. The coast has a bold, northward trend, inclining slightly to the east, with an extent of about 300 miles, having but few harbors or roadsteads. The Chetko River enters the ocean near the southern border, but offers no good harbor or anchorage. A possible landing is effected at the mouth of Rogue River, in latitude 42° 25', but the channel over the bar is so intricate and dangerous that very few vessels have ever attempted it. Port Orford, in latitude 42° 44' north, and longitude 124° 29' west, is regarded as the best summer roadstead on the coast between San Francisco Bay and the Straits of Fuca. The available landing and the fine timber in the neighborhood give the place some importance, which would be greatly enhanced did not the precipitous mountains cut off communication with the interior. A few miles northwest is Cape Orford, or Blanco, one of the principal capes of the coast. Coquille River enters the Pacific in latitude 43° 07', and although a large stream, of some forty yards in breadth, is so obstructed at the mouth as to destroy its use as a harbor. Coos Bay, in latitude 43° 21', is one of the most important harbors on the coast of Oregon. The entrance is quite difficult, as the

* For terms of Circuit and County Courts see additions and corrections.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO., Stationers, Printers, and Bookbinders, corner of Clay and Leidesdorf.