

## KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON.

NOW that through rail connection between Portland and San Francisco is established, that portion of Oregon and California lying along the boundary line, and to the east of the railroad, will receive much more attention than it has enjoyed in the past. Owing to its isolated position, it has been much neglected; but now it may be reached with reasonable ease from either the north or the south. With this line passing near them, and the prospect of another being constructed through them, running from the California & Oregon, in Shasta valley, to the wheat fields of Walla Walla, the counties in the central portion of Southern Oregon may reasonably look for a large and rapid increase in population and property. What they have to offer the immigrant is very clearly stated in the following description of Klamath county, taken from the columns of the *Linkville Star*:

Klamath county is located immediately north of the boundary line separating Oregon and California, parallel forty-two north latitude, and is distant about one hundred and thirty miles from the Pacific ocean. Its altitude is four thousand feet and over, the atmosphere dry and bracing, and as healthful as any climate known.

Linkville, the county seat, located on both banks of Link river, the stream connecting the Upper and Lower Klamath lakes, is a flourishing town of some six hundred inhabitants. It is, in fact, the only town in the county of any size, although Bonanza, Dairy, Keno, Bly, Haynesville and others are pleasantly located and have a promising future. The great volume of Link river, which is really the Klamath, flowing over the basaltic ledges from the Upper to the Lower lake, affords not only an interesting physical feature, but furnishes a water power at Linkville always safe and reliable, on account of the unvarying character of the stream, which is also of great prospective importance. Linkville is distant from Ager, on the California & Oregon railroad, forty-five miles, and is connected with it by a good, practicable wagon road through that natural gateway of the mountains, the Klamath canyon.

Klamath county is limited on the south by the south boundary of the state; on the east, by Lake county; on the north, by Crook; and on the west, by Jackson county; and comprises an area of over six thousand two hundred square miles. Its attractive features are its lofty and rugged mountains, beautiful lakes, rivers and valleys, its numerous springs, both hot and cold, and abundance of fish and game. The principal lakes are Upper and Lower Klamath, Tule, Lake of the Woods and Crater lake. The last named beautiful body of water is already regarded as

one of the wonders of the world. It is situated on the summit of the Cascade mountains, at an altitude of six thousand three hundred feet, and is surrounded on all sides by abrupt basaltic walls, rising to a height of from one thousand to two thousand feet above the water's edge. The lake itself is about six by eight miles in extent, and has been sounded to a depth of over two thousand feet, and is, consequently, if we mistake not, the deepest known body of pure water on the continent. Not the lake only, but other wonders in this vicinity, as the canyons of Annie creek and Rogue river, the Needles, or Chimneys, on the head of the first named stream, and Diamond lake, at the foot of Mt. Thielson, a few miles northwest of Crater lake, constitute a veritable wonderland, which, at no distant time, is bound to be the resort of tourists from all parts of the land. Already the president has withdrawn from private entry the lands about and including Crater lake, with a view of making this land of green forests, leaping cataclasts and scenes of sublimity and grandeur, a national park. Lake of the Woods, some five miles in length, surrounded by dense forests and green meadows, is situated about ten miles west of Pelican bay, on Upper Klamath lake. It has a beautiful, pebbly shore, and is among the handsomest of lakes of clear, sparkling water, nestled among the forests of the Cascades. South of this, five small lakes, in the midst of a vast field of lava, lie at a great altitude, surrounded by a dozen lofty peaks, which constitute what was known in early times as the Snowy Cluster. In the forest land immediately west of Upper Klamath lake, lie Aspen, Long and Round lakes, small, but unique and picturesque.

Lost river, famed in Indian story, flows into Tule lake, some thirty miles in a southeasterly direction from Linkville. Its angular course from Clear lake, in California, first north, then west, and finally south to the lake, bewildered early explorers; hence its name. For over seventy miles it drains a land rich in agricultural capabilities, and slowly developing. With its lake, some twenty miles in length, it constitutes a system of its own, having no connection with other water systems, except in early spring, when it receives tribute from Link river, through Lost river slough. The south shore of Tule lake washes the margin of the famous lava beds in California, where the dreaded Modocs defied the army of the United States in the winter of 1872-3.

One remarkable feature of our country is the numerous boiling springs, some of them known to possess valuable medical properties, as the Brooks springs, near Linkville, where a commodious and well ordered bath house awaits equally the grimy traveler, city exquisite and suffering invalid. Near this place,