

The Greatest Inland Empire

BRIEF EPITOME OF KLAMATH COUNTY, THE MECCA OF THE HOMESEAKER, HAS VAST UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES AND MANY SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

KLAMATH COUNTY is in Southern Oregon on the California and Oregon State line.

The south part of the county is seventy miles from east to west, and in the middle it is one hundred miles south to north. Population about 100,000. It contains within its borders a glorious variety of mountains and valleys, lakes and streams, of hot springs which are ice cold, of sage plains and tule marshes, of pine woods abounding in wild game, and of streams teeming with fish.

The north-west part of the county is Crater Lake National Park. Crater Lake is one of the wonders of the Pacific. If you want to make a trip that you will remember, go to Crater Lake.

KLAMATH FALLS

Klamath Falls is the county seat; it is situated at the mouth of Link River, a beautiful little lake Ewauna and Upper Klamath Lake. It is backed by foot hills and mountains while lake and valley spread away in front. The population of about 2000. It has a new thirty thousand dollar High School building and a fine stone building for the graded schools which cost \$20,000. The churches are Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist and Catholic. These all have fair buildings and regular pastors. Christian Scientists also hold regular meetings. It has three banks and a city which would be a credit to any county seat town. It has two saw mills and one steam laundry.

It has one city water pumping plant, one planing mill and sash and door factory, three meat markets, three sawpilers, one rock crusher, one flour mill of 100-barrel capacity, one machine and foundry, one shingle mill and one carpenter shop, all run by electricity developed by water power. We now have water power available for the driving of machinery to the amount of 500 horsepower and will soon have 800 horsepower more. We have splendid electric light, water works and telephone systems. Our city water comes from great, clear, pure, soft water springs near town. We have five doctors, four dentists and ten lawyers. There are two general stores, three grocery stores, six dry goods and furnishings, one hardware, three drug stores, five barber shops, six livery barns, two ice cream houses, two bakeries, four saloons, four jewelry stores, two furniture stores. We have a good new steamboat and some other craft plying on the Klamath and Lower Klamath Lake, and a good new steamboat and smaller craft on the Upper Klamath Lake. The elevation is 4060 feet.

The Valley

There is a beautiful valley extending for several miles to the East and South, and other valleys equally beautiful and picturesque open out from the one through gaps in the mountains. There are five or six of these valleys, all on the same elevation, and all surrounded by mountains, most of which are heavily timbered with yellow pine, fir and cedar.

Most of the valleys are covered with brush. The soil of the sage brush is a rich lava ash and usually very fertile. Much of it varying but very little in appearance from the surface to a depth of two to four feet. Some places are sandy, while in others it is quite heavy.

The Lakes

Upper Klamath Lake is a beautiful body of water, about 25 to 30 miles long, mountains reaching to the shore in many parts of it. From its lower end the river descends in a succession of about a mile and a half, falling 65 feet in that distance, and flows into Lake Ewauna at the lower part. Klamath River begins with Ewauna and skirts the valley and mountains to the south and west, leaving the valley at Keno. A channel from the river, some six or eight miles across the valley to Lower Klamath Lake, connects the two.

Tule Marsh Lands

The lakes are joined in places by tule marshes. These marshes have for centuries been receiving deposits of silt washed to them by the waters from the mountains, and have for perhaps centuries been producing immense crops of gigantic bull rushes, which grow 12 feet high and so thick that it is not impossible to get through them. The decaying each year have added stable matter to the silt. These marshes have also for ages been the habitat of innumerable water fowl, which have added vastly to the richness of the soil. This soil we believe to be as good as there is in the world.

S. Reclamation and Irrigation

The United States government has undertaken to drain these marsh lands to irrigate them, together with the brush lands, the cost of which is to be paid for in ten annual payments, out interest. The tunnel and the nine miles of the canal are all completed and water is now ready for the use. One person cannot get a water right for more than 100 acres. A husband and wife and each child may own acres each, and each get a water right to the same, irrespective of the number of the child. Non-resident owners cannot get a water right. They must reside within the bounds of this system of irrigation. The water for irrigation is sure, and very abundant.

Homesteads

There are practically no homesteads to be had at present. It is expected that there will be some land opened for homesteads later on.

Climate

The summers are delightful, very few days, and those hot only for a few hours in the middle of the day. The sun is fine, gradually growing a little cooler and almost imperceptibly changing into winter. The winters have more or less snow. Some of them have heavy snow, and some do not. The mercury seldom reaches zero, but we

are told that it has been known to go 18 degrees below. The springs are somewhat late, thus making the growing season short. There is liability to damage by frost, which may occur at one time in one place and at another time in another place, but we have heard of nothing like a failure or widespread damage from this cause. To a Kansas man there seems to be very few disagreeable windy days, and very little thunder and lightning. There are no tornadoes or cyclones, and seem to be no hard storms nor extreme changes of temperature.

Crops

Wheat, oats, rye and barley yield heavy crops of the finest quality of grain, from a smaller amount of seed than we have ever seen sown anywhere else. Wheat producing 8 to 35 bushels per acre without irrigation, and 20 to 50 bushels with irrigation. Oats, 40 to 100 bushels, and barley 40 to 60 bushels under irrigation.

Grasses

Alfalfa, timothy, red clover, white clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, red top, and bromo grass all grow luxuriantly. The fattening qualities of the hay made here is of a very high order. Cattle are fattened on alfalfa without grain and keep in good condition. The yield of alfalfa is three to six tons per acre. Timothy two or three tons. There are also natural meadows on lands which are wet in the early part of the season, which make fine hay.

Vegetables

Vegetables do well, and the quality of all grown here is of a very high order. Potatoes are usually grown without irrigation, and the yield, while not extra large when they are grown in this way, is good, and the quality is unsurpassed. Cabbage does exceedingly well, and they are the finest in quality that the writer has ever eaten. Onions produce enormously. The best on sugar beets grown here shows as high as 28 per cent sugar, and as high as 92 per cent purity, and this under very ordinary conditions of growing and the growth was very satisfactory to sugar beet experts.

Fruits

Fruits in favored locations do well, and the quality is unexcelled. The keeping quality of apples grown here surpasses that of any which the writer has ever known before. Blackberries, raspberries, logan berries, gooseberries and red currants produce very largely. Plums, prunes and cherries are very fine. Fine peaches are grown, but they are not sure. Klamath County carried off \$1500 in prizes at the great Irrigation Congress at Sacramento, California, last fall, among them being the great prize Holstein bull for the best display of products from one irrigated farm.

Stock Raising

All classes of stock do well and are very healthy. Cattle run on the range where they have plenty of room, seven to nine months in the year. Many horses run on the range the whole year. Sheep are held in very large bands and are said to be very profitable, grazing about the same proportion of the year as cattle. Hogs are very healthy and very profitable. The climate and feed here seem to be particularly adapted to the production of a very fine quality of milk and butter. Cows do exceedingly well. These valleys are, in our judgment, destined to become a dairy country of a very high order. Cattle are fattened on alfalfa alone.

Bees

Bees do exceedingly well. The quality of honey produced in these valleys cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Poultry

All poultry is unusually profitable and very healthy.

Water

Pure water can usually be had in the valleys very easily at a depth of from 15 to 30 feet.

Water Power

The Klamath River, after it leaves the valley, is said to fall 1800 feet in the next twelve miles. The immense water power of all these streams has to some extent been appropriated by the government for this irrigation system. The power which can be developed and transmitted all over these valleys by electricity is almost incalculable.

Roads

Roads are usually good, except in the breaking up of winter, when they get very muddy. In summer they also get very dusty.

Health

The country is very healthful. There is very little malaria, and it is claimed by some men who have lived here for years, that there is none, only as it is brought here by individuals. The doctors say that the summers are especially fine for small children. We have the usual fevers but there does not seem to be much of them.

Railroads

The nearest railroad station is Pokegama, Oregon, on the Klamath Lake railroad. This is 35 miles distant. The Southern Pacific is building this way as fast as it can, and it is expected that it will reach here next fall.

Hunting and Fishing

Klamath County is indeed a great place for the sportsman. There are plenty of deer, and among other species are to be found the large Mule Deer, some of which are said to dress about 300 lbs. There are bear and also various kinds of small game in the woods, and in the fall and winter geese and ducks are abundant. In the valleys are to be found quail, sage hens, grouse and pheasants. Our lakes and rivers have an abundance of Lake and Salmon Trout and other fish, while the smaller mountain streams have mountain Trout in abundance.

Prices

Flour, \$2.30 per cwt. Fresh beef, 8c to

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In Connection With Straw-McIntire Stage Line, Between Pokegama and Klamath Falls

Effective Thursday, January 16, 1908

Stages leave Klamath Falls and Pokegama every morning.

K. L. Train leaves Thrall Daily at 3:00 P. M., after arrival of Trains 15 and 16 from North and South on Southern Pacific.

Arriving at Pokegama at 5:05 P. M. Leave Pokegama at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Thrall at 8:20.

Southern Pacific Trains leave Thrall for Portland and Way at 6:04 A. M. and 1:32 P. M.

For San Francisco and Way at 2:25 P. M. and 5:50 P. M.

Passengers who miss connections at Thrall by reason of delays on above Stage Line, or K. L. R. R. will be entertained free of charge at the Hotels at Thrall and Pokegama.

Rates of Fare from Klamath Falls to

Thrall	-	-	\$ 5.50
Hornbrook	-	-	5.65
Ashland	-	-	6.75
Medford	-	-	7.15
Portland	-	-	17.05
Montague	-	-	5.90
Weed	-	-	6.75
Dunsmuir	-	-	7.50
Red Bluff	-	-	10.50
Sacramento	-	-	14.20
San Francisco	-	-	16.50

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