

Railroad Survey Brought Explorers To Klamath Lakes Region In 1885

(Continued from Page 14)

abundant, and of fine quality. The water was cold and the position in every respect excellent for a camp. Large numbers of delicious trout, marked with longitudinal stripes, were caught with great ease in the river.

Aug. 25 — This morning we left the bank of the stream, and followed the trail for about seven miles through a pine forest. It passed over several low hills, upon which the soil was light and sandy. As it wound considerably towards the east, Lieutenant Williamson was afraid that it might leave the river entirely, and lead to the Wallah Wallah country. He therefore abandoned it, and turned again towards the stream, which was reached in about 1.5 miles.

We crossed it at a good ford, and to our great surprise, came upon an old nearly extinct trail. This we followed with difficulty for a short distance, when it seemed to disappear in a thick growth of young trees and underbrush.

After struggling forward for a short distance, we recrossed the river and again struck the wagon trail, which must have crossed to the eastern bank, near where we entered the bushes. We followed it down the river.

The soil during the whole day's march was light and sandy. The country had been recently burned over by the Indians; and we were beginning to despair of obtaining forage for our animals, when a sudden bend revealed a portion of the river bottom thickly carpeted with luxuriant grass.

Here we encamped under a few small trees. The river, which was about 40 feet in width, flowed through a grassy bottom bordered by low bluffs, distant about 200 yards from the stream. The current was rapid, and the water clear and cold. Trout were abundant and easily caught.

PRICE HIKE

BELGRADE (UPI) — The price of newspapers in Yugoslavia will be raised March 1 from two cents to four cents a copy because of the increased cost of newsprint and a cutback in government subsidies.

Sales Hit Record Top

SEATTLE — Pacific Gamble Robinson Company, operating locally as Pacific Fruit and Produce Company, the nation's largest distributor of fresh fruit and vegetables, experienced the largest sales in history in 1964. J. G. Scott, president, announced recently.

Consolidated net sales of \$197,192,146 compared with 1963 sales of \$189,514,417, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

Net income in 1964 was \$1,654,532, equal to \$1.14 per share compared with \$1,320,061 or \$1.05 per share, both based on the 1,526,194 shares outstanding at the close of 1964. The 1964 net income was the highest of the last five years.

Scott expressed the opinion that the 1965 sales "should exceed \$200 million." He said further in his review of the company's 1964 operations:

For 1964, income from operations, including federal, Canadian and state taxes totaled \$1,337,000 or \$1.06 per share. Social Security taxes came to \$789,000 or 63 cents per share. The other taxes were \$1,266,000 or \$1 per share. The total of all these taxes was \$3,391,000 or \$2.69 per share.

For the 23rd consecutive year the company has closed its books at year-end without any bank indebtedness. Cash and its equivalent, including United States and Canadian government securities totaled \$4,493,000. The net working capital was \$10,270,000 or \$15.32 per share. The ratio of net current assets to net current liabilities was 3.32.

Last year \$2,248,000 was spent for new plant and equipment and \$1,718,000 of these funds were generated by depreciation. In 1965 the expansion of the operations of the company's four divisions will probably require an increase in capital in-

vestment over the amount expended in 1964.

Both the sales and profits of the distributing division increased during 1964. Of material help in accomplishing these gains was the growing importance of the company's Snow-bird label for fresh fruits and vegetables and its Standby label for fine canned foods.

As a part of the company's plans to expand its distributing division, three new branches were opened in 1964. The newest branches are located at Grand Island, Neb., Topeka, Kans., and Wausau, Wis.

With more favorable growing conditions, the shipping division's profits increased substantially during 1964 over 1963 when crop damage was quite severe.

The trucking operations also increased their net income in 1964. The division is now operating 58 large diesel units, 90 other types of motor equipment and 76 trailers.

Aug. 27 — Today we remained in camp, and Lieutenant Williamson made preparations to start tomorrow with Lieutenant Sheridan and the dragon detachment, to begin the examination for a pass through the Cascade Range to the Willamette Valley. The soil was so light that I found it impossible to take astronomical observations near camp.

The ordinary movements of the men and animals caused a constant shaking of the ground, which disturbed the mercury of the artificial horizon, although surrounded by a trench nearly two feet in depth.

It was consequently necessary, for every observation at this camp, to carry the instruments about an eighth of a mile to the bluffs above the river bottom. In the night, Lieutenant Williamson and others of our mess were taken violently sick. It was supposed by some that we had been poisoned by eating trout caught in the river; but I think that the sickness was probably occasioned by some carelessness of the cook.

Aug. 28 — Although Lieutenant Williamson was quite unwell this morning, he started with Lieutenant Sheridan and the dragons for the mountains. An itinerary of his trip will be found in Chapter IV. The main party remained under my charge in camp, where the customary observations were taken. Many crawfish, which when cooked were scarcely inferior to lobsters, were caught in the river.

Aug. 29 — As the supply of grass began to fail, I moved camp about 3.5 miles downstream this morning, to a point where the river bottom spread out into a wide prairie, carpeted with an abundance of rich bunch grass. To reach this prairie, we passed through a nearly level country covered with pine forest. We encamped near some small trees on the river bank, where we found all the requisites for an excellent camping place. During the night, ice of considerable thickness formed in the water vessels, and just before sunrise the thermometer stood at 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

Aug. 30 — The day was spent in taking observations and computing. The glass crystal of one of the chronometers unfortunately was broken, but Mr. Coleman pounded a piece

of it until he gave it the requisite curvature, and thus supplied an admirable substitute. He had previously repaired a watch in the same manner.

Aug. 31 — We remained in camp taking the usual observations. Early in the morning the air was quite uncomfortably cold, and the thermometer ranged below the freezing point until nearly 9 o'clock. The altitude of the camp above the sea was only 4,120 feet.

Sept. 1 — Today we were greatly surprised by the arrival of a party of gold seekers from the Umpqua Valley, who were journeying to the Colville mines. They had crossed the Cascade Range by the wagon road south of Diamond Peak, which Lieutenant Williamson subsequently examined.

After remaining a few moments with us, they continued their march. In the afternoon a corporal and two men arrived, bringing me orders from Lieutenant Williamson to join him on the second tributary of the Deschutes River below camp.

Account by Lieutenant Williamson upon separation from the balance of the party let by

branch, rising at the foot of hills within 100 yards of the trail, and apparently joining the one on which we had encamped, near Lower Klamath Lake. Three miles further on we skirted the western side of the lake. The body of water was small, but a large marsh extended for about 10 miles towards the north. We soon entered pine timber, and after crossing a pretty high divide reached Klamath River, a short distance from the lake.

The sick men were better prepared letters for the War Department, to send by them to Fort Lane.

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Lieutenant Abbott.

Aug. 13 — I started this morning with Lieutenant Sheridan and the dragons to follow round the western side of Lower Klamath Lake, having directed Lieutenant Abbott to pass with the main party up the eastern side and rejoin me near Upper Klamath Lake. I crossed Lost River at the Natural Bridge, and then proceeded on the Yreka trail to where the Oregon trail diverged from it. We traveled today about 28 miles and encamped on a stream, 10 feet wide, which flowed from springs at the foot of a neighboring hill.

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After taking several compass bearings, we followed a northerly course to a spring on the edge of the marsh, where we encamped. The river crossed into the marsh, curves through it, and passes off to the canon, without any visible connection with the main body of water in the lake, which lies further to the southward. Doubtless, in the rainy season, the water covers the whole marsh, and then the river literally passes through the lake. Several deer were killed today; one of which, a very fat buck, was supposed to weigh over 200 pounds.

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Aug. 28 — We started this morning to follow up the Klamath River. Much to our surprise, we came at noon to an arm of a large lake from which the river flowed. This proved to be Upper Klamath Lake, and it was difficult to say where the river ceased, the river ran rapidly between low hills backed by higher ridges and was full of rapids, where many rocks rose above the water, there were numerous deep holes; and near where it emerged from the lake it was 20 feet deep. We fortunately found two old men, and lashing them to the raft, formed a raft upon which we could pass for us two days.

Aug. 29 — We started this morning to follow up the Klamath River. Much to our surprise, we came at noon to an arm of a large lake from which the river flowed. This proved to be Upper Klamath Lake, and it was difficult to say where the river ceased, the river ran rapidly between low hills backed by higher ridges and was full of rapids, where many rocks rose above the water, there were numerous deep holes; and near where it emerged from the lake it was 20 feet deep. We fortunately found two old men, and lashing them to the raft, formed a raft upon which we could pass for us two days.

Aug. 30 — We started this morning to follow up the Klamath River. Much to our surprise, we came at noon to an arm of a large lake from which the river flowed. This proved to be Upper Klamath Lake, and it was difficult to say where the river ceased, the river ran rapidly between low hills backed by higher ridges and was full of rapids, where many rocks rose above the water, there were numerous deep holes; and near where it emerged from the lake it was 20 feet deep. We fortunately found two old men, and lashing them to the raft, formed a raft upon which we could pass for us two days.

Aug. 31 — We started this morning to follow up the Klamath River. Much to our surprise, we came at noon to an arm of a large lake from which the river flowed. This proved to be Upper Klamath Lake, and it was difficult to say where the river ceased, the river ran rapidly between low hills backed by higher ridges and was full of rapids, where many rocks rose above the water, there were numerous deep holes; and near where it emerged from the lake it was 20 feet deep. We fortunately found two old men, and lashing them to the raft, formed a raft upon which we could pass for us two days.

After taking several compass bearings, we followed a northerly course to a spring on the edge of the marsh, where we encamped. The river crossed into the marsh, curves through it, and passes off to the canon, without any visible connection with the main body of water in the lake, which lies further to the southward. Doubtless, in the rainy season, the water covers the whole marsh, and then the river literally passes through the lake. Several deer were killed today; one of which, a very fat buck, was supposed to weigh over 200 pounds.

Aug. 16 — About a mile from camp I saw a white spot on the road, and found that the ground beneath white as I approached it. On the spot itself were fragments of a white soft stone, apparently a piece of limestone. We then descended, forded the river, and soon reached the edge of the marsh. Our course thus far today had been nearly parallel to that of a neighboring hill.

Aug. 15 — Within half a mile of camp, the river came through hills