

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.
TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Klamath Falls, Ore., Thursday, August 24 1905.

MESSAGE FROM THE WEST

J. B. Mason Writes Entertainingly of Klamath County.

(The Eureka, Kas., Herald.)

Klamath Falls, Ore., July 3, 1905.
Dear Editor—Having promised several of my Greenwood County friends that I would write them a description of this part of the country, and finding that a description which would give anything like an intelligent idea of what is to be found here, would require such lengthy letters, I have concluded to ask The Herald to publish a letter which they all and many more may see. I have waited in order to get better acquainted with the country and conditions here, before writing, and still hesitate, as I never like to pass on a case until the evidence is all in.

Realizing in this case however, that the evidence will continue, and in order not to cease to accumulate, I will therefore now try to tell as nearly as I can what this section of country has to offer the immigrant, as I see it on this short acquaintance.

It is possible that I may make some mistakes, but I do not mean to, and if anyone shall come from there and will bring the paper containing this letter with him, I think he will find it to be substantially correct. So far at least as the statement of facts is concerned. Klamath County is 72 miles wide from east to west in the central and southern part, by one hundred miles north and south through the central part.

It is more than four times the size of the state of Rhode Island. It contains within its borders a marvelous variety of mountains and valleys, of lakes and streams, of hot springs and springs that are ice cold, of sage brush plains and tule marshes, of pine forests abounding in wild game, and lakes and streams teeming with fish.

In the north west part of the county is Crater Lake National Park. Crater Lake is one of the wonders of the Pacific slope. The lake is said to be about ten miles across and the water about 2100 feet deep, the rim from 1000 to 2000 feet above the water, and 9400 feet above the sea. Klamath Falls, the county seat, is situated in the south west part of the county about one and a half miles below the lower end of Upper Klamath Lake, on Link River and the beautiful Little Lake Evans. Link River flows from Upper Klamath lake into this lake, while the outlet of this lake is Klamath river.

The town has a population of about 1200 and it has a beautiful location, nestled as it does in a cove of the foot hills, which are "rock ribbed and ancient as the sun," while in the distance are to be seen mountains, some of which are snow capped, the most prominent Mount Shasta about one hundred miles to the south of us, in California, towering high in his white mantle 14400 feet high and remaining clear of ghostly sentinel keeping guard over all around him.

Then there is the lake and the valley in front. Across the valley to east about twelve miles distant, we can see Lost river gap, where Lost river flows through between the mountains on nearly the same level as this valley. This is the gap where Captain Jack in time of the Modoc War, after having scourged the valleys above, brought his warriors through and, skirting around the foot of Stinking mountain, hurried away down the valley to the lava beds, where there are great caves with springs in them and where the Indians had cached food, and were able to hold out indefinitely.

To the southeast the valley is a comparatively level plain across which we can see for about twenty-five miles. On either side are hills and mountains rising abruptly from the plain, and back of which open out from this other valleys as beautiful and fertile as this one and all combined in a scene which for beauty and picturequeness is really charming. But for Klamath river these valleys would be a lake. Upper Klamath lake is some twenty-five miles long and two to twelve miles wide. Lower Klamath lake is about 12 miles south of Klamath Falls and is part in Oregon and part in California and some 15 or 20 miles long. There is a steambath on the upper lake large enough to carry 200 passengers or more and there is another now being built here for the lower lake and the river between.

The lands in these valleys are of two classes, viz., sage brush lands and tule marshes. The soil of the sage brush lands is a sandy loam, varying from a darker heavier soil with not much sand to a soil lighter in color and more sandy. Some places being quite sandy. It works as fine as one could wish.

Prof. W. S. Slough, who was formerly Supt. of public schools of Greenwood County, Kansas, and myself have engaged in the real estate business together and as I had much to learn about these lands we got a two inch auger and had a shank put in four feet long and I take it with me when I go to show land to anyone and we bore down into the soil. Usually there is very little change in the soil so far down as that will reach, it simply growing lighter in color as we go down. A small part of this land is now being farmed and has proven itself to be exceedingly productive in favorable seasons, and I have been told of wheat making 45 bushels per acre with no rain after it was started in the spring. Grain here is almost all spring sowing except rye. I know a farm 4 miles from town on which I am told the wheat last year made 35 bushels to the acre and oats 90, without irrigation and

being about the same size but having more of the bluish. For appearance, color and quality, they are very hard to beat. The same tree has apples on now, but not nearly so many as last year. This is the 8th day of July and these look like they might be kept until from the tree shall become ripe. I have heard of the soundness of the apples here, and their freedom from worms remarked upon and I speak of them at length in order to show that in this case at least there is truth in it. It seems to be confidently expected here, that when the valley shall have been all irrigated, the danger from frost will be materially decreased.

Some of the sage brush land can be plowed without doing anything to it. The larger sage brush will cost from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre to hire it cleared. There are machines here which take 4, 6, or 8 horses and hitched and it takes a swath 6 or 8 feet wide. Then the brush is raked with a revolving rake and then burned. The land can be in perfect order the last plowing. Irrigation was begun here some twenty years ago, and what it will do on these sage brush lands is well known to these people. There is only a small part of these lands in cultivation however.

The tule marsh lands are low level lands along the river and lakes in places, which are covered a part of the time, and some of them all the time, with water from a few inches to a few feet deep. There are some of these in the vicinity of the irrigation canals. The immense crop of vegetation decaying and mixing with the silt which is being continually carried in from the mountains by the water, together with the myriads of water fowl, which have for ages at certain times in the year literally swarmed in these marshes, combine, it would seem to me to make these lands as rich as soil can get.

The tests of the government soil expert show the marsh soil to be light-colored in depth in many places and nowhere it is shallow. It is believed that these lands will excel in the production of timothy hay, red clover, oats, cabbage, celery, asparagus and root crops including sugar beets.

The roads are quite dusty and I am told that in the winter and early spring they get very muddy. There are no mosquitoes here, but no chiggers nor chinch bugs. There are but few flies as yet, but I am told they will be quite plentiful later in the season.

As to climate, the people here claim it is not subject to sudden changes, and thus far, I have found that to be the case. The summer weather is delightful. Just now we are having some hot days, but it is pleasant in the shade and the nights are cool. It is said that the snow fall is somewhat larger here than in Kansas and for the last two winters the mercury has not fallen below zero, and to that point on two or three mornings only, but it has been known to be as low as eighteen below. I have seen no lightning here and it is claimed there are none, and very little thunder and lightning. The country is claimed to be and seems to be quite healthful. The doctors say that children are very free from summer complaints. It would seem that the marshes would produce malaria, but there seems to be scarcely any of it. The absence of it is thought to be due to the elevation, which is 4000 feet. An abundance of good soil water is very easily obtained, many wells being only from 10 to 20 feet in depth and no rock. The Government has decided to put in a system of irrigation in these valleys, locally known as Klamath Basin, embracing about 250,000 acres at a cost of \$4,400,000.00. The project embraces also the drainage of the marsh lands and the irrigation of them. The whole cost is estimated to be \$18,600,000.00 per acre payable in annual payments without interest. This will amount to less per acre, per year than is paid for water in many localities, to irrigation companies as water rent, whereas in this case at the end of the ten years, when all have paid up, the farmers will own the system. The Government builds it in the best and most substantial manner and the farmers have to pay back only what it cost, without interest. These waters being interstate waters, the Government has appropriated the use of these streams, and the immense water power in them becomes a part of this enterprise, so that the owners of the land under this irrigation will also have the water power. The fall of Link river from the Upper lake to this town, 11 miles is 65 feet, and the fall in Klamath river from where it leaves the valley, is 1800 feet in twelve miles to say nothing of the rapids in other streams.

As a matter of fact, the amount of electrical energy which may be developed from this water power and the possibilities as to what may be done with it are so vast that one fails to appreciate them. And this is all secured by the Government to the owners of the land under this system of irrigation. No one person can get a water right for more than 100 acres, and the intention of the Government in this irrigation law, is to prepare land for homes and not for speculation. Therefore men who have large tracts of land may deed 100 acres to their wives, and 100 acres to each child, but they must agree to sell the balance before the government will proceed with the work of construction. At least 95 per cent of the land under the project must be subject to such an agreement. Improved irrigated land held for from \$50 to \$80 per acre. Unimproved sage brush land, irrigable by government project, is selling at from \$12 to \$30 per acre according to quality and location. These can be put in first class condition for crops at once. There are some marsh lands to be had at \$10.00 per acre but they will probably not last long at that price. The marsh lands will require more time to prepare them for crops as they contain such a mass of tule roots except where the water is deep enough so that there are no tules, in that case they can be seeded to crops as soon as they are drained.

Ranches for dry farming and stock raising, with plenty of outside range can be had for, improved \$10 to \$20 per acre and unimproved \$5 to \$10

per acre. There is very little government land left, and practically none under the irrigation system except several thousand acres of the marsh lands, which have been withdrawn from entry, and when they are restored they will probably come in like the "Rosebud Agency," in Dakota. Also according to the irrigation act, the Secretary of the Interior may cut down the amount of each entry under any irrigation project to not less than 40 acres. Under irrigation here one does not need so much land as the farming will be more intensive, and it seems to me that the intelligent, industrious farmer in these valleys will within a very few years occupy a very enviable position. The hills and mountains abound in the finest saw timber awaiting the mills to turn it into lumber. While all kinds of stock do well, I am convinced especially since seeing what blue grass and white clover will do, with no mid-summer drought, to cut it short, that this locality is undoubtedly adapted to a dairy business of a very high order. This also seems to be the home of the bee. Certainly the quality of honey produced here cannot be excelled.

The people here are of an intelligent, enterprising and kind hearted class, most of whom are Americans, with a few English, German and Scandinavians.

The sparsely settled state of the community has necessarily rendered schools and churches somewhat scarce, but the fact that, in spite of difficulties incident to lack of transportation, there is now under construction, in the county seat, a county high school building at a cost of \$250,000 and a building for the grades at a cost of \$18,000 speaks well for the people here from an educational standpoint.

There is a Presbyterian church and a Methodist church which have regular preaching, and I am told that the Baptists are getting ready to organize and build. Other towns in the valley are Merrill, Whitelake City, Bonanza and Dairy. I am sorry to say that all of the towns here seem to think it necessary for them to have saloons, but I hope to see the time when they will realize their mistake and be willing to correct it. I am told that a majority of the country people are in favor of this change. One of the great needs of this valley for all these years has been transportation. Now that Government irrigation is assured, there are two railroads preparing to build in here. One of these the California northeastern has purchased land for an addition to the town, and announced a few days since that it is now ready to begin the work of construction. This road comes from Weed, about 80 miles south of here on the Southern Pacific. The McCloud road is now under construction and has about 40 miles to build, to reach Laidley, at the lower end of the lower lake, where it will meet transportation by water.

These are some of the facts as I see them, and as they have been reported to me from what seem to be reliable sources. This country and climate will not suit everybody, but here is rich soil very productive, with an abundance of water to irrigate it, at very reasonable prices.

The fact that the government is willing to expend in these valleys \$4,400,000 shows the confidence it has in these lands and waters and a year's thorough investigation by a corps of competent engineers. People are coming in every day by stage loads to look at the country and a large immigration is confidently expected. The vast amount of money to be expended here by the government and the railroads and by people opening up farms will undoubtedly make times lively here. The government engineers are now making surveys for the permanent location of the canals, and it is expected that they will soon be ready to let the contracts for the work of construction. Possibly I have omitted the very thing which someone desires to know. I shall be very glad to answer any inquiries the best I can. Please bear in mind the fact that if I am away out here at the edge of the earth, I am not forgetting the dear friends in Kansas. So long as I live they will always have a warm place in my heart. With kind regards and best wishes for everybody, I am,
Yours Very Truly,
J. B. MASON.

French-Glenn Property Sold.
One of the biggest ranches in the United States was sold last week to the Co-operative Christian Federation of Oregon, says the Lakeview Examiner. The ranch is 60 miles long and 25 miles wide, and consists of 164,000 acres. The price paid was \$1,800,000. The land lies in Harney county around Stiens mountains about 100 miles east of Lakeview. This company has a capital of \$50,000,000, and the acquisition of this immense property is only a drop in the bucket to the Federationists. It is said the company contemplate other and more extensive operations within the state, among them the purchase of what is known as the road land Grant, consisting of many hundred thousand acres of land along the route of the military wagon road, the large saw mills belonging to the companies now in possession of the lands, and the construction of railroads in the interior district now without rail facilities.

The Federationists announce that they will establish a modern colony on the French-Glenn ranch and place 10,000 people there. It is also proposed to procure 80,000 acres from the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Co., which will make home for 40,000 more. Diversified farming will be the principal industry, and it is proposed to maintain various other enterprises.

Silverware, cut glass, clocks, novelties, etc. The finest line in Klamath County. L. Alva Lewis.

Water More Land.
The Interior Department temporarily withdrew from entry about 90,000 acres of land on Unatilla River with a view to determining the feasibility of its irrigation.

The lands withdrawn are sections 1, 2, 3, 10 to 15, 21 to 28 and 33 to 36 in township 4 north, range 28 east; sections 9 to 16, 21 to 27, 34 to 36, township M in range 28 east; all townships 3 and 4, range 29 east 6; sections 4 to 9, 16 to 21 and 28 to 32 in township 5, range 30.

The government is not yet convinced that it will be practicable to undertake reclaiming these lands or part of them, but preliminary examinations made by John T. Whistler indicate that such a project will likely be feasible. It is on his recommendation that the withdrawal is made. Further investigations are to be made of the lands withdrawn.

This land is on the east side of the Unatilla River below Echo, where several small private enterprises are under construction or are contemplated. The greater part of the tract is either patented or entered, so that the plan is subject to the acceptance or rejection of the people interested.

The general plan proposed is to divert water from the Unatilla by a feed canal between 15 and 20 miles into what is called Cold Springs reservoir site. A dam there to hold the water, 90 feet deep, will impound a sufficient supply alone for 15,000 acres. About 18,000 acres of good land is estimated to lie under the reservoir, and, by using one irrigation in the Spring direct from the river, it is thought the entire 18,000 acres can be provided with an absolute and assured full supply.

Lying above the reservoir distributaries, but below the feed canal, will be from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of irrigable land which can, by increasing the size of the feed canal, be supplied with flood water or winter irrigation.

Bartrum Will Prosecute.
Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum, has been in Ashland several days investigating several trespass cases and the malicious or careless setting of fires in the Ashland Forest Reserve, as reported to him by Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke. Mr. Bartrum says he will spare no effort to prosecute persons guilty of setting fires to the forest, either from maliciousness or carelessness, as there has been entirely too much carelessness with fires.

Mr. Bartrum left for Pelican Bay, from which place he will meet his outfit for an extensive trip through the entire length of the Cascade Forest Reserve, where he will make an examination of the grazing conditions in that reserve.

GAME LAWS.
Deer Season Opens on August 15
Spotted Fawn—Closed at all times. Buck Deer, Moose, Mountain Sheep (except in the Counties of Grant, Harney, Malheur and Baker)—Closed from November 1 of each year to Aug. 15 of the following year.

Female Deer—Closed from November 1 of each year to Sept. 15 of the following year.

Night hunting and use of dogs in hunting Deer, or Moose are prohibited within the State at all times.

Limit—Five Deer in any one open season.

Elk—Closed until Sept. 15, 1907, then closed between Oct. 15 of each year and Sept. 15 of the following year.

Limit—One Elk during each open season.

It is unlawful to sell or have in possession for sale, any elk meat at any time.

It is unlawful at any time to hunt, pursue, take, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession any Deer, Elk, Moose, Mountain Sheep or Spotted Fawn, for the purpose of obtaining the skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other flesh of such animals, for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange or trade, except upon permission from the State Game or Forestry Warden.

Silver Grey Squirrel—Closed from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 of each year.

Ducks, Geese, Swan—Closed between the first day of February and the first day of September. Limited to 50 in one week.

Water Rail and Upland Plover—Closed between the first day of January and the first day of August.

Pheasant—East of the Cascade Mountain—Closed at all seasons.

Sage Hen, Sage cock, grouse, or native pheasant—Closed between the first day of December and the fifteenth day of August of the following year.

Quail—Closed except between the second Saturday and the third Tuesday of the month of September. Limited to six quail in one day or twelve in one week.

Unlawful to hunt without license. A license must be obtained from the county clerk and carried with party while hunting. Resident fee for License \$1, non-resident \$10.

Trout—Closed during months of November, December, January, February and March. Unlawful to keep trout less than five inches in length. Night fishing prohibited. Limit 125 in one day.

Families can be supplied now with "Tony's Best" at the Central Dining Parlors with or without meals.

Big line of watches at popular prices. L. Alva Lewis.

Go to Mannings for a new pipe.

MARK L. BURNS
BROKER
Klamath Falls, Oregon.

DR. WM. MARTIN
DENTIST
Klamath Falls, Oregon

SODA WATER
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KLAMATH FALLS SODA WATER
THE MOST
REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK
Manufactured in all Flavors

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ESPY, the Soda Water Man
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Estimates Furnished
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PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE
RATES REASONABLE
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Mrs. W. B. McLaughlin
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Big Discount Sale
Summer Novelties, Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Shambrays, India Linens, Linens, Calicoes, Laces, Embroideries, Stockings and a fine line of Gloves
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Waterman's
Ideal Fountain
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Properly
Prepared
Chitwood's
Drug and
Stationery
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WILLIAMSON RIVER
CAMPING GROUND
I am now prepared to take care of people who desire to camp on Williamson river. Will keep a boarding house and will have pasture and hay for horses. Boats will be kept for rent. Best of treatment to all. Will carry mail for campers to and from Agency.
FRANK SILVER

KLAMATH LAKE RAILROAD CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 1st 1905.
Leave Thru 6 A. M.
Active Bogus 6:20 A. M.
Stool Bridge 6:50 A. M.
Fall Creek 7:20 A. M.
Klamath Springs 7:50 A. M.
Dix 8:20 A. M.
Polegrom 8:50 A. M.
Leave Polegrom 9:20 A. M.
Active Dix 10:45 A. M.
Klamath Springs 11:00 A. M.
Fall Creek 11:40 A. M.
Stool Bridge 12:00 P. M.
Bogus 12:20 P. M.
Thru 12:30 P. M.
KLAMATH SPRINGS SPECIAL
Leave Thru 1:30 P. M.
Active Bogus 1:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 2:15 P. M.
Fall Creek 2:45 P. M.
Klamath Springs 3:15 P. M.
Active Fall Creek 3:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 4:15 P. M.
Bogus 4:45 P. M.
Thru 5:00 P. M.
Harvey Lindley, President.

AFTER ALL
Under the dial that makes the time-piece all watches look pretty much alike from the dial side, but there is a vast difference in the interior construction. Constantly repairing watches of all kinds gives us a knowledge of the intricate mechanism.

That is worth something to you and of which you get the benefit and you won't regret if your new watch this fall comes from Winters Jewelry Store where the quality is always right. See our windows.

C. T. BONNEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Examining Abstracts a Specialty
NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE—New Worden Building

HARRY WEBER
PAINTER
All around manipulator of the Paint and Paste Branch
Estimates Furnished

DID YOU EVER
Realize that half of the sickness with which mankind is afflicted is traced to the stomach. It is also true that in most cases the stomach is affected by the condition of the teeth.

THIS
Is the reason why you should consult me and have your teeth examined regularly. Defective teeth are a mar to beauty and a menace to health. Bridge and crown work a specialty.

W. R. BOYD,
DENTIST
Graduate of North Pacific Dental College.

O. D. GRIZZLE
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OREGON
Cemetery Goods

KLAMATH BARBER SHOP
J. W. SIEMENS, Proprietor.
Cleanliness and Good Work Guaranteed.
Also Agent for LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INS. CO.

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Thru 12:30 P. M.
KLAMATH SPRINGS SPECIAL
Leave Thru 1:30 P. M.
Active Bogus 1:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 2:15 P. M.
Fall Creek 2:45 P. M.
Klamath Springs 3:15 P. M.
Active Fall Creek 3:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 4:15 P. M.
Bogus 4:45 P. M.
Thru 5:00 P. M.
Harvey Lindley, President.

KLAMATH LAKE RAILROAD CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 1st 1905.
Leave Thru 6 A. M.
Active Bogus 6:20 A. M.
Stool Bridge 6:50 A. M.
Fall Creek 7:20 A. M.
Klamath Springs 7:50 A. M.
Dix 8:20 A. M.
Polegrom 8:50 A. M.
Leave Polegrom 9:20 A. M.
Active Dix 10:45 A. M.
Klamath Springs 11:00 A. M.
Fall Creek 11:40 A. M.
Stool Bridge 12:00 P. M.
Bogus 12:20 P. M.
Thru 12:30 P. M.
KLAMATH SPRINGS SPECIAL
Leave Thru 1:30 P. M.
Active Bogus 1:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 2:15 P. M.
Fall Creek 2:45 P. M.
Klamath Springs 3:15 P. M.
Active Fall Creek 3:45 P. M.
Stool Bridge 4:15 P. M.
Bogus 4:45 P. M.
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