

Rogue River Courier.

VOL. XX.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904.

No. 23.

OUR AIM HIGH ART CLOTHING

Believing that the very best obtainable would be none too good for our many patrons in Ready-to-Wear Clothing, we have constantly been on the lookout and find that HIGH ART Clothing is the best that can be produced by any American manufacturer. All HIGH ART Clothing possesses that touch of good taste and good style that is required by the well dressed of any community. It will be to your advantage to give us a thought before you buy.

SHOES

For Ladies, Children and Men

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods

WELCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

Grants Pass Banking & Trust Co.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000.00

Transacts a General Banking business. Receives deposits subject to check or on demand certificates. Our customers are assured of courteous treatment and every consideration consistent with sound banking principles. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

J. FRANK WATSON, Pres.
H. A. BOOTH, Vice-Pres.
L. L. JEWELL, Cashier.

The First National Bank OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.00

Receive deposits subject to check or on certificates payable on demand. Secured night deposits on New York, San Francisco, and Portland. Telegraphic transfers sold on all points in the United States. Special Attention given to Collections and general business of our customers. Collections made throughout Southern Oregon, and on all accessible points.

H. A. BOOTH, Pres.
J. C. CAMPBELL, Vice Pres.
L. L. GILKEY, Cashier.

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

J. B. PADDOCK, Prop.

I am prepared to furnish anything in the line of Cemetery work in any kind of MARBLE or GRANITE.

Nearly thirty years of experience in the Marble business warrants my saying that I can fill your orders in the very best manner. Can furnish work in Scotch, Swede or American Granite or any kind of Marble.

J. B. PADDOCK,

Front Street Next to Greene's Gunshop.

REAL ESTATE

I BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

No. 243. 200 acres; 140 acres cleared; 15 acres in alfalfa; 100 acres in grain; 25 acres in pasture. Good water right, and good house of pine rooms. Barn 40 x 80 feet. Orchard with all varieties of fruit. Price, \$20 per acre.

No. 244. 80 acres; good water right; no improvements. Must be sold soon. Cash \$600.

No. 223. 160 acres about 13 miles from the city. Good house cost about \$400. About 600,000 feet of good saw timber. Will sell for \$1000.

Stop paying rent. \$10 down and \$5 a month will purchase a lot in almost any portion of the city.

Call on or address

JOSEPH MOSS

Headquarters for Real Estate.

Office on E Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

Palace Barber Shop

J. H. MULLEN, Prop.

Shaving, Hair Cutting
Baths, Etc.

Everything neat and clean and all work First-Class.

In the Palace Hotel.

What is Life?
In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at National Drug Store and Grants Pass Pharmacy.

The Lambert



Indestructible Records

for Edison and Columbia Cylinder Machines.

All makes of Talking Machines and supplies. Write for catalogues.

W. A. PADDOCK,
Grants Pass, Oregon.

HIGGINS & PHILLIPS

Assayers and Chemists

CHARGES:
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, \$1 each.
Gold and Silver, \$1.

Each and every assay done with the idea that it may be checked.

M. C. FINDLEY, M. D.

Practice limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT. Office hours 9 to 12; 2 to 6. Evening hours—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:30 to 9. Telephone 361 and 77. GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

FRED'K D. STRICKER, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Masonic Temple, Rooms 2 & 4. GRANTS PASS, OREGON. Phone 633.

G. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office: Pigeon's residence, cor. 6th and E streets. Day and night phone No. 631. GRANTS Pass, Ore.

D. P. LOVE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Williams Bros. block, over Grants Pass Grocery. Residence Phone 414. Office Phone 141. GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

A. C. HOUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Practices in all State and Federal Courts. Office over First National Bank. GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

SWEETLAND & CO.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

PHONE 21

N. E. MCGREW,

PIONEER TRUCK AND DELIVERY Furniture and Piano Moving. GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

The popular barber shop. Get your tonsorial work done at IRA TOMPKINS' On Sixth Street—Three chairs. Bath room in connection.

House Moving

If you have a building that you want Moved, Raised or Levelled up, Call on or address

Work reasonably and promptly done. Residence 2 miles west of Grants Pass.

It is estimated that at least 600 acres are planted to apples in the Rogue river valley, and say 5000 acres to pears. It is claimed that at least 14,000 acres more are available for apples and pear orchards. The leading varieties of pears are the Winter Nellie Comice, Buere boec and Bartlett. The apple leaders are the Spitzenberg, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Red Streak, Rome Beauty, Gravenstein and Nonc Such. The last named variety finds a market at Vladivostok, Siberia. Small lots of other varieties are shipped to China. The fancy Newtowns go to England and the fancy Spitzenbergs go to New York and London. The medium apples of these varieties are marketed in Portland and San Francisco. Each of the latter points is looked upon as a dumping ground for what Eastern and European markets will not accept. Trees are in full bearing from eight to 10 years after planting. It is estimated that within five years—say 1909—this district will have an annual crop of 1,500 cars, and its increase per year after that time will be from 250 to 1000 cars. The apple crop this year is not up to the average. While the trees were in bloom heavy

A. E. HOLLOWAY.

E. A. WADE

DRY GOODS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, Etc.

Front Street, west Palace hotel
GRANTS PASS, ORE.

Sprains. S. A. Read, Cisco, Texas, writes March, 11th, 1901: "My wrist was sprained so badly by a fall that it was useless; and after using several remedies that failed to give relief, used Ballard's Snow Liniment, and was cured. I earnestly recommend it to any one suffering from sprains." 25c, 50c, \$1.00 at Model Drug Store. 700 pieces of vocal and instrumental sheet music at 10 cents each at the Grants Pass Music House.

OREGON APPLES GROWING

Californian Describes Visit to Oregon Orchards.

A few weeks ago, Mr. W. R. Radcliff, of Watsonville, Calif., visited all of the principal apple growing localities of the Pacific coast for the purpose of investigating the fruit conditions and methods adopted in growing and handling the fruit. Since returning he has prepared an article, nearly three columns in length, for the evening Pajaronian, published at Watsonville, and from which the following excerpts:

There are four apple growing districts of first commercial importance in the country west of the Rocky mountains—sections where apples are produced "with the world as market." These districts are the Pajaro valley, California, with Watsonville as its shipping point; the Rogue river valley, Oregon, with Medford as shipping point; the Hood river valley, Oregon, with Hood river as shipping point; and the Yakima valley, Washington, with Yakima as the point of shipment.

There are many other apple growing sections in this part of the western country, notably the Humboldt county and Lompoc sections in California, the Wenatchee and Palouse districts in Washington, the Grand Ronde section in Oregon, the Bitter Root valley in Montana, and the Snake river country in Idaho, but they have not yet reached the importance of the districts first named, and it will be some time before they cut much figure in the export trade—the objective of the leading apple growers of the Pacific states. Last month a representative of the "Pajaronian" visited the principal apple producing districts of the Northwest, for the purpose of investigating crop conditions, the probability of orchard extension, and the methods of fighting pests and marketing the crops.

The first district visited was the Rogue river valley. Its main town—the point from which nearly all its fruit is shipped—is Medford. It is but a few miles over the California line in Oregon, near the base of the Siskiyou mountains. Its population is about 3000. The business section is of substantial brick buildings and shows steady growth and prosperous conditions. The Rogue river valley is 44 miles in length, and from two to 15 miles in width, extending from Ashland to Grants Pass. The choice district is around Medford and its neighboring town, Central Point—and there is where is grown "the apples which have made Southern Oregon famous." The elevation of the valley is from 1200 to 1600 feet above sea level, the average rainfall about 80 inches, and water is from six to eight feet below the surface. The temperature sometimes falls from 10 to 12 degrees below freezing point during the winter, and in the summer gets above 100 degrees. It was above that mark portions of each day we spent there, but the nights were very pleasant. The heat seldom affects the fruit or foliage, and at 100 degrees is not so severe as a lower degree of temperature near the seashore. We were taken over a considerable portion of this district by Jos. Olwell, of Olwell Bros., of Central Point, and the description following of methods of handling fruit and caring for orchards is mainly taken from his statements about the management of the extensive orchards owned by himself and brothers. They have 100 acres in orchard at Central Point, and they have young orchards at points nearer Medford. They have handled nearly all of the export apple business of Southern Oregon, and their pack is famous as a market leader in New York and Great Britain. Their "Snowy Butte" pack of Newtowns sold up to as high as \$4.50 per box in London last spring, and the quality of their pack is a standard which all apple handlers should endeavor to attain.

As the trees are kept down all this spraying can be done with ease. In fact high ladders are not used. There is no need for them. The trees are so shaped that much of the work of picking is done from the ground.

The Rogue river district, near Medford, is rapidly becoming the Redlands of Southern Oregon. The climate is pleasant, the orchards are profitably productive, and many wealthy people from Portland and Salt Lake have invested in orchards and make their summer homes there. The improvements they are making are extensive and costly, and within a few years the rolling land south-west of Medford will be dotted with handsome homes. Some of these investors have large orchards holdings, running from 100 to 350 acres.

The orchardists of Rogue river have about all of the tree pests to contend with, but they wage a successful and profitable warfare against their enemies.

Sub-drainage is a feature of Olwell Brothers' orchards. They have in four miles of pipe for sub-drainage. They consider it a most valuable and successful investment.

Parts of the Rogue river district are irrigated, and more will be. Water is abundant, electric power cheap, and the orchard pumping plant is going to become as much of a feature there as in the Santa Clara valley. Irrigation is needed in the orchards of the Pajaro valley. With closer thinning and summer irrigation, the five tier apple can be knocked out of business. Orchardists employ many laborers the year around. The Olwell Bros. have 10 workmen and two foremen by the year, and when handling fruit employ up to 150 men and 30 girls. The labor question is a serious one there as well as in this valley and will be

cold rains fell for several days, and the crop was affected as in Pajaro valley. It is estimated that the 1904 apple crop will run up to 250 cars, of which over 100 cars will be of fancy stock for European shipment. The pear crop is estimated at 50 cars.

The picking of Newtowns and Spitzenbergs will not commence until October. The apples are left on the trees as long as possible, so that they may mature and attain perfect coloring. The rich coloring of the Rogue river apples has been a great aid in their marketing abroad at fancy prices. The fruit is carefully handled from the time of picking until it is placed on the cars. An apple which is bruised in any way, becomes a cull. Throwing of apples from one hand to another in packing is not permitted, and apples are not rolled or dumped out of baskets or packing boxes. They are as carefully handled as eggs in each stage, from picking to shipping. After picking the apples stand 10 days before being graded. After grading they are stored in readiness for packing, and they are sent to the packers in the order in which they were stored—the first in the first packed. The graded apples are trucked to the packers—a ton-load to the truck. The packing is done by girls and they face windows which give abundant light. The packing houses are floored and layer paper in front of boxes, and apples at hand, the packers have everything needed in the right place. Each packer has a number, and that number is stamped on each box as the packer is held responsible for the quality of pack. The apples are graded in size from the center each way, the largest being in the center and the grading down being uniform, so that each box has a big bulge. The apples are delivered to and taken from the packers by men. The packers are paid four cents per box, with a limit of 50 boxes per day. They work from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. A floor-walker or manager has supervision of the packing, and uniformity in size and quality of grading, and wrapping without a crease in the paper is insisted upon. The apples are carefully passed to the shipping wagons and as carefully loaded on the cars. In methods of picking, packing, grading and shipping apples, the Rogue river valley growers are not surpassed, and it is evident that the leaders in this great work and the persons to whom most credit is due for this showing, are the Olwell Bros., pioneer orchardists and fruit handlers of Central Point and Medford.

In the old orchards of the Rogue river district, apple trees were planted about 30 feet apart. They are not planted so close in young orchards, much thinning out of trees has been done in the old orchards. The growers in that district do not believe in having their trees grow together. They favor ventilation and sunlight for all sides of a tree. They keep the tops down, but are sparing in pruning. The centers are not thinned out. Their trees have foliage. There is a contraction in number of varieties planted. It is the high priced apple which has the call—the Spitzenberg and Newtown, with the former as the leader. Nonc Such, Ben Davis, Baldwin and some others are planted for pollinating uses mainly. Pears are seldom seen. The Rogue river orchardists thin their fruit, and thin again, and then this same sure. They say that the limbs of a tree can bear all the fruit a tree should have on at maturity. As a result the showing of smaller than four-tier stock is exceedingly small. In fact the four-tier is the small size. About 20 per cent of the Newtowns and Spitzenbergs are larger than four-tier, and sales are made on a basis of 70 per cent four tier and 30 per cent three and three and a half tier stock.

As the trees are kept down all this spraying can be done with ease. In fact high ladders are not used. There is no need for them. The trees are so shaped that much of the work of picking is done from the ground.

The Rogue river district, near Medford, is rapidly becoming the Redlands of Southern Oregon. The climate is pleasant, the orchards are profitably productive, and many wealthy people from Portland and Salt Lake have invested in orchards and make their summer homes there. The improvements they are making are extensive and costly, and within a few years the rolling land south-west of Medford will be dotted with handsome homes. Some of these investors have large orchards holdings, running from 100 to 350 acres.

The orchardists of Rogue river have about all of the tree pests to contend with, but they wage a successful and profitable warfare against their enemies.

Sub-drainage is a feature of Olwell Brothers' orchards. They have in four miles of pipe for sub-drainage. They consider it a most valuable and successful investment.

Parts of the Rogue river district are irrigated, and more will be. Water is abundant, electric power cheap, and the orchard pumping plant is going to become as much of a feature there as in the Santa Clara valley. Irrigation is needed in the orchards of the Pajaro valley. With closer thinning and summer irrigation, the five tier apple can be knocked out of business. Orchardists employ many laborers the year around. The Olwell Bros. have 10 workmen and two foremen by the year, and when handling fruit employ up to 150 men and 30 girls. The labor question is a serious one there as well as in this valley and will be

more so as the orchards come into better bearing. Pickers are paid 60 cents and board per 100 boxes. Winter Nellie pears sold last year from \$1.35 to \$1.60 per box. Bartlett's were selling at \$1.25 per box f. o. b., while we were there. Two sales of choice apples had been made at \$1.25 per box, but the balance of the crop was being held for \$1.50 per box. Last year the price was \$1.60 per box. Apples have been planted in the mountains 35 miles east of Medford, by Rogue river orchardists. The mountain fruit is not bothered by the codlin moth.

There are two apricot orchards on the bench land east of Medford. The fruit sold this year up to 5 cents per pound, in Portland. One grower averaged \$12.50 per tree for his apricots.

The demand for coke at the new Takilma copper smelter and the likelihood of there being hundreds of tons required daily for the smelter that is quite certain to be erected next year on the Upper Applegate to handle the copper ore from the Blue Ledge mine has stimulated inquiry as to the possibility of coke being manufactured from the coal found on Evans creek. Recently Milwaukee, Wisconsin, capitalists have been investigating the coal deposits on Evans creek with a view of opening them up and putting in coking ovens.

THE DEMAND FOR COKE

Smelters Will Cause Coal Mines to Be Opened.

There is known to be quite extensive coal veins along the upper section of Evans creek and efforts have been made at various times to ascertain their thickness, and extent and the quality of the coal.

Two years ago the Southern Pacific sent their geologist and an expert coal miner with a crew of men to examine and develop the coal measures of the Rogue River valley. The party spent the entire summer in prospecting and examined a large number of prospects in various parts of the valley, but the Evans creek district was the only section that they found coal in quantities and of good quality. While Prof. Dumble, the geologist, and Mr. Owens, the mine expert, were reticent as to making public any facts concerning their investigations for their company, yet they gave it out that the Evans creek coal was among the best on this coast and that the only reason the Southern Pacific did not develop it was that the coal area was not large enough to justify the building of a 15 mile spur from the company's main line from near Woodville up Evans creek to the coal fields. There is no doubt though that had not petroleum been discovered in California and oil fuel become so cheap that the Southern Pacific would have before this been securing coal from Evans creek mines for their locomotives on this division.

The Evans creek measures have been traced over a considerable extent of territory and are found on both private and railroad land. The transportation of coke from these mines to the Applegate copper smelters would hasten the building of electric railroads in this valley for it is the plan of the promoters, if they can carry out their scheme, to put in an electric road from Gold Hill to the mines and from Gold Hill the electric road would cross Rogue river and come up through the Blackwell and Willow Springs gold mining districts, to Jacksonville where it would connect with the electric road to the Applegate and the copper mines. There is a natural route for an electric road on the proposed line and in addition to giving transportation for fuel to the copper smelters it would add very materially in the development of the gold mining properties along the line in the Blackwell, Willow Springs, Jacksonville, Forest Creek and Applegate districts and a vast area of the best fruit lands in Rogue river valley that is now lying idle by reason of its not paying to plant the land to fruit owing to the distance to haul to market. Thus, the establishment of the coke industry on Evans creek would directly and indirectly be a great factor in the industrial development of this section of Rogue river valley, for it would give employment to a large number of men in the coal mines and at the coke ovens and it would give cheaper fuel to the copper smelters thus stimulating that industry and would make certain the building an electric railroad that would open up a vast section of country that is rich in mineral and agricultural resources.—Sentinel.

October 27, 28 and 29.

Through the efforts of the Great Northern Railway, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 24, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern Agent.

World's Fair Rates Extended.

World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the Great Northern Railway on October 27th, 28th and 29th in addition to October 24, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

Beautiful Women.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health and a pure complexion, make all women beautiful. Take a small dose of Herbine after each meal; it will prevent constipation and help digest what you have eaten. 50c. Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Middlebroth, Texas, writes, May 31, 1901: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we ever used for constipation, bilious fever and malaria." For sale by Model Drug Store.

Homes Furnished Complete.

WHITE AND GOLD DISHES..

BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS

- New Iron Beds
- New Chairs
- New Art Squares—low priced.
- New Heavy Spring Mattresses
- New All Steel Bed Lounges
- New Stoves and Ranges
- New Kitchen Closets
- New Wall Papers
- New Sofa Pillows, 50c up
- New Dining Tables
- New Lamps

You cannot afford to pass this thoroughly up-to-date stock if you are in the market for things for the house. We guarantee satisfaction.

Thomas Q. O'Neill, The Housefurnishers Grants Pass, Oregon.

A PERMANENT SUCCESS

Grants Pass Business Men So Regard Smelter.

Grants Pass business men profess to see in all work being done at the Takilma smelter, the earmarks of permanent success. A member of the Southern Oregon mining town's board of trade stated while in Portland that he had every assurance of the smelter meeting the highest expectations of the management, J. O. B'Gunn, a stockholder, and connected with the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; W. E. Davis, also a prominent San Francisco man, and Col. T. T. Walmorgan Draper, passed through Grants Pass a few days ago to visit the smelter. Preceding an inspection while the smelter was under full blast, the gentlemen did not care to make any statement, but admitted that the reports received had been of the most satisfactory nature. The smelter is doing excellent work, and the necessary fluxes are being obtained with comparative ease. Ore is being furnished in sufficient quantity to keep the plant operating steadily. The mere fact that such eminent reduction magnates as Messrs. Tutt, McNeill and Penrose, managing the United States Reduction Refining Company, of Colorado, have entered the Southern Oregon field on the basis of permanent operations, gives assurance that no other event could furnish Grants Pass people with such a success is established, and prove an incentive to development in the Blue Ledge and Waldo copper belts that has long been needed.—Pacific Miner.

W. C. T. U. Column

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the League room of the M. E. church on Friday, October 7, at 2:30 p. m.

"The Standard" believes that if in smaller towns and cities a campaign could be waged in behalf of prohibition upon a business basis, showing tax-payers the economy of prohibition as against even extremely high license, after proper agitation prohibition could be secured. It cites the case of Oregon, Ill., a small city of 4000 inhabitants which recently raised the license fee to \$1000 and thereby reduced the number of saloons, but put more power in the few saloons which now exist.

In that small city, 10 saloons pay licenses of \$1000 each. This fact is suggestive not only of the large profit that is expected by the saloon keepers of this comparatively small community, but of the large amount of money taken from legitimate trade channels—in this particular instance reaching the sum of perhaps \$40,000, which might be expended in merchandise, home improvements, farm machinery, and like necessities.

"The Portland Journal" recently published these facts concerning several cities in the state of Oregon in which prohibition has been effective for varying periods:

Ashland, a city of 5,500 population, has tested both the dry and wet policy. A merchant testified that, since the saloons were voted out, he had a more desirable class of customers, and a barber said that his business was 33 1/2 per cent better than when there were saloons in town. Monmouth is a beautiful town less than three miles from the saloon town of Independence. The leading business firm writes: "With an experience of 10 years in general merchandise in a saloon town and five years in a prohibition town, I am thoroughly convinced that the saloon is no assistance whatever as a means of drawing trade in a general way to a town, and that it is of no benefit whatever to any legitimate business, but on the contrary is a positive detriment to business interests from every point of view, socially, morally and financially, and the greatest menace to trade interests with which the business world has to contend."

Milton is one of the most prosperous towns in Oregon. The Bank of Milton has a capital stock of \$50,000. Its cashier gives the following testimonial: "Milton has not had a saloon for 18 or 20 years and during that time the population has increased 300 per cent. Business is good in all lines of trade, good public schools with 10 teachers, a college and four churches. The treasurer's report at the close of last year showed the total indebtedness of the city to be \$19,371.34 and the city owns its own water and electric light system, which brought in a revenue last year of \$3,850, the system being worth not less than \$25,000, on the basis of the income derived. The tax rate is 11 mills. Bank deposits are \$100,000. As a rule, our citizens are prosperous. The fact that the temperance element wins at every election is proof that a majority of them do not care to exchange present conditions for the saloon."

Estrays Taken Up.

There came to my place, formerly known as the Casiar place, on Applegate, two miles from Maryby, the following described stock: one large, roan speckled cow, marked with underbit in right ear; one red cow, crop in right ear, split in left; one roan yearling steer, underbit in right ear, split and underbit in left; one red yearling steer, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left; one yearling bull, crop and split in right ear. No visible brands. Owner may have same on payment of charges and damages; otherwise the stock will be sold. Mrs. M. S. Jennings.

Baby carriage tires put on at Judd Taylor's.