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MANY PICNICS ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

No Big Celebration in Josephine County—Grants Pass Almost Deserted on That Day.

The Fourth was a very quiet day in Grants Pass other than the din made by the firecrackers and bombs by the few boys and men left in the city, for a very large part of the population had left to spend the day in other places. A special train of six cars took a big crowd to Medford and to Ashland, leaving here early in the morning and getting back late at night. The excursionists had a good time, baring their chagrin of the defeat of Grants Pass ball team by the Medford boys in a score of 7 to 2.

A large party of picnickers spent a jolly day at Savage Rapids and many other parties, large and small, drove to various cool retreats in the hills and by the pretty streams in the country about this city where they spent the day. At Placer and at Kerby well attended celebrations were held and an enjoyable time was had in games and other amusements. Every neighborhood on Applegate had a picnic gathering, putting in the day in a cool shady place, enjoying a fine dinner and games. Wilder, Murphy, Provolt and Williams each had picnics as also did New Hope. The latter place though had a program of exercises of more than usual merit and interest. In the forenoon a short program was rendered that embraced some well sung songs by the New Hope Glee Club, several pleasing recitations and a carefully prepared, able address by Rev. A. J. Starmer of Williams. A dinner, such only as the skillful housewives that are in such American neighborhood, can cook was then served. The long table had everything to tempt a man's appetite even to large dishes of the most luscious strawberries, for New Hope is a land of plenty, and after the 90 people present had been fed there was enough left over for 10 more. In the afternoon another short and very pleasing program was rendered, the leading feature being an address by Judge Stephen Jewell of Grants Pass, that was a most thoughtful presentation of the causes that has made this section great and of the needs of today for a clean, courageous and manly citizenship. C. N. Hathaway filled the position of president of the day in an able manner and Mrs. Minnie J. Woods displayed high musical skill as organist and assisting in the singing.

During the Summer months the library will be open on Tuesday and Saturday evening.  
JENNIE H. JUDSON, Sec'y.

### TO SAVE LARGE GAME

A Question That Has Not Received Sufficient Consideration.

Starvation in Winter is More Destructive Than the Gass of Hunters—Many Large Animals Perish of Hunger.

During the last few years many public-spirited men have realized the necessity for the preservation of big game, and numerous state and federal laws have consequently been passed with this object. In general this purpose may be accomplished by two methods: (1) the protection of winter and summer ranges for game; and (2) the regulation of the slaughter and sale of game. The importance of the preservation of natural game ranges has usually been underestimated; but several attempts have been made to restrict the sale of game by hunters and to limit the number of animals which may be killed by the hunter during a given season. The large prices which are to be obtained for the meat of big game, as well as for the skins, heads, antlers and tusks, have made hunting very profitable to men who are thoroughly acquainted with the natural habitat of these animals, says E. V. Wilcox in the Forum.

Statistics cannot be obtained for exactly determining the number of game killed by hunters as compared with the number dying of starvation on account of range. Death by starvation, however, is apparently a more serious problem than slaughter by hunters, whether legal or illegal. The evidence which can be obtained regarding the starvation of big game during winter is extensive and convincing. It is only necessary to travel for a few days through any region in the western states where such animals are plentiful to find carcasses in considerable numbers. Some of the animals have evidently been killed for their tusks, but it is practically certain that a much larger number have died of starvation.

All hunters know how frequently elk and deer are found in a half-starved condition in the midst of winter, especially when the snow is deep. It is easy for unscrupulous persons to slaughter them in such circumstances. They may then take from the slaughtered animals such portions as they wish, leaving the rest upon the ground. It is impossible, however, for any large proportion of the game suffering in winter to be observed by hunters or settlers. Travel is not possible during that season except by means of snowshoes; and sportsmen from the eastern states are not, as a rule, desirous of undergoing the expense and hardship incidental to life in the woods at such times.

In order to call attention to the extent of the loss of large game by starvation, it may be well to cite a few instances which occurred at Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The number of starved elk which are actually found by settlers in that neighborhood may be from 500 to 1,000 in a single season. Large numbers of elk come down into the valley in Jackson Hole during the winter; but that district is only a small portion of the winter range for game. Hundreds of men have testified that they have seen elk during the winter in the last stages of starvation; and these men know, from personal observation, that a large number of elk die every winter, especially where the summer range of game has been too closely grazed by domesticated animals, and where, in consequence, the game has been driven down to lower altitudes early in the fall. Whenever, as is frequently the case, carcasses are found huddled together in a sheltered spot where the available food material—such as bark, twigs of trees and tall dead weeds—has been completely devoured, the evidence is overwhelming that the animals died of starvation. Where game are caught in a deep fall of snow and a crust is subsequently formed, it is evident that the difficulties of obtaining enough forage to maintain life are almost insuperable.

Posters, placards, dodgers, all sizes and kinds, printed at the Courier office.

### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Lord Walsingham has presented his collection of 200,000 moths and his library of books on microlepidoptera to the British museum.

The rotation of a waterspout at the surface of the sea has been estimated by Prof. Bigelow as 354 miles an hour, or nearly six miles a minute.

The deepest gold mine in the Transvaal is 3,750 feet, and though in so hot a country, is less hot at the bottom than a German mine the same depth.

The measuring-machine made by Sir Joseph Whitworth will measure one-millionth of an inch, and will show the expansion of an inch-long bar of metal if touched by the finger.

A strange lamp has been constructed by Prof. Dubois. A glass globe placed on a metal stand is nearly filled with a liquid composed of luminous marine microbes; there are two tubes running from the globe, and through these a supply of air can be sent to the interior when the light grows dull, the effect apparently being to revivify the microbes. The light from this lamp will last for several weeks without renewal of the illuminating medium.

It seems that as yet the speed at which the Hertzian currents of wireless telegraphy move has not been determined. Marconi says he thinks they travel at about the same speed as light, 186,000 miles a second. Therefore, should Marconi be able, as he professes to believe he will be, to send a message around the world, it would occupy in transmission approximately one-eighth of a second, and the clicks of the sending and receiving instruments would be almost simultaneous.

To determine whether there exists a relation between the climate and the weight of the grains of cereals experiments have lately been made on 731 samples of cereals obtained from all the grain-producing countries. The average weight of 10,000 grains of each sample was determined and the results arranged in order of the countries of provenance. The first six groups were: (1) Russia, (2) United States, (3) Germany, (4) Denmark, Sweden and Norway, (5) England, Holland and Belgium, (6) France, Spain and Italy.

### THE SULTAN'S SPIES.

Their Number is Legion and They Are Found in All Classes of Society.

In no country and no time of the world's history has the spy system been developed to the point it has attained in Turkey to-day. It is a most elaborate organization and costs an immense amount of money. There are spies and counter spies, and counter-counter spies to the fourth or fifth degree, says the London Chronicle. Their number is legion, and they are to be found in all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest. Besides the minister of police, almost every high dignitary has his own service of spies. These are all rival organizations, and spend most of their time in spying and denouncing each other. All prominent persons are closely watched, and followed even while shopping, and should they meet another person of note and exchange a few words the fact is carefully noted. Turks no longer dare assemble in parties of five or six for the purpose of spending their evenings together. It is impossible for three or four of them to sit down at a table in a coffee house without having a spy at the next. On such occasions they always speak very loud, so that everybody might hear them. Should a European converse with a Turk in the street, a spy will follow them and try to find out what they are saying. The result of all this is that the Turks avoid one another's company as much as possible, and whenever they do come together the conversation is on the most futile subjects, and quite childish. The Turkish nation is growing more and more demoralized under the present spy system.

### SNUFF-TAKING DYING OUT.

Story to That Effect Revived in London is Without Much Foundation.

Stories have been in circulation recently in regard to the new vogue of snuff taking in England. The habit is supposed to be becoming most prevalent in aristocratic quarters in the West end, London, and is even ascribed to the most august personages, but there is little real foundation for these stories. The London snuff dealers do not report any noticeable increase or new sales. The manager of the largest snuff factory in London, according to recent report, says:

"The trade has been a decreasing one for many years. There is a tendency recently in an upward direction, but I am afraid that snuff taking is a dying habit. I attribute the decline to the advent of the white handkerchief. In the days of the yellow and red bandannas the snuff did not show, but nowadays it is mostly old gentlemen who use snuff frequently."

"I hear from dealers who do not want more supplies, as their old gentleman customers have died. Otherwise, the people who work in places where they cannot smoke often carry snuff, such as compositors, and also in many factories."

Outside of the snuff takers indicated above snuff is often served in England in clubs and saloon bars. What slight increase has been noticed in carrying of snuff boxes has been attributed to the influenza epidemic, snuff being recommended to effect the same purpose for which it retains its place in saloons, and often on the dining table of the old-fashioned public banquet, namely, to clear the heads.

Costly Government Clocks. Scattered throughout the various Washington departments are hundreds of clocks and chronometers, which cost the government annually thousands of dollars. The chronometers are the most expensive clocks in existence, and they are to be found on board every warship of the United States. These timepieces cost \$400 each. The ones most consulted are those in the marble room of the senate and in the speaker's lobby of the house. Hundreds of people daily correct their watches by them.

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THE MOTHER AND FATHER WHO NEGLECT TO DRESS THEIR CHILDREN WELL SEEM UNWORTHY IN THE EYES OF THEIR NEIGHBORS AND THEY HAVN'T MANY FRIENDS. WHEN NATURE HAS BEEN KIND ENOUGH TO GIVE YOU BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ONES DO YOU NOT OWE IT TO THEM TO DO YOUR PART AND MAKE THEM APPEAR WELL? OF COURSE WE KNOW LITTLE BOYS ARE HARD ON CLOTHES. FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR WE WOULD HAVE STOCKINGS KNITTED OUT OF STEEL WIRE, SHIRT WAISTS MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON AND KNEE PANTS AND SUITS MANUFACTURED FROM BATTLE-SHIP ARMOR PLATE—IF WE COULD BUT WE CAN'T. WE DO THE NEXT BEST THING AND IN ORDERING OUR STOCK OF BOYS' GOODS FOR EVERYDAY WEAR GET THE BEST WEARING STUFF POSSIBLE—AND CHEAP. KHAKIE SUITS FOR BOYS \$1.50, CONVERT SUITS FOR BOYS ALL AGES \$1.35. THIS IS SOMETHING NEW, THEY HAVE THE FIT, STYLE AND WEARING QUALITIES. HERE'S A GOOD TWO PEICE HOT WEATHER SUIT FOR THE BOYS. SHIRT AT 45C AND A PAIR OF CRASH PANTS FOR 50C.

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