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FACTS GLEANED FROM WEATHER HISTORY

Summary of Eleven Years' Observation Discloses Many Things of Interest.

A record of Grant's Pass weather for years, 1895 to 1905, inclusive, compiled from the observations of J. B.addock, volunteer observer is full of interesting facts relative to the climatic condition of Southern Oregon. The annual rainfall during the period stated is observed to range from 18.59 inches in 1898 to 43.76 in 1904. The average yearly rainfall for 11 years is 32.51 inches. If there is any law of sequence for wet and dry seasons, it would be difficult to put it in tangible shape from the records. Comparison with the average for several years run as follows: dry, wet, dry, dry, wet, wet, moderate wet, wet, dry.

The greatest annual snowfall recorded is 20 3/4 inches in 1903. The greatest snowfall in one month is 1 3/4 inches in February of the same year. The least snow fall, in any one year is one inch in 1905, falling in December. In 1904 the total snowfall was 1 3/4 inches, in March, 1905 the snowfall was also 1 3/4 inches, falling in January and December. In 1896 there was a snowfall of early seven inches in March, the only one of that year except about half inch in December.

The lowest recorded temperature is degrees (above zero) in February, 1899. In February, 1903, the mercury descended to 11 degrees. Three times in the 11 years, besides the occasions mentioned, the temperature has fallen as low as 15 degrees; in November, 1895; in November, 1896, and in December, 1898. The lowest recorded temperature for January is 16 degrees in 1902. During two different years, 1897 and 1904, the mercury did not drop as far as 20 degrees. The coldest weather in each year occurred as follows: 1895, in November; 1896, November; 1897, in February; 1898, in December; 1899 in February; 1900 in December; 1901 in February; 1902 in December; 1903, in January; 1904, in February; 1905, in February and December. While February has the record for the coldest days, the average mean temperature of this month is four degrees higher than that of January and December three degrees lower in March and two degrees lower in November.

The temperature went to the frost limit every year in April; in all but 10 years, 1900 and 1904, in May; in 1901, 1901, in June; never in July or August; five times in September. The fall of 1901, there was no frost till November.

The highest recorded temperature is 99 degrees, in August, 1905. The record is 107 degrees in July 1904 and in August, 1902. The mercury has never reached 100 degrees in any year. It has gone to 100 or over four times in June, seven times in July, eight times in August and twice in September. The hottest day of the year occurred once in June, five times in July and five times in August. In only one year, 1899, the temperature reached 100. In 1899 and 1900, there were higher temperatures recorded in September than in August. In 1897 and 1902 there were warmer days in May than in June. The average of maximum temperatures is 65 degrees higher for August than for July. The average mean temperature in August is 69 degrees; for July, 63 degrees.

Rain fall in June each year except 1895 and 1901; in July each year except 1890, 1897, 1899, 1900 and 1905; in August each year except 1897, 1902 and 1905; in September every year. October was a dry month in 1895.

The mean temperatures for January range from 36 to 46 degrees, average, 40; February, 39 to 47, average 43; March, 41 to 52, average, 46; April, 45 to 54, average 51; May 53 to 64,

BOURNE AND MULKEY GET SENATORSHIPS

People's Choice Ratified by Legislatures. Two Adverse Votes.

Jonathan Bourne, with 80 out of 87 cast, and Frederick W. Mulkey, with 87 out of 87, were elected long and short term United States Senator's respectively, at noon Tuesday by the Oregon Legislature, Senate and House balloting separately. Wednesday at noon a formal joint ballot was taken. In the Senate Mulkey received 27 votes, with Mays, Miller (Linn) and Hart absent. Bourne got 23. Those voting against him were Booth, Laycock, Wheelon and Miller (Marion). The other four votes went to Bean.

In the House Mulkey received the whole 60 votes for the short term. For the long term Bourne got 57, F. A. Moore 2 and Mulkey 1. Rogers and Reynolds voted for Moore and Settlemir for Mulkey.

It was the first time in the history of Oregon that two candidates for United States Senator each obtained a majority of each House in the Legislature. It was the first time, also, that the people of the state ever had an opportunity to express their preference for these positions, amounting practically to the election of Senator by popular vote.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., was born in New Bedford, Mass., and came to Oregon in 1878. He read law with Colonel Effinger in the '80s, and formed a partnership with him, the firm taking the name of Effinger & Bourne. Later he abandoned the practice of law and engaged in mining, with which he has been identified ever since. He owns some extensive properties, and the mining town of Bourne, in Baker County, was named after him.

Bourne was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1896, at the time of the first Bryan campaign. He was a staunch advocate of the free coinage of silver. He was elected to the Legislature on the Mitchell Republican ticket and attended the session of 1897, when the memorable deadlock, in which he took an active part, prevented the Legislature from organizing.

He has always been a strong advocate of the direct primary nominating elections law.

Frederick W. Mulkey is a native of Oregon and has spent practically all his life in this state. He is a lawyer by profession. Having graduated from the University of Oregon, he took a course in the law department of the university and began practice, making Portland his home. He was once a member of the Portland City Council.

When the last Legislature passed an act creating a State Tax Commission to prepare and submit a new tax code, Mr. Mulkey was one of those appointed to undertake this vexatious task. The commission wrestled with the problem for 13 months, and the voluminous report which promises to worry the energies of the Legislature is in good part the result of his labor.

At the last election he was the sole candidate for election to the United States Senate for the short term.

average, 57; June 59 to 66, average 63; July, 64 to 73, average, 68; August, 64 to 74, average 69; September 57 to 64, average, 61; October, 51 to 58, average, 54; November, 40 to 48, average, 45; December, 37 to 43, average 39.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR AMERICAN IMPORTERS

European Apple Market Seeking Fruit—But It Must Be Carefully Graded.

In some parts of England, especially in the south, the fruit yield is plentiful, while in the northern part it is said that apples, pears and plums are a failure. In the neighborhood of which Hull is the center enough apples for local consumption are not grown even in good years, and the market has to be supplied largely from abroad. This gives American exporters an excellent opportunity to market their surplus. But there are rivals in the field.

Canada is making earnest efforts to get control of the fruit market in England, and it is necessary to impress upon American exporters again that the Canadian government is aiding the movement to its best ability. It has made very strict regulations for the grading of all apples shipped and has imposed heavy fines on violations of these rules.

For instance, a Canadian barrel branded "Fancy," which is a new grade, is required to contain round, well-grown fruit of one variety, with all imperfect, small and marked fruit carefully eliminated. "No. 1" grade consists of 90 per cent perfect fruit, and "No. 2" grade must have 80 per cent of fruit free from defects that cause material waste. The success which has so far attended the efforts of the Canadian government in this line has encouraged it to make the regulations still more strict in respect to the picking of fruit and the penalties still more severe for the shipment of barrels graded wrongly. Now it is believed that only apples properly graded are received in England from Canada.

If the American farmers expect to retain the hold they have on the English market they will have to be as careful in grading their apples as are the Canadians, otherwise they will soon lose their market in this country. They have lost a part of it already by bad grading, and the same defective methods will lose them more of it.

England consumes a large amount of fruit, and the quantity is constantly growing as the public becomes educated to it. There are few farmers in Britain as compared with this class of farmer in America and Canada. There has been no such scientific culture of apples there as has been conducted in some other countries. As a consequence there are few or no large orchards, most of the fruit being grown on small, scattered patches of land.

It is reported that a steamship service for the exportation of American apples exclusively is about to be established between Boston, London and Hull, the vessels sailing semi-monthly and having a capacity of 20,000 barrels each.

Heaviest Fruit Crop.

Benjamin Newhall, an authority on the apple situation, writing from Chicago to the Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record says that up to date the most important features of the season have been—first, the heavy crop; second, the relative importance of the western crop as compared with the eastern, and third, the consumption.

As to the first, it seems to be the general opinion that it is the heaviest crop on record with the possible exception of 1896. Many good apple men even place it ahead of that year.

As to the second feature mentioned, it is likely that for the first time on record, the Ben Davis group (or section) produced more apples than the Baldwin section.

As to the third, the consumption, judging by the number of cars exported weekly and the number reported as sold in New York, Philadelphia and other markets, the consumption has been on a good scale and is likely to keep up present values.

Exports have been only a little under last year to date. The trade in boxes has not been as good relatively as that in barrels. With very few exceptions, the quality of the box fruit is not as good as the last two years, while that of the barrel fruit, especially the western varieties, was never better.

The storage on December 1 is the largest in the history of the trade. Even New York State (which only claimed half a crop) has the largest total in her history on hand—a larger proportion than usual in that state being in common storage and in farmers' hands.

TYPEWRITER—Visible writing machine for \$40 at the Music Store. All kinds of typewriter ribbons and supplies.

SAN JOSE SCALE A CHINESE PRODUCT

First Apperred In the 70's in the Grounds of James Lick on Imported Trees.

The San Jose scale is known to be of Chinese origin, says C. L. Marlatt, of the United States department of agriculture, in a bulletin on the insect just published. Its first point of colonization in America was in San Jose, Cal., in the grounds of James Lick. Mr. Lick was a great lover of plants and imported trees and shrubs from foreign countries and it was in his orchard that the scale first appeared. By 1873 it had spread to neighboring orchards. It had extended as far west as San Francisco by 1883 and reached important fruit districts in Southern California in 1886 and 1887. It had already slowly extended its range on the Pacific coast and in the states west of the Rocky mountains, including California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho on the north and Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico on the south. From the early 90's it had penetrated into British Columbia. By the end of August, 1894, the scale was known in Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

In capacity for harm the San Jose scale probably exceeds any other scale insect known, and it attacks practically all, both those grown for fruit and the ornamentals. Its economic importance is increased by the ease with which it is distributed over wide districts through the agency of nursery stock.

The practicability of several means of control and particularly the lime and sulphur wash, has been demonstrated. In the case of certain fruits, as, for example, the peach, it has been found that the lime and sulphur wash has a very great value as fungicide, so much so that some growers are recommending its use whether the San Jose scale be present in the orchard or not. Furthermore, the presence of this scale has led to much more careful methods on the part of the nurserymen and in the planting and care, thus raising the standard and giving intelligent and conscientious, painstaking growers a distinct advantage over their careless neighbors. The necessity of annual spraying of the trees is now clearly shown. With the exception of a few hours of active larval existence and an equally brief winged existence in the case of the mature male, the life round of this insect is passed under the protection of a way scale. This scale covering conceals the real insect beneath. The Winter is passed by the insect in a half grown condition under small, black protecting scales, mere points; just visible to the naked eye.

Medford Coal Mines.

Development work at the coal mine east of Medford is going steadily on and with each foot added to the tunnel the quality and solidity of the coal is increased. During the last few weeks the quality of the coal has not only increased but it has reached a point when there seems no longer any doubt as to its permanency. Until quite recently there has been several veins in the tunnel and these divided, one from another, with streaks of dirt and slate. These streaks have now ceased to exist and instead there is a nine-foot vein of solid coal.

The quality of this coal is good—which fact will be attested by any of the several merchants of our town who are burning it, and if further proof is necessary to convince you of its quality, you are but to step into the exhibit building and examine those large blocks of the coal which were brought from the mine a few days ago by Manager R. P. Little.

These blocks will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds each. This coal proposition is being claimed by nearly every town in the valley, and incidentally, we want to say to all other towns than Medford that if they want to lay claim to this coal mine they will certainly have to wait until Medford is through with it. It is in every sense a Medford proposition; is situated near Medford; is being developed and operated by Medford men; its product is being sold in Medford—and there will be a railroad to it from Medford before one year from this date. The owners of the famous Blue Ledge mines are interested in this coal mine proposition and at the present time it is a "toss up" as to which mine the company thinks most of.—Mail.

UNLUCKY PLIGHT OF DISEASE GERM

Senator Miller's Measure to Battle With Microbe in Public Schools.

Education, sanitation and health are to march three abreast from one end of Oregon to the other if Senator Miller, of Linn and Marion, can secure the approval of his fellow-lawmakers. Disease will be battled with on the playground of the little red schoolhouse and, oh joy! if the lessons are too numerous or too taxing on the brain, they can be changed not by the teacher, nor the Board of Education, but by the school physician.

Physical examination of teachers is insisted on. Even the janitor is not exempt, nor are the pupils.

The mission of Senator Miller's measure is to eliminate the festive disease germ, especially and particularly the germs which are contagious. Sanitation is one of the Senator's strong points and no half-way measures will be tolerated with tuberculosis, mumps or anything else spreadable. The proposed law is written to embrace not only the public schools, but the Agricultural College, the Normal Schools and the State University.

To attend to the duty imposed by the Miller bill it carries a provision for examining physicians. These are to be appointed by the School Board or the Board of Regents. In cities where there is a Board of Health, the board shall take charge of the appointments.

All teachers and janitors are to take a physical examination to see that they are sound in mind and limb and will have to pass as good a physical examination as they did an educational one to hold their job. The teachers, once each term, are to give a lecture to the pupils on contagious diseases and the way such diseases are communicated. Pupils will be tested for defects of hearing and sight. This test will be applied by the teacher, who will receive instructions how to make the experiment by the State Board of Health.

Pupils and all others at school will be closely watched for any symptoms of contagious disease, whether it be mumps or tonsillitis. Anyone under suspicion is to be reported to the school physician, who will investigate and diagnose the case. If the physician reports that the teacher, janitor or pupil is affected with a contagion, that particular individual cannot remain in the school until well. Where there are defects in the hearing or eyesight of the children the parents or guardians are to be notified and this is also the case where any disease is found.

When the course of studies is such as to impair the health of a pupil, the lessons are to be revised in such manner as to relieve the strain and at the same time not cause a loss of education. All school buildings are to be regularly and carefully inspected and the same is the case with the grounds. The sole idea of the bill is to safeguard the schools, where there is great danger of disease being spread through want of proper restrictions. Teachers, when giving lectures to the pupils on contagious diseases are also to explain the methods of treatment for the same. Data on this subject will be supplied by medical authorities of the state.

FLAT SALARY LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Oregon's New Regulative Measure is in Force from First of January.

Oregon's new flat salary law went into effect with the beginning of the new year. From this time on the state officers must turn into the state treasury all fees collected by them.

From the best information at hand, it appears that under the new law the State Treasurer will turn in fees to the amount of \$4,000 a year, this being 1/2 per cent on the security bonds held by him for insurance companies. This fee was allowed for collecting this interest for the companies.

The Secretary of State will turn in about \$8,000 a year, the fees to this amount being received from notary commissions certified copies of records, a percentage of the insurance licenses, and the insurance license fees. This will make a total of \$12,000 a year.

The flat salary law cuts off perquisites to the probable amount of \$5,000 making a total of \$17,000.

It does not follow, however, that the state will be \$17,000 better off by reason of the flat salary law. The flat salary law raised the the salary of the governor from \$1500 to \$5000, that of the Secretary of State from \$1500 to \$4500 and that of the Attorney-General from \$3000 to \$3600, showing a total increase of \$9800 and leaving an apparent gain to the state of \$7300.

The gain is more apparent than real however, for the enactment of this law raising the salaries of the principal state officers has started a demand for a raise in other officers and a movement is on foot to have the present officers relieved from some duties they performed heretofore, because they received the fees and perquisites paid for the service.

It is proposed, for instance, that a State Board of Control be created to perform the work heretofore done by the board composed of the Governor, Secretary and State Treasurer. If this should be done the new board would cost the state more than the saving of \$7200 a year.

Then, too, the perquisites referred to above are those which were paid to the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer for serving on the several boards. These sums were paid out of the appropriations for the several state institutions. Now that the money will not be paid to the state officers out of the appropriations for the institutions it will be available for other purposes.

COUNTY TREASURER CALLS FOR WARRANTS

Funds Now on Hand to Make Payment on Warrants—Interest Ceases.

There are funds in the treasury to pay all warrants protested to July 7, 1906. Interest will cease from this date, January 18, 1907.

J. T. TAYLOR, Treasurer of Josephine Co., Ore. on.

Edison and Victor Talking Machines at the Music Store.

FARM FOR SALE

115 Acres Two and one half miles from town on R. R., 1 1/2 miles from good school; 60 acres in Alfalfa and Timothy, plenty of water to irrigate entire place; about 1/2 of land is first-class for apples, balance suitable for grain, hay, etc.

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