

# Royal Baking Powder

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DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF  
TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthful substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

## W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

All matter for this column is supplied by the Josephine County Women's Christian Temperance Union, Y. and L. T. L. Branches.

Loyal Temperance Legion will meet in Land and Pell hall on Sixth Street Friday afternoon, April 5, 1907 at 4 o'clock. Children are invited to come from school to the hall and will be dismissed promptly at 5 o'clock. The last meeting was attended by 30 children. Rev. F. C. Lovett, pastor of the Baptist church gave the children a very practical talk upon the evils of the cigarette. Mrs. Clements gave them the drill in physical exercises and being accompanied by music made it the more pleasing.

### Mormonism Triumphant

Among my visits to the Capitol, two stand in strange contrast: one was when the statue of Frances E. Willard, in the Hall of Statuary, was dedicated; the other was when the ballot was taken on the expulsion of Reed Smoot, senator from Utah. On each of these occasions the galleries of the senate chamber were packed to the last inch with our American womanhood; each occasion had at least some of the same speakers; each was accompanied with intense feeling; and in each great moral issues were involved.

Well do I recall the long lines of women and children filing across the great park from which the nation's capitol soars on high; and when the orators by distinguished sons of Methodism, senators, were over, the procession, seemingly without end, filed down the corridors and across the sublime rotunda into the chamber in which stand in marble the figures of the great sons of America, to lay bouquets at the feet of her we call America's uncrowned queen. How unlike the statues of Pompey or the Caesars or Napoleon this statue of our queen. The white lilies cast in mounds around that statue celebrated no bloody wars, no triumph of force, no chariots, no murderous stratagem; her wars had been waged with only a woman's lips and a woman's heart—and for what? For God and home and native land; for the childhood of America; for the youth of America; for purity; for pure blood; for pure life; for peace; and for brotherhood. Her hand did not, like the hands of warrior queens, grasp a spear; it held

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only the fragile pen that wrote of God and home and country.

It was a theme worthy the oratory of a Dolliver and a Beveridge; it was a theme worthy the lilies that banked the pedestal of Frances E. Willard, standing in marble only a hand's-breadth from the statue of Washington.

On February 20, 1907, the other historic scene occurred. Again was a great moral issue before the United States Senate. Again were the galleries and corridors of the Senate packed to the last inch with American womanhood. Again Beveridge and Dolliver spoke. But here the lips that had spoken for Frances E. Willard now spoke for the Mormon apostle, Smoot.

Frances E. Willard—Reed Smoot. The fingers palsy at writing the words in one sentence. But we speak of Arnold and Washington, and of Judas and Christ. Frances E. Willard and Reed Smoot—it is strange that the paucity of the one should be the apology of the other—that Methodists, with a profound pride in their daughters at once of the church and of the republic, should be among the most influential apologists for one who represents the unpeakable menace of the American home.

For Reed Smoot does represent the Mormon hierarchy. He is part of it. And that hierarchy is polygamy; it is worldly, it is distasteful; it is pronounced by the courts to be criminal.

For Reed Smoot as a man I have a certain admiration; he is a big, hearty, clean gentleman—under other circumstances, entirely acceptable as a citizen and as a senator. But he is not in the Senate primarily as a citizen chosen by citizens, but as an ecclesiast designated by a hierarchy which is un-American and anti-American. Has not that been proved times without number?

It is not therefore a question of Reed Smoot the man, but Reed Smoot the apostle of Mormonism. And it seems as if the logic were irrefutable that until Mormonism does become American; until its head and its apostle do respect its contract with the nation by which it was admitted to the union; until it does put away polygamy, against which the United States laws have been so often evoked and federal punishments inflicted; until it does give up to the manifest will of its inspired head and the promises made at least to two presidents of the United States—a high ecclesiast and representative of that cult should not disgrace the highest legislative body of the republic with his intrusive presence.—Clandius B. Spencer, Editor Central Christian Advocate.

Senator Smoot now sits firmly in his seat, nominally as the representative of the state of Utah, but really as representative of the Mormon hierarchy. The action of the Senate was, in our judgment, a victory for the Mormon institution. \*\*\* By retaining Mr. Smoot the Senate has given offense to the moral sense of the great body of the people. We hope the reaction may be such as to give strength to the opposition to this mountain of iniquity.—The United Presbyterian.

### "Vindication."

The president and the senate of the United State should be aware that—as expected—the polygamous Mormon church claim that it has been vindicated before all the world by the decision in the Smoot case.

The Deseret News, official organ of the church, says editorially, "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormon church) is vindicated."

The Mormon church officially teaches—without any contradiction, inhibition or modification—the practice of plural marriage by the publication in its Doctrine and Covenants

of the mandatory revelation requiring such practice. And it has been "vindicated" by the president and the senate of the United States.—Salt Lake Tribune. H. I. C. CALVERT, Press Supt. of Grant Pass W. C. T. U.

## FRUIT POINTERS FOR ROGUE RIVER GROWERS

(Continued from page One.)

Kerr received a storm of applause as she resumed her seat.

J. A. Wilson said that he had helped plant the Struck orchard 20 years ago and that it had been cultivated and borne a crop of apples every year. "Water," said he "is the life-blood of the land and everything it touches turns to gold."

A. C. Staten said that Mr. Mason's statement in regard to his explicit taste was, he thought, rather wide of the mark. He didn't believe it possible for any one to tell the difference between irrigated and non-irrigated fruit by the taste and that the flavor of the apple depended more on the climate and soil than it did on the matter of irrigation.

E. L. Smith, who said he had shipped an exhibit of apples to the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha, on which he had received first prize for quality and texture, also stated that the fruit had never been irrigated and that he thought fruit of finer quality could be grown without water than with it. Hood River had a rainfall of 37 inches which he thought was sufficient moisture.

President Sprout remarked that he would like to say a word in regard to Mr. Mason's statement that there would never be a drop of water put on his orchard. The orchard of Sears & Porter had borne a crop of apples for the past six years, the bulk of which were 128s and 150s and had averaged eight boxes to the tree. To do this the trees had to be irrigated. Mr. Mason had been in the orchard business about 10 years. His trees were but nine years old and until this year had borne few apples. He was willing to accept Mr. Mason's statement about not irrigating his trees until they got to be 12 or 14 years old, after that he was quite sure the gentleman would change his tune.

Mr. Mason, in answer to Mr. Sprout, ejaculated that his trees were growing all the apples at present that he wanted them to. He didn't want his orchard to look as if it was composed of weeping willows bowed down with fruit. He thought anyone who grew apples in this way was greedy. As to growing strawberries without irrigation he had grown very fine berries without water, but admitted that it was necessary to irrigate in order to make a commercial success of the berry business.

J. L. Carter found that irrigation improved the fruit. Had noticed this in the Grand Ronde valley before he came to Hood River. There was every reason to think that the moderate use of water was beneficial and grew better apples. He did not think Mr. Mason had had time enough to make a thorough test.

The next topic for discussion was "Over-cultivation," on which E. L. Smith was asked to speak. Mr. Smith opened his remarks by saying that he had been informed that several members of the society were present who had said they would bear any argument on this subject to pieces, so he was prepared but not afraid. His dissertation was along the line that by a constant cultivation and agitation of the soil, without planting a cover crop at certain periods, it became exhausted of the natural elements necessary to retain its sustaining qualities. That in other words the humus or propagating properties of the soil gradually become lost, making it necessary to use artificial fertilizers. It had been found that in Maine where exhaustive tests had been made that 10 continuous crops of apples without fertilization depleted an acre of soil to the extent of 1000 pounds of potash, 1600 pounds of nitrogen and 300 pounds of phosphorus, which latter were the life giving elements to successful apple culture. The chemistry of the soil were constantly at war with each other seeking to make the combination that nature calls for. It was natural for the ground to be covered with vegetation which retained, under those circumstances, the potash, the nitrogen and the phosphoric acid. By planting a cover crop that would remain for five or six months in the year and then be plowed under the soil would be restored to its natural conditions and would not become exhausted so quickly. Otherwise it was necessary to use artificial fertilizers. In his opinion the best cover crop to plant was vetch. Another conclusion that he had arrived at was that the soil had nothing to do with coloring apples. For a long time he had thought that it had and so had others, but he was now convinced that it was done by the sun. On the coast

where they had cloudy weather, apples had no color; here, and elsewhere where there was abundant sunshine they were highly colored.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's talk Mr. Mason said that he was the one alluded to by Mr. Smith who would tear him to pieces, but that in the main he found nothing to object to in Mr. Smith's statements and said he also was convinced that the soil had nothing to do with coloring fruit.

It was admitted by several, after a discussion, that trees were being set too close together and that it would be better to place them farther apart.

R. H. Wallace was called upon to respond to "Problems of a Novice Fruit Grower." Mr. Wallace stated that he did not come to the meeting to give information but to get it. He said he would like to know from some of the experienced fruit growers what the best method was of cultivating an orchard from the time it was two years old until it came into bearing. In answer J. Porter said that he had found the best results from plowing, using the disk, and spring tooth harrow. This kept a dust mulch of about four inches and retained the moisture.

Mr. Staten thought a crop of clover between, and six feet away from the trees, so they could be cultivated, was also a good method.

Mr. Davidson remarked that he was glad to know this and felt repaid for coming to the meeting as he had been employing another method. He also said that he was glad to hear Mr. Smith, who had admitted in the meantime that a little water might be a good thing, come to that conclusion for he had begun to think he was a teetotaler.

A discussion took place on the use of lime. Mr. Smith saying that he thought the best way to use it was air slacked and Mr. Castner that he had been informed by Prof. Cordley that it should be used unslacked. Mr. Castner also stated that he was having a test made at the Oregon agricultural college of the Niagara spray and had been informed by Mr. Cordley that former tests that had been made showed it to be fully equal to the Rex. In his experiments he has discovered that the best proportions to use it in were one to nine or one to 10. Had also found that unless lime and salt were added to keep it in solution that most of the sulphur came out in using the first half of the barrel.

The last number on the program was "Vigilance the Price of Eternal Good Fruit." Mr. Tucker was assigned this subject and told how necessary it was to keep the orchard under constant surveillance to get the best results.

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Demaray's Faith in Hyomei is so Strong He Sells it Under Guarantee.

Demaray backs up his faith in Hyomei as a cure for catarrh and bronchial troubles with a positive guarantee that if it does not cure, the money will be refunded.

Hyomei is based on nature's way of curing catarrh. It contains concentrated healing oils and gums of the pine woods, prepared in such form that they can be brought into your own home, with the same results as though you lived out of doors in the Adirondacks, and in this way you can be cured of catarrh, and affections of the nose, throat, and lungs while at home or at work.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but \$1. extra bottles, if needed, may be obtained for 50c. With Hyomei, catarrh can be cured pleasantly and easily at small expense with no risk of the treatment costing a penny unless it cures.

### Found at Last.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizzmore, West Va., says: "At last after I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory. 25c at all drug stores.

### Saved Her Sons Life.

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Rupee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him, when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by all druggists. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

The Courier gives all the county news.

## ROGUE RIVER FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET

In Grants Pass, March 30—Addresses by Noted Horticultural Experts.

There will be a fruit growers meeting in Grants Pass on Saturday, March 30, conducted under the auspices of the Oregon Agricultural College in cooperation with the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union and the Grants Pass Commercial Club. The speakers will embrace some of the best horticultural talent in the state among them being Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Experiment Station of the Oregon Agricultural College, Prof. A. B. Cordley, entomologist at the Agricultural College, one of the best posted men on fruit tree pests on the Pacific Coast, Prof. Claude L. Lewis, horticulturist at the Agricultural College, late of Cornell University and thoroughly posted in the problems on the successful growing of an orchard, E. H. Shepard, manager and secretary of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union and Mrs. Clara Waldo, state lecturer for the Oregon Grange. Mrs. Waldo is the most talented woman speaker on the Pacific Coast and her address on "The Betterment of the Farm Home" will be well worth hearing. The profitable marketing of fruit is quite as important to the orchardist as is its growing and all interested in the Hood River fruit industry will find Mr. Shepard's address of the greatest value. Mr. Shepard has for the last four years been manager of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union and he has built it up to be the strongest union on the Pacific Coast. This Union has secured the highest prices ever paid growers for apples in the world. Their prices for this last year ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.15 a box of a. b. Hood River. Rogue River orchardists have the advantage of as good soil and climate as Hood River and when they have the thorough knowledge and as strong a union as have the Hood River growers they will get as high prices for their fruit.

The meeting will be held in the Opera House and the sessions will be afternoon and evening. No forenoon session will be held for the reason that so many farmers live at a distance and getting into town late and then likely doing some trading will not be able to attend until after dinner. The afternoon session will be devoted to the technical part of fruit raising and will be of special interest to the farmers and they are expected to be present promptly at 1 o'clock. An important feature of the evening will deal with the fruit industry as a factor in the prosperity of Grants Pass and it is expected that the business men will have that interest in the welfare of their city to all attend for if the fruit industry is not developed Grants Pass will come to a standstill and soon too.

### Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has run nation of necessity on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable, catarrhal, pelvic drain, dragging-down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis; perhaps dark spots or specks flange before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or the derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The best and longest knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough cure of the disease in its early stage carried out. Favorite Prescription is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful habit-forming drugs. Do not expect too much from Favorite Prescription; it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time. You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of plain composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

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## FRUIT RAISING In Rogue River Valley

In Eisemann Bros.' orchard an 18-year old Newton tree bore this last season 37 1/2 boxes of marketable apples. In the orchard of L. L. Bennett, president of the Medford Fruit Growers Union, a 15-year old Newton tree bore 33 boxes this last season of fine apples. The Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union got \$1.79 a box net on their shipment of Newton apples to New York this last season. Other trees in the above orchards bore from 10 to 30 boxes each and as there are from 54 to 60 trees to the acre, the value of the crop per acre would average fully \$1000. As it costs for a medium size orchard 58 cents a box to grow and put apples on the car the profit on an orchard will beat the average gold mine and far ahead of wheat at 90 cents a bushel or hay at \$12 a ton.

Now is the time to invest in Josephine County Fruit Land at from \$5 to \$80 per acre.

In Jackson County the same quality of land and the same distance from the railroad sells readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre. As Josephine county has the same soil, climate and market advantages as has Jackson county land here through the interest now being taken in fruit raising will soon go booming in value. The wise investor will buy now and double his money in two years. Full particulars as to different kinds soils, location, cost of planting and of marketing fruit given by

CHAS. MESERVE, Seller of Fruit Lands in all parts of ROGUE RIVER VALLEY



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Farmers, make your wants known by inserting a few lines in the Classified Ad Column. 25 cents spent in this manner will sometimes do more than a whole day's talking.