

# 21,900 CARS IS WESTERN CROP

Fruit Brokers of New York Compile Estimate on Apples West of the Rocky Mountains—Eastern Part Is Scattering.

NEW YORK, July 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—After carefully canvassing the offices of the fruit brokers of this city their reports compiled show that there will be 21,900 cars of boxed apples from the west this year. As there are 600 boxes to the car, this means 13,140,000 boxes. These will be divided as follows:

States—	Cars.
Colorado, west of Rockies	4,000
Colorado, east of Rockies	1,500
Washington	6,000
California	6,000
Oregon	2,000
Idaho	1,200
Utah	500
New Mexico	400
Montana	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,900</b>

Last year these same sections produced the following:

States—	Cars.
California	6,000
Colorado	5,500
Washington	1,200
Oregon	490
New Mexico	350
Washington	200
Montana	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,500</b>

This shows an increase of 50 per cent. The counties in California which produce the apples are Humboldt, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Diego. These counties last year actually shipped 2869 carloads. The counties in Oregon which produce the apples are Jackson, Douglas, Marion, Wasco, Umatilla, Grant, Union, Yamhill. It is in these counties that the famous Newtown Pippins are grown and there will be 100,000 boxes this year against 25,000 last year. Colorado apple points are Grand Junction, Fruita, Clifton and Rifle, Paonia, Hotchkiss and Mt. Rose. These are all on the western slope, while on the eastern slope are Fremont and Boulder counties. Mr. White says that Ganos from Colorado

are on the market today selling at \$1@1.12 and there are some Washington Winesaps in transit.

New Mexico has a better crop than last season, there being three counties in which apples are grown, San Juan, San Miguel and Chaves.

It has been stated that Europe will want 4,000,000 boxes of apples this year. The greatest number that Europe has ever taken in any one year was 520,000 boxes. Unless Europe largely increases its supply of the 13,000,000 boxes of apples produced in the west half must be eaten in the states.

The bumper apple crop of 1896 is remembered by all dealers. That year there were 66,000,000 barrels, and good stock sold on the docks here at 75c. A large portion went to the driers, cider mills and many were thrown away. In 1896 the bananas imported were worth \$4,500,000 and they are now worth \$80,000,000 a year. This is the only foreign fruit which reaches the United States free of duty and the customs value is at the price for which the bananas are bought at landing station, 15@25c a bunch, and they sell here from \$1 up.

America grows every year in the consumption of fruit. In 1896 citrus shipments from the coast amounted to 1,350 carloads and last season there were 40,097 carloads. Some estimate the coming citrus crop at 50,000 carloads. In 1896 there were no Porto Rico oranges. Last season there were quantities of the California and Florida oranges frozen, which largely curtail the consumption of apples. Had all the oranges been good that were shipped the apple market would probably have finished at \$1 a barrel instead of \$4. People will not eat oranges that have been frozen and consequently turn to apples.

Last year the price of early apples and pears was high. The trade seemed to forget the enormous peach crop in western New York. Reports show that there is just as good a peach crop there as last year. There may be a shortage of early apples from Ohio and Iowa which suffered from the April freeze, but there will be plenty of apples both in the east and in the west, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York all have plenty of winter apples as well as all other kinds of fruits. Should there be an apple crop as large as 1896 they will have to go at low prices.

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# MONROE DOCTRINE MOST FLEXIBLE

Many Different Interpretations Have Been Put Upon It by Different State Department Heads—Again Has Bobbed Into the Limelight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Recent diplomatic developments and international discussions involving the attitude of European powers—especially Germany—toward Nicaragua have brought the Monroe doctrine into the world's spotlight again and the impression is strong that it will soon be given a new application.

The Monroe doctrine is an elastic diplomatic garment—not so elastic as the popular imagination depicts it, but capable of so much stretching, when occasion demands, that it will fit a multitude of situations however different. There has not been an administration since its inception in which this guiding principle has not been hauled out of its historic recesses to do service in connection with one difficulty or another, and indications are that President Taft's will be no exception from this rule.

The Monroe doctrine is already spoken of as a most suitable diplomatic habilliment to unfold the international eyesore, into which the chaos of Nicaragua is fast developing, while the United States restores order and sets the struggling republic on its feet again. Agitation has already begun in the Pan-American conference on the part of the Latin-American governments which owe much of their development to its existence, to make the doctrine—now merely a declaration of the United States, a guiding principle for the entire western hemisphere. Such a political profession of faith would mark a new era for the two Americas.

There is little doubt that the Monroe doctrine of the present day contains much that was not contemplated by the president who first gave it formal expression. Each administration in a crisis has tacked a new meaning on it or stretched an old meaning to greater lengths until it has become a coat of many colors, but none the less a stout garment and showing no sign of wear. President Monroe in his message

of December 2, 1823, said: "The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on principles, acknowledged, we could not view with any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or in controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, or in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

**Real Estate Transfers.**

H. C. Ruffner to M. M. Murray, part lots 3 and 4. H. B. Carter's addition to Ashland	10
O. R. Chaffee to O. C. Boggs, lot 8, block 8, Kendall's addition to Medford	10
W. L. Parrish to C. Gauekel, 1.9 acres in section 10, township 39, 1 east	200
J. F. True to J. A. Rose, 55.38 acres in D. L. C. 47, township 38, 2 west	7,000
M. Carlson to T. Kruemling, 11.5 acres in section 14, township 39 east	10
Claudine Peterson to G. S. Anderson, lot 6, Miner's addition to Ashland	10
C. S. Anderson to C. C. Sanderson, 9 1/2 acres in section 16, township 37, 2 west	2,000
H. W. Huntzinger to L. F. Lozier, part D. L. C. 76, township 37, 2 west	1,600
C. H. Parker to H. M. Lofland, lot 10, block 75, Medford	1,000
G. H. Carter to T. Heimroth, lot 2, block 2, Palm's addition to Medford	1,500
J. M. Engle to J. A. Engle, land in Ashland	1,800

# MYSTERY STILL VEILS SKELETON

Miss Nois' Sisters Fail to Identify Broken and Crushed Remains Found in Gunnysack at Newport Beach—Two Inquests Held.

NEWPORT, July 28.—With the positive declaration of two sisters of Miss Sophia Nois, who is missing, that the crushed and broken skeleton found on the beach here in a gunnysack is not that of Miss Nois, the efforts of the authorities to identify the murdered woman seem further away than ever today.

**Could Not Identify.** The sisters of Miss Nois, Mrs. E. A. Alloway of Blodgett and Mrs. John Gungalus of Jefferson, reached Newport last evening. They immediately went to the morgue to view the bones in a faint hope that the remains might be those of their sister, whom they firmly believe committed suicide as her farewell note stated.

Without emotion, they gazed upon the barnacled remnants of a human being and minutely inspected the looking glass, the scrap of silk, the bottles and cards which were in the gunnysack when John Schlessler of Albany found it. They were unable to identify anything that would indicate that the mass of human wreckage before them was their sister's.

Mrs. Alloway said her sister Sophia had her teeth filled with gold a short time before she went to Newport. The teeth in the grinning skull before her, she said, were not Sophia's.

**Two Inquests Held.** Two inquests have been held over the skeleton. The last one held yesterday resulted in the jury returning a verdict that the woman had been killed by a blunt instrument and that it was evidently a case of murder.

Sheriff Ross of Lincoln county said today that no efforts would be spared in the hunt for the woman's murderer.

"We probably will have the skeleton identified soon," said the sheriff, "and then we will be in a position to run to earth the man who committed this terrible crime."

# Too Late to Classify

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FOR SALE—Two new house tents, some furniture if desired; shady camping ground. For particulars Mail Tribune office.

# FERTILIZATION OF ORCHARDS IS THEME

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A process of fertilization for apple orchards which brings the cost down to \$3.25 per acre has been worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The fertilizer is composed of nitrate of soda, dried blood, muriate or sulphate of potash and bone meal. The percentage of the mixture would be for the first eight years, 10 per cent of nitrate of soda, 20 per cent each of dried blood and potash and 50 per cent of bone meal. After eight years the nitrate and dried blood would be cut down one-half the potash remains the same and the bone meal increased 65 per cent.

During the first eight years the mixture should be applied annually at the rate of one-fourth pound per square yard of surface. After the eighth year this should be 3 ounces per square yard to the twentieth year. Then apply 25 pounds per tree per year broadcast, covering the entire surface and working it in with spring cultivation. Clovers, red or crimson, are the best grasses for orchards in the opinion of agricultural experts. Wood ashes may be used in the place of muriate or sulphate of potash in the ratio of 1000 pounds of the former and 200 pounds of the latter, but should not be mixed with the other fertilizer.

For a new orchard of small trees the scheme contemplates applying the fertilizer the first year over a circle around each tree, say three feet in diameter and each succeeding year applying to a circle of one foot radius outside of the limit of the

preceding application up to the twentieth year, then applying broadcast.

In the case of an old orchard the whole surface would be treated each year, 50 pounds per tree being applied the first year and 25 pounds annually thereafter.

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