

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

VOLUME 1.

LORDSBURG, CALIFORNIA, MAY 22, 1890

NUMBER 12.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Application made for entry as second-class matter at Lordsburg, Cal., Post Office.

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Church Directory.

BRETHREN—Sunday School at the Lordsburg hotel at 10 a. m., prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN—At Lordsburg school house, Sunday, May 11, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday school. At 2 p. m. and every other Sunday thereafter. Rev. J. A. Gordon D. D., pastor.

BAPTIST—At Lordsburg school house, May 18, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., and every other Sunday thereafter. Rev. G. S. Bailey D. D., pastor.

LORDSBURG.

This village is located thirty-three miles east of Los Angeles on the Southern California Railway, and three miles from Pomona. The map on the last page shows it clearly.

ALTITUDE.

It is 1074 feet above the sea level and thirty-one miles from it, thus securing the fine ocean breeze each day. To the north are the majestic Sierra Madre mountains whose snowy peaks pierce the blue dome of heaven and turns man's thoughts to the beautiful and the magnificently great.

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The soil is rich and productive, a mixture of decomposed granite and vegetation. The surface gently descends from the foothills southward and westward toward the sea.

CLIMATE.

For healthfulness it stands second to none. Being near the sea and close to the mountains the air is continually shifting from the mountains in the morning and back from the sea in the afternoon.

PRODUCTIONS.

Citrus and deciduous fruits and vegetables as well as nearly all kinds of grain are raised. The largest orange orchard in the world is just east of Lordsburg, and west is a large field of waving wheat and hundreds of acres of barley and fine fields of corn, while the number of peach, pear, apricot and other fruit trees is legion. Almonds, English walnuts, figs and lemons abound all around and apples produce a fine yield.

WATER.

Pure, soft water piped from the mountains is plentiful—every family may be thus supplied and the purchase of a lot or of acre property carries with it some of this pure water. Besides excellent water can be had by digging about thirty feet. This is a characteristic of Lordsburg for in many places in this valley water cannot be had by digging.

SETTLEMENTS.

The country around is made up of thrifty farmers and the number is

being constantly increased. Some very fine land may yet be had in this vicinity out of which to carve notable homes.

SOCIETY.

There are three denominations represented here in services—the Baptists Presbyterians and Dunkards. The people are orderly, kind and benevolent, and no one need hesitate coming here on account of good citizens. All we ask is that those who come bring good citizens along.

SCHOOLS.

There are three school houses in this district—none of your small scrawny affairs, but large and tastily built structures. Schools are maintained nine months in a year.

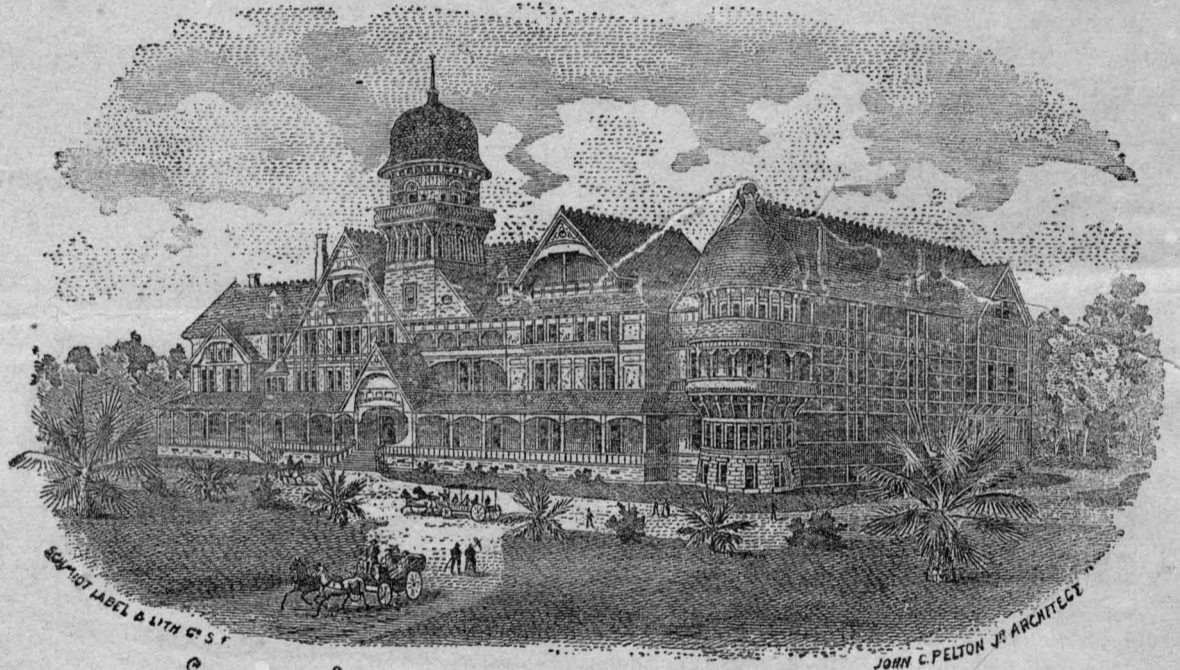
THE HOTEL.

The picture represents the fine

To Parties Who Contemplate Coming To Southern California.

Purchase a ticket from your starting point which reads from Chicago or Kansas city as follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to Albuquerque; Atlantic and Pacific to Barstow; Southern California to Los Angeles, and then get off at Lordsburg, thirty-three miles east of Los Angeles. Sometimes agents will try to sell tickets which read A. T. & S. F. R. R. and A. & P. R. R. With such a ticket you would have to go from Barstow to Los Angeles by way of Mojave and thus pay extra to get here besides riding about two-hundred miles out of your way. On the other hand some of our people have been sent from Albuquerque to Deming and thence to Pomona—a

flowers, grain and vegetables together at Lordsburg and placed them on a Santa Fe car last Friday and Saturday. The contributions came from Park's nursery and C. P. Rhodes of Pasadena; Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Loup, Roselawn and Hubbard nurseries, J. E. Packard, of Pomona; J. A. Packard, of Lordsburg; Ford nursery, Santa Ana. The exhibit was placed in a sixty-foot baggage car on each side of which was a banner with this inscription: "Southern California Products For Exhibition at Warrensburg, Mo., May 24-30." The car in charge of G. L. McDonough and others left for its destination the 19th, and we predict that many will be pleased to see some of the wonders of Southern California.



Hotel Lordsburg

hotel built here two years ago at a cost of about \$65,000. It contains 130 rooms, all neatly finished and each one supplied with an electric bell and a number of them with fireplaces. There is one room 40x60 feet, and a number of others 30x40, a large kitchen and a fine dining hall, elevator, office, and wide halls, bath-rooms, wash-rooms, etc.—in short it is one of the great buildings in Southern California. Water brought in pipes from the mountains supplies the guests. The grounds are admirably laid out in drive-ways and walks and shrubbery has been planted. It is only two blocks from the depot.

If you have land to sell you should see J. W. Keefer, Lordsburg, California. He desires some cheap land on easy terms to show his customers. Call at Hotel Lordsburg and have a talk with him.

long round-about way and which always costs extra. If you take the route we here suggest and occupy a tourist sleeper from Kansas City you can come without change of cars.

If your agent will not sell you a ticket over the route we name, then buy a ticket to Chicago or Kansas City and there purchase your ticket as we have directed. It will cost you no more to do this and save you much trouble. Do not permit any agent to turn you from this advice unless you wish to be imposed upon.

J. W. KEEFER, REALESTATE AGENT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS

A Fine Exhibition.

As noticed in last week's issue Mr McDonough brought the collection of citrus, deciduous and ornamental trees

Southern California Still Ahead.

A gentleman who is Division Superintendent of an Eastern railway, at a salary of \$4000 per year has received one years absence from the president on full pay, is spending some time in this equable climate for his health, and decided to resign he has applied for a station agency on the Southern California Railway where the salary will not exceed sixty or seventy dollars per month.

This attests the popularity of the Southern California Railway, which, as a rule, is run in perfect accord with the equable climate.

There is probably no other place in the world where men can railroad and at the same time recuperate and build up their wearied bodies. When you come to this country be sure to ride over the unexcelled "Santa Fe."

INDUSTRIAL.
 MOTTO.—The reward of industry is not alone in current coin, but also in an approved conscience.

Prune Industry.

Continued from last week.

Here the first thing done is to grade and clean the fruit, as leaves twigs, etc., are unavoidably mixed with it in the process of gathering. This is quickly done by machines and then comes the dipping. A large tank is filled with water, which is kept at a boiling point, and in which potash is dissolved in the proportion of one pound to ten gallons of water. The prunes are put into baskets made of wire or galvanized iron, well perforated. A cone-shaped basket is frequently used for this purpose. The basket full of fruit is lowered into the boiling lye and kept there for a few moments until the liquid has had a chance to reach each prune. The object of applying lye is to remove the bloom and open the pores of the skin so that evaporation will proceed quickly when exposed to the sun or to hot air. Were this not done the skin is so dense that the moisture could not evaporate and the result would be a shriveled up, half decayed prune of no use for any purpose.

Having been dipped until the skin begins to crack a little, the fruit is at once removed from the bath and immersed in fresh running water until every particle of the lye is removed. It is then poured upon trays, spread out so that it all lies in a single layer, and removed to the drying ground. The baskets used for dipping are, for convenience, made so that they will hold exactly enough fruit to cover a single tray.

For drying purposes sometimes runways of scantling, two or three feet above the ground, are used, but ordinarily the trays are spread directly upon the ground. The spot selected should be in a location entirely free from dust, for the prune is peculiarly susceptible to damage from that source. The time of exposure to the sun varies according to the temperature and the size of the fruit, and the proper degree of dryness can only be determined by experience. The fruit must be soft and pliable without being so juicy that moisture can be squeezed therefrom. When properly cured it is removed to the packing house, where it is either put into sweat boxes similar to those prepared for raisins or is poured into large bins. Here it is kept for several weeks, being shoveled over in the mean time until the sweating process has taken place and all the fruit is reduced to the same general consistency. After this is over the fruit is apt to have a dull, lifeless appearance, and to give it the dark, glossy shade so prized by prune connoisseurs it is treated to a momentary bath of water with a little glycerine mixed in it. Some prunemakers use other ingredients, but the one mentioned is absolutely harmless and produces the best results.

The day following this treatment the fruit will be ready to be packed in boxes or sacks, according to quality and the market for which it is intended. A very large share of the California product goes to market in sacks, that method being more eco-

nomical than the use of boxes. Where an extra choice quality of fruit is produced, it is sometimes packed in cartons holding a few pounds and decorated with lithographs, etc. One prominent prune-grower uses tin cans of various sizes, which are lined with the glazed tissue paper used by confectioners, and various methods are resorted to in order to produce an attractive package. But boxes holding twenty-five to fifty pounds and sacks of fifty or a hundred pounds capacity are the packages generally used.

In the curing of silver prunes the same process is followed, with the exception that after the lye bath the fruit is sulphured for about half an hour in order to preserve the beautiful golden color and prevent it from turning a dingy brown, which is often the case. Some have tried sulphurizing the purple prunes, but the result has not been satisfactory. The public demand is for a dark, glossy fruit, or for a very light yellow color. The one can only be produced without sulphur just as the other can best be made from the silver prune by the use of a moderate amount of that material. It is applied in the same manner as in sulphuring other fruits.

The grading is done in many cases after the fruit has been dried, though some of the most successful prune growers do that work at the same time the fruit is cleaned when first gathered. This saves one handling, which makes quite an item of expense.

It is claimed by some that the fruit should all be hand-picked in order to secure the best results, but this practice cannot be followed where prunes are grown upon a large scale. In the method of gathering which has been described, it requires that the orchard be gone over four or five times before the fruit is all secured, and as economy must be studied in every particular it is evident that no more expensive method could be followed with profit.

In grading prunes they are divided into sizes of from forty to one hundred according to the number of each required to make a pound. The market quotations are always given for 40 50s, 60 70s, and so on.—Roseburg (Ore.) Review.

California Fruits.

NEW YORK, May 5.—(By the Associated Press.) The Commercial Bulletin says:

In a short time new California fruit will begin to arrive in this market. As far as oranges are concerned, it is not believed here that many will come to New York. The trouble is, the competition to which not allow high enough prices to make it an object to send fruit here owing to heavy freight charges. The late citrus fair in this city opened the eyes of a good many to the good quality of California oranges, the fruit having virtually been a stranger to most people in New York. Nevertheless the high freight rates from California act as an effectual barrier against fruit coming to the market with any degree of freedom.

With California green fruit, however very rapid progress is being made in the amount that each season is sent to the New York market. More commission men will receive fruit during the coming season than ever before. One year ago the first California cherries were arriving in this city at this time, but this year they are expected to be at least two weeks late, which is also the case with apricots and peaches.

New Store!

A. B. BRONSON,

DEALER IN

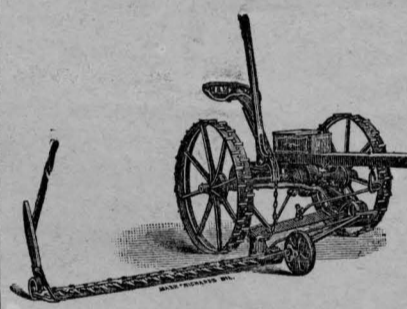
DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

NOTIONS

LADIES' and MEN'S SHOES.

GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES, COME AND SEE ME AT THE

PIONEER STORE, LORDSBURG, CAL



C. M. Smith.
 DEALER IN
 WAGONS,
 BUGGIES

And Agricultural
 Implements.

HAS THE FINEST STOCK in THE COUNTY OUTSIDE of LOS ANGELES. I DEFY COMPETITION in PRICE or QUALITY. CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF at CORNER of 2d and ELLEN STREETS POMONA, CAL.

ROGERS' SHOE STORE,
 ON SECOND STREET

Carries a full and complete line of
 MEN'S AND BOYS,

Boots and Shoes.

FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE FINEST
 Our Ladies Shoes, Slippers, Lowcut & Canvas
 ARE THE LATEST STYLES OUT
 Come and see us, we shall never be under sold.

J. S. ROGERS, LATHROP BLOCK Por

EDUCATIONAL.

MOTTO.—To illuminate the mind, is to lay the foundation for sound government and human happiness.

Soapstone, mixed with a quick-drying varnish, is said to have proven a successful anto corrosive paint for vessels.

A remarkable flower of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec changes its color during the day, being white in the morning, red at noon, and blue at night.

Among the singular differences between the two sides of the face, a German professor noted that the right ear is almost invariably higher than the left.

An English photographer mentions two instances of the production of a photograph in natural colors when the exposure was made by accident, just at the moment of a lightning-flash.

The Russian peasantry have long been accustomed to dress fresh wounds with a thick layer of ashes, prepared by burning cotton or linen stuff. Dr. K. Pashoff strongly recommends the practice.

Great process is being made in rapid photography. Lord Rayleigh has photographed a minute jet of water in the 100,000th of a second, and a new camera takes ten successive views a second on the turning of a crank.

The physicists are bewildered by the apparently simultaneous action of gravitation upon widely separated bodies. M. J. Van Hepperger finds that the time taken by gravitation to travel the distance from the sun to the earth does not exceed one second!

Contending that the era of Egyptian civilization belonged mainly to the bronze age, M. Montelius states that bronze was probably fabricated in the Valley of the Nile as early as 6000 B. C., and that iron was not sufficiently common to justify us in speaking of an iron age in Egypt before 2000 B. C.

A very respectable sea serpent must have been the immense squid which was recently stranded upon Archill Island off the west coast of Mayor, Ireland. Though shrunk, its long arms measured 30 feet in length, and the body and short arms were 60 feet in circumference. Some of the short arms were 4 feet in circumference.

A great variation in the length of the electric arc obtained in different gaseous atmosphere has been noticed by M. Villari. With horizontal carbon the electromotive force that gave an arc 1-6 of an inch long in hydrogen produced one of 5-16 of an inch in oxygen, and one of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in ordinary air. With vertical carbons, especially with the negative uppermost, the length is greatly increased and the same electromotive force gave an arc 27.5 times as long in oxygen as in hydrogen.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that small doses of certain drugs can be made to pass through the skin between the poles of a galvanic current. Dr. Cagney reports

having used iodide of potassium in this way for the cure of labyrinthine deafness and in dead palsy. The method is best adapted for the treatment of diseases of the skin itself or tumors immediately beneath, and of mucous membranes. It offers the advantage of conveying a useful but not readily tolerated drug—probably in a state of maximum activity—directly to the part where needed, while many cases may be benefitted at the same time by the stimulating action of the galvanic current.

Among the marvels of human skill and ingenuity, exhibited by the London Mechanical and Scientific Society, may be mentioned an instrument loaned by the great Armstrong Gun Works which accurately measures thickness down to the one thousandth of an inch; a similar instrument by a rival mechanic which grades thickness in one-millionth parts; a scale by Oertling, the world balance maker, which turns with the one thousandth of a grain while loaded with 3000 grains; and an engine by a Paddington watchmaker which contains 122 pieces, not including 33 bolts and screws, and can be hidden in a lady's No. 7 thimble.

The discovery, by M. Megnin, that hares as well as cows are liable to consumption elicits this comment from Dr. Andrew Wilson: "This shows the far-reaching nature of the ailment; but there is at least one interesting point about this disease that deserve mention—namely, the fact that it is the vegetable-feeding animals which it selects for attack. The flesh feeders seem to escape its ravages entirely. This is a nut for any vegetarian friends to crack. If, as they do assert, cancer is likely to be a disease favored by a flesh dietary, they will have to balance the account by putting down tuberculosis to the credit of the vegetable eaters."

Fluorine, the element whose isolation ranks as one of the greatest of recent chemical achievements, is distinguished as being the most active matter known. It unites crystallized silicium, which boiling nitric acid does not attack, and which pure oxygen burns with difficulty at a high temperature; it is capable of uniting with carbon, with which chlorine cannot directly combine; and it forms a union with hydrogen when cold and in darkness, this being the first example of two gaseous bodies uniting without the intervention of foreign energies. Chlorine and hydrogen require light, and hydrogen and oxygen require and electric spark or a flame.

Don't Touch a Grounded Wire.

It is always best to avoid danger, if possible; therefore there is one rule which ought to be taught in every school of the United States, and that is never lift a wire off the ground. As long as it is on the ground it is harmless, no matter what pressure may be on it. The moment it leaves the ground it may be dangerous. If it is in the way of traffic you can safely pull it across the street with your foot, then put your foot on it and hold it to the ground and it cannot hurt, but do not touch it. Never touch a wire tied on a pole. It may not be dangerous, but it is like the loaded gun—it may kill you.

**BUCKEYE MOWER**

—THE OLD RELIABLE.—

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Has Three Times the

—Durability—

Of any other, with less than one-third the cost for repairs.

HAWLEY-KING & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES**Queensware, Patent Medicine, Feed, Etc.**

Every effort will be made to satisfy customers in quality, and quantity of goods. Give us a trial.

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Hardware Tinware,
STOVES and GRANITE IRONWARE.
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

FRESH & SALT MEATS,

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Orders Promptly Delivered to any part of the City.

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W. E. MARTIN.

J. W. SULIVAN.

STRONG AND LORBEER,

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,
Window Shades, Etc.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES,

Woven wire Mattresses, \$3.00 35 pound wool Mattresses, \$3.50
Maple cane seat chairs, .75 cts Ash Antique Oak, Tables per foot, .75 cts.
Wall Paper from, 5 cts per roll up. Carpets, of all grades at reasonable prices
A GRAND RAPID, S THREE PIECE HARD WOOD, CHAMBER SET
BEVEL PLATE \$20.00, POMONA BLOCK, POMONA, CAL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

T. J. NAIR AND CO., PROPRIETORS.

T. J. NAIR } EDITORS.
M. M. ESHELMAN }

TERMS.
SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
" " " " SIX MONTHS......50
FOR CLUB TERMS SEE 8th PAGE.

Lordsburg, Cal., May 22, 1890.

A RAILROAD from Patagonia to Alaska may materialize at no distant day.

CALIFORNIA was the first to apply for space at the Worlds' Fair at Chicago.

STRAWBERRIES are being shipped to points in Arizona and New Mexico, by Pomona parties.

Messrs. Gates and Ferguson shipped 51,000 one year old orange trees to Redlands last Tuesday.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN one dollar a year or fifty cents from June 1st 1890 to Jan., 1st 1891.

A NEW station has been opened on the Southern California Railroad, between Etiwanda and North Cucamonga.

COPIES of this number may be had at two cents each at this office or by mail at three cents each. Order a lot and give them to your neighbors.

WRITE to J. W. Keefer, Lordsburg California, for special prices on first class lots in Lordsburg. Now is the time to secure some of this choice property.

WE are pleased to note that our friend, J. M. Snyder of McPherson, Kansas, will publish a daily paper at the Dunkard Annual Conference at Warrensburg, Mo.

IT is somewhat of a task for men of brevity to spin out a long, thin thread from a small amount of wool. "Brevity," says Jean Paul Richter, "is the body and soul of wit; because redundancy produces no distinction."

THERE is quite a revival of business on the coast. On all sides there is activity denoting better times. Here we notice lumber going to the country, produce coming in and laboring men are in demand. Certainly these are very encouraging times.

MESSRS Westbrook and Carter of Los Angeles, last Monday, showed Mr. S. W. Funk, of Iowa, the country. He interviewed quite a number of farmers, which by the way is the place to secure information about the products of the country.

THE great difficulty with some newspaper correspondents is that when they write up a country they try to tell all about it by the first thing they saw or what they don't see. An extraordinary large pumpkin, or radish, or beet, or orange furnishes them a text from which they spin out a long article with no small amount of varnish on it.

GOVERNOR Waterman has made a second appeal to the people of the State to prepare for California's exhibit at the World's Fair. He suggests that meetings be called and immediate steps be taken to make a beginning.

THERE is no boom in real estate in Southern California. The transfers being made are based on sound financial considerations. When land can be purchased as a permanent investment for improvements and that land is at once improved there is no boom associated with it.

It was rumored a short time ago that vice president J. F. Goddard of the Santa Fe had resigned on account of differences between him and Freight and Traffic Manager, Hanley. As is usual with such rumors it turns out a wild shot from some pencil pusher. Mr. Manvel says the most pleasant relation exists between he and Mr. Goddard and Mr. Hanley. Mr. Goddard remains with the Santa Fe.

OUR aim in giving results of farming in Southern California, is to present the average—not the greatest results nor the least. Should any appear too high for some Eastern readers they may discount them twenty-five per cent for their satisfaction and the result will still stand preeminently in the farming world. Our purpose is to give facts. The truth is always sufficient.

Of course it will not do for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to take charge of the California exhibit at the Worlds' Fair. There are indications that the company is moving in that direction.—S. E. Report.

It is not the duty nor province of any railroad to take charge of California's exhibit; it is a State affair—belongs to the people, and the people will manage it.

It is proposed to form a Producers Association in Los Angeles county with local organizations all over the county. The object is to bring the producer and the consumer together and set aside commission men. It is evident that the producers are being left under the present arrangement, and measures which will enable them to realize more for their products will be beneficial to the whole country; for when the producers make money all other kinds of business flourish.

WE have had some correspondence in regard to a canning plant, which is very good and seems very practicable in the way in which it has been put. We shall be glad to hear from others on this point as we mean business in some way, and now is the time to act while we are in the notion. We think that the fruit growers in and around the town would be in for something of the kind as we understand they are not satisfied with the way in which they have had to dispose of their fruit heretofore. We are at the helm and await your action.

Send the CALIFORNIAN to your Eastern friends, that they may learn of the beauties of this land.

How the Laborers View It.

SINCE locating at Lordsburg, there has been many mornings when one could see a number of workmen starting out to perform labor on the fruit and grain farms around here, and a more cheerful set we never saw. No wonder they smiled when they went out and smiled when they come in at evening, for they got good pay. We have taken the liberty to interview some of them this thirteenth day of May.

E. G. Zug arrived April 14 and spent several days getting to house-keeping, and part of the time the weather was too damp to make hay. Worked eight and one fourth days and earned \$12.37. Likes the country very well.

Peter Hartman came here March 22 and has worked 27 days and earned 50.20. Enjoys this country very much.

J. W. Keefer arrived March 27 and had no intentions of going out to work, but put in eight days for accommodation and earned \$14.00. Says he likes the country first-rate.

S. W. Funk got here April 29. He came to see this country with the view of buying some land, but being pressed to help, he put in four days and earned \$7.00. Regards this a fine place.

Alvin Eshelman arrived Feb. 16. He did not work from home until about April 1st. Since he has worked 26 days and earned 43.00

H. H. McDonough has been here since April 1st, and did not begin work at once. He has put in 22 days and earned \$32.00. Is much pleased with the country.

W. Williams arrived the latter part of February and outside of cultivating seven acres of his own and trimming a lot of trees has earned \$106. He is simply delighted with the country.

All those parties may be addressed at Lordsburg, Cal.

For Poor Men.

Supposing that you are in Southern California on one of the small tracts where "dull farming" is unknown. We will consider you on a ten-acre tract situated near the foot-hills where there is either no frosts during the winter or so little that no injury will result. Such a spot is the most reliable; for where there is no frost, it will soon make a difference in your income in your favor; for it makes a difference "whether your trees lie dormant two months or four; whether your alfalfa patch goes to sleep for four months or whether it grows right along; whether your peas, etc., hang back, or blossom and bear; whether your potatoes are fit to dig in February or whether you have to wait until March to plant them; whether you can put strawberries on the market in January or February or must wait until April or May."

The first colonies in this country were blessed with money, and the people were not so much concerned whether they got pay or not, but hired their work done, and they themselves looked on. The owners, as a rule, put their land in one thing—either grapes or oranges, then awaited results. From this method the erroneous idea grew up that none but rich men could succeed. From these wealthy people most of the

figures about the cost of farming and fruit raising have been gathered, and those figures have frightened men of moderate means, believing that they had not sufficient to make a beginning. The facts are there are hundreds of farmers in the nooks and glens and along the valleys who are doing well with small fruits, poultry, vegetables, etc., and there is room for many more. You hardly ever hear of these obscure producers; but they are here and more coming. You will find them along the hillsides with pipes from springs carrying the refreshing waters to their lands, or with an artesian well, or beside the ditch which brings the water from the mountains. Potatoes, peas, onions, cabbages, carrots, beets, cauliflower, were planted at once, and in summer corn, beans, melons and other things were put in; a small patch of alfalfa for a cow and horse was sowed. This is a perennial plant which with sufficient water will yield eight to ten tons a year per acre. As soon as one thing is taken up another is planted and so the work goes on. In the intervals he can set in some grape and olive cuttings, plant orange and lemon seeds, and thus grow his own stock. When he comes to dig his holes he can have the ground wet or dry, just as he desires to make digging easy. Between the trees he can plant corn or potatoes or small fruits. Next he can put in a few apricot trees, prunes, nectarines, peaches, cherries, apples, pears, quinces, loquats, plums, grape, guavas, pomegranates and figs.

Two months from the time he plants he has his own vegetables to eat, and in seven months more vegetables, some berries and eggs to sell.

For a dwelling you may build "a thin one-roomed house," and when you have made money, turn your first building into an out-house. A man can live in a tent for awhile. There are places where men begin thus and now their dwellings are almost hid with roses and geraniums, and jasmynes and great orange trees, lemon trees, olives and other fine fruits and shrubbery which he raised himself, while the rich man paid \$1.00 a tree and hired the work of planting.

We clip the following from the Riverside Daily Press in proof of what we have been writing:

"David Morey and wife came to this country seven years ago with only \$1500 in capital. He purchased land, set it out, and worked at his trade as carpenter. His wife superintended the orchard in connection with which was a large orange nursery, in the growing and care of which the wife had more to do than the husband. Recently they have sold the nursery stock for \$20,000, and the original ranch for \$20,000 more, and they retain about sixteen acres and fine building lot, most of which is planted out, upon which to make their permanent home. In other words, a couple fifty years of age, with \$1500 in money, have property in their name after only seven years' work, worth not less than \$50,000. All might not do as well, but we think such a result indicates that the right sort of a "poor man" can get ahead in this country rather better than anywhere else in the world."

Subscribe for the CALIFORNIAN. Only \$1.00 per annum.

News of the Week.

Only fifty cents for this paper from now till January 1st 1890. Try it!

Alvin A. Eshelman, of this place, took a flying trip to Los Angeles on Saturday last.

How soon shall we have some new buildings started? They will be needed soon.

It is not necessary to be a loafer in order to be smart. The fellow who honestly toils gets to the front. The other one keeps pace with the snail.

Samuel Overholtzer and wife and grandmother Harnish were visitors at the Hotel Lordsburg one day last week. They will go East next week.

Mr. Sheldon one mile north-east of this place has a fine fig orchard. He presented to the exhibit a geranium stalk ten feet long, some ripe loquats and a fig tree.

Our enterprising wagon-maker, D. B. Wells, says he is doing much better in his line than while in the East. Let him have the encouragement of every citizen here. In this respect we are protectionists.

Eastern people who come West over the Santa Fe should be sure to see the great cantaliver bridge over the Colorado river at the Needles. It has the longest unsupported span of any bridge in the world—three hundred and sixty feet.

Mr. Meserve has a erisythrima crissagalla tree, the seeds of which netted him \$12 last year. This is a rare flowering plant and in the East requires housing during the winter. Here it is a tree and thrives out doors all the year.

A large party left Lordsburg the 19th for the Dunkard Conference at Warrensburg, Mo., in charge of G. L. McDonough. The Santa Fe, in keeping with its usual characteristic to be abreast of the times, set in a tourist car here for the party and all felt quite well.

On the evening of the 14th inst., preliminary steps were taken to organize a Young Men's Christian Association at this place. Another meeting will be held in the Hotel Wednesday evening the 21st inst., and the movers in the work desire all who are interested to be present.

Quite a number of people have signified their willingness to come to California from the Dunkard Annual Conference. We hope many will come and take a look at this country and be able to find themselves pleasant homes. There is room for all who want an equable climate and many of the enjoyments of life. Living is cheap in Southern California.

Mr. M. A. Meserve placed some lemons in dry sand the 10th of January last and took them out a few days ago as fine and fresh as when placed there. The discovery of the fact that lemons can be kept in dry sand an indefinite length of time will prove valuable to lemon growers. He also

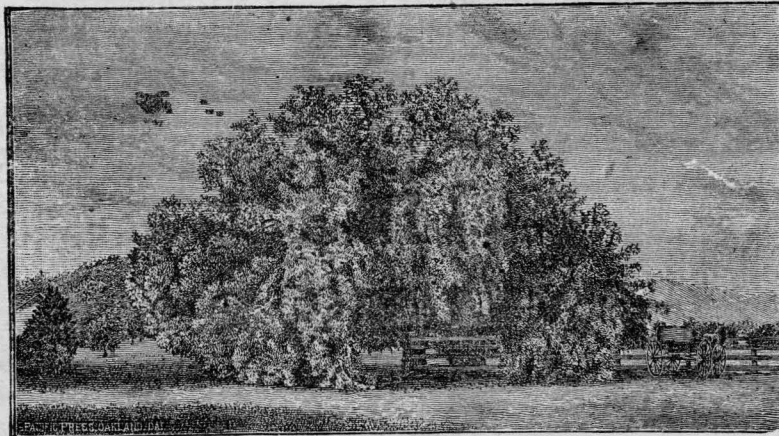
informs us that two lemon trees produced twenty-two boxes of fruit which netted him \$100.

D. A. Norcross of Glendora, and his brother from Missouri were welcome callers at this office one day last week. The latter is here with the view of locating somewhere in Southern California. Both of these gentlemen are ministers of the Gospel and are self-made men. The former was twenty-two years old before he studied mathemaites and learned to write about the same time. He served in the war, lost an arm, and was county clerk of Martin county, Ind., several years.

The magnificent rose vine in front of J. C. Wallace's place is a sight to behold in these days. Its highest branches are forty feet or more from the ground, and it has taken complete possession of a cypress tree near at hand, converting it into a white mass of bloom, most delightful to the artistic eye.—*Alhambra Review*.

All the employees of the Southern California R. R., who were solicited, rendered valuable assistance in collecting the exhibit that went East.

Mr. S. B. Hynes, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent of the Southern California Railway, has gone to Chicago.



The Roselawn Nursery.

Mr. Meserve and son, who live about two miles south-east of this place have one of the finest nurseries in this county.

Their stock consists of apricots, oranges, lemons, olives, apples, peaches, cherries, quinces, plums, Japanese persimmons, pears, guavas, loquats, prunes, figs, pomegranates, pineapples, nectarines, almonds, chestnuts, pecans, currants, limes, strawberries, grapes, blackberries, and raspberries. And one of the commendable features is that one can see the hundreds of trees bearing fine fruit, so that when they sell you stock you can see some of the same kind in bearing.

And there are the flowers who can enumeate them? Heliotropes, geraniums, fuchias, 200 varieties of roses and many other kinds of flowers.

In ornamental trees there are palms, dracenas, cedars, cypress, pines, bananas and many other tropical shrubs.

The picture herewith shows a fine pepper tree in the Roselawn nursery. In fact no one who comes to this country should fail to visit this delightful house, and we assure you the Messrs. Meserve will show themselves gentlemen of the first order. It is one of the most lovely places in this country.

On Southern California.

[Continued from our last.]

No place in Southern California has made a more solid, substantial and rapid growth than Pomona. It may truly be said, too, that her advancement from a mere station five years ago to the active, busy and enterprising city of to-day has been the natural result of genuine merit. No gilded scheme of advertising has been resorted to in order to attract attention to her charms and advantages, but steadily and surely has she pushed on. The great beauty of her location is the admiration of all who visit her. Distant mountains, with here and there a snow-mantled peak, gently-sloping plain, and rolling, grass-covered hills combine the picturesque, the beautiful and the sublime. Pomona stands preeminently the equal, if not the superior, of any other place on the coast. The breezes from the sea, in their journey of fifty miles, lose their chill and dampness, and yet they serve to temper the heat of summer and modify the cold of winter. The elevation of the great valley, of which Pomona occupies the center, is from 1000 to 3000 feet above the sea level, thus accommodating the tastes and inclinations of all in the selection of a home. With a gentle slope toward the noonday

acres last season in this valley, and hundreds of thousands of young trees now in nursery form will be set in orchards in the near future. Here also are many olive orchards in successful bearing, and the Pomona table olive has already a wide reputation. Figs attain their greatest perfection here. The white Adriatic finds a ready market, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

Manufacturing enterprises have already been inaugurated and others are soon to follow. Several of Pomona's enterprising and wealthy citizens have been connected with manufacturing establishments in the East, and they have unbounded faith in Pomona as a field for the successful prosecution of various factories. There are already in operation a sash and door factory, cement pipe factory, iron pipe factories and machine shop, planing mills, one feed mill, a steam laundry, an immense winery. These wines already have a world wide reputation; large orders are continually being filled from the Eastern States and England. A large three-story fruit canning and drying establishment is located here; it is owned and operated by a syndicate of Eastern men who have had years' experience in that line of business, and who recognized at once superior advantages of Pomona for canning fruit, for, with her deep, warm soil and abundance of water, the largest and finest fruit is raised here.

There are a large number of handsome brick blocks filled with prosperous businesses. There are three banking establishments in Pomona, all conducted by solid capitalists, to whom the financial credit Pomona enjoys with the outside world is largely due. They are the People's Bank, Pomona Bank and the First National Bank, the latter of which has just completed an elegant three story bank block at an immense outlay.

THE PALOMARES HOTEL,

Is a new and elegantly furnished house of 130 large sunny rooms. Every room has heating facilities, and the house entire is supplied with all modern conveniences. The corridors and dining rooms are heated by furnaces. The house is nearly surrounded by broad, sunny porches, with here and there a sun room, encased in glass. Situated as it is in a fine farming country, the table is unsurpassed, and the service is of the very best. This famous hostelry was built and furnished at an expense of over \$100,000.

There are five lines of street cars with a total length of ten miles. One of these is a motor connecting the depots of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

The leading denominations are represented and have handsome church edifices. The M. E. and the M. E. South, the Baptist, Presbyterians, Episcopal, Congregational, Christian, Catholic, German Lutheran, Universalist, Holiness, Unitarian and the Salvationists have regular services attended by large and attentive audiences.

There is also a public library, well supplied with standard books of science, literature, biography, history, travel, fiction, etc.

(To be continued.)

sun, shielded by the great Sierra Madre range from the heat and dry winds of the desert, no place is more pleasant nor equable in temperature, none more healthful, and, for a home none on the coast so desirable. No fact more clearly demonstrates the desirability of Pomona as a location for a home than her rapid increase in population, which has grown from 1000 five years ago to over 6000. The growth continues unabated, and it requires no prophetic eye to discern in the not remote hereafter the importance of Pomona as a place of beautiful homes, while nature seems to have planned her for a business center of no small magnitude. There are over 300 square miles, or 200,000 acres of as fine soil as any country affords, directly tributary to Pomona. It has been declared by those who have made a careful, unbiased investigation of this immense area that it is the most extensive body of land, suitable for the cultivation of citrus and other fruits, without waste, and of uniform richness, in the State. A conservative estimate would place the population which this valley can comfortably support at 100,000. It is an empire in extent, in richness of soil and variety of products.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand orange trees have been set out in orchards of from five to twenty

Israel at Work.

MOTTO.—Not dull of speech but earnest of heart, is the Christian's high privilege through Christ our Lord.

There is a right side and a wrong side to most garments, though we have seen "turncoats." So there is a right side where joys and peace exist and a wrong side where war, strife and bitterness prevail.

An exchange says that a Judge in St. Louis has instructed the Grand Jury that raffling in churches is gambling. That Judge is as pure metal. He is equal to the occasion and proposes to give some good-meaning people a lesson on grace.

Sometimes a congregation turns off a preacher because he is not the "right man for the place." He is either "too positive" in his declarations or too unbound on the question of "vain and innocent amusements," or too dull on "leading questions of the day," or obtuse in inventions to please the people. Under such circumstances would it not be well to turn off the congregation and get a better one.

Polished Clean Through.

A simple hearted old farmer visited the new capitol at Albany. After wandering through the halls and corridors, and seeing a great many beautiful things, he came to a large column of Scotch granite, highly polished. He examined it closely, knocked it with his knuckle, and then inquired: "What is that?" He was told that it was Scotch granite; to which he replied: "You don't say! Is that Scotch granite? And is it polished like that can through?"

There are many pretendingly pious professors of the meek and lowly Christ, who are nicely polished outside but not clean through. To live religiously by vote or to zealously follow an opinionated program may be an easy way of getting through the world but a very poor way of getting into heaven. One may be intellectually orthodox and very ceremoniously pious thus showing a highly polished surface, but inwardly be full of "dead men's bones."

The Fault-finder's Wallets.

(For the Southern Californian.)

Sometimes those whom we presume the least civilized and less learned than ourselves, say some truths which out rank the most pious. A wise heathen said: "Every man carries two wallets with him, hanging the one before and the other behind him. Into that before, he puts the faults of others; into that behind, he puts his own. By this means he never sees his own failings, while he has those of others always before him. Yes; and sometimes the wallet in front gets so full that it bursts and then we think others are to blame for its breaking. Beecher told a cold, hard truth when he said: "When the absent are spoken of, some will speak gold, some silver, some iron, some lead, and some dirt; for they have a natural attraction towards what is evil, and think it shows penetration in them. As a cat watching for mice does not look up though an elephant goes by, so they are so busy mousing for defects,

that they let great excellences pass them unnoticed. I will not say it is not Christian to make beads of other's faults, and tell them over every day, I say it is infernal. If you want to know how the devil feels, you *do know* if you are such a one."

Pursued to Ziph.

(For the Southern Californian.)

When the leaves of a tree are withered it does not require much wind to blow them off, but it takes a strong blast to tear off green leaves. There were two prominent characters on the chess board of life about 3000 years ago—one was named Saul, the other David. When Saul's men were hard pressed and they were robbed of their threshing floors, David asked of God, "Shall I go and smite these Philistines?" And the answer was that he should go and save Keilah. Saul heard this and being very jealous of little David took measures to capture him remarking that God had shut David into a town that had gates and bars. "Now," thought he, "I have the little fellow at last." You will see that the big man Saul thought God was on his side; and so some big men still think that God is on their side whatever they choose to do. Well, the man who had temporal power and thought it his duty to kill David, tried his best to catch the little fellow. The sacred writer says, "he sought him every day." He did not seek him once a month, nor yet once a week, but every day. But the more that Saul hunted for David, the more the Lord kept David informed. The little giant slayer was in the woody country of Ziph, and while there the Ziphites went to Saul and told him that David was over in their forest in "the hill of Hechilah" south of Jerlinior and if they would come down to their country they would deliver the little man to him. They seemed to think that it would be a stroke of policy to help the big man and get him on their side. Saul was so pleased that he said: "Blessed are ye of the Lord; now go and hunt his hiding place for he is very shrewd and hard to catch. Look into every nook and corner and come and tell me where he is and I will go with you. If he is in the land I will search him out throughout all the thousands of Judah."

True to their contract with Saul, the Ziphians went out on the search, but David had shifted over to Maon. Then came the big man, Saul, with his soldiers hunting the little man. Saul was on one side of the mountain, David on the other, and while David and his men were trying to get away from their pursuer, the news came that the Philistines invaded the land of Saul and he hurried home to save his own country. David went to the wilderness of Engedi, and Saul tried again to capture him.

The history of David in the forest of Ziph has likely been repeated more than once. There are jealous-eyed Sauls whose venom and bitterness have been poured out on the Davids, but like the one 3000 years ago the argus-eyed fellows got in the way of defeat. "Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked." In the course of time, however, Saul had to exclaim: "Thou art more righteous than I; for thou hast rewarded good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil."—I Saml. 24, 17.

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IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

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Will occupy 143 & 145 S. Main St.

LOS ANGELES, MAY 4TH.—Our customers will rejoice with us when we tell them that we have secured the splendid stores, 143 and 145 S. Main st., being the ones formerly occupied by Lion's carpet store. These stores are 160 feet deep by 20 feet wide. These rooms, together with the basements and the balconies that we shall erect, will give us about 18,000 feet of floor room. We shall now have salesrooms commensurate with our trade; central salesrooms unequalled in the city; unsurpassed on this coast. Congratulations are now in order. We've got the stores, we've got the goods and we've got the people with us. Luccy Red Rice's. We do not assume that our wonderful prosperity and rapid growth have been from any great wisdom on our part. We have simply aimed to cater to the wants of the people at a reasonable profit. Our methods have pleased both buyers and sellers. The result has been Red Rice's trade extends throughout the country. RED RICE'S

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WE SHALL OCCUPY OUR NEW stores about May 15th. In the meantime, remember to call and see how we have cut prices on the immense stock at the old stores on Spring Str. We offer this week good bedroom sets for \$9 and \$10; good ash sets for \$12; good chiffoniers for \$6; splendid folding bed for \$20; walnut marble top sets for \$15; superb mahogany sets for \$22, just like new, cost \$35; good extension tables for \$4.75; White sewing machine, almost new, for \$20; good bed lounges \$5 and \$6; fine new kitchen safes for \$3.50 worth \$4.50; splendid hanging lamps for \$1.50 and \$2; fine Turkish rugs, 9x12 feet, that cost \$50 for \$20; good rubber hose, 50 feet for \$4; the largest and best assortment of second-hand carpets in the city, all sizes and all prices; 100 gasoline stoves to select from of every kind from \$3 to \$8. All agateware, tinware, crockery, glassware, great reductions.

Profit of Fruit Culture.

The *Times-Index* has been publishing reports made to the Secretary of the 28th District Agricultural Association. We condense the published statements for the want of space. Any one doubting these can write to the parties making them and get satisfaction.

\$400 AN ACRE.

I. V. Culbert of Riverside reports on 2½ acres of seedling orange orchard planted thirteen years ago. Orchard is irrigated and fertilized with stable manure once a year, at a cost of \$20 an acre. Crop sold at \$1.60 per box.

\$300 AN ACRE.

E. F. Kingman of Riverside, reports on eight acres of seedling orange orchard planted thirteen years ago. Crop was sold by the pound, at 2½ cents delivered. The cost of cultivation including water was \$25 per acre. The profit per acre was \$300, after paying for fertilizers, and all other expenses.

\$386 AN ACRE.

J. Vandergrift of Riverside, reports on seven acres of oranges orchard planted part twelve years ago and part fifteen years ago. Crop sold in lump on trees for \$3,100. Cost of cultivation, \$30 per acre. Net returns \$389 per acre after deducting cost of cultivation and fertilizers.

\$296 PER ACRE

Peter Suman of Riverside, reports on ten acres of orange orchard, which contains 267 seedling trees fifteen years in orchard, 119 Mediterranean Sweets nine years, sixty Australian navels nine years, nineteen lemons, part seedlings and part Eureka's, twelve years. Orchard irrigated. Crop was sold by the box—65 pounds to the box, seedlings brought \$1.60, Washington navels, \$3.00, Australian navels, \$2.85, Mediterranean Sweets and St. Michalls \$2.10, lemons, green, \$1.10 all delivered at packing house. Culls and all were sold at same figures. Crop brought \$3000—9 acres only in bearing—90 trees having been budded but one year ago.

\$964 AN ACRE.

A. P. Combs of Riverside reports on four acres of orange orchard containing 165 seedling trees planted twelve years ago; 44 Australian navel orange trees; 40 Washington navel trees; 140 Mediterranean Sweet, all planted twelve years ago; 60 Mediterranean Sweets planted ten years ago, and 12 Large St. Michaels planted twelve years ago. Sold the crop free on board the cars for \$4037 for the crop. The cost of caring for the orchard including water and fertilizers was \$45 per acre per year. The net income was \$964 per acre.

\$261.80 PER ACRE.

George Frost reports on ten acres, orange trees planted ten years, two acres planted nine years, and five acres planted eight years; also two acres of raisin vineyard planted seven years. Orchards and vineyards are irrigated. Sheep manure is used on orchard and chemical fertilizers on vineyard. Orange crop was sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per box, and the raisins were sold at 5 cents per pound in the sweat box. The net returns from the orchard was \$261.80 per acre and \$185 per acre from the vineyard.

Neither orchard nor vineyard are in full bearing.

\$772 PER ACRE.

H. A. Puls of Riverside, reports on five acres of orange orchard planted eleven years ago. The trees consist of navels, Mediterranean sweets and seedlings. Has sold present season 810 boxes of Washington navels a \$3 per box, 260 boxes seedlings at \$1.50 per box and 600 boxes Mediterranean sweets at \$2.15 per box. The sweets are not all picked yet. Cost of caring for the orchard per acre \$50. Net returns \$772 per acre.

300 AN ACRE FROM BLACKBERRIES.

Charles D. Adams of North Ontario reports on three acres of apple orchard planted from eight to twelve years. The varieties in the orchard are Yellow Bellflower, Bule Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Golden Pippin, Newton Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Ben Davis, Limbertwig, Wagnor and Spitzenberg.

The orchard is irrigated but no fertilizers are used. Crop was sold in fifty pound boxes at \$66 per ton, or 3½ cents per pound. The cost of caring for the orchard is placed at \$10 an acre and the net profit of the crop for the year 1889 was \$275 an acre. The orchard is not yet in full bearing. The orchard is located in East Yucaipa valley ten miles east of the City of Redlands.

\$498 78 PROFIT ON ORANGES.

Oscar Ford, of Riverside, reports as follows: "I have three and one-third acres of oranges in bearing; two acres in Navels planted in 1882, with four year old seedlings and budded in orchard, and one and one-third acres in seedlings planted in 1885, four years old at time of planting. Last year I sold the crop on the trees for \$1750—\$525 per acre—lump sale, and this year I sold the Navels for \$3,000 and the seedlings for \$1,500 per box, at the packing house, receiving therefor \$1829,57—\$548,87 per acre.

\$420 AN ACRE AT REDLANDS.

Simeon Cook of Redlands, has 2½ acres of Seedling oranges from which he sold 400 boxes at \$1.68 per box on the tree—a total of \$640—an average of \$256 an acre. Also 2½ acres of Washington Navels which yielded 300 boxes that sold at a price that netted \$3,50 a box on the tree—a total of \$1050 or \$420 an acre. The Seedling trees were six years in orchard and the Navels trees were five years in orchard.

\$253 AN ACRE AT ONTARIO.

E. Van Wie, of Ontario, reports on one acre of Mediterranean Sweets oranges six years in orchard. Orchard irrigated four times in the season. Barnyard manure is spread on top of the ground in early winter. Crop sold by the box; 156 boxes were taken from the one acre that sold for \$1,75 per box, or a total of \$273. The cost of cultivation was about \$20 leaving a net profit of \$253 from the orchard.

About West Compton, this county, the farmers and berry producers are dismissing their Chinese laborers and employing white persons. Many children are finding work picking berries at a dollar per day.

It is not necessary to be a loafer in order to be smart. The fellow who honestly toils gets to the front. The other one keeps pace with the snail.

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NO. 132- SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that whisky is now manufactured out of old rags. We see nothing remarkable about this. Every one knows that nearly all the old rags of the country are manufactured of whisky, and there is no apparent reason why the process of conversion may not work as well one way as another—from whisky to rags and from rags to whisky. What a beautiful business it is.

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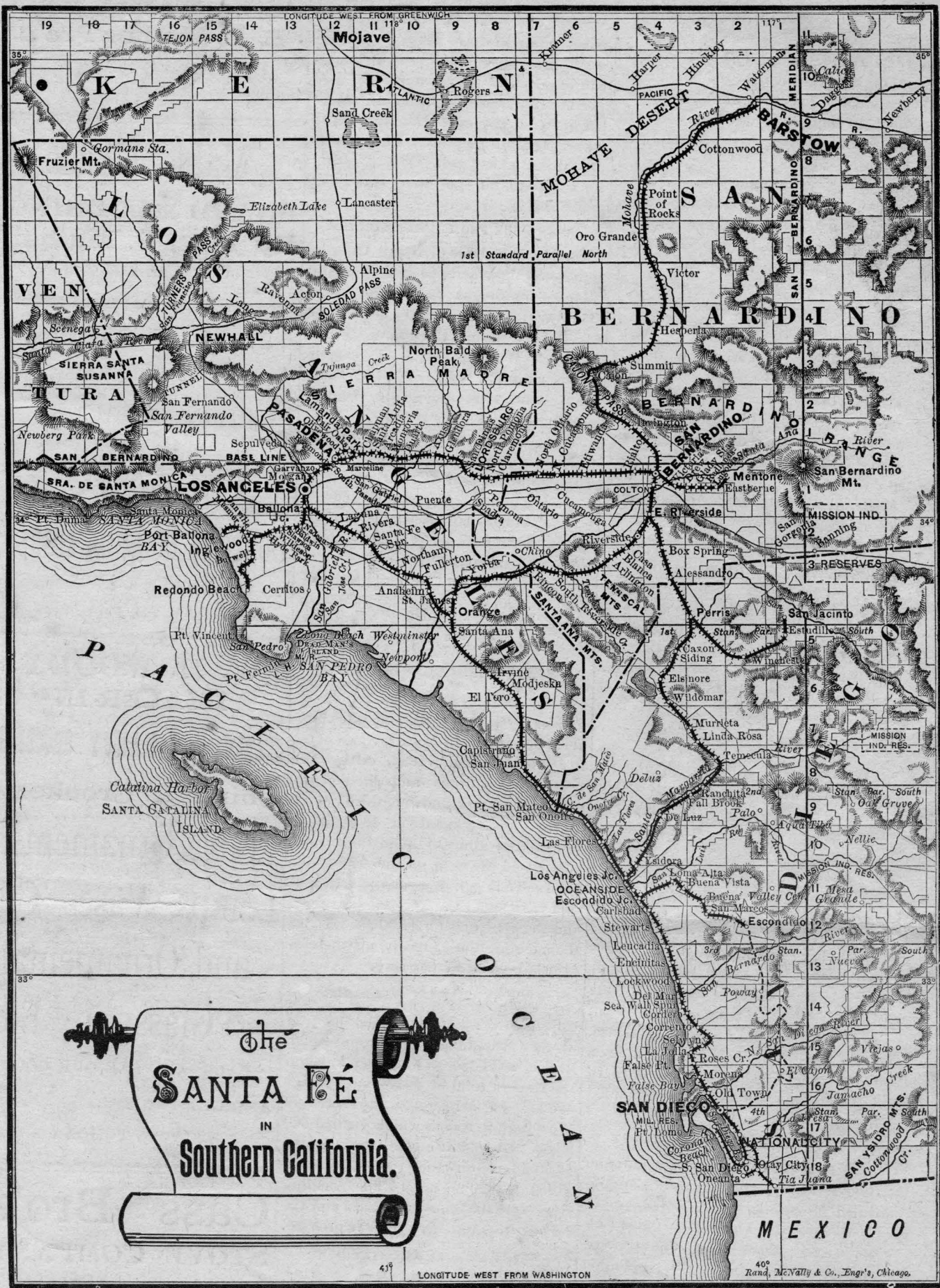
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No. 34. 20 acres. A very desirable tract. Will sell ten acres or all. Good, and plenty of water with land. Price \$150. per acre. Terms to suit buyer.

No. 12. A very fine 10 acre tract; adjoining town site. Plenty of water on land in pipe; with 4 room house. Price \$2000. Will be sold soon.

No. 20. A 10 acre tract, all set to fruit—oranges, peaches, apricots, pears and small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c. water piped to this land. Price \$4500. Terms, 1/2 cash.

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 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA R. R.

TIME CARD.
 GOING EAST.

Atlantic Express (does not stop).....	11:32 A. M.
Local mail, daily.....	9:58 A. M.
San Berdn'o accom. daily.....	5:36 P. M.
Local Freight daily.....	6:41 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Pacific Express, daily.....	2:43 P. M.
Los Angeles accom. daily.....	8:20 A. M.
Local mail daily.....	4:55 P. M.
Local Freight " " " ".....	8:48 A. M.

The Pacific Express, going west will stop to let off passengers from the east.

C. S. GILBERT, Agt.

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