

# Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

VOLUME 1. LORDSBURG, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1890. NUMBER 25.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN

A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INDUSTRY,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCER  
ON WHOSE PROSPERITY DEPENDS  
THE HAPPINESS OF THE NATION.

Published Every Thursday at

LORDSBURG, CALIFORNIA

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

Single copy four months (on trial) 0.25  
" " six months 0.50  
" " one year 1.00  
Seven copies one year 6.00

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Entered at the Post Office at Lordsburg,  
California as second class matter, July 14 1890

### 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 there after  
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.

### Southern California as a Health Resort.

According to a medical journal the  
healthiest climate in which to live  
is one in which the winters are not  
very cold nor the summers very hot.

In Southern California there are  
only forty or fifty rainy days during  
the entire year, the others being  
pleasant, warm and sunshiny. Frost  
rarely ever visits us, and then only  
for a brief period in the mornings.  
From 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. during the  
winter or rainy season the sun shines  
down with that sweet balmy influence  
which indicates the spring-time of  
the year, so that really the winter is  
very often spring, having about it the  
essence of gentle warmth so grateful  
to those in the East just recovering  
from severe and rugged winter of  
snow and sleet and ice.

We quote the following from the  
Journal of the Medical Association:

The atmosphere is charged with  
positive electricity; negative electric-  
ity is very feeble or nil, consequently  
thunderstorms very rarely occur.  
The atmosphere contains very little  
of that deleterious gas-autozone and  
where the atmosphere is free from  
autozone no cloud or fog can form  
and the oxygen of the air is in a state  
of purity, hence the healthfulness of  
the climate. Everyone knows that  
in localities where clouds and fogs

predominate, such localities are mias-  
matic and engender diseases of all  
kinds.

The atmosphere is very aseptic.  
The soil is principally dry and sandy,  
very porous and well drained by a  
gradual slope of the land toward the  
sea. There are no stagnant pools of  
waters for the development of malar-  
ia and other miasmatic diseases.  
For a place of residence, for the  
health, pleasures and comforts of  
life, Southern California is surely a  
paradise. There is every advantage  
for the pleasures of out-door life.  
There are more than 300 sunshine  
days in the year, in which to be out  
of doors. There is every facility for  
exercise, such as riding and driv-  
ing over the beautiful valleys, walk-  
ing and climbing mountains, hunt-  
ing and fishing, rowing and sea-  
bathing, which can be indulged in  
every month in the year, yatching  
and the pleasure of short ocean voy-  
ages along the coast and to the coast  
islands.—*E.c.*

### Bay of Naples.

It is a beautiful bay, celebrated  
in song and story, and the Neapolit-  
ans are a people noted for their love  
of beauty and gayety; but it seems a  
wonder they can take life as easy as  
they do with that great smoking  
mountain only eight miles away. It  
is only fourteen years ago that this  
demon, Vesuvius, spit forth fire and  
ashes, showering the city and destroy-  
ing two hundred lives. But now  
an observatory stands near by on a  
hill that was once almost completely  
overflowed with lava. In this build-  
ing there are, beside other apparatus,  
instruments to indicate an eruption  
or an earthquake. The scientists want  
to feel the demon's pulse while he  
sleeps. And curious travelers want  
to climb up on his head and look  
down into his enormous mouth.  
There is a railway built from the city  
to the top of the mountain. Over  
14 miles of the road a common loco-  
motive is used, and the remaining  
two miles the car is pulled up by an  
engine on top. The station is built  
twenty feet under the lava, and the  
rails are guarded, so that in case of  
an eruption the current will be turned  
aside. The mouth of this crater is  
about three miles around, and sup-  
posed to be about two thousand feet  
deep, and is the main vent of a chain  
of volcanoes, reaching around back  
of the city. Who can tell where the  
hidden fire may break out next, and  
when the city itself will be heaved up  
or buried alive, as happened once to  
the two cities at the other side of  
the mountain! Sir William Hamil-  
ton describes an eruption that took  
place more than a hundred years ago.  
He says: White smoke like heaps  
of cotton rose four times as high as  
the mountain. Into the clouds stones

and ashes were thrown at least ten  
thousand feet high. Columns of fire  
three times as high as the mountain  
shot forth, one of which was 108 feet  
round.—*Advocate.*

### Whom to Marry.

Girls, if you are thinking of marry-  
ing, marry good men, men of pure  
lives and good habits, and men of  
large hearts. Don't ever marry a  
man with the hope of reforming him.  
You can not do it. If a man has  
not respect enough for himself and  
for you to be true to his manhood  
before marriage you may be very sure  
that he will not reform after mar-  
riage. The man of bad habits is  
weak—there is something lacking in  
his moral caliber and he is always  
in danger from temptation.

And there is another very good  
test as to whether a man is worthy of  
you or not. You may find it in the  
way in which he treats his mother  
and sisters. The man who is lacking  
in respect of his mother, who is not  
considerate of her wishes; tender to  
her in her helplessness; gentle to her  
amid the infirmities of age; chival-  
rous toward his sisters and thought-  
ful of their needs, will be lacking in  
all these things in his conduct toward  
his wife.

And to the true woman marriage  
means all that is sacred. In it she  
looks for tenderness, for comfort, for  
companionship. Withhold from her  
these and her heart is starved and the  
best tendencies of her nature re-  
pressed. I believe in the old-fash-  
ioned way of loving—"till death do  
us part." I believe in a love that  
outlives all life's vicissitudes and  
changes; that is true when the cheek  
loses its bloom and the form its youth-  
ful roundness. A love that is founded  
upon respect, upon noble character,  
upon intelligence and innate goodness.  
Such a love will grow stronger as the  
years grow; it will grow tenderer  
with age and more sacred amid all  
the vicissitudes and changes of life.  
It will pour out its largeness freely  
and unquestioningly. It will be  
always growing, always warm, always  
ready for self-sacrifice. It is worth  
more than wealth; more than all the  
emoluments of power or fame. *A heart  
to rest in* is the divinest gift of earth.  
It is next to hope of immortality, a  
source of joy that fills us with con-  
tent.—*Susan Sunshine in Times.*

### Wonderful Discovery.

One of the most wonderful discov-  
eries in science that has been made  
within the last year or two is the fact  
that a beam of light produces sound.  
A beam of sunlight is thrown through  
a lens on a glass vessel that contains  
lamp black, colored silk or worsted,  
or other substances. A disk having  
slits or openings cut in it is made to

revolve swiftly in this beam of light  
so as to cut it up, thus making alter-  
nate flashes of light and shadow. On  
putting the ear to the glass vessel  
strange sounds are heard so long as  
the flashing beam falling on the ves-  
sel.

Recently a more wonderful discov-  
ery has been made. A beam of sun-  
light is made to pass through a prism  
so as to produce what is called the  
solar spectrum or rainbow. The disk  
is turned, and the colored light of the  
rainbow is made to break through it.  
Now place the ear to the vessel con-  
taining the silk, wool or other ma-  
terial. As the colored lights of the  
spectrum fall upon its sounds will be  
given by different parts of the spec-  
trum, and there will be silence in  
other parts.

For instance, if the vessel contains  
red worsted, and the green flashes  
upon it, loud sounds will be given.  
Only feeble sounds will be heard  
when the red and blue parts of the  
rainbow fall upon the vessel, and  
other colors make no sound at all.  
Green silk gives sound best in red  
light. Every kind of material gives  
more or less sound in different colors,  
and utters no sound in others.

The discovery is a strange one and  
it is thought more wonderful things  
will come from it.

### The Endless Book.

One time a couple of infidels were  
standing together on the deck of a  
vessel as she sailed past a barren des-  
olate island of the sea. One re-  
marked to the other; "Suppose you  
were condemned to live upon that  
island alone, and had the choice of  
but one book for your companion,  
what book of all books would you  
choose?" The other replied, "I  
would select Shakespeare because of  
the variety of his themes." "Well,"  
rejoined the other, "although I do not  
believe the Bible, yet I would choose  
it for my companion; for the Bible  
is an endless book."

The finding of an almost forgotten  
tribe of Indians in a peculiar moun-  
tain-walled valley near the Grand  
canyon of Colorado shows the oppor-  
tunities which Arizona and New Mex-  
ico offer to the explorer. The men  
who go to Africa or to the far north  
could find equally interesting and  
novel material in these two Terri-  
tories. Even the Mojave and Colo-  
rado deserts are worth the attention  
of scientific men, as they are rich in  
various products that could be uti-  
lized, while the Indians who roam  
over them have legends that deserve  
collecting and customs that are in-  
teresting to the student of primitive  
man.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## Israel at Work.

MOTTO.—Not dull sloth but earnest activity, is the Christian's legal privilege through Christ our Lord.

### THE SHEMITIC FAMILY, AND ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

The First King-David's Rise and Reign Solomon's Government-Rehoboam and Jereboam's Beginnings—Two Kingdoms.

"Unto thy seed have I given this land, the river (Nile) of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates." Gen. 15:18. Has Abraham's seed ever possessed the country between the Nile and the Euphrates? Part of it has, at various times, been occupied when did the Israelites possess all of it?

That Abraham now has a very numerous and rapidly increasing offspring in the world can scarcely be successfully questioned. All who believe the Divine Oracles know that Abraham stands at the head of the multitude of Jews and Israelites,—that he begat Isaac, to whom the promise was renewed (Gen. 26:3-5),—that Isaac begat Jacob, to whom the Lord made an equally assuring promise (Gen. 48:4),—that Jacob begat the twelve patriarchs, who, with their father went down into Egypt, and whose prosperity under the name of Israel (soldier of God) sojourned there four hundred and thirty years.

That this people, two millions strong, were led out of that country by Moses, through the Red Sea, into the Arabian wilderness to Mt. Sinai, where God gave them a code of laws for a temporal government, symbolical in its nature;—that He led them by a cloudy pillar during the day and by fire at night,—that He gave them bread and meat from heaven and water from a rock,—that He summarily punished the rebellious, and faithfully rewarded the obedient,—that he disciplined the young forty years to teach them the law of obedience and submissiveness,—that He passed them over the Jordan river on dry ground, though the waters were overflowing its banks (Joshua 3:15),—and that He assigned them portions on both sides of the Jordan. This was accomplished by Heaven about the year 1491 B. C. For four hundred years they were ruled by judges, after which, by their persistent entreaties, God gave them Saul of Cis to be their King.

About the year 1055 B. C. David, the Son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah was, by Samuel, anointed king over not the twelve tribes of Israel, but Judah in Hebron.—2 Sam. 2: 4-7.

His reign as sovereign over "the House of Judah" continued seven years and six months, and during this period, Ishbosheth, Saul's son, was placed on the throne of Israel by Captain Abner.—2 Sam. 2: 9-10. Afterwards Captain Abner conspired against his chief, deposed him, and in 1048 B. C. King David assumed regal authority over "all Israel" and held the supremacy thirty-three years.—3 Sam. 3:12; 5:5.

In 2 Sam. 12: 7-8 and 19: 41-43, there is abundant proof that for nearly sixty years prior to the actual separation of the house of Judah and the house of Israel, under Jereboam and Rehoboam, the twelve tribes were, under God's providence, divided into two nationalities. Even Absalom's rebellion was a sign of the

spirit of diversion existing among them.

In the order of royal succession, Solomon ascended the throne at the death of his father, David, and, as preparation had been made by his paternal ancestor to erect a magnificent structure for the Lord, Solomon did according to the requirements of God. His ships visiting the various parts of the world and he sent his workmen into the mines, his skilled mechanics into the forests, to gather material for the temple. From Sheba and Dedan on the Persian Gulf came merchants to trade and maintain commercial amity. Tyre, on the Mediterranean Sea, furnished the machinery to move stones fifty feet in length. Everywhere energy, enterprise and activity marked the age and universal peace prevailed among the inhabitants of the earth. It is probable that this will be the state of the human family during the building of the temple for the Lord after God's Israel shall again possess and control the Holy Land. Solomon's temple, adorned with gold and presenting the most dazzling splendor ever seen on earth, together with his private residences, adorned the hills of Jerusalem until they seemed like one vast mountain of marble.

At Solomon's death, Rehoboam his son, assumed imperial authority. Difficulties, as predicted by the Lord, immediately arose. The temple and residences were furnished, but the enormous taxes laid for their construction were not abated. The people desired a change, hence the more aged and experienced sent a delegation to confer with King Rehoboam. He was petulant and selfish. He asked, "How do ye advise that I may answer the people?" They desired that he be a *servant* unto the people. This likely offended his royal dignity, hence he turned to his young associates and sought their counsel. They answered in the pride of their youth, saying, Tell the people, "My father chastised you with whips, I will chastise you with scorpions." This is about the kind of answer that men, who have no taxes to pay, would give.

No sooner had this imprudent counsel been given than Reuben, Simeon, Naphtali, Zebulon, Issachor Dan, Gad, Asshur, Ephraim and Manasseh withdrew allegiance to Rehoboam, and recognized Jereboam, Solomon's valorous and industrious chief of Joseph's house, as their royal head, and repaired to Shechem, where they set up a new government. Thus began B. C. 975, *in fact* what had long been in preparation—the existence of two kingdoms, two peoples, the house of Judah and the house of Israel. From this time forward history and prophecy deal with them as separate nationalities. Their future career was to be similar in some respects, and very diverse in others.

Jereboam at once introduced a change in the religion system followed by his adherents. Instead of pursuing the old beaten pathway of the Lord, he introduced Baalism into their devotions and set up two golden calves, one in the city of Dan, away up north, and the other in Bethel, in the south part of his dominion. The mixture of Baalism, the chief rite of which was the public prostitution of every female, and God's system given to Moses, may be traced to all countries where the ten tribes wandered for more than fifteen hundred years.

To be continued.

### How to put Children to Bed.

Not with a reproof for any of that day's omissions or commission. Take any other time but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows, lacking both. Let them at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or the woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home dignity and severity stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.

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## MISCELANEOUS.

### A Split Ear.

"The curious case is mentioned by a German doctor of a man who experienced cracking noise in the left ear during a period of a year and a half. These occurred every few seconds, and could be heard by any person at a distance of a foot. There was no deafness or inflammation, but the drum was found to have a split in it through which air was forced by the act of swallowing."

### Different Signals Given by Flags.

To "strike a flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission.

Flags are used as a signal of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers; such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation.

The white flag is a sign of peace. After a battle parties of both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is a sign of piracy.

The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine, or is the sign of contagious disease.

A flag at half mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men.

Dipping the flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again, to salute a vessel or fort.

If the President of the United States goes afloat the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

### Good Advice for Hot Weather.

"Comfort in summer depends almost as much on the food and drink that are taken into the system as on the clothing. If a man is careful about his diet, is particular about what he drinks, he may be reasonably comfortable in summer, though he sits around all day with a silk hat on, a tight-fitting collar, and a frock coat. The unpleasant sensations of a hot day comes as well from inside the body as outside. The feeling of parching thirst in the throat is more uncomfortable than the direct rays of the sun. The feeling that he has eaten something that does not agree with him, or has had too many cold drinks, causes greater discomfort than torrents of perspiration. To be comfortable there must be an equilibrium between the interior apparatus of the body and the external conditions and circumstances. No man who eats and drinks carelessly on a hot day will have this comfortable poise. A mistake many men make is not to drink until they are thirsty and not to drink anything at all cool until they are hot. A

man may get up in the morning and feel fairly comfortable; he will eat his breakfast and drink but little. When he gets to work it will be warmer; he will then drink beer, soda water, lemonade or ice water. In a little while he will be thirstier and he will drink some more of the same. From this time on as the thermometer rises he will become hotter and thirstier. It is not that he has not taken enough fluid to quench any amount of thirst, but that the fluid was not taken until he was thirsty and therefore does not quench his thirst at once. Eating satisfies hunger almost at once, but the food is not taken into the system for several hours, until the digestion and assimilation are completed. It is so with thirst even more than with hunger. Thirst is a local feeling, but it means that there is not enough water in the system. Pouring water down the throat puts water into the stomach, but not into the system for some time afterward, particularly if the water is cold. Coffee and tea quench thirst more rapidly when they are hot than when they are cold, because they are assimilated more quickly."

### At the Seaside.

"A seaside correspondent makes the following observations:

Nerves surely are queer things. Why, they have brought a shower of diamonds and rubies and sapphires down about our ears in the last week or two. We have diamonds and rubies for breakfast and diamonds and sapphires for dinner and rubies and diamonds and sapphires for tea.

"You must excuse my wearing my diamonds at breakfast, but the fact is, I am so nervous, you know, I am afraid somebody might steal them unless I have them on"

This is what that newly, but tremendously rich married woman who is old enough to know better than to wear fathoms of gold chain and whole firmaments of starry gems at all hours, remarked this morning after she had carefully seated herself at the table and said in a proud tone of voice to the waiter:

"Ebenezer, if you please, I would like to see the breakfast programme."

It was pitiable to see a big, robust looking woman like that all broken up by the care of these valuable jewels. There are other and happier days when she had no such burden. And, poor thing, she doubtless thinks the big iron safe in the hotel office is used to keep the week's wash in. It was consoling to observe, however, as she went through the broiled chicken and the bacon and eggs and the hot corn bread on the programme that the scare had not attacked her digestion as yet. I fancy that the fright was pretty widely extended—quite an epidemic, indeed—for there were evidences of a violent eruption of jewels all over the dining room. It is a long-enduring and far-reaching fear, too, for I see signs of it every summer and everywhere. It is awful at Long Branch.

"It is a trifle singular in this country, the remarkable way in which the ladies at the seashore wear jewels at all times. Now in Europe you see no such display of diamond, especially in the morning."

Apropos of everything, that is what

the Baroness Fielden said to me this afternoon in French, because her English is so lame, and even her Galic tongue, I may say, appeared to suffer a little from a Teutonic twist."

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\* \* \*

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CORRESPONDENTS of M. M. Eshelman will please address him at North Cucamonga, Cal. There is no post office at Eswena.

Do not be afraid to spread ink in your business. A little ink will do your business good. How can the people know who you are and what you want them to do unless you advertise?

RAINS in Arizona still seriously interfere with railway travel. The recent washouts on the Southern Pacific were more serious than any that has occurred for years.

DID you see those beautiful clouds at sunset recently? Southern California receives many grand scenes. The lightning to the East visible over the mountains at sunset, was also grand.

The Ontario *Observer*, one of our best exchanges, has appeared in a new dress of type and is printed on a fine quality of book paper. Editor Blackburn is a live worker and a newspaper man from the center out, and he deserves the strong support of his patrons.

OUR Eastern readers, who may wish to know about Southern California, should ask us questions and we will answer them through our "Correspondent's Column." In this way they would be prepared to take in this country when they come to see it. He who settles in Southern California "must be born again."

THE political fires are waxing hot. Until the election is over there will be a great deal of worry among the politicians. The candidates for governor by the two leading parties are said to be able and representative men. The Democrats have nominated Mayor Pond of San Francisco.

Some of the finest pears that we have seen this year were grown in Harvey Myers orchard just north of Lordsburg. Mr. M. has a very fine orchard which has paid him over \$100 per acre this year, at the same time

the orchard is just coming into bearing.

How easy it is to get "off guard"—to "lose one's head," as the saying goes, when anger gets up in the judgment seat in his being and thrusts aside reason and deliberation. A man weakens his powers when he becomes angry and show his colors, and he can do this on a false assumption of facts as well as true one. Keep a good head on your shoulders.

OUR readers in the East will confer a favor by sending us the names and address of people who think of coming to Southern California, to whom we may send sample copies of our paper. We shall aim to deal in facts concerning the country, and invite all to come and see and investigate for themselves.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, comes out strongly for the peoples' interest in irrigation. He attacks Maj. Powell's system of building up a Geological Bureau which is not controlled by law in its expenditures of public money. If the half be true that the Senator claims, it shows a bad state of affairs in the expenditure of the peoples' money.

MR. A. P. Maginnis, Manager of the Pacific Land Improvement Co., is engaged in securing the right of way for the Southern California Railway in its belt line at San Bernardino. He secured the right of way for the Chicago line of the Santa Fe, and we were informed that he succeeded admirably. He possesses the faculty of compromising to the advantage of both parties. Verily every man has a proper niche to fill if he can find it.

It turns out as we expected. The Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale Railroad, usually known as the Cross road, is a part of the Union Pacific system. Mr. Cross retires and Mr. B. F. Hobart, of St. Louis, succeeds him as President. The line will be built immediately to San Pedro, and ere long the Union Pacific will enter the valley from the East.

ESWENA is not old enough yet to be on the maps, but it exists or is being born all the same one mile north of the Hermosa colony or four miles north of North Cucamonga in San Bernardino county, California. From the points of hope and expectation we look for a thrifty settlement, a post office, a store, blacksmith shop, church house and school house. These will be useful ornaments in due time.

A country cannot, therefore, be built up by dogmatism, bitterness, fraud, rancor, meanness, littleness or any of the baser methods to which the degraded human heart may resort. A broad mind, a liberal mind, a mind as free as possible of selfishness must characterize every citizen to make a county, town, village, or city go on prospering. Without such minds any place will go on swivelling and shrivelling until the winter winds of broken principles will sweep it away forever.

Ambrose and Gates of Pomona and Lordsburg have sold 70,000 prune trees and could have sold several thousand more but they are not to be had at any price. However they are trying to get 10,000 more and should they get them our friends should make requisition at our office for as many as they want.

David Bollinger and family left San Diego last Thursday for Eswena where they expect to make their future home. Mr. Bollinger will be on the road ten or twelve days as he is traveling overland with his stock. They are taking their time along the coast this warm weather.

THE drying plant at this place has turned out several thousand pounds of dried prunes which have been put upon the market at a good price. The fruit cured was first quality in every respect. The manipulators deserve much credit for the success they have made in their first attempt with the enterprise, as well as the growers for securing the plant.

THE Condensed Milk and Coffee Factory at Buena Park, Cal. continues to turn out a superior article, as will be seen by an advertising card in another column. It seems that California must lead in every enterprise that she undertakes.

THERE is considerable comment over the question of forming the neighborhood into an irrigation district. We see how that it will be of decided advantage to the towns and railroads. But whether it will be of any vital importance to the tax payers who do not need water is a question of vital importance. However we are of the opinion that we should have the water. We shall tell you more about it next week.

G. L. McDonough is rustling in the Etiwanda, Hermosa and Iowa colonies looking after the raisin shipments and as usual he is "getting there." Twelve year's experience in railroading is no disadvantage to him or his employers; and while he holds fast to the straight line in business it is rare that he gets left. It is because he is alert, watchful and is concerned for the earnings of the road he represents rather than killing time and drawing his salary. Up early and in late, here, there, then yonder, inquiring, learning, keeping a watchful eye on freight and thoroughly understanding, why should he not succeed? We are glad he does and glad when any one else succeeds, for success to others means, in a measure, success to us and all others.

WE notice in some of our exchanges that starvation is staring the people of Oklahoma in the face. There seems to be no funds available to relieve the destitute condition of the people. When the Territory was thrown open for settlement we were only a few miles from the line and did not see anything in it for us, and some of our readers will remember that we predicted the very thing that is now come to pass. Oklahoma the Cherokee strip No man's land and northern Texas are all a continuation of Colorado and Western Kansas and are subject to drouths and likely will be for years to

come. The country has been advertised, probably in all good faith but it does not relieve the suffering condition of the people now. We see no other way for those who must depend on the country for a support than to pull up and leave it. Nine tenths of the people went into the Territory without anything and should they stay there will in all probability hold their own. It must be a terrible thing to hear the cries of children calling for bread.

## Eswena Itemlets.

Three new buildings are now up and occupied and the fourth is being built.

Mr. C. M. Wells, of Los Angeles, and Mr. T. J. Nair and wife of Lordsburg were here looking the country over last week.

M. M. Eshelman left Monday evening for the East to bring out a lot of people. He stopped over the first evening with Ex-Governor Merrill at Rialto.

Really what use could a lazy man be put to here? If he does not wish to be put to the rocks and made to work he better not come this way. There is a rock pile for every tramp who comes.

Mr. Petsch of the Hermosa colony has a fine lot of fruit. That is one of the places to learn something about fruit culture. We expect to write up this and the Iowa colony soon for the CALIFORNIAN.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonough were here a short time ago "spying out the land." They were favorably impressed with the lay of things—and the rocks, they thought, had their uses and there would not likely be a dearth of them very soon.

C. M. Wells has purchased 160 acres of orange land and 120 acres of mountain land with fine water privileges from Messrs. Cutler and Blum. These tracts will become a part of the Eswena colony lands, making the total amount 872 acres.

I. W. Lord attended the Congressional Convention at Fresno last week. Our exchanges say that he made a very witty speech. By the way Mr. Lord has the ability not only to make a witty speech but to weave into it a great deal of sound logic.

The grading of streets here has begun. The next move will be to construct several reservoirs and lay down a lot of pipe. Mr. Wells is determined to make Eswena a model colony so far as his work is concerned. We think there is but one sentiment and that is to have all work done well.

The North Ontario Evaporator Company finished dipping their last lot of prunes last Friday. They have handled some 220 tons of green prunes this season. Their output of dried fruit, prunes, apricots, peaches, nectarines, etc., will amount to nearly 20 cars. This was all grown in Ontario, Cucamonga, Hermosa, and Iowa Colonies, and has put many thousand dollars in circulation amongst the growers.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Grape picking is now the order of the day on the Packard ranch.

Eld. Henry Frantz preached for the people of East Riverside last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Sunday evening at 7 p. m.

The typos of this office return their thanks for that melon left them by Mr F. A. Bronson this week.

S. W. Funk is preparing to put out a large acreage of peas with a view of growing them for the winter market.

Prayer meeting to-night at Mr. G. L. Ensigns. Subject, "Our duty as Christians." Come and bring your friends.

We tender our many thanks to S. W. Funk for the fine, large melon left with us this week; also for the "filthy lucre" which enlists him and his best girl as readers of the CALIFORNIAN.

Peter Fleming is putting a hole down into the earth near Claremont with the hope of securing water. Mr. Fleming believes in water, goes for it and usually gets it. He is also a honey man and always has that delicious sweet. Such workers for the public deserve appreciation.

The district school will commence on the 22nd of September. The little folks should make a note of this in time to get the dust rubbed off their books and slates. Our worthy townsman, Prof. G. L. Ensign, will wield the birch.

Leslie and Co., of Monrovia made up a train of nine cars of dried fruits on Tuesday last and shipped them through to Chicago over the Santa Fe Railway.

Hoover, Elliott and Co., of Glendora will ship from ten to twelve cars of dried fruit this season from that place and will ship three cars to their old home at Spiceland Ind. Glendora must be coming to the front.

G. L. McDonough who has been rustling business for the Southern California Ry., with headquarters at Los Angeles, has been assigned the work East of Azusa on the road with head quarters at Lordsburg. His many friends here and East will make a note of his address.

I. W. Lord, who lives in Iowa Colony west of Esvena sold 40 ton of prunes from a 5-acre orchard which at present prices \$50 a ton would yield him \$2000, or \$400 an acre. We wonder if some of the parties who dug up prune trees last Spring to replace them with orange trees won't regret their haste.

C. B. Hewitt of the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Co. called on us this week. Mr. Hewitt has in view the establishing of a box and tile clay plant somewhere in this section. We should look after all such enterprises in time.

## Change of Addresses.

M. M. Eshelman, G. W. Mathias, E. G. Zug, and families, and W. K. Whitesell, from Lordsburg, to North Cucamonga, San Bernardino, Co., Cal. These parties are located in the Esvena colony.

A large party from Norton Kansas will join the excursion on the 9th of Sept., for Cal., which will be in charge of M. M. Eshelman.

G. C. Muir, of Pomona, is shipping two car loads of dried prunes this week to St Joseph, Mo., from Lordsburg and North Pomona, over the Santa Fe Ry. At the present prices for prunes they will amount to \$200 per ton with 20 tons to the car will in the aggregate make \$8000 for one week's shipment. Friends in the East look at this carefully for it is so.

Why is not Tenth street from N. Ontario to Claremont opened? There is need of that street being opened to the public, as it is the road from North Ontario, and places East, and from Claremont and other points West, leads in a round-a-bout way and a poor road at that. Will the supervisor take hold of this matter?

## The Azusa Outrage.

After a four days' examination of the case before Justice Savage, of Los Angeles, it resulted in the acquittal of three of the six young men who were being tried for the offence, while the other three were held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next meeting of the Superior court. We trust that the boys may prove their innocence and come out wiser, if not better boys.

## CALIFORNIA ON TOP AGAIN.

The products of the new "Condensed Milk Factory" at Buena Park is gaining ground rapidly in San Francisco. The leading physicians there are prescribing their milk in preference to all others. And their "Condensed Coffee" is taking the people by storm; they want it in all the Eastern cities; every loyal Californian should buy the products of this Home Factory, especially when the goods are so highly endorsed.

J. O. MACLEAN, Secy.,  
301 West 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## C. Howe Pomona.

Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions.

Ladies, gents., and children's underwear, and wool and cotton.

Special sales of satteens, lawns and challies, now on.

Kid gloves very much reduced to make room for new styles.

A. N. HARRIS, MANAGER.

## Sweets Pomona Items.

New stock men's clothing at Sweets.

Buy your fine and common hats at Sweets.

Dry goods and shoes cheap at Sweets.

## Two Sticks.

Or the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel Discovered. A work of 269 pages, cloth, only \$100. A few more copies can be had. Now is the time to purchase. Call at the office of the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN, Lordsburg, Cal.

## Personals.

—S. Gates spent Tuesday in Los Angeles.

—Miss Reba Ensign made this office a pleasant call this week. Call again.

—F. P. Hasely made us a call this week. Mr. H. is interested in some land near Lordsburg.

—M. M. Eshelman spent Saturday in Los Angeles completing arrangements for his trip East.

—W. A. Bronson of Artesia and son of our merchant A. B. Bronson spent some time with his father and mother this week.

—Alpha Nair of Lordsburg and Willie Platt of Covina are spending this week at Redondo Beach, with Mr. J. Milton Wine.

—M. M. Eshelman left Tuesday evening over the Santa Fe Ry. for Kansas and Nebraska. He will return on the 12th inst.

—Willet Williams who came here a few months ago has moved to Pomona where he has taken charge of the American Hotel and is serving up "hash" for his customers.

—C. M. Westerbrook of Los Angeles spent Thursday of last week in Lordsburg looking up business relation to the Pacific Land Improvement Company.

—M. M. Eshelman, spent a few days in Lordsburg this week arranging for his trip East where he goes to conduct a large excursion party to this section of the country. The folks are coming from Ill. and Kansas.

—Mrs. A. Platt of Covina spent some time this week in Lordsburg. We are always glad to see Mrs. Platt as she has rendered us valuable service as an agent for the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN in securing us a large list of subscribers.

—Carl Westcott of the way back East in New York State in company with F. A. and Louis Bronson made this office a pleasant call this week. Mr. W. is an opera whistler and knows the lick it is done with. One is reminded of his night rambles when he hears the shrill notes of the "Southern" mocking bird whistled by Mr. W.

## Covina Items.

Corn husking has begun.

Grapes are ripe. Drying has begun.

Mr. Stretch has the frame up of his new house.

Rev. Morrill of Los Angeles preached at the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. Davis, of Pomona is to preach at the Methodist church next Sunday the 7th inst.

A. F. Deeter has some lumber hauled for his new house on the lots he recently purchased in Covina.

Mr. Eckles sold his ten acre lot on Puente avenue, Phillips tract, to J. P. Eckler for \$200 per acre.

The Rowland avenue ditch has caused considerable trouble lately by the concrete breaking.

N. H. Houser returned home with his wife from the springs. She has been very much benefited by the

treatment there taken.

Rev. Coryea, now preaching at Covina Hall, announced that his subject for the first week of Sept., would be, "What shall I do to be saved?"

It is reported that the Baptists will begin a series of meetings next Thursday evening, Sept., 4th at their church about two miles north-west of Covina.

The series of meetings being held at the Covina Hall by the Christian church are quite interesting and instructive and the audience is continually growing.

We are glad to note that three of the boys who were arrested for taring and feathering G. B. of Azusa, were released, and we hope to see the others served likewise. Covina boys don't do all the mischief of the day.

J.

## RED RICES.

RED RICE'S LOS ANGELES, Monday Sept., 2nd. It may seem eccentric but Red Rice has always found it pays the best to tell the exact truth and nothing but the truth in an advertisement; so that when we tell our readers that we are obliged by reason of obligations maturing to have money quick we mean what we say. We are carrying a tremendous stock of goods such as was never before together here. There is most everything wanted by mankind from the finest marble top walnut set, all new, to a bit of second hand hose. We have some beautiful goods that were never set up outside of the factory until set up in our stores. Some sweet parlor suits; we have chairs, bedsteads, chiffoniers, wardrobes, folding beds, side boards, upholstered furniture, bedding, kitchen safes, tables, chairs, stands, all and everything both new and somewhat used. Know that we can sell you a pretty antique or ash hotel commode bed room set for \$10. A nice mahogany bed room set complete for \$14. A good painted set for \$10. This will be the greatest furniture sale in the history of this city. Get prices, get prices, get prices at once. We shall pull the goods in from our storage warehouse and the other stores as fast as space is vacant in our Main Street Bazar, 143 and 145 South Main street. Besides furniture an infintum, you must know we have stoves, both new and used, in great variety. We have upwards of 300 stoves in our stores and warehouse. We will sell you a pretty new cook stove for \$10. Gasoline stoves at \$3 to \$8, etc. In carpets we are in good supply. In tinware crockery, agate ware, hardware, tools, etc, all must go at a jump down price. For what soever you may want, we earnestly ask you to interview the boys at Red Rice's Bazar, 143 and 145 South Main St.; they will endeavor to please you. We also have a great quantity of secondhand goods on sale at the warehouse, 422 and 433 South Main St. and at 426 and 428 South Spring street. Every salesman has been instructed to put down prices at every store of Red Rice's. This special sale is made to get money quick and will only last during September, for by the end of that month we must either go down or get the money. RED RICE'S.

**INDUSTRIAL.**

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

It is reckoned that the average Pomona peach orchard in full bearing has yielded a net profit of \$185 an acre this year.

The largest cherry tree in California grows in Placer county. It is sixty feet high and the diameter of the circle covered by its boughs is sixty feet. Last year 3,600 pounds of cherries were gathered from the tree, which sold for \$600. It is said that the cost of the labor to pick the cherries was over one hundred dollars.

Deciduous fruits growing in this valley and the entire state has received an impetus this year which will no doubt create a fondness for this branch of horticulture. The prices have been unprecedented, and the owner of a good prune, apricot, pear or plum orchard or vineyard, is as fortunate as the man possessing a full bearing orange ranch. The outcome will serve to more strongly clinch the argument that the southern part of the state is particularly fitted for all kinds of fruit raising and that a greater variety will be introduced than the past has indicated. No fruit has gone to waste here this year. Every pound of whatever variety has been bought up and marketed, and the result has stimulated trade of all kinds, and encouraged deciduous fruit growers to better work in the future.—*Phoenix.*

**Gapes.**

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

This death dealing disease is easily mastered if you will but note the following: As a preventative keep the chickens perfectly dry (on the barn floor is the best place) the first four weeks. If the ground is cold or damp do not let them out until it is dry. Dampness is the main cause of gapes. I have had nine broods of chickens to care for this spring and have not lost one, nor has one been sick. If you already have gapes in your flock, give crumbs of bread with a few drops of turpentine on. The best way to prepare it is, cut twelve small chunks of dry bread; place the chunks on a broad and put a drop of turpentine on each. Cut each chunk in two, and feed. Or to one pint of corn meal add one teaspoonful of turpentine, mix thoroughly, then scald and feed once a day. See that every gapey chick eats; if any refuse, put a pill of it down them. Will those trying the above please report.

**Plant More Olives.**

While the orange is profitable, the apricot and the peach quick growers, the apple hardy, the cherry a splendid bearer, the almond easy to raise and a safe tree to plant, yet to a great extent, the olive combines the most excellent qualities of all of these trees. It is so hardy that it can be planted up to an altitude of 3,000 feet, it is so profitable that it excels any other tree we have named, and while it is as easy to raise as the almond or the fig, it yet has other properties which none of these possess. Its fruit whether

pickled or made into oil, is a staple production. It is condensed product, easy to transport and costing but a small sum for freight, there is no danger of a loss by an over production, it needs but little irrigation, will thrive on rocky lands, and is a long-lived tree that every poor man should set out in preference to almost any other.

**Small Farms.**

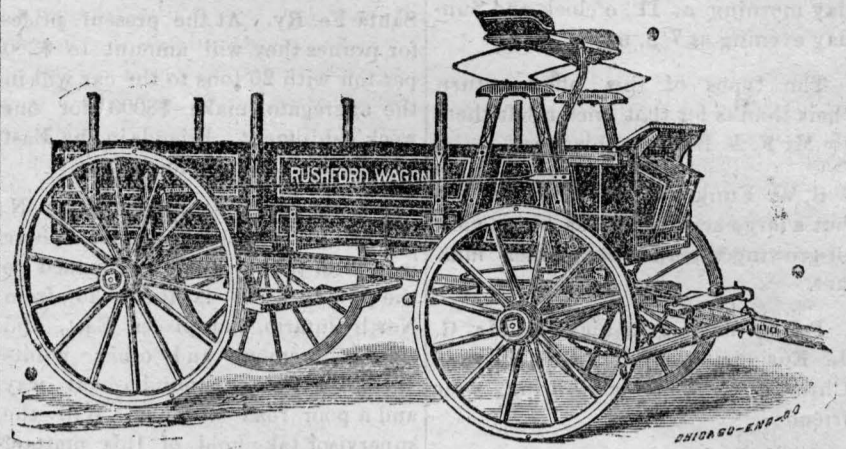
The idea of gaining a good living for a family, and something beside, from five, ten or twenty acres, is one that Eastern people do not naturally comprehend. Those who are accustomed to farming a quarter or half section, and hardly being able to make both ends meet, cannot see how it is possible to do better on a smaller amount of land. Yet the experience of those engaged in agriculture in Southern California is conclusive that but a few acres are necessary to insure a good income. The greater fertility of the soil, the advantages of raising more than one crop a year and the good prices always command for the various products, all combine in favor of the farmer in this country.

The small farmer is naturally a fruit grower, for in that are the greatest profits realized, although vegetables, if the farmer be near a city, pay equally well, while vegetables may be grown to advantage after the land is set to trees. The best results on small farms are invariably attained on irrigated lands, and consequently such lands are in greatest demand. The San Francisco *Chronicle* in writing of what may be done on twenty acres gives some valuable hints as follows:

"Experience has shown that in selecting the fruits to be cultivated for a series of years it is advisable, essential even, to choose those varieties which may be marketed either in a fresh, dried, or canned condition. When this is done such a thing as a dry season may not be feared. Many people have set out fruits which can only be used in a fresh state, and consequently when the supply exceeds the demand the result must be loss. There has never been a time in the history of California when there was not a market in some shape for all the fruit produced. The small farmer should plant those things which may be disposed of in various ways, and he should be prepared beforehand so that he can cope with any exigency that may arise. By a careful study of the markets he can determine whether he shall ship the fresh fruit, sell it to the local canner and dryer or dry it himself. There never need to be a total loss.

The twenty-acre farmer will not find it advisable to experiment largely in any direction. He should be content to follow the lines marked out by others. If in a raisin country, plant raisins. If in an orange region, plant that fruit. Do not undertake any experiments whose failure would prove disastrous. The adaptability of the various portions of California to different varieties of fruit is now so well known that the intelligent man need make no mistake. Let him go about the locality where he settles, find out what has been done, and follow the example thus set. When this is done the owner of a fruit farm of twenty acres may rest assured that one year with another, he will realize a fair increase from his investment."

**C. M. SMITH, DEALER IN  
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& AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
HAS THE FINEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY OUTSIDE OF LOS ANGELES. IDEFY COMPETITION IN PRICE OR QUALITY. CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF AT CORNER OF 2nd and ELLEN STREET POMONA, CAL

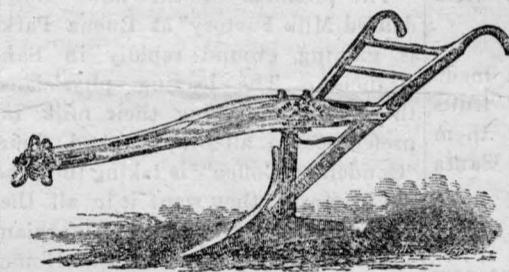


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**DEALER IN  
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**PIONEER STORE, LORDSBURG CAL.**



**Jno. Deere Plow  
THE WORLD'S STANDARD!**

John Deere's Gilpin Sulky, New Deal, Pacific Gang, Graders Chilled, Gazelle and Sulky Plows.

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T. J. NAIR, AGENT,

LORDSBURG, CAL.

**For Sale.**

3 Horses. Young & broke to work.  
1 Span of mules.  
1 Jersey heifer soon be fresh.  
Will sell at private sale at my residence 4 miles west of Covina. Workman Ranch.

M. N. Oerholtzer.

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**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN,**

Only \$1; a year in advance.

Lordsburg, California.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

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

**The Source of the Death Current.**

By a small window in the loft above the marble shops in Auburn prison is rigged a dynamo which takes power from the shop below. It is a fifty horse-power machine, which is the mechanical force, allowing for waste in gearing and transmission, deemed necessary to maintain fifty of the arc, or big white street lamps. The qualifications of this dynamo are:

Commercial voltage force current	1600.
Mean	1512
Maximum	2373
Speed, revolutions of armature	1500

This machine is so constructed as to generate what is known as an alternating current dynamos the electric force undergoes rapid periodic changes, being one moment at zero, increasing to maximum, to fall again to zero; then reversing in direction, it again rises to a maximum, to fall again to zero. The average of these rapidly changing strengths is sometimes called the electro-motive force of the dynamo. The Auburn machine is capable of about 230 of these reversals every second, or about 14,000 every minute. When applied to the criminal, as in Kemmler's case, these rapidly alternating throbs have each about the physical force necessary to lift 137 pounds one foot in one second. The nerve cells and tissues are believed to be racked and smitten, first in one direction and then another, by this terrific and mysterious force, about 14,000 times every minute. It is like beating an object with a heavy hammer alternately on either side, with great force very rapidly. In the case of electricizing, the nerve cells are believed to be torn from the glands, or ganglia, disintegrated—killed.

Edison has stated, under oath, that one tenth of an ampere (the electrical unit of quantity) and 1000 volts (a volt being the electrical unit of pressure) would be enough to kill a man.

If Edison is right, then the silent machine in the loft of the prison marble shop has within its mysterious throes the generate power to decimate a great city in an incredibly short space of time.

A fifty horse-power machine would produce a quantity equal to 37 amperes at a pressure of 1000 volts. If Edison's statement that a tenth of an ampere at 1000 volts will kill human life, then the machine which was used on Kemmler might have destroyed 369 other men at the same moment it did Kemmler. There are, however, well informed electricians who will not fully accept Edison's figures, but they say the conditions he names "might" result in death. However, there is ample margin above the force required to kill, for the dynamo has a possible force of over 2000 volts, which, while it reduces the point at a given point of the circuit at a given instant of time means double the pressure cited by Edison as effective for electricizing purposes. The effect of increasing voltage is like that of placing an inch nozzle on a four-inch pipe through which water is flowing. A less quantity of water would escape each instant, but its force would be vastly increased.

As indicated, the dynamo in use is of vastly greater power than that needed to kill one man instantly. A machine that could be placed in a waste basket might be constructed to do all that is required. If allowance is made for loss in the friction of necessary gearing, and in the process of transformation to electricity, it is probable that a dynamo might be constructed which might be operated one minute by a weight of about eight hundred pounds, falling ten feet. During this time electrical energy sufficient to kill a man in from one to ten seconds would be generated. This possibility is cited to bring to the lay mind a more vivid and practical appreciation of mechanical force involved in the killing of a human being by electricity.—*Valley Virginian.*

An ingenious device for the proposed tunnel railway up the Jungfrau is suggested as a means of preventing high speed during descents. The tunnel would be closed at short intervals by folding doors, to open only on the passage of a car; and the cars would have movable wings, to be expanded until nearly touching the tunnel lining. The car would thus be made a kind of piston, working in the tunnel as a cylinder, causing the air to operate as an automatic brake. The other brakes of inclined railways would be provided in addition.

Some Danish chemists have been trying to prove that the flavor of butter—whether that of turnips or fishy, bitter or tallowy—is due to the presence of bacteria. Prof. Storch has found a large number of a particular variety of bacteria in oily outters by introducing the bacteria into cream; while in other cases he obtained bacteria not differing materially from the acid-making bacteria which in large quantities gave tallowy flavor to the butter. Prof. Jensen reports similar results. Prof. Fjard found turnip flavored butter from cows not fed with turnips, and supposes the flavor to result from the presence of a certain kind of bacteria.

In recent months surgeons have given astonishing proofs of the possibility of saving life and restoring health, in many cases, by removing portions of such vital organs as the brain and liver. Prof. Tillmans, of Leipzig, has found that surgical treatment may be extended even to the lungs, and to the arrest of consumption. In a case of tuberculosis of the left lung, an opening was made in the chest, and the diseased part of the lung exposed, when that portion shriveled and was carefully removed. The patient recovered, and is now able to work. Prof. Tillmans believes that this may prove a desirable treatment when the disease is localized, and states that two operations would doubtless be necessary—one to expose the affected parts of the lung and bring about atrophy and shriveling, and a second to remove the parts after being functionally disabled.

"A mixture of lime with cheese or casein or albumen, well worked up, is recommended as an excellent insoluble plastic material. Hot water does not affect it, and it is easily colored."

## The Pacific Land Improvement Co.,

Was incorporated at Los Angeles under the laws of the State of California, in January, 1887. Its offices are at Rooms 87 and 89 Phillips Block Los Angeles, Cal.

The townsites of

### LORDSBURG,

### CLAREMONT, MEN-

### TONE, ETIWANDA, St

### James, Egan, Fullerton,

### Manhattan, Benedict,

### SANTA FE

### SPRINGS

and

### SAN JAUN-by-the-SEA.

Are owned by this company; and they have done no small amount of work to make most of those places attractive.

Around some of these town sites and villages may be found orange land of the first quality, and around others raisin land, the very best, while near others may be had alfalfa and walnut lands. In short they are able to meet the demands of customers; and those who contemplate coming to Southern California will not go amiss to open correspondence with the Company, and those coming should call at their office and have some one to show these lands to them. And be sure to say you saw this notice in the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN.

PACIFIC LAND IMPROVEMENT Co.,  
87 and 89 PHILLIPS BLOCK

## EsWeNa.

Four Miles North  
of North Cucamonga

A Station on the  
Southern California  
Railway.

FOUR OF NATURES ELEMENTS  
ARE PROMINENT AT ESWENA

RICH SOIL,  
HEALTHFUL CLIMATE  
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, an  
Abundance Of Pure  
Soft Water.

Members of the Dunkard church are settling there; and with their usual industry and economy they will make the place a noted one for its beauty and prosperity.

ESWENA is about 1500 feet above the ocean and very favorably situated to receive the daily sea breezes.

From Eswena you can see the valley for twenty miles south and forty east and west. Every train, during the day, may be seen on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads.

LAND SOLD OR GIVEN OUT ON  
SHARES TO ACTUAL SETTLERS

ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS

Parties wishing to look at the land should address M. M. Eshelman, Cucamonga, California, who will meet them at North Cucamonga and convey them to Eswena. For prices, terms etc., address

C. M. WELLS,  
TEMPLE AND NEW HIGH ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

