

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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Out From Lordsburg.

[For the Southern Californian.]

If you wish to go to Redondo Beach you can take the 8:20 A. M. train and arrive at Redondo at 11:05 A. M. making a run of 55 miles. There you can enjoy the bracing breezes and a stroll along the beach looking at the breakers as they dash upon the shore, or go down into the waters and enjoy a bath such as you never enjoyed before. At 3:05 P. M. you can start home and arrive at 5:36 P. M. This is a trip which you can not afford to miss.

OR TO LOS ANGELES.

If you wish to go to Los Angeles on business or pleasure take the 8:20 A. M. train and return leaving there 4 P. M. This gives you six hours in the city. Distance from Lordsburg thirty-three miles.

OR TO SAN BERNARDINO.

By taking the train at 9:58 A. M. you will reach San Bernardino 11 A. M. and then after spending five hours in the city you can return at 4 P. M. arriving here at 4:55 P. M.

And then there is Pomona, three miles south-east, and to the west. Glendora, six miles, Azusa, nine miles Duarte thirteen miles, Monrovia fifteen miles, Arcadia seventeen miles, Santa Anita eighteen miles, Larama Park twenty-one miles, Fair Oaks twenty-two miles, Olivewood twenty-three miles, Pasadena twenty-four miles, South Pasadena twenty-five miles, Lincoln Park twenty-seven miles, Highland Park twenty-eight miles, Los Angeles thirty-three miles.

We candidly believe the day is coming when this entire valley from San Bernardino to the sea will be graced with fine residences and homes which cannot be excelled in beauty and wealth anywhere in the United States. The possibilities of this country are certainly very great and fortunate is he who now secures a home here. By frugality and economy any man can secure a home, and beautify it. No man need go hungry where the soil will produce twelve months in a year by the application of water.

But it will not come of itself; man must do his part; man must use what God has given him to use; there is no sense in waiting for the Creator to turn this soil over and put in your seed, he will not do it; he gave you ability to do it, and that of itself was a great favor.

A Cure For Diphtheria.

The *Scientific American* gives the following remedy for the cure of diphtheria. It is said to be the best known; at least it is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully:

"At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child, make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford relief that has baffled the skill of physicians."

a fine claret color and flavored like a strawberry, hence its common name.

The skin has much the consistence of that of a fig, but thinner.

The interior is a soft fleshy pulp, purplish red next to the skin, paler towards the middle and white in the center.

It is juicy and in consistence, is much like a strawberry, to which it bears some resemblance in flavor.

The foliage is of a dark green color, thick and shining, resembling the *Camelia*.

This shrub is one of the most persistent fruit producing plants in the whole list.

One can frequently find on one plant, flower, half ripened and fully ripened fruit.

The author of the *Dictionary of Gardening* says that the strawberry guava grows from ten to twenty feet in height.

The Young Man Would not Work.

Last fall I put a young man to work on a piece of land and told him to plant potatoes for a winter crop. He concluded there was nothing in it and gave it up. A rich man planted a quarter of an acre right along side of his land in potatoes in October and dug them in February. He got twenty sacks, which, with potatoes at three cents per pound, would amount to \$240 per acre, but his being new and large, he got more for them. Now there are thousands of sacks of potatoes in our markets from Eastern States at \$2.25 per sack, and hundreds of men hunting work.—*L. A. Herald.*

That is about the way it goes with that class of men who expect fortunes to burst out of the earth suddenly like fountains of water.



A WELL AT BUENA PARK.

The Strawberry Guava.

As the *Southern Californian* is extensively read in the Eastern States, it may be of interest to many of the readers to learn something about the strawberry guava. We quote the following from an essay read before the Redlands Horticultural Society by A. K. Smiley, and published in the *Citrograph*:

This guava, according to that excellent authority, London, was first introduced to England from China, by Messrs. Barr and Brooks, nurserymen, and was first fruited by Mr. Cattley in 1820 hence its specific name, *Cattleyana*. Some authorities say that Brazil is its native clime.

The fruit is globular, about one inch in diameter borne in clusters of

It bears fruit when very young. It can be treated as an ornamental shrub or planted in rows from four to eight feet apart and raised as currants are in the North.

Being a fair foliaged healthy and hardy evergreen, it makes a splendid hedge, much better in my judgment than the California Privet, so extensively planted here.

The jelly made from the strawberry guava is said to be superior to the commercial article and the raw fruit is excellent to eat and is free from the musty flavor which belongs to the ordinary guava.

It is a cheap, easily raised and elegant shrub, which will in a year or two from the time of planting produce, late in autumn, from October to December, when other fruits are mostly gone, an abundance of handsome and palatable fruit, which either can be eaten raw or converted into an excellent jelly.

We wish to encourage every good worker, but have no words of comfort to such as are too lazy to work.

The Mississippi valley has been visited with a storm perhaps unparalleled in the history of the country. A cyclone swept through Louisville, Ky., nearly two hundred towns were visited, also great damage done to the country along the river. The Mississippi valley is flooded and the towns are ruined. In St. Louis, Mo., the water fell a foot in a day. Centuries ago the Mississippi valley was a natural playground of California.

INDUSTRIAL.

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

POULTRY PAYS.

Do chickens pay? Well, yes. So says Mr. Johnson, of Covina. He has 90 hens and the sales for eggs have averaged \$1 per day, with a total cost of 15 cents per day for feed. Mr. Johnson has about 500 young chickens newly hatched of the Langshan and Leghorn varieties. His ranch is located east of Covina and is one of the most interesting places to visit. He says his chickens are not subject to disease of any kind and the little chicks are lively and thriving. There's money in it.—*Azusa Pomotropic.*

SCRATCHING.

Every one who has considered this subject, knows that it is perfectly natural for hens to scratch. A few hens in the front yard where flower beds are common, a bad fence enclosing the garden, a newly planted cornfield near the poultry range will assist in furnishing a convincing argument on this subject. It seems to be important to their general good health and thrift.

Fowls confined in houses and small yards have but little exercise, and for want of means to occupy themselves sit around in clumps or bunches, treading upon each other or dumping about, becoming out of condition, both in plumage and flesh. Frequently by this means, the habits of feather-pulling and egg-eating are induced.

There are different ways by which healthful exercise may be secured to fowls kept in confinement, even those kept in small coops. Scratching furnishes the exercise, develops the muscles, stirs the blood, keeping them warm and furnishes them diversion.

Fowls in confinement can be induced to scratch if the conveniences are supplied, and this can easily be furnished by littering the floors of the houses and coops with straw finely cut or with autumn leaves. Place either a few inches deep and sprinkle thereon some wheat or other small grain and they will dig away from morning until night. In yards a corner spaded up in which grain is buried will furnish considerable exercise, but when fowls are being prepared for shipment or exhibition, the straw is preferable, as it assists in cleaning the legs and plumage.

Fowls should not be over-crowded in their apartments, if they are, the scratching exercise will be circumscribed, the straw becomes filthy and much of the benefits which should be derived are lost.

Another beautiful exercise is to tie a piece of bread or meat so that the fowls can reach the same by jumping, thus compelling them to pick at it. This is especially good to the benefit of the poultry.—*Franklin*

Additional exercise is required, a supply of food of your own raising is second to none.

The Increase of Production—An Anomaly.

The complaint that was frequently heard three years ago that the city was growing ahead of production was true at that time, although it is not true now by any means. At no time in the history of Los Angeles county has there been an approach to the energy which has been and is being shown in tree planting. Orange orchards have been and are being planted out at an unprecedented rate, and considering the large profits resulting from a properly selected and skillfully tended grove this is not surprising. Three years ago the city was distancing the country out of sight. Now the boot is on the other leg, very fortunately for the prosperity of this section, although the City of the Angels is advancing at a very gratifying rate in these days of supposed depression.

The planting of oranges is by no means confined to Los Angeles county, nor is the setting out of new vineyards limited to this favored spot. In San Bernardino the advances in all lines of productions are simple magical. Almost from the crest of the mountains beautiful groves of well selected citrus fruit are springing up, and the grape is by no means neglected. We have alluded to the fact that, in certain quarters, apprehensions are entertained that the market may be overstocked. These are absolutely groundless, and are held by persons who are ignorant of the extent of the market which exists for the first quality of oranges. Statistics show that for a period of ten years the shipments of this fruit from three parts of Italy alone—Naples, Massina and Pelermo—averaged twenty millions of dollars a year in value. In addition, a taste for oranges is rapidly spreading all over the United States. A decade ago they were looked upon as a luxury, and their consumption was confined to the wealthier classes in cities. Now they are demanded in every little hamlet in the land, and the children of the laborer clamor for them as a special treat, as they were wont in the old days to ask for the apple. Two changes will undoubtedly take place, viz., the prices will be lowered and orchardists will no longer grow poor fruit. This is inevitable. The grower can afford to sell his oranges for a dollar a box on the ground, and make money. With a properly handled grove of selected trees, somewhat advanced towards maturity, this price would ensure a net return of \$150 and upward per acre. Fancy prices for our oranges will be realized for some years to come, perhaps, but they are not to be relied upon as a steady thing. The anomaly of the the largest and finest Washington navels of Southern California selling in St. Louis and Chicago for \$1.50 a dozen, as against sixty cents for the highest priced Florida fruit, is gratifying to our pride, but it is not calculated to increase the demand for California oranges. We shall doubtless shortly reach a stage of production in which fine California oranges can be retailed in the Eastern cities at from thirty to forty cents a dozen. Under such conditions we shall have a practically unlimited market.

It is really a sight to gladden one to take a trip through Los Angeles and the adjoining counties, and to observe the tremendous strides that are being

made in that increases of production which is destined in the near future to make this section not only self-sustaining but rich beyond compare. The glorious stretch of country aligning the foothills is being set out in orange groves, vineyards and orchards of the deciduous fruits, both in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. The sale of the Gage lands will be followed by the creation of numerous wealth-producing orange groves, vineyards, orchards and farms. The water from the Bear Valley reservoir is about to be carried to Perris, in San Diego county, where it will be used to irrigate some forty-seven thousand acres of rich lands. About Ontario the Dunkards are about to start farm and orchards that will be models of thrift and productiveness. Clear to the very edge of the city of Los Angeles and on sides, between town and mountain, and mountain and sea, a veritable *cornucopia* will discharge the lush favors of nature, the spontaneity of the soil being guarded and increased in remunerative outcome by diversified farming.—*L. A. Herald.*

THE fear of over production should restrain no one from entering into the pleasant and remunerative business of growing oranges. Though the acreage now being set to citrus trees is immense, the demand will keep pace with the production. The consumer will be able to buy Southern California oranges cheaper five years hence than now, and he will buy more of them in consequence; but the producer will get but little if any less for them than he is now receiving. Transportation companies, however, will get much less for carrying oranges than now. By the time the trees that are being planted are in full bearing oranges can be transported to the city of New York for fifty cents per box; for by that time shiploads of California's products will be carried daily through the Nicaragua canal to New England markets and to those of England and the continent. With cheap transportation, the Navel orange will find its way to a thousand cities and towns where it is now entirely unknown, and the demand will be increased beyond the producing capacity of our country.—*Observer.*

It is not necessary to get from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a box for oranges on the trees to make money out of citrus culture in favored localities in Southern California. The *Press* has held for years that, as a commercial proposition, a business man can afford to pay \$250 an acre for land and \$1 each for good orange trees, and grow the fruit and sell it on the tree for \$1 a box and make more money at the business than he can at any other line of legitimate trade. The *Press* still sticks to that proposition. Orange growing is not a species of gambling like dealing in mining stocks or betting on the price of wheat and pork, but it is just as fair a means of making an honorable livelihood as raising wheat and corn, or dry goods. Brains fairly used in orange growing will pay as good an interest on the investment as in any other branch of business.—*Riverside Press.*

In your apparel, be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature, rather than to procure admiration.

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Tourist Excursions

Will leave Chicago every Thursday,

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Tourist Sleeping Cars

Completely furnished, and Experienced managers in charge of each excursion

Through cars from Chicago and Kansas City. LOWEST RATES.

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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, California.

It has lands at Lordsburg, Claremont, Mentone, St. James, San Juan-by-the-Sea, Santa Fe Springs, Benedict and Egan, California, IN LOTS BLOCKS OR VILLA TRACTS, on very reasonable terms.

We have orange lands, grain lands, alfalfa lands to suit purchasers.

Call on or address us before purchasing. We want to see you.

PACIFIC LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,

Rooms 87 and 89 PHILLIPS BLOCK,

LOS ANGELES CAL.

Phosphate for Poultry.

The advice to give bones to hens to make them lay has been improved by a farmer who accidentally learned that commercial phosphate answers the same purpose. He spilled some with seed wheat last September, and gathering it up mixed with soil gave this to his hens. Rather to his surprise the pieces of phosphate were eaten as readily as the grain, and about the same time his hens began laying as they had not done before. Not all of the commercial phosphate sold now is made from bones. This incident, which a *Tribune* correspondent furnishes, indicates that the rock phosphate may serve a good purpose for hen feed; as we know it does for crop food.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

The Flowers Of Love Are Twinning.

By William Ross Wallace.

She holds no harp in her dear hand,
With inspiration glowing,
And yet there is a strain divine
Forever from her flowing.

It is a strain from beauty born,
Her own sweet brow's pure beauty,
Because we know that it is wed
To every earthly duty,

And yet not coldly, calmly wed;
The nuptial is all-shining,
For, in each action's offering here
The flowers of love are twinning.

This makes her life a lovely song,
More and more the perfect growing,
That shall it's crowning rapture know
Where Heaven's harps are glowing.

A Historical Sketch.

There will be placed on exhibition in Concord in a few days at the office of William Yeaton, says the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, a sickle which has been in the possession of the descendants of Capt. John Locke for nearly 200 years. On account of its great value as a relic George Locke, of this city, in whose family it has been kept for many years, has had it mounted in a handsome oak case, together with a portrait of his grandfather, William Locke, who was the grandson of Capt. Locke, and will present it to the New Hampshire Historical Society. The following description will explain the part taken by this sickle in the thrilling Indian warfare of the early history of the State:

"This sickle was broken in combat with Indians and presented to the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, 1830, by George Locke, of Manchester, N. H., the grandson of William Locke, who was the great-grandson of Capt. John Locke. This is the instrument with which Capt. Locke fought his last battle against eight Indians, who ambushed themselves in his field on Joselyn's Neck in Rye, now known as Straw's point. The Indians came upon and killed him August 26, 1690, he being 70 years old."

Another account says a boy was with him, who secreted himself under bundles of grain and escaped. Capt. Locke, after being shot, partially cut off the nose of an Indian with his sickle. The sickle was kept in the family of William Locke, the fourth son of Capt. Locke. Afterward it fell into the possession of William, the great-grandson of Capt. Locke. The great-grandson removed from Rye to Epsom in 1780, thence to Alexandria in 1808. George Locke, who has lived for many years in this city, has never shown the sickle to any one, and it was not until friends convinced him of its great value that he thought of presenting it to the Historical Society.

The origin of the word sterling is very curious. Among the early minters of coin in Northern Europe were the dwellers of Eastern Germany. They were so skillful in their calling that numbers of them were invited to England to manufacture the metal money of the Kingdom. These strangers were known as "Easterlings." After a time the word became "sterling," and in this abbreviated form it has come to imply what is genuine in money, plate or character.

GOOD MANNERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

We are hearing a good deal just now of the need of training more than literary training in the schools. There is a loud demand, not only for manual, but for moral and religious training—something very hard to get in a satisfactory shape, because its efficiency must largely depend on the character of the teacher.

It is not every teacher who can make himself or herself a moral or religious influence, or even furnish a proper vehicle for moral or religious instruction. But there is a branch of ethics which might be taught in every school, and which ought to be taught, but is grossly neglected to the great national detriment—we mean what is called manners of "minor morals."

In this field it is safe to say our common schools do nothing, or next to nothing, and there is none within their reach in which they might do so much.

We are not now talking of the kind of demeanor in ordinary intercourse known as "politeness," though this is terribly deficient in nearly all our boys and girls.

NOTHING DONE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Little or nothing is done in the schools to combat the mischievous delusion that suavity of manners is a confession of social or other inferiority, and that in order to preserve his self-respect and maintain his republican equality, an American has to be surly or indifferent, after the manner of hotel clerks or expressmen, and too often salesmen and "sales-ladies" in stores. The result is, that we have probably the worst mannered children in the civilized world.

The result of this neglect of the schools is to give many young people a dull, unready air—that is: they avoid quick responsiveness, lest it should seem like servile eagerness to please, and the habit of dilatory answering ends in giving an appearance of dullness and stupidity.

One of the defects in our civilization is the filthy and squalid condition of our streets and highways, and the surroundings of our houses.

Everybody who has seen a foreign capital anticipates with more or less shame the arrival in New York, or San Francisco, of the people who are accustomed to the comfort and cleanliness of London or Paris or Vienna.

No doubt much of this filth and squalor is due to defective municipal administration. But, unfortunately, it is not New York or San Francisco alone which suffers from it. Similar nuisances are to be encountered in every town and village in the States, and no merely legislative or official remedy will be effectual without a reform in popular habits, which must begin in the school.

DISFIGURES AND VULGARIZES OUR CITIES

It is not easy to teach neatness to grown men and women, but it is possible to infuse into children a horror of the anti-social practice which helps a great deal to disfigure and vulgarize our cities, and especially this city, of throwing down refuse of whatever nature—peanut shells, bits of paper, ends of cigarettes stubs of cigars, quids of tobacco, old shoes, hats, ashes, saliva or other excretions—in places frequently seen by one's fellow-citizens, such as streets, roads, lanes, sidewalks, public stairways, etc.

Our indifference to this practice, which appears to be the result of a long familiarity, is incomprehensible to foreigners.

It disappeared from European countries completely fully one hundred years ago. It is now found no where in the Eastern hemisphere except in Turkish or other Mussulom towns and cities, and is looked upon as the sure sign of a low civilization.

It is considered in every European city a grievous offence against a man's neighbors to make any public display of filth, or to sit down quietly in the presence of filth or rubbish of any description. A horror of it might be taught to every child in the public school by an average teacher.

TEACHER'S FIRST DUTIES.

To instill it should be one of a teacher's first duties, for it must be remembered that the chief observable superiority of the civilized man over the savage lies in the greater cleanliness of his person and dwelling.

Nothing about an Indian encampment is so revolting as the indifference of the inhabitants about their garbage and refuse. If they can get it outside their door, it is the most they strive for.

No child should leave the public schools without having a dread of refuse ground into him. He should be taught to hate the sight of unswept streets or sidewalks of tobacco and other filthy excretions, stained marble or granite, of ashes and refuse of every description, and especially of bits of newspapers and ends of cigars, as signs of gross selfishness and a low social tone.—*The Nation—New York.*

**Prohibition Colony
AT NEWHALL,
LOS ANGELES
CO., CAL.**

If you have lung trouble, Catarrh, Asthma, or Malaria, and want to be cured, or if you are only seeking for a faultless climate, and rich soil, where all kinds of semi-tropical fruit is grown in greatest abundance, and immense crops of small grain and vegetables are produced, or if you simply wish to make a paying investment, or desire to settle in one of the loveliest spots on earth, send us your address, and we will forward to you full information free, and gladly answer any special inquiries, not only about our prohibition colony, but about this noted land of sunshine and flowers.

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and Yarnell,
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FOR SALE.—One small house, ten feet square. Price \$25.00 One 12 by 24. Price \$75.00 Also 2000 trees for sale at one cent each, if taken all at one time. Apricot, peach, mulberry, fig and gum. One pump \$6.00. Lumber, posts and barb wire; stove, tools, &c. Call on B. White, Lordsburg, Cal.

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TO EXCHANGE.

555 acres of land in St. Genevieve County, Missouri, 40 miles below St. Louis on the Mississippi River, within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the town of Cliff Mississippi River steamers to and from St. Louis land here daily. This property will be traded for acre property in Southern California at reasonable figures. About 40 acres of it in cultivation, some fruit trees. For further particulars address the Southern California Immigration Agency, Lordsburg California.

A beautiful suburban residence in the city of Alton Ills. This property is located on the Bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River. The house contains 9 rooms and is surrounded by a beautiful blue grass lawn and shrubbery Alton is but 23 miles from St. Louis with which it is connected by three railroads with twelve trains a day each way and regular daily packet on the Mississippi River. It is needless to say that this is a desirable suburban residence, but as the owner is about to move to Southern California he is willing to exchange for residence property within reasonable distance of Los Angeles. For further particulars address the Southern California Immigration Agency, Lordsburg, Cal.

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News of the Week.

Isn't it lively?

What is lively?

Lordsburg.

Lordsburg is coming to the front. So says every one acquainted with the facts.

We are pleased to hear that a number of families will soon come from the East to make Southern California their home. We will be glad to show them any part of the country.

We, with our neighbors were not a little annoyed last Friday night by a set of hoodlums about the depot. It is a mark of bad morals to newcomers as was the case Friday night. We withhold the names with the hope that it will not be repeated.

We call attention to Mr. W. P. McIntosh's advertisement of orange lands on the Barton Ranch, Redlands. Mr. McIntosh informs us that he has some good orange land there at \$200, per acre, on ten year's time. Redlands is fast pushing to the front as an orange growing district.

Hawley King and Company of 164-168 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, have a fine assortment of agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, windmills, etc. Parties wishing anything in their line should give them a call.

A reader of the CALIFORNIAN writes:

"I congratulate you on your paper. Hope you will hold in reserve enough energy and push to keep it bristling and rolling on; if anyone gets in the way give an extra pull to the throttle and let her drive ahead—always on the track of truth and consistency.

The prayer meeting Sunday evening in the north-east room of the Hotel Lordsburg, was well attended and, led by Dr. T. J. Nair was interesting and instructive. After a week of toiling in the affairs of this world such services become very refreshing to the soul.

The Sunday School in the hotel has been named Bethel. Byrd McDonough was chosen Treasurer and Masters Alpha Nair and Herbert Eshelman, Librarians. M. M. Eshelman was chosen teacher of the Bible class S. C. Gilbert of the Testament class; and Mrs. J. Smith of the Primary class. A collection amounting to \$3.10 for books and papers was received.

Mr. C. S. Gilbert, the enterprising depot agent at this place, is somewhat of a floriculturist. The ground on the east side of the depot has been planted by him in trees and flowers. We notice among the trees are orange, magnolia, fan palm, pine, eucalyptus, loquat, date palm and acacia; and of the flowers, calla-lilies, roses, century plant, dracena, tube-roses, aureciana, etc., and the whole being enclosed with a neatly trimmed fence of cypress. This speaks well for Mr. Gilbert, and we would like to see others follow his example.

Rev. J. J. Marks and wife, of North Cucamonga, Cal., came over to visit us last week and we very much appreciated their pleasant interview. The Rev. Marks has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia and is an active minister in the Presbyterian church. He is 81 years of age and his wife

seventy-six. Mrs. Mark's parents, in Ohio, entertained, many years ago, the first Dunkards who came across the Allegany mountains to found new settlements west of the Ohio river, and she and her husband have a kindly feeling toward that people. We hope they may yet live many days in this salubrious climate and enjoy rounding out, in sweetness, a long and useful life in the interests and welfare of their fellow mortals. We shall not soon forget their kindness and their fulness of love toward us.

Personal Mention.

—Mrs. Lem Clairborn, of Pomona, with Mrs. Basey, were callers at our office yesterday.

—Mrs. Moore of LaVerne called the 20th inst., and ordered some CALIFORNIANS sent to parties in Indiana.

—Mr. John Hoff of Buena Park, was here last Monday on business. Still they come, and there is room for more.

—Mr. J. B. Winship, of the West Coast Lumber Company, San Diego, California, called to see us March 26th. He reports lumber dull sale.

—Mr. G. L. McDonough, Freight and Passenger Agent of the Southern California R. R., went over to Riverside Monday.

—John W. Keefer and family of Cass county Neb., arrived the 28th of March. The change from a country where vegetation was yet sleeping to the one of activity impresses them as it does all others.

—Mrs. A. Platt, of Covina, is in the lead in securing subscribers for the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN. She is a persevering worker and is determined not to fall behind any one in procuring readers for our paper.

—Our friend, Mr. J. H. Meredeth, called this week and ordered the paper sent to some of his friends in Kansas. Mr. M. thinks that they ought to know more of this fine country and we think so too.

—Mr. A. S. McDonald of Park City, Utah, accompanied by Mr. McLane, Mrs. and Miss Martin of this place came in to see us last Monday. Mr. McDonald is interested in ten acres at San Dimas and has confidence in the advantages of Southern California.

—Mr. Geo. Rohrer, of Pomona, called on us one day last week and left an order for the CALIFORNIAN. Mr. R. has some very fine land north-east of Pomona which he has put on the market at a low figure and from what we hear it will be sold very soon.

—Mrs. J. W. Tincer of our town made this office a very pleasant call this week. Mr. and Mrs. Tincer have one of the finest locations in the town and they are sparing no time or means to make it attractive. Their neighbors should take pattern.

—Mr. N. G. Hershey and Rev. Engle who were looking for a location for a small colony have arrived home and report a very pleasant trip over the Santa Fe. R. R. These gentlemen will return by and by to make this their future home if no unkind Providence befalls them.

—Mr. Walter Griggs, of Cooper, Tex., but now of Lordsburg, called on us this week and ordered the CALIFORNIAN sent to his "old" home. As Mr. G. is so well pleased with this fine country he wants his people to know of its value and hence avails himself of this method of informing them.

—Harvey Myers, accompanied by his wife and four children from Belleville, Kansas, arrived the 30th ult, and will make this country their place of abode. Mr. Myers was here in December last, returned to Kansas, sold his farm and personal effects and is on hand to help build up Southern California. We extend to them a hearty welcome.

—Geo. L. McDonough's wife, daughter and two sons from Alton, Ill., arrived Saturday the 29th ult. Mr. McDonough and family will take up their residence in Lordsburg. We welcome them in our midst and hope they will find this climate the society, the scenery and the beautiful valleys pleasant and congenial.

—A drive of a few miles north-east of Lordsburg, in company with Harvey Myers and J. W. Keefer, recently from the East, brought us to the farm of Mr. S. Gates who has a nursery and fruit farm. His growth of seedling oranges yielded well this year though up to this time the trees have not been irrigated. He is now preparing to put water to them this summer.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

If you want alfalfa—eight or ten acres each year—for your horses or cattle you can have it in this land of sunshine and vegetation.

If you want grain for bread, or barley for your horses here it will grow in abundance.

If you want oranges sweet and pure or lemons fresh from the tree, or olives, or almonds, or walnuts, or figs, peaches, pears, prunes, persimmons, pomegranates, or any other deciduous fruits, come here and raise them.

If you want to live where you can have vegetables fresh all the year round, and milk rich and sweet, come to Southern California.

If you want choice fish, the ocean has an abundance of them and many of them bite for the angler and shoals of them go into the fisherman's net.

If you want gypsum, or marble, or glass quartz, graphite, kaolin, pipe clay, salt, borax, soda, iron gold, tin silver or coal the mountains contain them and await your energy.

If you want lumber go to the mountains and cut and saw and sell; for the trees are many and immense.

If you are seeking a place where there is harvest every month in the year—cereals and deciduous fruits in spring and summer, oranges in winter, and vintage in the fall, then Southern California is the place.

If you want a climate the most equable the year round, where the dryness of the air gives activity and strength to the body and mind, here is where you will find it.

Everybody wants one of those nice sateens at Franklin & Jeffreys, Glendora.

To Our Correspondents.

MOTTO.—As a fountain of pure water is to a thirsty traveler, so is good news to the mind.

Mr. B. H.—Cambridge, Indiana. Thanks for your remittance which we acknowledge it to be the first received outside of the State of Cal. We are sorry to chronicle the report you gave of the severe frost which has destroyed your fruit prospects and so disastrous to your wheat crop. Would it not be well for you to come to Cal., where such frosts seldom come?

From P. K. Pentz, Pa.

Do the people have to build fences or do they keep their stock up? Do they raise grass or grain amongst their orange trees? Have any families of Brethren come there yet and how many?

Answer.—No one is required to build fences unless to keep in his own stock. Many have fences of cypress around their orchards and where such fences are kept nicely trimmed, the places are most beautiful. Outside the fences along the roads are palm, pepper, acacia or other pretty trees.

No grain or grasses are grown among fruit trees of any kind. The trees are as carefully cultivated and kept free from weeds as corn and potatoes. Cultivation of fruit trees would not be a bad thing for fruit trees in the East. Here the nutrition in the earth is given to the trees and even fertilizers are used to help develop good and nice fruit. You will find the conditions differing very much. You may have orange land, lemon land, deciduous fruit land, grass land, and vegetable land. The location and quality of land for certain things may be had; and while you may have fine orange land, at a given place not ten miles away you can get good grain and grass land. Come and see it.

There are now at Lordsburg five families of Brethren, eleven members and more coming. Have organized a Sunday School and prayer meeting and hope soon to have preaching regularly. Hope you will be able to be one of us as we admire the sentiments of your letter.

The interest in Southern California in many places in the East continue to increase. Wherever it is known that this country is free from cyclones, tornadoes, blizzards and many of the terrors incident to Eastern countries, there you will find people who are looking this way. In addition to the absence of those things, the fact that the productivity of the soil is so much greater in most places in the West, and the climate so far superior still, the result is that the people are looking to improve the country.

There are large crops of fruit in Southern California. The people prefer to buy the fruit at home. It is not only better but it is also cheaper. The result is that the people are looking to improve the country.

Israel at Work.

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

To One in Affliction

Lift up thine eyes, afflicted soul!
From earth lift up thine eyes,
Though dark the evening shadows roll,
And daylight beauty dies;
One sun is set, a thousand more
Their rounds of glory run,
Where science lends thee to explore
In every star a sun.

Thus when some long loved comfort ends,
And nature would despair,
Faith to the heaven of heaven ascends,
And meets ten thousand there,
First faint and small, then clear and bright,
They gladden all the gloom,
And stars, that seem but points of light,
The rank of suns assume.

—JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Criticism.

No. 1.

[For the Southern Californian.]

Not many persons like criticism, especially if it pinches their own toes; however, there is one consolation for the one who gets bruised under the nib of the critic's pen, he or she knows from experience how pleasant it feels when it quits hurting. There is so much sham, hollow mockery in this world that the critic can hardly go amiss, in touching upon any subject, but what he will hit some one, and that is our object, no use in spoiling ammunition for the fun of the noise it makes. Some people do not like to trust a critic. Byron says:

"Believe a woman, or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false,
Before you trust a critic."

Further he says:

"Stand a critic, hated yet caressed.

We intend to stand a critic, by permission of ye editors, but as to the caresses please just drop them around somewhere else.

What is criticism? Well, in a certain sense it is finding fault with this that and the other thing, people in particular and mankind in general. No class of mankind is so sensitive to the critic's penetrating eye as those who have some pet theology to cling to. Touch their mode, manner or essence of belief and they bristle all over with fighting fervor. They call the critic a crank, carper, stickler, narrow minded busybody about other peoples business; no marvel, for that is the way it always has been.

"For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew and roses blew
And morning brought the sun"

We remember of reading of an old king by the name of Saul who got in range with the shell and shot from Samuel's fort. Now Samuel was a critic and when Saul came up with his solemn, sanctimonious air, he said, "Oh yes, I have done the will of the Lord." Hold there," says Samuel, "what is this I hear, the bleating of

the wing of cattle, they
a hypocrite; the very
have reserved are your
bring swift punishment."

Samuel, "the people done

we are going to make

your God." See the

ness of the old king.

precise, Samuel," says

is a good one, why

with a stickler in ref-

mand; I am sure

of it." Yes, he

sacrifice of a part

beasts, concluding

he done so, God

the sin of disobedience.

But he was told by the Lord's critic that "to obey is better than sacrifice." Many to-day, are in the same predicament that Saul was in. What they reserve for their own gratification, contrary to God's command, stand as a witness against them, and all their zeal and holy pretenses, coupled with such sacrifices as it suits them to make, will never atone for their disobedience to God's plain commands.

CRITIC.

Woman's Work.

Woman's work in the church still obeys the laws of Paradise. Here, as there, she is the helper of man, not his rival nor antagonist.

A church which should employ enough devoted sisters of Christ to explore frequently every street and alley in its proper field, to read the Bible and pray in every squalid abode, to cheer and comfort every desponding and suffering disciple, to invite every neglecter of the sanctuary to her own place of worship, every child to her own Sabbath school and to lead every one who will be led, to her pastor, or bring her pastor to their home or bed-side, has made the most worthy and useful expenditures of the funds needed to support them.

We need not be anxious to define and describe woman's place and work. Recognizing her feminine nature, neither enticing nor driving her away from its proper exercise, we may best trust it to find its own place and way. Let us invite and expect the help of our women in all spheres of duty and usefulness. Men and women should be helpers of each other, in common spheres, more than laborers in wholly separate ones.

Let us not dishearten and depress Christian women by seeming to under-value all that is not done in public; that cannot be figured in statistics nor blazoned upon platforms. Let the meekest and gentlest and timidest woman who breaks her box of ointment on her Master's feet, not be alarmed when she finds that the whole house is filled with the odor; and let not her who, in utmost privacy, gives a cup of cold water to a faint disciple, or washes a weary disciple's feet, doubt that her Master watches the humble action with a smiling countenance.

A woman whose heart is full, and whose hands are busy with any work of domestic duty, or any labor of love for orphans, for widows, for lambs of Christ's flocks, for sinful or suffering women or men whom she finds willing to listen to her persuasions or to accept her kindness, even though her tongue be unable to frame any phrases of verbal persuasion—let no such woman doubt that she is in her place, and is doing her fitting work.—*The Church at Home and Abroad.*

The Bible contains 66 books, 1,186 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,792 words, 3,587,488 letters.

The middle verse is the eighth verse of the 118th Psalm.

The longest verse is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther.

The shortest verse is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. John.

Ezra 7-21, contains all the letters of the alphabet except "J."

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$60,000.

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SAUSAGE OF ALL KINDS, CHOICE HAMS AND BACON

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W. E. MARTIN.

J. W. SULIVAN

Cardinal Manning of England assumes a strong attitude in favor of the working classes. He thus wishes to influence the church in that direction, and thinks the time at hand when the Roman Catholic Church should take a positive stand for the poor and oppressed among all nations and thus set her to the forefront. It certainly would be a master stroke of policy, and it would not unlike the Pope to take course—

"Let my people go that they may serve me," (Ex. viii 1.) There must be freedom before there can be service. You must "let go" before you can "run" in the way of God's commandments. So long as you are held captive by something—so long as some "little" sin is allowed to lord it over you—there can be no service for Christ. So long as you are indulging in worldliness—be it the "lust of the flesh," "the lust of the eyes," or "the pride of life"—God will accept no service at your hand. 'Tis the broken will and the broken heart that he delights in—truth in the inward parts. Only thus are we ready to run his messages; and only thus can we run them. We may run many, it is true, while walking in companionship with some fleshly desire.

Because there is just a little of the bacchus or a little of the minerva or a little of the venus in it, is no reason that the amusement is harmless and will not lead to the utter subversion on Christian principles. Just permit a little wrong to come in to the true practice and it will not be long until something very good and great will be sacrificed. God cannot be glorified in our bodies and spirits by entwining bad practices among the good. We must not only believe right, but act right, feel right, then God will be right to us and we to Him.

THE gospel of Christ is not a something which is to be trusted to mean thus and so when some noted person is affected, and when a common man is in question it means something just the opposite. God has given it a meaning and man cannot change it and be free from condemnation.

The Iowa Supreme court has just decided that the possession of a U. S. revenue-tax receipt in proof of the unlawful quality of the liquor sold under its protection. This is a sensible view and ought to interrupt the traffic of the national government in revenue-tax certificates in prohibition states. Certainly the nation should not be a party to the violation of the state laws. It is too big and ought to be too honorable to engage in such work—*Chicago Daily News.*

Miscellaneous.

Henry Colby famous in northwest-ern Iowa as the originator of the "blind pig" system of liquor selling, has given up the struggle against the prohibitory law of the state. He paid a fine of \$5,000 last Saturday, and signed an agreement to quit his surreptitious business. He has fought the state for five years, but evidently believes now that prohibition prohibits and that it is not going to be repealed.—*Union Signal.*

At the best no one can know too much. Compared with the infinite realms above and beyond us yet to be discovered, the knowledge of the most learned man covers but a tiny spot, and what fraction of such a spot ours may cover is but a small matter. But it does matter to ourselves and to all around us the use we make of what we do possess—whether we carry it around for exhibition or whether we convert it into a living force to elevate our own natures and to bless and to help mankind.

This world is so planned that a man can do more for himself by doing his full share for God. He can accomplish more for example, in his daily business in six days than he could in seven—if the seventh day he devoted to rest and worship. Nine tenths of his income will be a surer support to him than ten tenths would prove—if the other tenth be religiously devoted to God's service. The world's adage, "Prayer and provender hinder no man," has its basis in this truth. The one portion of a man's duty that can least safely be neglected by him is the portion that belongs distinctly to God.

How Date-Palms Are Raised.

The date-palms, which form the wealth of the Arabs of the desert, and one of which now waves its long boughs in the breeze before us, are all female; the male or pollen-bearing flowers of the date kind always grow on a separate tree; and as pollen is produced by them in vast quantities, it is not necessary in palm-groves to have more than a single male stem to some forty or fifty fruit-bearing individuals. The Arabs, therefore, never raise their palms from seed, as they cannot make sure of the sex of seedlings; they take suckers from the root of the female tree, already known to be a good bearer of fine fruit; and these suckers not only follow the sex of the so-called mother, but also reproduce its special peculiarities of flower and seed in every respect. They cannot fail to do so, indeed, seeing that they are part and parcel of the original palm, actual members of the self same plant; just as the various branches of an apple tree bear all the same kind of apples, or the boughs of a currant bush all produce the self same currants.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

The Oldest Man.

The oldest man in the world is a citizen of Bogota, in the Republic of San Salvador.

This new Methuselah declares that he is 180 years old, and it would seem he flatters himself, for his neighbors give the assurance that he is older than he says he is.

He is a half breed named Michael Solis whose existence was revealed to Dr. Louis Hernandez by one of the oldest planters in the locality, who as a child knew Solis as a centurian.

They have found in the year 1712 his signature among those of persons who contributed to the building of a Franciscan convent which exists near San Lebestien.

His skin is like parchment, his long hair of the whiteness of snow envelops his head like a turban, and his look is so keen that it made a disagreeable impression on the doctor.

Interrogated by the doctor he answered complaisantly that his great age was due to his regular mode of living and to his never giving up to any excess of any sort whatever.

"I never eat but once a day," said he, "but I never use any but the strongest and most nourishing foods. My meals last half an hour, for I believe it is impossible to eat more in that time than the body can digest in twenty four hours. I fast the first and fifteenth days of each month, and on those days I drink as much water as I can bear. I always let my food become cold before I touch it. It is to these things that I attribute my great age."

Grave of a Harrison.

RICHMOND, Va., MARCH 22.—The grave of Nathaniel Harrison, the ancestor of President Harrison, was desecrated by relic hunters several days ago. It is located on the north side of the James River road, near Sunken Meadow, in Surry county several residents of this county went to the spot and hunted for pieces of the once handsome vault. Several slabs of marble were unearthed, on one of which was the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Hon Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., son of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Esq. He was born in this parish the 8th day of August, 1677, departed this life the 30th day of November, 1727."

Nathaniel Harrison was the great-grandfather of President William Henry Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame, and the great great grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, now the President of the United States of America. Nathaniel Harrison was the owner of a large estate near the cemetery. He lived in a handsome mansion near the cottage in which a Mr. Huges of that county now resides. The old Harrison mansion is said to have been destroyed by fire during the Revolution, but its brick foundations are still visible.—*N. Y. World.*

There are some people who are out of sorts at every hand's turn for no legitimate reason; because the sun has gone under a cloud, because they sleep badly or ate too heartily, but the companionable person makes the best of every situation.

Mable House.

BOARD & LODGING
By Mrs. V. Mather.

Corner First and E Street.

J. M. Overman.

BLACKSMITH.

All work warranted and done on short notice. Charges reasonable,

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Mill and Lumber Co.,

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LUMBER, DOORS,

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Are prepared to Execute any and all Kinds of Mill Work.

POMONA, CALIFORNIA

Orange Land On
Ten Years Time,

\$200 PER ACRE,

AT REDLANDS.
WATER PIPED TO EVERY 10

ACRE TRACT.

Offers to sell the finest orange land in the BARTON RANCH, at Redlands, at \$300 per acre with plenty pure mountain water, now in pipes, at every 10 acre tract. ONLY 10 PER CENT. CASH DOWN, and the balance in 10 years at 6½ per cent. per annum interest. Title U. S. Patent. This is a good investment for rich and poor, as the crop will certainly pay for the land. Soil is good, surface is level, and there will be no expense in preparing it for the trees. For maps and particulars apply to

W. P. McINTOSH

Rooms 6 & 7, 42 S Main St.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all loose stock must be kept off the town site after March 1st or they will be dealt with according to law.

By order of Agent.

Those wishing extra copies of the CALIFORNIAN to show to their friends, to induce them to subscribe, can get them by sending a line to the publishers.

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In this region, and the low prices at which he is offering this great stock has never been known in Southern California

Sets of Table China

PLAIN OR BEAUTIFULLY

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ALL the LATEST STYLES and
CHEAP as DIRT.

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OF ALL KINDS and DESCRIPTIONS in CHINA or GLASS.

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1 inch one month.....	\$1.00
1/2 column one mo.....	2.75
1/3 column one mo.....	3.75
1/4 column one mo.....	5.50
1 column one mo.....	10.00

We make discounts for ads by the year.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNI 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.

CLUBS FOR THE CALIFORNIAN.

BELOW we give a partial list of our lands that we have on our books for sale, some of which are very cheap and fine.

No. 20. A 5 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 \$1600. Terms, to suit.

No. 16. A tract of 40 acres. All under cultivation, with plenty of water. will sell all, or in ten acre tracts, to suit purchaser. Price, \$175. per acre

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. 8. 37 1/2 acres, in a fine neighborhood, well located to school, store, &c. Will sell in 10 and 12 acre tracts, or all together; with a seven room house. Price, \$8400.

No. 5. A 25 acre tract, with plenty of water, at \$175. per acre.

No. 96. A 500 acre tract close to R. R. Will sell in 10 or 20 acre tracts. Fine fruit land, plenty of water piped on the land. Price \$150 per acre on long time. First payment at the end of 3 years. Interest at 6 per cent per annum. This is very cheap and must be sold soon.

No. 50. a tract of 5000 acres of fine land. Plenty of artesian water at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet. Good for fruits of all kinds; grain, alfalfa, &c. Prices from \$30. to \$60. per acre. Terms to suit. This tract is selling very fast.

No. 12. A very fine 10 acre tract; town site. Plenty of water pipe; with 4 room house. Will be sold soon.

7, 8—10 acres, with small cottage very cheap at \$1600.

acres, with 4 room cottage Price, \$1300.

3 1/2 acres with 3 houses.

at houses, or divided.

Well located to station. Price

CALIFORNIA IMMIGRATI

ORG, CAL.

lands at living

persons wanted.

v. Glendora.

Do you wear shoes and stockings?

Come and see our stock of both.

Franklin & Jeffrey, Glendora.

For the benefit of readers in the East who believe the cost of living is greater than with them we publish the following prices of groceries in Los Angeles:

Sugar, best dry granulated, 13 lbs for.....	\$1.00
Sugar, best brown, 15 lbs for.....	\$1.00
Coffee, blended, 3 1/2 lbs for.....	\$1.00
Tea at all prices, ranging from.....	25c to .75
Hams, best quality, per lb.....	13c
Hams, Picnic, "Rex," per lb.....	10
Breakfast Bacon, best quality, 12 1/2	
Eastern dry salt pork per lb.....	10
10-lb pail Armour's or Fairbank's Lard.....	.90
5-lb pail Armour's or Fairbank's Lard.....	.50
3-lb pail Armour or Fairbank's Lard.....	.30
4 packages gloss or corn starch.....	.25
Syrup, palace or perfection drips, gallon cans.....	.65
Syrup palace or perfection drips half-gallon cans.....	.35
Eagle brand condensed milk 3 cans for.....	.50
Hawkeye brand condensed milk, 4 cans for.....	.50
8 cans Seal Rock perfection or blue point oysters for.....	1.00
Gallon pie fruits apricots, plums and peaches, per can.....	.25
Gallon pie fruits, grapes gooseberries or pears per can.....	.25
Gallon squash or tomatoes per can.....	.25
Table fruits extra heavy syrup, 2 1/2-lb cans 6 cans for.....	1.00
Tomatoes 2 1/2 lb. cans, 10c, 3 cans for.....	.25
Pie fruits per can.....	.10
Corn first-class quality, 10c per can.	
Soaps, German, Family or White Borax 24 bars.....	1.00
Soaps, our finest or our favorite, 30 bars.....	1.00
17 lbs. best Island rice.....	1.00
40 lbs. best Northern beans.....	1.00
50 lbs. best Northern flour.....	1.25
50 lbs. best Red Rose flour.....	.85
1 can oil or gasoline.....	.95
Package of Germea or breakfast gem.....	.20
Package buckwheat or cerealine.....	.20

Los Angeles Markets.

Poultry—Hens per dozen, 6.00; roosters per doz, 5.00 to 5.50; broilers 2.50 to 4.00; turkeys per lb, 12 and 16c; ducks per doz 6.00; geese 1.00 each.

Lard—3-lb pails, 11c; 5-lb pails, 10 1/2c; 40-lb tins, 10 1/2c.

Hams—Eastern sugar-cured 12 1/2c. Raisins—Three-crown layers, new per box 1.70 and 1.90; dried grapes, 2 1/2 and 3c; loose Muscatels, 1.35 and 1.45.

Beans—Limas, 4.75 and 5.25; Navy, 2.50 and 2.72.

Apples—Evaporated, 8 1/2c; sun-dried 7 1/2c.

Butter—Fancy California, per roll, 37 1/2c; choice roll, 25 and 30c; firkin, choice, per lb, California, 22c; Eastern, 25c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 12 1/2 and 13c. Provision—Breakfast bacon, 11 1/2c; shoulders, 6c.

Vegetables—Garlic, 4 and 6c; cabbage, per 100 lbs., 80 and 90c.

Corn—Large yellow, carload lots, 90 and 1.00; large white, 90 and 1.00, per cwt.

Oats—Feed, No. 1, 1. 50. cwt

Potatoes—Local, 1.50 and 1.75, northern, 2.00 and 2.25. per cwt.

Flour—Los Angeles, XXXX extra family patent roller, 4.20 per barrel.

Dried Fruits—Peaches, sun-dried, peeled, 15c; Apricots, sundried, 10 1/2; Prunes, California French, 6c.

Citrus Fruits—Oranges, per box, Seedlings, 2.00; Navels, 3.50 and 4.00.

Lemons, valley, per box, 2.00 and 2.50; Eureka and Lisbon, 3.00.

Onions—Quoted at 6.00 and 7.00.

Hay—Barley, No. 1, 10.00; wheat No. 1, 10.00 and 11.00; alfalfa, 10.00.

How are you fixed on shirts and overalls? Come to Franklin & Jeffrey, Glendora.



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.

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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

Ewing and Price,

.....DEALERS IN.....

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.

LORDBURG, CAL

For the information of those who are inquiring the cost of trees we quote the following prices from John S. Calkin's list, Pomona:

Orange Seedlings—one year old, per 100.....	\$12 00
Peach Seedlings " ".....	\$8 00
White Adriatic fig " ".....	\$12 00
Smyrna Fig " ".....	\$12 00
Solt Shell Walnut " ".....	\$8 00
Mission Olive " ".....	\$12 00
Strawberry Guava " ".....	\$15 00
Loquat " ".....	\$20 00
Blue Gum " ".....	\$1 00
Monterey Cypress " ".....	\$1 00
Camphor Tree " ".....	\$8 00
Grevillea Robusta " ".....	\$8 00
Pepper " ".....	\$8 00
Umbrella Tree " ".....	\$3 50
Fan Palm Seedlings " ".....	\$3 50
Date Palm " " " ".....	\$4 00
Eucalyptus.....	15 cents each.
Russian Mulberry, Box Elder, Silver Maple, Wild Cherry, Ash, Elm, Catalpa,.....	10 cent each.

Our stock of Dry goods is full and complete; come and examine it and be convinced.

Franklin & Jeffrey, Glendora.

The National Bank and the Bank of Brazil has been authorized to issue 50,000,000 milreis in paper, each to be redeemable in gold as soon as exchange permits.

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A full line of men's work shoes at the lowest prices in the valley.

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The world will allow you to manifest an energy, reaching to enthusiasm, in anything but the great concerns of Christ the soul and eternity