

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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Pass It On.

I asked her what paper she preferred,
And warmly kissed her cheek,
Then pressed her for her heart's reply;
"Say, darling, can't you speak?"
—E. A. SHELTON, Rio Grande poet.

Just kiss her on the other cheek;
See what she thinks of that;
Then press her for her answer,
And she'll say, the DEMOCRAT.
—LIVINGSTON DEMOCRAT.

Oh, naughty men to treat her so,
You are worse than any barnacle
Just let her free, and then you'll see,
It is the Colton CHRONICLE.
—COLTON CHRONICLE.

Just press her to your manly breast,
Until the fires of her heart are fanning,
And she'll lip through the lips you've just
carressed,
I adore the HERALD of Banning.
BANNING HERALD.

To choose you all, the girl declines,
She's not so philanthropic,
But spreads a smack across our face.
And takes the POMOTROPIC.
AZUSA POMOTROPIC.

In summing up the last of all,
Is like the "wine of Canan"
That makes her spirit burn within
Is the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN.

Figure on This List of Questions.

On the first of June the census enumerators will begin their labors all over the land, and in view of that fact we present our readers with the following list of questions which the enumerator will propound to all the people. Be ready to answer accurately.

Each census enumerator is to be supplied with the following schedule of questions:

1. Give christian name in full, and initial of middle name, surname.
2. Whether soldier, sailor or marine during the civil war (United States or Confederate) or widow of such person.
3. Relationship to head of family.
4. Whether white or black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese or Indian.
5. Sex.
6. Age at nearest birthday. If under one year give age in months.
7. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.
8. Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1880 to May 31, 1890.)
9. Mother of how many children, and number of these children living.
10. Place of birth.
11. Place of birth of father.
12. Place of birth of mother.
13. Number of years in the U. S.
14. Whether naturalized.
15. Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.
16. Profession, trade or occupation.

17. Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889 to May 31, 1890.)

18. Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889 to May 31, 1890.)

19. Able to read.

20. Able to write.

21. Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.

22. Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.

23. Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, name of defect.

24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child or pauper.

25 and 26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

27. If owned by the head or member of family, is the house free from mortgage incumbrance?

28. If the head of a family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?

29. If owned by the head or member of the family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?

30. If the home or farm is owned by the head or member of the family and mortgaged give the postoffice address of owner.—*Ex.*

The Single Tax--How It Would Work.

Suppose that a farmer is worth \$4000, and that the land value of his farm is \$2000. At the rate of 2 per cent, he would pay, under single tax, \$40 taxes. For a neighbor he might have a millionaire living in a fine mansion on a lot the land value of which is \$500. Under the single tax he would pay \$10 taxes. The retired millionaire would pay \$10 taxes, and the hard-working farmer would pay \$40. Would that be just or fair? Society or government protects the life and property of both. It does much more for the millionaire than the other, yet, under, single tax, he could pay the least for its support. It would give capitalists a golden opportunity to escape taxation. It would be a benefit to them just as the exemption of personal property from taxation is to their advantage.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Clouds and Their Heights.

For practical purposes clouds are divided into four classes: cumulus, cirrus, stratus and nimbus. Meteorologist however, recognize many differences of form in each class. Abercrombie gives these ten principal varieties, with their mean height in summer at Upsala, Sweden; Cirrus (pure wispy cloud,) 27,000 feet; cirro-stratus (thin, high wispy or striated sheet clouds of all sorts,) 27,6000 feet; cirro-

cumulus fleecy cloud at high level, 20,000 feet; strato-cirrus, a similar cloud to the cirro-stratus, but at a low level, 15,000 feet; cumulo-cirrus, fleecy clouds at low level, 12,000 feet; strato-cumulum, extended lumpy cloud, 6,000 feet; cumulus, pure rocky cloud, 4,000 feet at base; cumulo-nimbus, rocky rain cloud, 4,000 feet at base; nimbus, low rain cloud, 4,500 feet; stratus, pure sheet cloud, 1,900 feet.

The Mount Wilson Telescope.

BOSTON, April 15.—The object glass for the 40-inch telescope to be mounted at the University of Southern California arrived here today. The great glass was taken to the establishment of Clark Bros., who will spend nearly two years upon it before it will be ready for use. It came from the establishment of Mantois in Paris, and is the biggest piece of work ever done anywhere. It is a superlative pure and beautiful circular plate of crown glass 40 inches in diameter, or more than ten feet in circumference, two and one-half inches thick, and so clear that when balanced on its edge it is invisible. The curves of its double concave surfaces have not yet been calculated.

The rays of light which fall upon it pass through absolutely unchanged; that is, it so appears to unprofessional eyes. Whether it is thoroughly annealed is to be determined by the Clarks. The complementary glass the plano-convex lens, which will be placed about eight inches behind the object glass, is not yet cast. The tube of the telescope will have a length of about sixty feet, thus exceeding the Lick telescope both in length and diameter.

The telescope will be the largest refracting one ever constructed, and from its lofty position in a pure atmosphere will pierce farther into space than any other instrument heretofore designed.

HARVARD ON WILSON'S PEAK.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate committee on public lands today reported favorably the bill to grant Harvard college 48 acres of land on Wilson's Peak, near Pasadena Cal., for astronomical purposes.—*Times-Index.*

A Lost City.

Three miles across the bay from Setubal in Portugal, are the partially submerged ruins of a splendid city which seems to have been destroyed without leaving record of either its origin or fate. Old writings give no account of it but only make chance references to a place called Cetobriga. The ancient and populous city, accidentally brought to a modern notice by a fisherman, stood on a strip of land 9 miles long and 3 miles wide, and the remains of beautiful buildings columns and statues, with the in-

scriptions pottery, medals, coins, sepulchral lamps, and other objects, prove that the inhabitants were a prosperous and highly civilized people. The relics indicate that the city was built by the Romans on the site of a town founded by the Phenicians. The ruins lie in considerable part beneath the placid waters of the bay, but nothing is left to tell the tale of the catastrophe—possible a mighty sea-wave combined with a terrible earth-quake—by which a great populace was swept both from existence and from history.

Chinese Cannot Come.

Collector Phelps received a dispatch from Secy. Windom April 15th, containing instructions which are intended to prevent Chinese from arriving at this port in transit to Mexico ports and afterwards crossing the border into the United States from Mexican territory. Secretary Windom states in his dispatch that the privilege of transferring Chinamen to Panama steamers in this port has been allowed by the instructions of his predecessor but that such instructions are now revoked. This order of Secretary Windom applies to all vessels leaving China for San Francisco after April 19th. Collector Phelps has notified the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies to that effect.

A Mammoth Rose-Bush.

A rose-bush growing in General Vandever's yard on California street that for size is probably not excelled in the State. The main stem measures three feet in circumference, and the first branch it throws out measures 21 inches in circumference. It runs over a lattice-work, and although more than a wagon load of boughs have been removed, it covers a space of about 1200 square feet. It is a Lamarque and yields thousands of blooms. It was planted by Mrs. M. H. Henderson during the centennial year consequently is 14 years old. Is it not the largest rose-bush in California? Let us hear from others on the subject.

Ventura claims the largest grape-vine and the largest night blooming cereus in the United States, and the largest rose-bush in the State.—*Ventura Free-Press.*

Suppose, for one of the least blessings, we had millions of money. Suppose that we had fountains of health. Suppose that we had every gift. Suppose that we had all culture. Suppose that we had every element of fact and of adaptation. Nay, suppose that we had every thing. But where, then, friends, would our discipline come in? Where our struggle? Where our training? We should be like children at a good school, but with no lessons set for us to learn."

INDUSTRIAL.

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

Charles Barker, of Grass Valley, says he has discovered a beetle that feeds on the larvæ of the collin moth. If he is not mistaken and can propagate the beetle rapidly he has done more for the growers of pears and apples than Stanford would if he should secure a law to loan government money to all who ask for it.

This vicinity can boast of the most supernal orange grove in America, if not in the world. Mrs. Tibbit's orange grove in San Antonio Canyon is 2,500 feet above the sea, it being much nearer the sky than any other of which we have knowledge. The trees are about 14 years old, and have never been injured the slightest by frost. From this grove was taken the cluster of thirty-two oranges, which was awarded a premium at the citrus fair recently held here.—*Times-Index.*

\$400 An Acre.

The Gage syndicate are negotiating a sale of 500 acres of land in Arlington Heights to a company who propose to plant the entire tract as rapidly as possible to orange and lemon orchard. This will make the largest citrus fruit orchard in the world. The price to be paid for the land is \$400 an acre entirely unimproved. One of the largest packers in Riverside has signified his desire to take a portion of the stock of the orchard company.—*Times-Index.*

Spare the baby chick from any mixture of grain or meal that contains cold water sufficient to make the food thin or mushy. The very best food for the first three days is hard-boiled egg rubbed into twice its bulk of coarse oatmeal. If the egg is thoroughly incorporated with the oatmeal while hot, the entire mixture will have a slightly damp consistency. This is now ready to be fed every two or three hours. It will be noted the chicks are passionately fond of it. This diet agrees with their organism, and they will pass into the second stage of development in sound condition, to take coarser and more common food with the same results.

The Navel in New York.

What is known as the navel orange is said by dealers to be now the queen of this sort of fruit. The best growth comes from Southern California where the raising of this particular orange has become recently a craze. Last season, in the San Bernardino Valley, 555,000 trees were planted, and it is expected that before this season is over there will be 1,000,000 in all set out. The genuine fruit commands a high price, and dealers in California produce here in New York say that not many of the real Navel oranges reach this market. The Eastern limit of the supply just now is Chicago, but, with the growth of the added trees in the San Bernardino district, there will come plenty of the fruit for New York. Men who are in the orange business, and don't care much for the oranges as a rule, say that they cannot resist the Navel. It has a delicious taste, superior to the "Florida," is more juicy, and seems, in

altitudes, more like ripened fruit when eaten near where it is grown.—*New York Sun.*

What Can I Do.

A hundred thousand girls in different parts of the Union are now asking themselves and all their friends what they shall do for a living. The answer is easy. Do that which you like best and can do best. In every sensible, intelligent girl's soul there is an intuition that one certain kind of work is what she can do best, and will call out all the enthusiasm of her soul. The occupation may be an humble one in the world's eyes. No matter. It is your work. It is wrong and wicked for parents to force either girls or boys into occupations that are distasteful to them. Many a starving sixteenth-rate musician would have made a first-class cook. So choose your own occupation, and then work up to the highest in it. Do not stop till you reach the highest. A genius is one who never gives up. Every boy and girl has high and dazzling dreams of the future. The strong and the persevering realize those dreams in one shape or another, perhaps not always as they first expected, but in a nobler, better way often. So, girls, find your ideal work for yourselves, and then do it joyfully and in the ideal way. Make your dreams realities.

The Bartlett Pear.

One of the most salable California fruits in the Eastern markets is the Bartlett pear, which is also the only good pear for canning, a fine shipper, and has fine drying qualities. When dried, the flesh is as white as snow, making a very attractive appearance, and the cooked dried fruit can hardly be distinguished from the fresh.

The Bartlett is ready to be picked about June, and ripening so early, is not exposed to the collin moth which does not get in its destructive work before July. Another advantage of this pear is that it can withstand a large amount of water, as well as go without, and can be planted on land that is overflowed to a depth of several feet, if it can only have a chance to breathe through the summer.

The Bartlett tree begins to bear at four years, but not enough for profit until six, when the average is 40 pounds to the tree, increasing every year, until at the age of 9 the yield is about 200 pounds, which sells very readily at \$1.00 per box. This is equal to \$350 an acre, and, considering the land worse than useless as taxes had to be paid on it, it is realizing considerable to say the least.

The pear is gathered when it is just beginning to turn color, each pear wrapped in a paper, and packed in 40-pound boxes and shipped. In ten or twelve days the pear colors a beautiful golden yellow, and in the Eastern cities is much sought after as a most delicious fruit.

Southern California.

After one of the hardest winters that Southern California is said to ever experienced, from cold weather and continued and excessive rains, the season opens as one of the brightest. The plow is at work everywhere. The trees are being set out and the farmers are exhausted their

stock. Orange culture, which speculators feigned to despise during the fever of speculation, has been revived, and neglected orchards are receiving necessary attention. The scale-bug has been eradicated. Colonists are coming in from all quarters, and lands—where owners are reasonable enough to go back to legitimate values—are being sold to actual cultivators. All who have the strength and ability to cultivate the soil can get work, and the soil here pays larger returns than any place on earth, probably. All wealth must come from the soil. By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread, is the divine command; "six days shalt thou labor," is just as divine as the command to pray, and is accompanied by the same promises.

We have never for a moment doubted that this is the earthly paradise for the honest, muscular agriculturalist and horticulturalist, and that the winter of discontent will be succeeded by a glorious summer if people will but give up their vision of speculative wealth in town lots, and go to work after the divine method. The cities and new towns which have overreached the growth of the country will have to wait and scratch along for the next four or five years till the country in its productions catches up with them. The realization of this and the absolute improbability of getting on in any other way is one of the brightest signs of the times. If laboring people instead of putting their money into the savings banks, would co-operate to put it in the soil in making it productive, they would have a bank which never breaks, never fails to return interest and be engaged in a business whose master never shuts down his works nor turns off his employees. Southern California is the place for the honest, frugal, pious horticulturalist.—*L. A. Churchman.*

Mistakes of Some Poultry Raisers.

To think that a man who has never been able to make a living at anything else—can go into the poultry business and make a "grand success" of it.

To try to keep 100 fowls through the winter in a house not too large for half that number.

To neglect to provide comfortable winter quarters for their poultry.

To waste food by throwing it on the floor instead of feeding it in troughs or in some other vessel.

To imagine that because "fowls in the wild state never have cooked food," it is unnecessary to give our domestic fowls cooked food.

To keep food by laying hens all the time.

To make no effort to improve the fowl stock by selection of the fittest for breeders.

To keep a lot of old hens that are three or four years old.

To dose well fowls with all sorts of stuff to "keep them well."

To think that any "poultry powders," or any "egg food" in creation will make your hens lay unless they have proper food, comfortable quarters and good care besides.

To cram fifty cents worth of drugs down the throat of a sick chicken that wouldn't be worth over a quarter if it was well.

To ventilate the poultry house through cracks in the walls and floors, and holes in the roof.

To put off until tomorrow or next day the things that ought to be done to-day.

To feed one kind of food 365 days in a year.

To allow the poultry dropping to accumulate in the house for weeks at a time.

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Miscellaneous.

Just before the death of Mr. A. E. Bartlett, of North Guilford, Conn., he donated to the National W. C. T. U. the sum of \$5,000.

Thunderstorm Hours.

The remarkable fact that thunder and lightning seldom occur over the ocean except at night, is shown by the recently issued meteorological report of the Challenger expedition. During the voyage 26 thunderstorms over the open sea were encountered, of which 22 occurred during the 10 hours from 10 p. m. to 7 a. m., and only 4 during the day. Of the 209 reported cases of lightning without thunder, 188 occurred during the 10 hours from 6 p. m. to 4 a. m. The following are the hours of the maxima of these phenomena in the warmer months over land and the open sea respectively. Thunderstorms over land, 2 to 6 p. m.; lightning over land 8 p. m. to midnight; lightning over the open sea, 8 p. m. to a. m.; and thunderstorms over the open sea, 10 p. m. to 8 a. m.—*Selected.*

Where Located at Different Times.

The capital of the United States has been located at different times at the following places:

At Philadelphia from Sept. 5th, 1774, until December, 1776.

At Baltimore from December 20th, 1776, to March, 1777.

At Philadelphia from March 4th, 1777, to September, 1777.

At Lancaster, Pa. from September 27th, 1777, to September 30th, 1777.

At York, Pa. from September 30th, 1777, to July, 1778.

At Philadelphia from July 2nd, 1778 to June 30th, 1783.

At Princeton, N. J., from June 30th, 1783, to November, 1783.

At Annapolis, Md., from November, 1783, to November, 1784.

At Trenton, N. J., from November, 1784, to January, 1785.

At New York from January 11th, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Pa., where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Newspaper Etiquette.

It very frequently happens that visitors to a printing office do things calculated to annoy some of the employees. For the benefit of those we print a few rules:

When you enter a printing office do not handle the type in a case. If you want to handle it, tell the printer and he will be glad to leave his work and empty the type upon the editor's table, where you can sit in his easy chair and examine it at your leisure. Never mind putting back the type—the printer can do that after you have finished.

Don't read the proof sheets, clippings, or manuscript. If you wish to know what is going to appear in the next issue of the paper, ask the editor to read it aloud to you. He has plenty of time and will be grateful to you for the chance to quit his work and entertain you.

If you want to look over the cash book have the editor go and get it for you. Your interest will please him.

Never ask for a sample copy. Discover where they are kept and help yourself to as many as you want. Above all things do not offend the editor by tendering payment for them. It flatters him to think you want to read it and it is cruel to end his satisfying day-dream by the mention of so worldly a thing as money. Besides he only publishes it for the glory there is in it.

Just help yourself to the exchanges. If any are still in their wrappers take them out, by all means. They contain later news than the others.

Before going, make some pleasant remark to the editor about how easy it is to run a paper, and express your surprise that he does not do it better. You would leave an aching void in his heart should you forget to do so.

If you are interested in seeing how things look in type, have the printer set up your name in the nicest type in the office, and then take it home with you for a curiosity. The editor likes you to have a memento of him. Other people's forgetfulness is the bane of his existence.

Ask the editor, if you are a perfect stranger to him, to supply you with a duplicate key to his postoffice box, so you can get his papers regularly. If he be a gentleman he will give you the key without asking; but some editors are not gentlemen.

Things Best Left Undone.

Do not write on ruled paper, or on that decorated with printed sunflower or blossoms of any kind.

Do not introduce your girl friend to the gentleman visitor. Instead say, "Miss Brown, will you allow me to present Mr. Jones?"

Do not talk especially to one person when you have three or four visitors. Instead make the conversation general.

Do not attempt to take care of a man's overcoat—he has a vote and ought to be able to look after his own clothes.

Do not ask people who they are in mourning for. If you don't know, wait until you find out, and in the meantime don't ask after the members of their family.

Do not giggle when a smile would answer, and don't talk in a jesting way about things that are holy to other people.

Do not laugh at anybody's form of worship—respect a toad praying to a mushroom.

Do not say the rules of etiquette are nonsense—they are made up for your comfort and mine, and arranged so that the feelings of every human being are considered.

Do not get into the habit of laughing at elderly people. It is not only unlady-like but it is vulgar.

Do not think it is clever to find out by pumping, the private affairs of your friend. There is no reason why you should lay bare her heart for an inquisitive daw to peck at.

Do not get into debt, but if you are guilty, deny yourself everything possible that you may be free once more.

Do not believe that all these don't's are not spoken in the kindest manner as from girl to girl, but one has

to suffer and makes mistakes one's self to find out into just what pitfalls one is apt to tumble.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Her Lesson.

Mary Roden, for a girl of seventeen, had led an eventful life. The principals of two boarding schools to which her mother had sent her had quietly requested Mrs. Roden to remove her daughter, alleging that her devotion to dress and flirtation made it impossible to teach her anything, and her influence on the other girls was harmful.

Mary, at home, followed, unrestrained, her own inclinations. She was engaged in one winter to two Sophomores at college, and to the druggist's clerk.

In the summer her mother took her to a watering-place in the neighborhood. They arrived at night. Early in the morning Mary rose full of delight in coming triumphs. Had she not a dozen new, pretty gowns? Was not the hotel full of young men with whom she could flirt?

To do the girl justice, her worst fault was an eager desire for admiration, and she had never realized how far this had led her.

As she stood at her window this morning she saw a flock of sheep on the green meadow below, among which were some spotless lambs. The purity and innocence touched her; she leaned out eagerly to watch them just as they ran down to a stream, and jumped and played in the mud of the bank.

"Silly creatures!" she cried, angrily. "To make yourselves hideous just for a minute's fun?"

At that moment a group of young men came on the porch below, talking loudly. She heard her own name. "Pretty girl!" said one. "I'll drive her out to-day."

"She will not go with you alone," said another.

"Oh yes, she will. She is the fastest girl in C—. It was she who went on that lark to town with George Bugby. The girls in C— count her a little 'off color.'"

"I will tell my sisters not to notice her," said the second speaker. "They liked her appearance last night, and meant to take her into their set."

"No, no! that would never do."

Mary sank into a seat, burning tears of shame starting in her eyes.

In her heart she knew that she was innocent and pure. Had her vanity, her love of "fun," brought disgrace upon her? Disgrace that could never be put aside, for when a girl is known to be "fast" or "off color" no effort will destroy the blot.

The silly lambs could plunge into the stream and remove the filth upon them, but no water will wash away a character in the eyes of the harsh world.—*Youth's Companion.*

A statement comes from Washington to the effect that the U. S. Supreme Court decided on Monday last that a State has the right to tax the money of corporations invested in U. S. bonds. This will have the effect to drive capital out of such securities, and locate it in industrial pursuits.

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Lordsburg, Cal., April 24, 1890.

The editorial correspondence of Bro., E. failed to materialize this week.

This week the *Brethrens' Evangelist* comes to us full of interesting religious matter. We have it on our exchange list. It is ably edited by Eld. H. R. Hoisinger of Waterloo, Iowa.

PRESIDENT MANVEL of the Santa Fe Company in company with Magoun and other railway officials, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from San Francisco. They will remain in Southern California several days.—*Times*.

We have had quite a number of inquiries from Eastern people in regard to the school law. In a few weeks we will publish such portions of the school law as we think will answer the questions usually asked which we hope will be satisfactory to those who have made inquiry.

Riverside has already shipped this season more oranges than the entire crop of 1889, and has three or four hundred carloads still on the trees. The probability is that the total for the present year will be between twelve and thirteen hundred carloads.—*Press and Horticulturist*.

What money there is in floriculture may be gathered from the fact that from November to May, last year, the exportation of cut flowers from the little town of Cannes, on the south coast of France, reached the sum of \$713,865. There is no place in the world where flowers grow in greater profusion than in Southern California.

What do the people think of the project of putting in a canning plant at this place. We have no doubt but that a plant could be put in here if there were any one ready to assist. What the parties want is some little inducement in some way so as to give evidence that such a business will be met with a hearty approval. Let us talk the matter up at once. You will find us here ready to assist in every way that we can.

Simon Cook of Redlands raised this year, on less than 2½ acres of land, over 400 boxes of seedling oranges for which he sold on the tree at \$1.60 per box. On another 2½ acres he raised 300 boxes of Navel oranges which he sold to parties in the East which netted him \$3.50 per box, making sum total of \$1,690 from less than five acres of land. The seedling trees are six years old and the Navel trees five years old. These figures are not in the interest of "boom" prices but go to show what can be done by honest toil and good judgment.

The county north of us is "some" on beans. An exchange says: From creditable sources we are informed

that 40,000 acres will be planted to beans in Ventura county the coming season. This will produce, at a ton to an acre, 40,000 tons—which is a very low estimate, as 3000 pounds to an acre of small white beans, is not uncommon. Two thousand car loads of beans, think of it—and yet this is no exaggeration. It is no California yarn, but a sober truth capable of verification by any one disposed to inquire regarding the matter.

We have just received a rather sharp reminder of our duty from an editor who at one time published a paper in San Bernardino Co. In which he said, "I want some California news, but don't lie about the country like some others have done. I can hardly read the back Nos. of my own paper and sleep well." We should feel very bad to think that we had to tell the untruth about this fine country as there is more truth than any one man can write up. The most glowing pen would most miserably fail in trying to tell on paper all the good that the country possesses. However, thanks for the warning. When we are through with the truth we shall hang our "harp upon the willow."

Again comes the sad intelligence of another tornado in the South, also a flood on the lower Mississippi. It seems that the people of the Southern and middle states have to suffer this Spring more than usual. We have no desire to visit the East to stay any time. While we were living in Central Kansas we never felt safe. However we do not write this to discourage any one. But when we read of so much destruction of property, and loss of life we feel that we are blessed far above many of our fellow beings. We have room for thousands of families in this fine country and believe that they can make money and live more comfortable than what they can in many places in the east, and at the same time be free from such storms that so often devastate the country and that brings woe and misery to many households.

Application has been made to the Passenger Associations for an extension of the time on railroad tickets to Annual Meeting. If the proposed limit is granted, the tickets will be good for sixty days, and, in connection with regular tickets, half fare rates will be given from Warrensburg to all points in the West. This will afford brethren, desiring to look over the country and to visit friends living in Kansas and Nebraska, an opportunity to do so.—*Gospel Messenger*.

In connection with the above article we wish to say that we expect to be at the Annual Meeting at Warrensburg, Mo., and accompany Elder John Metzger, Elder Henry Frantz and their wives, with quite a number of others to California at the close of the Meeting. As the railroad fare will be such that many will be able to make the trip. It is probable that arrangements can be made whereby the trip from the A. M., grounds to California and return can be made including tourist sleeping cars each way at about \$76.00. Should you wish or expect to visit California after the A. M. you should purchase your tickets to the A. M. and return as you cannot get a lay-over on a limited ticket. And purchase your ticket from the A. M. place to San Diego, Cal., and return and be sure that it reads by way of Kansas City then over the Santa Fe route thereby you will avoid any delay.

On Southern California.

[Continued from last week.]

If you cannot buy acreage then buy a building lot. Take the best you can pay for. It you can do no better buy a \$25 or \$50, or \$100 lot on time in any village or townsite where you can get it. It is just as valuable for you to build a residence on as if it cost several thousand dollars. You or some one else will want it.

In 1868, when the writer came to Los Angeles, the hill land overlooking Los Angeles City was sold at from \$2.50 to \$27 per acre at auction. The purchasers laid it out in lots, in 60x165, and offered them for sale at from \$25 per lot up to \$50, \$75 and \$100 per lot. The laboring men of Los Angeles City could each have bought one of those lots and paid for it.

Those lots are to-day worth from \$3,000 to \$20,000 each, and the laborers who would not be swindled into buying them in 1868 are mostly to-day homeless. This but illustrates the force of what has been said urging all to get land.

The productive value of ten acres of Southern California, lands under irrigation is very great. Riverside in 1888 on 5,000 acres of orchards and vineyards sold over \$1,000,000 worth of produce, over \$200 per acre for a whole community, or \$2,000 income per year from ten acres. The 160-acre farms of the Eastern and Western States will not yield such results.

Five acres will feed, clothe and educate a family provided they utilize the labor of the family to do all the work, cultivate the land by the square inch, and produce for family consumption, selling the surplus products to purchase things not produced.

Buying to sell again has been the short-sighted craze called a boom. People have used every effort to get rid of their land as if it was worthless. The most unfortunate are the landless. If they remain landless they and their posterity will be wanderers and homeless. The masses of the people should not sell out. The next general move of real estate in Southern California will permanently carry the price beyond the reach of most of the laboring classes. Do not run in debt or buy more land than you can pay for. Here is where the losses occur. Many in the excitement of a boom buy more than they can pay for, having to resell. Failing in this they lose what they have paid, not being able to meet deferred payments.

Those who have paid for their land and held it have never lost. It is an injustice to the vendor of land for a person to buy it when he has not the ability to pay for it. This class of buyers alone have asked fictitious prices for their lands, and they alone have made losses.

Ten acres of land planted in olives, oranges, nuts, lemons, prunes, etc., and the intermediate spaces cultivated in berries, vegetables, chicken feed, etc., will support a family until the fruit is in bearing, after which the means from the fruit will be from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ten acres.

Last July the writer was sending a telegram from Victoria, B. C., to Los Angeles. In the address the word California was omitted. A friend standing by said, "you had better put the word California after the word Los Angeles." "It is not necessary said the operator," "there is only one Los Angeles." This accidental busi-

ness remark showed that the unique, peculiar characteristics of Los Angeles or Southern California, had unconsciously become a part of the business fabric of the continent. It is a proof and prophecy of the future greatness of our glorious sun-land."

Having spent some time here we pass out and up through the winding arroyo canyon until we reach Pasadena, (pronounced Pas-ah-day-nah, which means "Gate of Eden.") This town stands at the head of the San Gabriel valley, about seven miles east of Los Angeles and about 22 miles from the ocean and at an altitude of 800 feet.

The city is surrounded on three sides, on the north stands the lofty Sierras, on the west the Verdigo range, and to the south are the Puente hills with their lofty peaks. This valley at the point is about five miles wide, reaching to the base of the Sierra Madres on the north, and very fertile, and thought by the people of Pasadena to be the most beautiful in Southern California. But at this time it is to be lamented that people have paid too much attention to corner lots, and neglected their fine orange groves, and vineyard. A goodly number of its citizens do business in Los Angeles, as they have the advantage of trains each way most every hour. The morals of this town is first-class in every respect. They have no saloons, but have fine churches and schools, and a great deal of wealth, and is a health resort. There are more pleasant summer days here than any where we know of. Men can work out doors any day in the year were it not for the rainy days that come in the winter months. It is undoubtedly the land for out door life. Fruits that grow in this section, are; the banana, apple, pomegranate, cherry, pear, guava, peach, Japanese persimmon, orange, quince, palm, walnut, cactus, loquat, fig plum, olive, apricot, limes, lemons and many other fruits in the line of berries, which can with few exceptions be grown to profit and with out irrigation, except the citrus fruits, as oranges, lemons, and limes. Leaving Pasadena we note the beautiful little village on our way until we reach the section of country called

COVINA

which lies in the great San Gabriel Valley to the East.

[To be continued.]

A demand for houses to rent. Would it not be a good idea for some one who owns lots here in Lordsburg to put up a few cottages for rent and sale. People are coming here to stay and must have shelter until they can build; and by having some small houses ready there would be a good chance to sell houses and lots together. There will be, in all probability, ten or fifteen families here in the next sixty days from present indications.

The people have commenced to harvest their strawberries. The crop is very fine and promises large dividends in return. It also furnishes employment for both old and young. Boys and girls from ten to fifteen years of age can make from 50 cts., to \$1.00 per day picking berries. Men who want to start in a small and safe way can commence with but little capital and make money from the start.

News of the Week.

Any one having a good Jersey cow for sale will call at this office.

Did you see the dude "what" sports the eye-glasses and gnaws the gold-headed cane in our burg last evening?

We are indebted to our friend J. T. Ewing for some items of interest for our paper this week.

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

Franklin & Jeffrey, Glendora

These were happy "kids" of ours this week when they made their first money in Cal. Well boys we are glad that you are brave enough to face work and we wish you all success.

The trunks of Mr. E. G. Zug arrived last Tuesday from McPherson, Kans. Mr. Zug and family will accompany M. M. Eshelman on the 22nd inst., to this place where they expect to make their future home.

All persons who are admirers of nature should not fail to visit the Los Angeles Flower Festival, April 22 to 26. Inclusive trains leave Lordsburg every morning returning in the evening.

Do you wear shoes and stockings? Come and see our stock of both.

Franklin, & Jeffrey, Glendora.

The social prayer meeting last Sunday evening was a success in every respect. A good attendance and a participation by so many makes such a meeting very enjoyable. We trust that they will continue to grow in interest.

The Southern California Railway will sell tickets for one and one-third fare round trip to the flower festival at Los Angeles, April 22-26. The sale of tickets will begin April 21, and be limited good to return up to and including April 28th.

Groceries of all kinds at living prices Eggs and chickens wanted.

Franklin & Jeffrey, Glendora

The Southern California Immigration Agency has 10 acres of fine and well improved land that they will trade for land in Northern Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska. Any one wishing to trade should write to the above Agency for terms and prices at the same time giving description of property for trade.

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

Early last week for three mornings in succession there were light frosts in Fresno county, and it was thought that the raisin crop was injured. A gentleman who has examined the subject carefully however, says little damage was done and adds: The general outlook for a large crop was never better, and unless something unforeseen occurs there will be more raisin grapes harvested this season than was ever known in the history of the country. I am making my estimate now from a knowledge of the large acreage that will come into bearing this season, and not taking that into consideration.—*Times-Index.*

The fruit crop promises to be very large in this locality. We have examined some orchards and find them very full; in fact we believe that if some of the fruit is not pickod off it will be injurious to the growing crop and in maturing. People should begin preparation for taking care of every pound as the market will warrant a demand for all that can be canned or dried. We have had inquiries from the East which warrant our assertion on the future. We also notice in some of our exchanges that the peach crop in Kansas and Nebraska has been damaged very much by late frosts. Our observation so far has been the people here in California are not as saving of what they raise as the people up North and East, and hence cannot expect as much as if more economy was used. It is the littles that pays; large things generally take care of themselves. However we shall watch the management and report later.

M. M. Eshelman in Kansas.

M. M. Eshelman, of Lordsburg, Cal., arrived last Friday morning, and reports that they were all well when he left and like their new home very much. He called at this office, bringing with him an armful of fine Navel oranges sent us by our old friend G. L. McDonough, of California. The same evening, a big trunk, full of oranges, was opened at the residence of A. F. Dierdoff, and M. M. E. kindly invited the roomfull of friends to help themselves. The editor was given his usual liberty and upon this occasion we used it without being urged.

M. M. Eshelman preached an able sermon on "Christian Development" to a large audience at the church west of McPherson last Sunday. Quite a number of persons from College Place and the city went out to hear him. We need many more just such discourses to remind us of our interests hereafter.

M. M. Eshelman did not go to Belleville last Sunday as he intended, on account of illness. On Tuesday he was barely able to go to Abilene with a party who had come here to see him and is desirous of making a trade for some California land. He will be here again on the 21st and start for California the next day.

We are informed that a large force of men is at work on the dummy road which is now being built at Warrensburg, Mo., from the city to Pertle Springs. This will add very much to the convenience of persons who think of attending the great annual conference of the Dunkard church which will be held at Pertle Springs, May 27-30. The Pertle Springs *Herald*, issued last week, says:

"As we go to press, a large force of hands is at work on the dummy road. The motors, cars, rails, ties, spikes, and all other supplies have been purchased and track laying will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."—*Educator and Companion.*

Sweet's Pomona Items.

See those \$1.25 school shoes.

See our \$1.00 crash hats.

New dry goods. New satteens.

Our 25c suspenders is a starter.

See our 50c and 75c and \$1.00 straw hats.

Personal Menton.

—Mr. M. W. Conkling, of Los Angeles, spent Sunday with Messrs. Ewing and Price, our popular grocerymen.

—Hoff and Keefer received two carloads of lumber this week. Things begin to look a little lively now.

—Harvey Myers has commenced the erection of a dwelling house on his farm just north of town.

—Mrs. Douglas, of La Verne, presented her husband with a fine daughter this week. Mother and child doing well and all are happy.

—Mr. T. Gates called on us Monday last. He reports the sale of several thousand orange plants to parties near Riverside.

—Mr. J. Milton Wine, Willie and Nora Platt of Covina went to Ventura county to attend the communion meeting of the Dunkard church.

—Mrs. Jane A. Howe and her son, V. H. M. Willard, of Pomona, called at our office this week. Mrs. Howe owns a very fine ten-acre prune orchard north of our town. They report a fine prospect for a large crop.

—Mr. B. F. Kelso and J. A. Johnson, of Los Angeles called on us this week on their way from Perris, Cal., where they have purchased some land and will move to their new home in a few days. Success to them.

—Mr. Frank U. Rust of 139 Broadway, Los Angeles called on us this week. Mr. Rust is a special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Southern California department and is a "rustler" for the company that he represents.

—E. L. McDonough son of our townsman, G. L. McDonough, and operator at First street depot for the Santa Fe R. R. at Los Angeles, came up Monday morning and spent the day with his mother and the home folks. That's a good boy, come back, Ed.

According to a previous appointment the committee chosen to look after the cemetery project, met at Azusa on the 19th inst., and but little business was transacted. It is the desire of the committee that the citizens of the several neighborhoods interested in the matter meet at Gladstone, on Tuesday April 29, at 1 o'clock p. m. The committee desires an expression from the entire community and hopes all who can will come out.

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To Our Correspondents.

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

G. W. M., VIRDIN, ILL.—We are glad to know that yourself and family are coming to Southern California. You cannot get a lay-over ticket at Warensburg, Mo. You had better purchase your ticket to that point, and then from A. M. to San Diego over Santa Fe from Kansas City. However, we will be on the ground to give you instructions, from A. M. As for houses, rent is cheap; can get a good house for \$5.00 per month.

F. D., ERSKINVILLE, ORE.—Glad to know that you and family are coming here to make your home, and we shall do all we can to make it pleasant for you. Good work horses are worth from \$75 to \$150. Good cows are worth from \$40 to \$60, and scarce at that. If you cannot get a good price I would advise you to bring your horses and cows with you.

Canijo Items.

W. H. Hepner was in the Kansas camp last week. Come again, Henry.

The Dunkards held their Lovefeast in the school house April 19th.

Mr. John Barchard is making hay. Hay here is very fine.

Two more brick houses are to be erected in this valley this summer.

T. E. Finch and C. J. Brandt were up to look at the county seat last week.

Conijo wheat, barley, corn and vegetables will compare with any in Southern California.

Mr. George Chamberlain and Miss Cora Finch were married on April 2nd, by the Rev. C. Wine.

Mr. Casper Barchard has bought out the Finch brothers' lease and they quit the ranch in 14 days.

Mr. Jake Hepner is having his land wired in. Too much loose cattle for Jake.

The school in Timber District is progressing nicely under the care of Miss Laura Breslaner.

YOUR TRAMP.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Office of County Assessor, corner of Temple and New High streets, Los Angeles.

State Constitution. Article 13, section 8: "The legislature shall by law require each taxpayer in this State to make and deliver to the County Assessor annually, a statement under oath, setting forth specifically all the real and personal property owned by such taxpayer or in his possession, or under his control at 12 o'clock meridian, on the first Monday of March."

I earnestly request each and every taxpayer to file his or her statement in this office or give it to a deputy assessor at as early date as possible.

By filing your statement at once you co-operate with this office in saving expense. You gain nothing by delay. C. C. MASON,

County Assessor.
C. D. Kellog and R. F. House,
Deputy Assessors.
Second Street, Pomona.

A rattlesnake aged 21 years and fraction was killed in the Cucamonga canyon the other day. It was 30 inches long and prop.
—*Ontario Observer.*

Israel at Work.

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

"How can we expect to live with God in heaven, if we love not to live with him on earth."

If ever Christianity appears in its power it is when it erects its trophies upon the tomb; when it takes up its votaries where the world leaves them, and fills the breast with immortal hope in dying moments.—R. HALL.

Serve; let Him be the author of all thy actions; commend all thy endeavors to Him who must either wither or prosper them; please Him with prayer; lest if He frown, He confound all thy fortune and labor, like the drops of rain upon the sandy ground.—RALEIGH.

When you feel the fierce spirit rising do not speak until you can speak calmly whatever the provocation may be. Words do lots of mischief. Resolve, as God helps you, that you will imitate our Saviour, who was always gentle, and when he was reviled, reviled not again.—*Child's World*.

A man of God is worth more than a man of means, if the choice must be made between the two. A godly poor man is ten times the treasure to a church, as a means of support, that a godless rich man would prove to be. And the truth is just as true in the case of a woman as a man. Yet how much more is ordinarily thought of gaining or losing one rich person than one poor one, in the average congregation.

"Master, carest thou not that we perish?" (Mark iv. 38). How soon the flesh comes to a conclusion, and passes a hasty judgement. The Master, wearied with his labors, was asleep on a pillow. The storm was rising, but still He slept. The little band of disciples got afraid; they could not understand how He could sleep in such circumstances, and they at once concluded that He did not care for them. Ah! brethren, how prone we are to pass a hasty judgment from mere appearances. The disciples had it all settled that the Master did not care for them. How His tender heart must have been wounded by their rebuke! But their hard words brought forth no rebuke from Him. He had a rebuke, it is true, but it was only for the wind and sea! Nor does He seem ever to have reminded His disciples of their unkind words. Oh, the matchless grace that shines there! This is the One, beloved, whom we are called to consider—to behold—to follow. Are we drinking in of His spirit? Are we letting His mind be in us? Can we bear to be misunderstood, to be harshly judged, and yet commit our way unto the Lord—our only answer being the meek and quiet spirit? Such was the patient, spotless One. When He was reviled, He reviled not again. Rebuke, even by His brethren, served only to draw out the wonderful grace of the Man of Sorrows. The prince of this world came, but found

Are we being con-
naged? Is the desire

day, Lord,
"light."

—*Watchman*.

Blinded.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," and a very large number of young men in America belong to this class. They are blinded by self-conceit; thinking "they know it all," they care not to learn either of men or of God. Not so was it with this young king of Israel; he felt his need and acknowledged it, and as a result was made wise indeed. How strange it would be to hear a young man of our day saying, "I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in." We would rather expect him to say, "I am as wise as my father; what lack I yet?" Few are willing to humble themselves as a little child, Matt. xviii, 4, and therefore few become really great in the kingdom of God. It is fair to say that Solomon was made the wisest man in the world because he took the lowest place before God. God is always willing to give all we are prepared to receive; there is no favored class with Him, Acts x, 34; the trouble is all with us. We are not prepared to receive great blessings, therefore He does not bestow them upon us. Solomon's humility is also manifest in this, his desire for wisdom was entirely unselfish; not that he might be "accounted greatest, Luke xxii, 24, but that he might be able to rightly judge the Lord's people, vs. 9. We "ask and receive not," because we desire to use the gifts of God for our own glory or benefit, Jas. iv, 3. We get small blessings because God cannot trust us with great ones! He gave the spirit without measure to Him who was "greater than Solomon," because He always sought His Father's glory, and never sought His own comfort or advantage. Because "He humbled himself," "God also hath highly exalted Him," Phil. ii, 8, 9. Shall we learn this lesson, and put ourselves in such a position before God that He can safely give us "a great blessing?"—*Watchman*.

The Bible or Theology, Which?

BY W. A. BOYER.

Does the Bible mean what it says? Or must it be understood differently from what the language used would naturally indicate? If we look for an answer to these questions in much of the teaching, or in many of the theories which have generally been adopted by the acknowledged standard writers of the church, we shall find them answered in the negative. It is represented that in many of the plain and positive declarations of the Scriptures, the language employed cannot have a literal signification.

Such a theory has been made prominent in the teaching by which the church has thoroughly trained her people, until they have become so perfectly biased in that direction that it is almost impossible to persuade them to accept many of the plainest revelations contained in the word of God. It is generally believed that, somehow, the statements of the Bible must mean something entirely different from what is clearly expressed. But the question very naturally arises, "were not the men who have formulated such theories human, and like other men liable to mistakes? If so, why should their works be received as standard? Why should men beco-

their interpretations, as to regard those who understand the Scriptures literally, as being cranky if not skeptical?

Is there any good reason why the language of the Bible should not receive a literal interpretation, the same as though it was found in another book? It is undoubtedly true that the practice of allegorizing, or as it is called, spiritualizing the scriptures, is the source of almost endless variety of opinions concerning what is taught therein. If God has made any communication to us in language, is it not reasonable that it should be understood according to its literal meaning? If not, the fact that He has given us one revelation, makes it necessary for Him to give us another to define the meaning of the language used in the first. Now, as it is not claimed for the writers of the books of theology, which have been so largely adopted by the church as standard works, that they had any such revelation, it must appear obvious to any thinking mind that their opinions can be nothing more than human, and therefore without any authority.

The practice of placing too much confidence in merely human opinions concerning Bible teaching, has become alarmingly prevalent in the church, not only among the laity, but also among the ministry. Many whose solemn duty it is to teach the word of God are like parrots, who simply repeat what other men have said. It is often the case when information is wanted about some important doctrine of the Bible, the favorite treatise on theology is examined, and the question is settled in the mind of the inquirer as readily as though it was the source of all authority. Such persons have a much greater knowledge of theology than of the Bible.

From the diversified opinions which have grown out of the different methods of spiritualizing the scriptures, the various systems of theology, that are being taught by the different denominations, have been formulated. And thus the theologian, and not the Bible, shapes the faith of his followers.

It may be inquired, is it wrong to talk and write about the important truths of the Bible? This question we answer very decidedly in the negative. Our objection to the popular theology of the present time does not rest upon the assumption that it is wrong to write upon Bible subjects; but upon the fact it is so largely based upon the theory that the Bible does not mean what it says—that it must be spiritualized and understood so differently from what the language employed would indicate. This turns very much of God's message to the people into an allegory and covers it with mystery.

Another objection is that, the importance generally attached to those writers which are regarded by the church as having so much authority, largely detract attention from the sure word of God. I cannot think it right to make their works standards by which to test the faith of other men. The Bible is the only true standard. To regard human productions as standards of authority on Bible questions, is a kind of substitution by which the word of God has been crowded into the back ground, where, so far as the people are concerned, it has lost much of its significance.

Now dear reader, let me say that,

in my experience in Bible study, I have found the plainest and most literal interpretation of which the language, taken in connection with its contexts is susceptible, is the one that best brings out the harmony of the whole, and gives the most clear and beautiful view of the Bible truth. It also gives an answer to many questions which theologians have left shrouded in mystery.

"Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord," John XX, 20 This gives us a hint concerning that day when "we shall see Him as He is," I John iii, 2. We have no doubt that we, too, shall be glad when we see the Lord. His presence shall chase every shadow away. The disciples were glad when they saw Him; and yet that was but a foretaste of the joy that shall be theirs and ours when we shall see Him in resurrection glory; for who shall tell the infinite attractiveness of our Lord Jesus? Who shall declare the glories of His person? Rejoice all ye that know His name, and have put your trust in Him. Himself, shall greet you on that happy morn. "And your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you," John xvi, 22. Right glad we shall be, we need not fear then we shall see the Lord.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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

COLLEGES OF THE WORLD.**Statistics Showing the Number of Their Teachers and Pupils.**

Norway has 1 university, 46 professors and 880 students.

France has 1 university, 280 professors and 9300 students.

Belgium has 4 universities, 88 professors and 2400 students.

Holland has 4 universities, 80 professors and 1600 students.

Sweden has 2 universities, 173 professors and 1010 students.

Russia has 8 universities, 582 professors and 6900 students.

Portugal has 1 university, 40 professors and 1300 students.

Denmark has 1 university, 40 professors and 1400 students.

Spain has 10 universities, 380 professors and 16,200 students.

Italy has 17 universities, 600 professors and 11,140 students.

Switzerland has 3 universities, 90 professors and 2000 students.

Germany has 21 universities, 1020 professors and 25,084 students.

Great Britain has 11 universities, 334 professors and 13,400 students.

Austria has 10 universities, 1810 professors and 13,600 students.

The United States of America has 360 universities, 4240 professors and 69,400 students.

Mrs. Julia B. Hoitt, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, read a valuable paper on "Educational Discoveries," at the State Teachers' Institute.

"Great discoveries in the past have been the strong impelling powers that have sent our great world 'spinning along the ringing grooves of change.' I count all progress as the result of some discovery: First the felt want; second, the study as to the best method of supplying that want; third, the 'Eureka,' I have found it, and the step forward—the final fulfillment of the need.

"Education is as old as the hoary old world. From the time when Adam, being established in the Garden of Eden, received his divine instructions, the development of the world has taken place, step by step, through the discoveries advanced by the world's great thinkers. These steps have been gradual and oft-times halting, but steadily forward, until humanity has reached its present intelligence, liberty and goodness, and the way still opens before it to yet greater attainment.

"The Oriental nations of antiquity, Syria, Persia, China and India, all had characteristic methods of education, whether by the family, the church or the State, based upon the underlying principles of their governments.

"All these systems, if systems they can be called, gave a partial and one-sided development, and in all of them woman was left entirely out of consideration, although to the Jewish women must be given the credit of having held, some 1500 years B. C., the first woman's rights convention ever known. This was when the five daughters of Zelophehad demanded before the priests and people their inherited rights to their father's allot-

ment of the promised land.

"From these days of antiquity the current of knowledge flowed westward, and in Egypt, Greece and Rome philosophers and teachers arose who discovered new needs of the mind; and with deep thinking and much preaching expounded their methods of supplying them. Instruction in reading and writing became quite general. The studies of poetry, philosophy, mathematics, music, astronomy, history and oratory were forced into prominence and imperishable renown.

"Then christianity dawned upon the world with its tiny, but imperishable, light. The glory of Rome came and departed. The dark ages shut down upon the world. Knowledge crept into monastic homes and was nurtured by the priesthood, the knight and the Mohammedans through that long Winter of discontent, until it was to burst forth with its gathered strength in the Spring-time of the Reformation. America was discovered. Civilization came with a rush, and deep thinkers of those years each brought some contribution of invention or discovery to swell the mass of growing knowledge.

"So we find there are three periods in the world's history which may be considered as the three main discoveries which have changed the entire current of destiny.

"1. Nineteen hundred years ago our first Master, the Gentle Teacher who spake ever from his own serene and becoming height, put far behind him into the gloom of the gathered centuries the 'Light of Asia,' discovered to the waiting millions a new Light of the World, and Christianity was born. Then arose the 'erent promise' of a glorious race development; then from out of the shadow of the globe we swept into the younger day and ever since that day, when Judea's Son curtained from the growing world the darkness of heathendom has the stature of the Christian child been greater than that of the gray-haired barbarian.

"2. In the fifteenth century the poor wool-carder, staggering, like another Atlas, under the weight of his steadfast belief, rose in his sublime persistence and gave to humanity a new world. What a long step forward was this. Horace Mann declared that the transference of the fortunes of our race from the old to the new world was a gain to humanity of a thousand years.

"3. The grand old reformer of the sixteenth century blessed us with liberty, independence and education. By means of it the chains of a numbing servitude fell off, and a new education was born."

What to Study.

By G. B. Emerson. A. M.

A distinguishing attribute of man,—that which, more than any other, raised him to his high place in the creation,—is the faculty of language, by means of which he holds communion with his Maker, matures his own thoughts and avails himself of the thoughts of others, makes himself master of the accumulated wisdom of time, and imparts to him who comes after whatever he has gleaned. It behooves the teacher to perfect himself in the use of this faculty. It is his instrument. Very much of

his success, of the influence he is to exert on his pupils, will depend upon his skill in the use of it.

If he is not by nature highly gifted in the power of expression, he may, by proper self-discipline, improve the position almost indefinitely. To this end he must give his attention to three points: 1. Utterance. 2. Pronunciation. 3. Command of language, or fluency. Of the two former I shall speak hereafter.

Command of language is to be gained by much reading of good books. This is the first requisite. He who would use language freely and well must be a great reader. But this is not enough. He must also write. Dr. Franklin recommends an excellent method, upon which he successfully practiced himself, to form a good style and obtain command of language. He took some essay from the Spectator, made short hints of the sense of each sentence, and laid them aside until he had forgotten the language in which they were written. Then, without looking at the book, he tried to complete the paper again by writing out each hinted sentence at length in the best words that occurred to him. He then improved his own writing by comparing it with the original and correcting the faults. Another method, which he thought still more effectual, as giving a greater choice of words, was turning some tales of the Spectator into verse, and afterward, when he had forgotten the prose turning them back again.

Careful composition of any kind on any subject, in prose or poetry, will have the effect of giving copiousness of expression and exactness of thought. To this must be added the habit of speaking upon any subjects on which pupils are to be addressed. This should be practiced daily. Stories should be told, historical events related, curious facts stated, and advice given upon subjects of conduct, study and character. If you find that you forget what you intended to say it may be well to make short notes, the sight of which will recall what you have thought.

1. In preparation make yourself master of the subject by study and meditation.

2. Arrange what you have to say in distinct heads. This will improve your powers of reasoning and of order.

3. It may be well to select subjects on which you ought to say something.

4. Take occasions as they present themselves in school, or make occasions.

While engaged in improving the power of expression, we must also endeavor to gain an acquaintance with the best writers in the English language. It is a privilege belonging to our calling, that it leaves us several hours each day for reading. And what can be a better or more pleasant way of spending these hours than in reading the admirable books of which our literature is full? But more of this hereafter.

Intimately connected with this department, and essential to its completeness is the study of Rhetoric and Logic. Something of both these is essential to enable us to explain the words that occur in the common reading-books. But more than this, Rhetoric is the art of persuading, Logic is the art of convincing;—who has occasion for all the resources of both more than

in convincing children of the truth, and persuading them to obey it;—who is, at the same time, moulding the affections, and training the powers of the understanding?

I would recommend to every teacher who has, or can create, an opportunity, to become acquainted with some other language beside the English. If possible, he should learn something of the Latin language. The reasons for so doing are briefly these: 1. It is one of the great sources of English, particularly of those words we call dictionary words. 2. It is the parent of all the languages of the South of Europe. 3. It was the study of nearly all the best writers in English, and with the knowledge of it we shall better understand their works. 4. All its forms of speech and idioms are extremely unlike those of our language, and we therefore get from it a better knowledge of language in general. 5. Translating from it is one of the best and surest ways of improving the style. 6. Its study gives an admirable discipline to the faculties.

He should, by all means, study Geometry. This is an excellent discipline to the reasoning powers, and is, moreover essential to an understanding of the best treatises in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. It is the foundation of Trigonometry, Surveying and the other modes of measuring which he may be called to teach.

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