

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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Injurious Insects.

Continued.

REMEDY.

This scale does not confine its attacks to the oleander, but also gets on the olive and the lemon—on the leaves of the former, and only on the fruit of the latter. It has often been mistaken for the red scale, as it assumes a pinkish tint when on lemons. The remedy applied for the red scale [*Aspidiotus aurantii*] is also effective for this one [see red scale remedy], as both have hard shell [*aspidiotus*] scales or coverings.

PERNICIOUS SCALE.

SCALE OF FEMALE.—The scale of the female is circular and flat, with the exuviae central, or nearly so.

The scale is gray, excepting the central part [that which covers the exuviae], which varies from a pale yellow to a reddish yellow; sometimes the central part is black, resembling the scale of the male, and in some specimens the outer part of the scale is marked by radiating ridges. Diameter, 2 mm. [.08 inch].

FEMALE.—The body of the female is yellowish and almost circular in outline; the segmentation is distinct though not conspicuous. The last segment presents the following characters:

There are only two pairs of lobes visible; the first pair converge at tip, are notched about midway their length on the lateral margin, and often bear a slight notch on the mesal margin near the tip. The second pair are notched once on the lateral margin.

The margin of the ventral surface of the segment is deeply incised twice on the side of the meson; once between the bases of the first and second lobes and again laterad of the second lobe. On each side of each of these incisions is a club-shaped thickening of the body wall.

There are two inconspicuous simple plates between the median lobes, and

on each side two similar plates extending caudad of the first incision, three small plates serrate on their lateral margin caudad of the second incision, and the club-shaped thickenings of the body wall bounding it, and three wide prolongations of the margin between the third and fourth spines. These prolongations are usually fringed on their distal margin. There are also in some, irregular prolongations of the margin between the fourth spine and the penultimate segment.

EGGS.—The eggs are white.

SCALE OF MALE.—The scale of the male is black, and is somewhat elongated when fully formed. The larval skin is covered with secretion; its position is marked by a nipple-like prominence, which is between the center and the anterior margin of the scale. The scale of male is more abundant than that of female.

MALE.—The male has not yet been observed.

HABITAT.—On apple, pear, plum, and other trees. Described from thirty females and very many scales of each sex.

From what I have seen of this very important pest, I think that it is the most pernicious scale insect known in this country; certainly I never saw another species so abundant as this is in certain orchards which I have visited. It infests all the deciduous fruits except the apricot and the Black Tartarian cherry. It attacks the bark of the trunk and limbs as well as the leaves and fruit. I have seen many plum and apple trees upon which all the fruit was so badly infested that it was unmarketable. In other instances I have seen the bark of all the small limbs completely covered by the scales. In such cases the wood beneath the bark is stained red.

SUMMER REMEDY FOR PEACHES.

Potash 14 pounds.
Caustic soda, 98 per cent, 8 pounds.
Lime, unslacked 5 pounds.
Fish oil, polar or seal 10 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.

FIRST.—Dissolve the soda and potash by placing them together in about ten or twelve gallons of water.

SECOND.—Slack the lime in a barrel in two gallons of water; then add the fish oil to the lime and stir well until the lime and the oil have turned to a thick batter; then add the soda and potash, water, boiling hot, and stir well with a dasher for five minutes or more. Then leave standing for about four or six hours; then fill up with cold water; do not pour in all the water at once, but about two buckets at a time. Stir well as the first two buckets of water go in to prevent lumps. Use the following day. Apply cold, one pound to the gallon of water. In dissolving it do not boil, but weigh the amount to be used, place in a barrel, and on top of it pour hot water, about one bucket to every hundred pounds of material. After pouring in the hot water, stir

lively with a dasher until it is entirely dissolved; then reduce with cold water until sufficiently thin enough to pass through the strainer; then place in the tank and fill up with water; stir well and it is ready for use; apply cold.

SUMMER REMEDY FOR PEARS AND APPLES.

Caustic soda 98 per cent 10 pounds.
Potash 10 pounds.
Tallow 40 pounds.
Resin 40 pounds.

DIRECTIONS.

FIRST.—Dissolve the potash and soda in ten gallons of water. When dissolved, place the whole amount in the barrel (fifty gallon measure).

SECOND.—Dissolve the tallow and resin together. When dissolved, add the same to the potash and soda in the barrel, and stir well five minutes or so. Leave standing for about two hours, then fill up with water, stirring well as every bucket of water goes in. Use the following day, one pound to the gallon of water; apply warm.

For the winter two formulas are recommended, A and B. "A" does better in districts away from the coast, as there being no damp nights, fogs, etc., to affect its strength after being applied. "B" does better in the coast counties, or where fogs or damp nights prevail.

WINTER REMEDY A.

Lime 25 pounds.
Sulphur 20 pounds.
Salt 15 pounds.

DIRECTIONS

Take ten pounds of the lime twenty pounds of the sulphur, and twenty gallons of water. Boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. Take the remainder—fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of salt—slack and add water to make the whole mixture sixty gallons. Mix the whole together, strain, and spray on the trees milk warm or warmer. This can only be applied when the foliage is off the tree; and has in this condition no injurious effect on the fruit buds or tree whatever.

WINTER REMEDY B.

Unslacked lime 50 pounds.
French sulphur 20 pounds.
Salt 15 pounds.

DIRECTIONS.

Place ten pounds of lime and twenty pounds of sulphur in a heater with twenty gallons of soft water. Boil for half an hour or more, until both lime and sulphur are dissolved. The sulphur must be thoroughly dissolved and mixed with the lime; the mixture will then be of an amber color. Next place in a cask or box forty pounds of good lime, and pour upon it enough soft hot water to thoroughly slacken the lime and keep it in a liquid form. After the lime is thoroughly slacked, add fifteen pounds of common stock salt while the material is hot. When the salt is well dissolved, mix the two lots together with sufficient water to make sixty gallons of spraying material, which will then be a thin whitewash. The

material should be strained after being thoroughly mixed—a good piece of burlap answering well for the purpose. Apply the mixture with a spray pump, using a rubber plate in the nozzle instead of the brass plate.

GREEDY SCALE.

Aspidistus repax, Comstock.

SCALE OF FEMALE.—The scale of the female is very convex, with the exuviae between the center and one side, covered with secretion. The scale is gray, somewhat transparent, so that it appears yellowish when it covers a living female; the prominence which covers the exuviae is dark brown or black, usually with a central dot, and concentric ring which are white. Ventral scale snowy white usually entire. Diameter, 1½ mm. (.06 inch).

FEMALE.—The body of the female is nearly circular in outline, bright yellow in color, with more or less translucent blotches. The last segment presents the following characters; the groups of spinnerets are wanting:

Only one pair of well developed lobes (the median) present. These are prominent. Each one is furnished with a notch on each side; the notch on the mesal margin is distad of that on the lateral margin. The second and third pairs of lobes are represented by the minute pointed projections of the margin of the body.

The margin of the ventral surface of the segment is deeply incised twice on each side of the meson; once lateral of the first lobe, and again between the rudimentary second and third lobes. The parts of the body wall forming the margin of these incisions are conspicuously thickened. There are two simple tapering plates between the median lobes, two deeply and irregularly toothed or branched plates extending caudad of each incision, one usually simple and tapering plate between the incisions of each side, and two or three of the same character laterad of the second incision.

To be continued.

Coal From Peat.

A civil engineer of St. Petersburg is said to have produced from peat a coal greatly resembling anthracite. He accomplished this by the use of certain chemicals. Government experiments with the new fuel are reported to have been very satisfactory the heat obtained being a little less than that from ordinary coal, but greater than that from the wood of the fir or birch, which is largely used in Russia. The peat is superior to coal in cheapness, in freedom from dust, and in lack of disagreeable odor in burning.

The more honest a man is, the less he affects the air of a saint.

Israel at Work.

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

Every girl should be thoroughly educated for self-support; trained in some trade or profession, some special work by which she could make an honest or honorable livelihood. Marriage is not always the harbor of safety. Good men are oft times bankrupt, and the best of husbands may die, leaving a wife not only to support herself, but many times half a dozen children. Remember virtue and independence go hand in hand. "Give a man a right over my subsistence," says Alexander Hamilton, "and he has a power over my whole moral being." ELIZABETH STANTON

Singing in Church.

A revived church is a singing church.

Converted singers only should lead the service of praise in the house of God.

Pastor and choir should be in perfect harmony and accord, in regard to hymns and tunes to be used in the public service.

Solosinging in religious services should be used only in the sense of teaching and admonishing, and not in the sense of praise or worship.

Praise shall continue through eternity; preaching and praying will cease with time. IRA D SANKEY.

Thoughts for Silent Hours.

Every Christian's history, like that of the world, is to be dated to and from the year of the Savior.

Those are not our best prayers with which we feel best satisfied.

There is no such thing as losing our time; it is God's time.

The best evidence of apostolic succession is apostolic success.

A new kind of trial is the golden key to a new treasure of promises.

It is not enough to say that the Lord sends us our sorrows; he brings them to us.

A new truth is older than old falsehood.

People pride themselves on being honest, when they rob nobody but God.

When God tries us, he intends that we should try him.

"Nothing but Christ" is as much as to say "Nothing but everything."

We might as well build to-day's fire with yesterday's ashes as accomplish to-day's work with yesterday's grace.

The pride of science is bad enough but what shall be said of the pride of ignorance?

Wit makes a pretty dish, but a poor dinner.

Of all affectation the most unseemly is the affectation of simplicity.

If you feel unable to do your duty "under present circumstances" do it over them.

Our disappointments are God's appointments.

"Excelsior!" should be written on our banner, and "Humilior!" on our heart.

The heart of a statesman should be in his head.

Indissolubility of Life.

What will be the effect upon the race, of an absolute assurance of indissolubility of life; of the continuance of the same conscious individual into another and higher stage of being? Some of my transcendental friends apprehend that the effect will not be good—because the conviction they say, will not have sprung from a vital necessity of our own soul, but will have been produced by external evidence. But if the external evidence answers and confirms an intuition or a craving of the soul itself in its best moods, where can be the harm?

On the contrary, it is my full conviction, got from nearly fifty years of study and reflection, largely directed by this one subject, that the effect upon the human mind of a knowledge that conscious, personal life is continuous, will be most salutary in its effects upon the character of the race; that when coming generations shall accept the fact of immortality, as they would any established fact in physiology, they will realize to the fullest extent that the kingdom of heaven must commence within, even in this life, and be carried with them; that it is no external locality; that there are no arbitrary rewards or punishments; that their advance in all moral and mental graces and acquirements must spring from their own will and faithful efforts in good; and that, in short, just as they sow they must reap. What high incentive to a noble, fruitful, energetic earth-life could there be?

EVES SARGENT.

Rules for Every Day Life.

Begin every day with a few minutes of retired meditation, tending to prayer, in order that you may put within yourself the spiritual form which will enable you to answer the demands of practical life.

Cultivate systematic employment and learn to estimate correctly the time required to accomplish whatever you may undertake.

Try to occupy both your mind and your muscles, since each of them will help each other, and both will deteriorate without sufficient exercise.

Remember that there is great inherent selfishness in human nature, and train yourself to consider adequately the advantage and pleasure of others.

Be thankful to be useful.

Try to ascertain what are real uses and to follow such maxims and methods as will stand the test of time and not fail with the passing away of a transient enthusiasm.

Be neither over-distant nor over-familiar in your intercourse, friendly rather than confidential, not court-ing responsibility, but not declining it when it of right belongs to you.

Be careful not to falsify true principles by a thoughtless and insufficient application of them.

Though actions of high morality ensure in the end the greatest success yet view them with the light of obligation, not in that of policy.

Whatever your talents may be, consider yourself as belonging to the average of humanity, since, even if superior to many in some respects,

you will be likely to fall below them in others.

Remember the Christian trial of virtues. Have faith in principles, hope in God, charity with and for all mankind. JULIA WARD HOWE.

Increase of Knowledge.

Human intellect declares that the increase of knowledge is its own achievement. But sublime as science is, elevating as learning is, and splendid as are the achievements of knowledge in our day, who that reflects does not see that we have a thousand times more reason to be ashamed than to be proud? Has it taken these thousands of years for man to discover that a wheel moves swiftly and easily on an iron rail, and goes much more rapidly with its load than would be possible on the dusty and miry highway? Does it not humble the human mind when we reflect that the generation that still survives has seen an idea, which one would suppose to be patent to common sense, used for the first time practically for the benefit of man? Is it not an impeachment of the human intellect, that, when for ages the secret of electricity had been observed and pointed out, no use of it suggested itself to the human mind? That only in our times, and only as it were at this moment, the phenomena of electricity have been turned to any practical account. And, what I think is still more surprising, is the art of printing. Every person that had ever planted his foot upon soft clay after rain, had seen the power of his foot to reproduce impressions, without end. Those who of old wore signets upon their hands, and stamped soft wax with hundreds of impressions; the plumb-ers of Pompeii who printed their names on the leaden pipes, the very bakers who who printed their dough with letters, as may be seen in ancient loaves of the Pompeians to this day; surely these must have taught men to go further, had it been the will of God; and yet, long as the world has possessed this hint, only comparatively in late times was the mystery of printing conceived. And does not all this teach us the profoundest humility, while, at the same time, it suggests that God and his Providence can alone explain the fact? He delays the enterprises of man till his own time; and then in his own time, and when all things are ready quicken the torpid intellect to see things that might have been seen before, and to do things which we now suppose it must always have been quite easy to do.

I venture then, to say that God is the Author and Giver of knowledge, and that the knowledge which men have gained in our times is simply his dispensation, and that all this knowledge is certain to render tribute back to him. Already we find that whatever is real knowledge is tributary to truth. When men imagine, when men theorize, these things are passing away. What they know harmonizes with God's Word and confirms it. In the writings of the prophet Daniel we find the charter of the Church to be the nurse as she is the mother of learning. We find here that the Church of the latter day must increase knowledge, must encourage the moving to and fro of human beings, the enlargement of so-

ciety, and whatever tends to give harmony and peace to nations.

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MISCELANEOUS.

The Russian Government has ordered the planned great railway line across Siberia to be begun soon. When the line is completed it is estimated that the tour of the world in fifty days will be feasible.

Because the Prophet Mahomet has been represented upon the Paris stage the Mahomedans of some of the Indian provinces have been forbidden to attend theatrical performances of any nature whatever under penalty of heavy fines for the first two offences and excommunication for the third.

The fear of microbes, which is rapidly becoming a dominant factor in modern life, has lately received a curious illustration at Nordhausen a small town in Prussian Saxony. A municipal edict has been issued that all barbers, hair-dressers and "tonsorial artists" generally shall, under legal penalties, well and truly disinfect their instruments every time after they have been used.

Stanley.

Times.

Stanley is the most prominent figure in Europe to-day. He has received almost royal honors since his return from Africa, and his marriage partook more of the character of a public than of a private ceremony.

Stanley's life reads like a romance. Twenty-five years ago he was in Omaha and was glad to secure, free of charge, a place to sleep in the press room of a newspaper in that city, where he was without money, without friends and a penniless stranger in a strange land. In 1866 he was sent out to the West by the New York *Herald* to report the war then raging with the Nez Percés. He "scooped" his competitors almost daily, by carrying his own dispatches to the nearest telegraph station through a country swarming with hostile Indians. Then he was sent to Greece by that paper to report a war there. He fell deeply in love with a beautiful Grecian lady, an incident which largely shaped his future career. His next appearance before the public was his celebrated mission in behalf of the *Herald* to Africa, to find Livingstone, which he accomplished so successfully as to at once establish his position as an explorer.

No knight-errant of old ever had a more adventurous career than has Stanley, the journalist.

Grant's Monument.

Eli Perkins, in a letter in the *Albany Journal* says: In erecting a monument to Grant, it is foolish to use stone. The Trajan column still stands. Grant's monument should be of bronze—a bronze column with the history of the Republic from Columbus to Grant engraved upon it. On it should also be medallions in *bas relief* of all the Presidents, and his corps commanders. In solid bronze, should be graven the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to 8,000,000 slaves. Let it be a succinct history

of the Republic up to 1900, and, if in bronze, it will live a million years. It in stone, 500 years will see it crumbling into dust. Nothing would be surely known about early Rome, were it not for her bronze monuments and her coins.

In London six years ago, the boys used to point to the marble statue of Queen Anne, in front of St. Paul's and say:

"Hi, Maester, thate be the gret Queen Anne before she dropped off 'er hear and nose!"

Poor Queen Anne! If they had made her in bronze, she would have still been as beautiful as the bronze statue of Louisa XIV, at Versailles, or the gilded statue of Prince Albert in Hyde Park.

Let America put up no stone or marble monuments.

Salutation Among Savages.

You would scarcely think it etiquette, on meeting a friend, to scratch your ear or to put out your tongue. Yet there are lands where these extraordinary forms of salutation are used.

Prostration is one of the oldest modes of salutation. It survives only among the least progressive people of Asia. Other forms have taken its place, even among the neighboring Tartars and the conservation Thibetans. The Tartars scratch their ears, and the Thibetans put out their tongues. In giving an account of his interview with the chief of the police in Thibit, M. Huc, the adventurous missionary, says, "After politely putting out our tongues, we withdrew." It is to be remarked that scarcely any savage ceremonial of this kind permits personal contact. It may be that mutual distrust is the reason for this. As an exception to the rule, there occurs the rubbing of noses among the Maorics of New Zealand; but such exceptions are rare.

Large Bridges.

The bridge at Burton, over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 feet. It is now partly removed. Built in the 12th century.

Tay Bridge, old bridge over the Tay at Dundee, destroyed December 28th, 1879. New bridge about two miles long, has 85 piers, height above high water, 77 feet.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-55 at a cost of \$400,000. It is 245 feet above the water, 821 feet long, and the strength is estimated at 1,200 tons.

The new London Bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L. Rennie. It was commenced in 1854 and completed in about seven years, at a cost of \$7,290,000

The Britannia Bridge crosses the Menia Strait, Wales, at an elevation of 103 feet above high water. It is of wrought iron, 1,512 feet long, and was finished in 1850. Cost \$3,000,000.

A hen at Chambersburg began the new year by laying an egg weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, with a sort of bay-window attachment on either side.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

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Lordsburg, Cal. July, 24th 1890.

Prunes!

Apricots all gone!

We are glad to note to the friends of Mrs. J. Smith that she is able to be around again.

Ed. L. McDonough of Los Angeles, spent Sunday last with his parents in Lordsburg.

Prof. F. Hall of Los Angeles came up Wednesday to look after the San Dimas school.

We call special attention to the article on the reunion of the G. A. R. which is to meet at Boston August the 11th.

Mr. F. A. Bronson of this place made a flying trip to Los Angeles Tuesday morning, returning Wednesday evening.

Mrs. G. L. McDonough and daughter, Miss Ina, spent Saturday last at Redonda Beach taking in the gentle whiffs of the salt breezes.

I. W. Lord of Cucamonga, J. W. Hugus of Pasadena, and C. C. Davis of Los Angeles were in town to-day looking after their interest.

Parties in the East who desire to come to California should write to Geo. L. McDonough in regard to route and rates at Los Angeles, Cal., No. 29 North Spring St.

A letter this week from M. M. Eshelman at McPherson Kansas informs us that he in company with a number of others will leave Denver, on the 2nd day of August for Cal.

Some of the finest peaches that we have tasted this season were laid on our table by S. W. Funk. It would be nice to take a short walk these pleasant evenings if we had company. Bro. Funk will you go with us?

The Times-Index Company have set their former editor and business manager down and out. This looks like rather "rocky" treatment for a man in mid ocean where he could not help himself.

The Educator and Companion of McPherson Kansas came to us this week full of news items. Bro. Snyder has on his working clothes during the meeting of the Trustees of the College, and we expect to have a partial report at least of what goes on during the meeting.

Major A. P. Maginnis Secretary of the Pacific Land Improvement Company of Los Angeles, spent some time in Lordsburg Tuesday, of this week, looking after his interests here, as well as the interests of those who suffered loss by the fire from the locomotive.

Who was it that was awakened one night this week by a noise supposed to be that of cats? An investigation with a buggy whip soon told "who eat massa's onions." There was a rush for the window with padies under one arm a pillow and a blanket under the other, and all was still. "Gibby" who was it?

C. D. Ambrows of Pomona and his Bro. James C. Ambrows of Chicago who is lecturing in some of the Chautauqua Assemblies in Southern Cal., made us a pleasant and a very agreeable call this week. Mr. C. D. Ambrows has been in the northern part of the state for the last two months. He reports as having a fine trip and indeed looks as if he had been well treated.

The people of Kansas and other Eastern States are feeling very blue about this time as their crops are going to be very short. It is said that they are having hot winds in Kansas and that the corn crop will be almost an entire failure. When Kansas does any thing it is on the wholesale plan. We have tried it for five years, and have come to the conclusion that there are better places than Kansas.

Grandfather Neher has just received a letter from his son Joseph, of Oklahoma, stating that rain is badly needed there.—(Times McCune Kan.)

You tell Grandfather Neher, to tell his son Joseph to get out of that reckless, wild and dry country and come to a land where we raise the best of crops and do not have to wait for rain.

J. M. Wine of Covina is rustivating in the hill country of "Judea" at the Hot Springs near Redlands in San Bernardino county. A letter from Mr. W. this morning informs us that he is having a general good time and we believe he has from what he says of himself. We hope to join him in a few days.

The first No. of the *Hartley Headlight*, a journal devoted to the real estate interests of the Pan Handle of Texas has reached our desk. The names of Geo. L. Blakely and Mary E. Hotz, appear as the editors. The paper is well edited, the matter largely original, and the work well executed. We predict for the *Headlight* a bright future unless she should jump the track and stick fast in some of the sand bars along the Cannadian. Success to you while here is our wish.

The apricot crop which was immense has about all been harvested and now comes the prune crop which is very fine and will be very profitable to the owners. The next will be the peach crop. Already some peach crops have been sold at \$30 per ton to the canneries and drying plants. Yet some people are not satisfied with such prices but think they ought to get more. This reminds us of the question which was put to John J. Astor of N. Y. when his friend asked him "when does a man get money enough?" When he gets more," was the reply. How true of human nature it is that we always want more.

If thou canst not suffer—die!

J. W. Hoff has closed out his hardware and lumber business. Mr. Hoff has done well considering the capital he had invested, and we are sorry that he did not continue. There is an opening here now for a good yard and ought not to be let pass unoccupied. The hardware business will pay any one who will put in a stock and work it for all that is in it. Business must be worked if one expects to succeed. We shall make an effort to secure some buildings and stocks soon as possible. We have some concessions to make, provided we can get the right kind of parties interested.

We have received the remarks made by Hon. Wm. Vandover, on emmigration before the House of Representatives in Washington, June 13th 1890. In which he sets fourth the importance and the benefits derived from irrigation. It is evident that the subject will claim more of our attention as we progress in scientific farming and cultivating of fruits in this as well as in other States and Territories.

Cook and Langley purchased the entire crop of apricots dried by J. A. Packard of Lordsburg, at 14cts. per pound, which is the highest price paid for any fruit in this valley this season. Mr. F. Elsworth the manager deserves much credit for the way he has handled the crop of fruit which has been an entire success. The firm of Cook and Langley will make a shipment of one car load of the Packard fruits to Chicago this week.

Helen Campbell wrote a book on workingmen's rights and puts it tersely thus: "If the ancient creed is still held and the worshipper still repeats on Sunday, "I believe in one God, the Father, Almighty, maker of heaven and earth" he supplements it on Monday and all other days till Sunday comes again, with the new version, the creed of to-day: "I believe in Father Mud, the Almighty Plastic, And in Fathhr Dollar, the Almighty Drastic."

Against Father Mud and Father Dollar are Father Mind, and Father Truth and Father Justice these three who will win in contest, and be sure they will.

An Explanation.

It may not be generally understood why we did not get our commission as post master after having received the appointment.

In the first place we did not ask for the appointment. We were asked by Hon. Wm. Vandever whether we would take the office. We answered him that we would but that we would not get up a petition for it. On that ground our appointment came which was not satisfactory to the west end of town. They go to work and get up a petition of a hundred or more signers to have the present deputy post master appointed who is a democrat. We compliment Mr. Carter on receiving an appointment from a republican administration but must say that we have never voted the democratic ticket and hope we never will. However it was not a race as we did not bid for the office, but those who did were jubilant over

it. This all grew out of an effort to keep the business where it now is, and where it is hoped the town will grow. We shall keep an eye on the future as this is not a question of politics and our bread does not depend on whether we get the office or not.

La Verne Items.

Mr. Douglas spent a few days last week in Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Mr. Goss of Pasadena came up and spent Sunday with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Griest who have been stopping with Mr. Merediths family for several weeks, have gone to house keeping in what is known as the Bird house.

Oranges trees are doing finely that were put out this spring. Anon.

It seems to be the idea of a few persons that our town ought to be growing. The demand as yet does not warrant the erection of business houses. As a general rule the towns in Southern California have been "boomed" to death. There are too many unoccupied acres of land laying around the towns which ought to be put under cultivation. We have every reason to believe that just as soon as there is a demand for town to grow they will start right off and business houses will be put up. But it would be very bad financing for a man to put up a building and when he had it completed could not find a tenant. Horace Greely once said "the way to resume was to resume." Our idea is if men want towns to grow the way to make them grow is to go at it and do it. However we predict for our town a bright future as we will have men here who will do something and not try to catch the efforts of some one else. One of the most essential things in building up a town or community is a united effort on the part of its projectors. One of the great troubles in California is men get impatient because business does not go with a rush. We have seen a mush-room that grew up in a night and fell down in the morning. Let us exercise enough patience and we shall all win. People are coming from the East and are buying land and planting out trees, while many, yea very many more have their faces set this way and just as soon as they can cut loose will be here.

"HOWEVER good you may be, you have faults; however dull you may be, you can find out what some of them are; and, however slight they may be, you had better make some patient efforts to get rid of them."

C. Howe Pomona.

Dry goods, fancy goods, and notions.

Ladies, gents., and childrens underwear, and wool and cotton.

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

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

A. N. HARRIS MANAGER.

We have two standards, one for ourselves that reaches the clouds; the one which we give to others trails in the dust.

Glimpses Along the Way.

Eyes were made to see with, hence my eyes took in some things along the line in New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. I think I told you in my last about the Indian maidens at Wallace: their zeal in trying to sell fancy pottery made by some of their number. As we sped along the odd dwellings of the Mexican Pueblos appeared. They are built of sun-dried brick and usually they are from 200 to 300 feet square, looking more like forts than dwellings. The walls are about ten feet high, no windows in as the light is admitted from the court inside.

At Raton our good friends hitched two locomotives to the train and by them we were pulled up the mountains.

At Trinidad some of our party left us for other points. Here were white people red people black people and people neither white, red nor black—all hurrying and scurrying to and fro some on business, some just to see. Darkness soon set in after leaving this place and when we arose the next morning we were at Dodge City, Kan. Now we were anxious to see the corn and wheat and oats, which was quite short, was being cut and the corn—well it was waiting for rain. All the way to Topeka the corn seemed to be needing rain and needing it badly. At Kinsley I left No. 4, waited for No. 6 for one hour and twenty minutes, and at Ellinwood changed to the McPherson Branch, dropped my baggage at McPherson, and went on to Florence where I again boarded No. 4 and arrived at Topeka at 5 p. m. I found friend Fred Holler and spent an hour with him, then took dinner and next hied me away to sleep, but oh, no sleep. Hot? Well, yes. Rained some during the night, but it came straight down and the heat was intense. Sweat, sweat! Now up to catches a breath of fresh air, then to the pillow to beg for sleep but no sleep; sweat, sweat! Thus I put in the night, and the more I sweat, the more I longed for just one California night that these weary limbs and muscles might recuperate and start afresh. But it could not be, so I broke the fast about 9 a. m. and then got me to the Santa Fe head-quarters a busy hive indeed. Here all is system; and the great number of clerks and heads of departments were on duty in full strength. I learned that the Santa Fe's earnings are on the increase and that the outlook is good for the future. Of course much depends on the corn crop in Kansas this year.

The rain last night was not general. In fact all the rains in Kansas thus far have been local and light. The corn is just tasseling and unless copious rains come soon, the crop will be very short. I hope the rains will come right soon, for I feel best when everybody else feels good and to feel good they need to be favored.

Some one asked why the hammocks were so generally empty at this time of the year in Kansas, and the answer came that about all the "school marm's" were at the National Education Meeting at St. Paul. This is a little reflection, not on the hammocks, but then the teachers justly earn some swings in hammocks, for they are hard workers as a rule.

Other one remarked that on ac-

count of difficulties in securing cars last year to haul the 40,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by the farmers in the State, they concluded to raise only 24,000,000 bushels this year.

The "original package" man is having a hard time of it. Some places, and not a few of them either, the people arise *en masse* and refuse the vender of drinks a place among them, and sometimes he is put in prison, sometimes fined and sometimes he begs to be allowed to go back to Kansas City, Mo., with his stuff. About all of them came from Kansas City, as employes of wholesale liquor houses.

There is an intense feeling against this invasion of the prohibition territory; and the people who have, for a number of years, lived peaceably and soberly, without saloons, and kept their sons from going down drunkard's lane, are "dead set" against setting up saloonism in their midst notwithstanding the opinion of the Supreme Court. A great convention of temperance people will meet in Topeka the 16th of July to give expression to their feelings. E.

G. A. R. Reunion at Boston August 11th, to 26th, 1890.

The Santa Fe Route has been chosen by the RANK AND FILE who will attend this meeting, because it is the shortest and quickest. Tickets will be sold at all coupon ticket offices on the Southern California Railway, July 31st to Aug., 5th inclusive, good to return up to and including September 30th. Parties leaving on the overland train on Tuesday Aug. 5th will reach Boston either via St. Louis or Chicago, Sunday evening Aug. 10th and thus get a good nights rest, and then participate in the opening exercises of the Encampment which convenes Monday Aug. 11th.

This enables business men to remain at home until Tuesday Aug. 5th and save from 3 to 4 days tedious riding over more circuitous routes. As these rates are very low, ONLY \$110 for the Round Trip and are now open to every one, it will enable many of our citizens to visit friends in the East. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Pullman Tourists Sleeping Cars are run every day on all overland passenger trains of the Santa Fe Route. Parties can thus make as good time by taking Tourist Sleeping Car as they could by taking Palace Sleeper. This is the only line that makes no discrimination as to time, between Tourist Sleeping Car Passengers and Palace Sleeping Car Passengers, as they are run through on the same trains.

This is the only line running through from the Pacific Coast to St. Louis or Chicago, without change. For Maps, Time Table, Etc., apply to any Ticket Agent of Southern California Ry., or C. A. WARNER, Excursion Manager, Los Angeles, Cal.

K. H. WADE,
General Manager.

S. B. HYNES,
General Passenger Agent,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The quarrels of lovers are like summer showers that leave the country more verdant and beautiful.

On Southern California.

Article No. 11.

Continued from our last.

Leaving Etiwanda our next place of interest will be at

SAN BERNARDINO,

(Meaning St. Bernard.) This is a beautiful town, and is the county seat of San Bernardino county as well as the business center for all this fine valley for many miles in every direction. The Santa Fe Railway have their freight and passenger divisions at this place with large and commodious ware-houses, shops, and depot. There is one branch of the road running from here to Los Angeles and the coast, and one from here to San Diego by way of Colton and Riverside. There is also a motor line running to Redlands and Colton a town on the Southern Pacific which brings considerable business to this place. Much of the growth and development of this part of the county is due to the efforts of L. M. Holt who is now in the East arranging business for the development of Alessandro a large tract of land south-east of Riverside some fifteen miles. Mr. Holt was until within a few days ago editor and business manager of the *Daily Times-Index*. There are some very fine and substantial buildings in the city. The water supply is inexhaustible. Some of the finest artesian wells in all Southern California are to be seen at this place.

There are one or more drawbacks to this place which are not very serious. Once in a while it gets very warm, mercury going up as much as 100 in the shade. Our next stop will be at

REDLANDS.

"Redlands lies at the eastern end of the great valley of the Upper Santa Ana, sometimes called the East San Bernardino valley. It stretches from the banks of the Santa Ana river, the largest stream in Southern California, on the north to the hills on the south. The boundaries of the city incorporation include seventeen square miles of the richest and best soil in the State for orange growing. Perfect drainage is secured by the natural slope of the land and the character of the soil. It is nine miles directly east of San Bernardino, the county seat; thirteen miles north-east from Riverside, sixty miles directly east of Los Angeles and one hundred miles north of San Diego. These are air line distances.

RAILROADS.

The Southern California, a branch of the Santa Fe, enters the valley from the north through the Cajon Pass, and makes San Bernardino its central point. Redlands has direct railroad communication with Los Angeles over the San Bernardino Valley Railroad (the Santa Fe system) threetimes a day; with Riverside the same. With San Bernardino and Colton six times each day.

NATURAL SCENERY.

The Coast Range and Sierra Nevada mountains unite in this part of the State, forming the peculiar and rugged chain commonly known as the San Bernardino mountains, which go also under other names. One of the peaks, Mt. San Bernardino, rises 12,600 feet above sea level, and in altitude above the surrounding country it exceeds any other mountain in the United States. Three other summits,

in different directions, attain a height of 10,000 feet. The main range on the north rises like a gigantic wall averaging about 7,000 feet high, or loftier than the highest peak (Mt. Washington) in New England. Every house, every acre of land commands a mountain view which, for grandeur could hardly be excelled outside the Yosemite. But these wall of mountains do more for the valley than delight the eye; they affect and control the climate.

To be continued.

One of the most valuable car loads of produce that has ever been shipped out of Lordsburg was consigned to Ariel Meinrath of New York City by Cook and Langley. The car was loaded with dried apricots put up by Fred Elsworth on the farm of J. A. Packard. Mr. Elsworth has shown just what can be done with fruit. The entire crop has been purchased by Cook and Langley at 14 cents per pound. The car load of fruit which has just been shipped cost \$2800 F. O. B. at Lordsburg. The car was shipped over the Santa Fe Route via Chicago, and will cost in addition \$280 to get it to New York after which there must be three profits added to the fruit before the consumer gets it. And with all the costs and the profits the people will have it because of its superior quality to any other found on the market.

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New stock men's clothing at Sweets.
Buy your fine and common hats at Sweets.
Dry goods and shoes cheap at Sweets.

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INDUSTRIAL.

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

California Exhibits Wanted at Eastern State Fairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—At the meeting of the State Board of Trade today letters were received from representatives of the State Fairs of West Virginia and Indiana, proposing that California products be exhibited at their fairs. A special committee was appointed to endeavor to obtain proper transportation facilities for the proposed exhibits.

The manager of the State Fairs of West Virginia and Indiana are calling for exhibits of California products at their fall meeting. The Golden State is attracting the eyes of all the world. By all means let us send an exhibit of the best of our products to the fairs of all the Eastern States. Let the people see what the State can produce. It will be an object lesson of the utmost value, and will attract the minds of many people to this State as the best place to dwell in on the Continent. Here is good work for our chambers of commerce.

Questions and Answers.

Enterprise.

EDITOR RANCH AND GARDEN—ENTERPRISE; SIR:—What is a spotted Calla Lily. Is the flower spotted or only the leaf. P. Q.

ANSWER.—Only the leaf is spotted, having white blotches scattered over the surface resembling, without close inspection, a series of holes through the leaf. In appearance (except the opals) it resembles the common Calla Lily. The flowers are just the same. They are not in general cultivation, but several fine specimens can be seen in blossom at Hall's Addition Nursery on Myrtle Avenue (west side).

From the Azusa Valley.

Mr. J. J. West has sixty acres, ten of which are set to apricots and raisin grapes, all in excellent condition. He was drying his own apricots. Five tons of green fruit will make one of dried. The prepared fruit commands about 12 cents a pounds, or \$240 for the produce of one acre. That is better than selling at \$125 an acre to the dryers. A brother of Mr. West, Mr. J. C. West lives close by. He has forty-three acres of mesa land, and a large body of hill land for grazing purposes, near the Dalton canyon. Of his mesa land ten acres are planted to oranges and lemons, which are doing well.

Mr. Cullen had an apricot tree near his house on which he said there were \$20 worth of fruit when dried. Mr. Cullen has twenty acres set to navel oranges.

Mr. Cook's oranges were conceded to be the best in the whole exhibit. When the National Grange officials visited this section a couple of years ago in the month of November, J. W. Cook shipped the oranges perfectly ripe. This shows how very early the mesas along the foothills are.—Times.

Hope is a loan made to happiness.

A New Line of Development.

L. A. Herald.

At last we are beginning to understand a few of the possibilities that dwell in our fertile soil and matchless climate. The citrus fruits have been monopolizing all our attention, and yet these are only one of the many industries in which wealth is to be found for our farmers. Last spring strawberries were sent by express as far east as Denver, and money was made by the venture. For many years early vegetables have been sent from our foothills to San Francisco, and a dozen or so farmers have amassed large money by this means. The passed season a large trade was developed with the west from our new potatoes and cabbages. And these movements are opening the eyes of the most purblind of us to the opportunities that lie before us. Next season will see a great movement in these lines with many parallel ones added to the list.

The trouble now is that the expense of shipping eats up most of the profits. It costs too much to ship by express to do a large business. The cost to the consumer is too high. From March to June we can send no end of berries and vegetables out of this section to all the country between Las Vegas and Chicago. Potatoes and cabbages are only the least profitable of these lines, and yet the Chinese gardeners produced \$200 to \$500 an acre out of these produces last spring. To these we can add strawberries, green peas, spring lamb, grass butter, cauliflower and tomatoes. All these can be produced in abundance here from March onward. They are not procurable anywhere from Denver to Chicago and St. Paul before the 1st of July. Here are four whole months in which to carry on this trade.

The railroads are alive to the importance of the matter, and propose to afford every desirable means to carry on this trade. As one of the officials said to the writer the other day, "We will side-track passenger trains to let fruit specials go through." The refrigerator cars of the present time will carry vegetables to Chicago as fresh as when taken from the ground. In six days they can be run into the depots in Chicago. It will take only four days to Denver. The charge will be, it is said, \$1.25 per hundredweight or \$25 per ton. That is \$250 for a carload of ten tons. To facilitate the matter more mixed carloads will be allowed to be sent out to small cities where a straight carload would glut the market. In this way shippers will be able to make up a carload of oranges, potatoes, cauliflowers, etc., etc., in such quantities that may suit the market at the eastern objective point.

Now, let the farmers take hold of this in time. Let them organize and attend in season to procuring the completion of the programme on the part of the railroads, and then let preparations be made to plant the whole frostless belt of the section to peas, tomatoes, early potatoes and cauliflower. Asparagus is another vegetable to add to the list. If this is done, we will see a boom all along the foothills that will make hundreds of farmers rich, and that will prove these frostless lands to be worth as many silver dollars as it would require to cover each acre.

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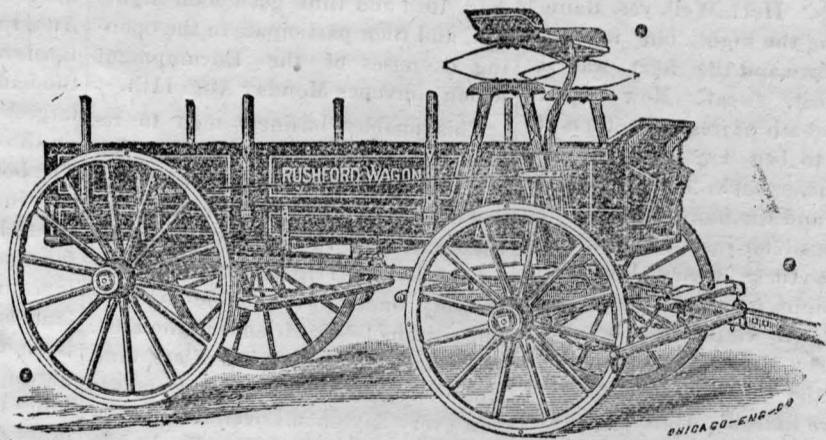
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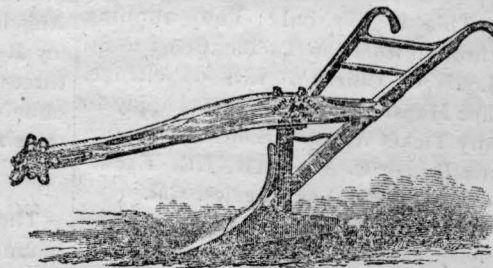
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EDUCATIONAL.

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

A unique specimen has been received by the anatomical museum of Rome in the form of the body of Joseph Cantonio, the famous Italian giant. Cantonio was made porter to King Louis Phillippe in 1745, when he was described as being 7½ feet tall and as wearing a waist-belt capable of serving as a belly-band for a good sized horse.

A new insulating material, having all the properties of gutta percha but with a higher dielectric resistance, is claimed by Dr. Purcell Taylor, of London. It is to be called "purcellite" and is said to be exceedingly tough and elastic, capable of being given any color and of being made either flexible or rigid, and to be only one-fortieth as expensive as gutta percha.

A German biologist, Herr Ledenfeld, has found that nerve poisons like curare, strychnine and cocaine act on living sponges in much the way as on higher animals. Curare relaxes the sphincter muscles surrounding the pores in the external surface, strychnine causes a sharp contraction and cocaine renders them less sensible to irritants. The influence is that sponges have cells which act as sensory nerves, which are first affected and communicate their irritability to the muscle cells.

It appears that mesmerism—which in the last few years has been revived under the name of hypnotism—was studied by scientific men nearly half a century ago, and that its value in surgery was then demonstrated. In 1846 a medical commission was appointed by the Government of Bengal to report upon the painless surgery practiced by Dr. James Esdaile, and in the course of the investigations many persons were successfully operated upon, amputations being made and tumors removed while the patients were in a state of utter unconsciousness through the mesmeric influence.

The electrical range-finder is designed for use in naval warfare, but if it proves successful, it should be of great value in times of peace as an instrument for readily and accurately finding the distance of inaccessible objects. Two telescopes are used at a known distance apart, and the operation is based upon the fact that by a simple electrical arrangement no current will pass unless the two telescopes are exactly parallel. The observer notes on one of the telescopes the angle required to prevent a current from passing through the instrument, and thus measures or electrically weighs the difference in angles of the two.

Sea-urchins and some other animal are known to live in holes hollowed out in the solid rock. These holes, often with apertures too small to permit the escape of the full-grown inhabitants, are evidently made by the animals themselves, but the manner in which this is done has long been a matter of conjecture. Recent investigations on the French coast indicate that the operation is a mechanical one. Thou-

sands of the sea-urchins were to be seen in cavities in granites, but no acid capable of action on such rock exists in the animal, while the creature seems able to bite the rock and wears it with its spines, a rotatory motion being imparted to the body by the sucker feet. There was no evidence that plants aid in the work by decomposing the rock, but it was thought that atmospheric agencies may do so.

Fashion and Feet.

An illustration of the part played by Fashion in the evolution of modern man is afforded by the feet. ancient statues—supposed to represent the human figure in correct proportions—show feet of such size as would astonish the boot-fitter of 1890. Averaging the sculptures of four centuries, the ancient masculine foot appears to have been about 12 inches long, and would require a modern shoe not smaller than No. 12 or 12½. The average masculine foot is now less than 10½ inches long, being easily covered by a No. 8½ shoe. The ancient Greek or Roman woman of 5 feet 3 inches in height is believed to have a foot about 10 inches long, which would require a No. 6 shoe. The reduction in size is simply a result of restriction by boots and shoes.

Seeking the Best Life-boat.

A scheme for testing the various kinds of life-boats by means of models of reduced size has been proposed by Mr. J. Corthell, an English naval architect, who has spent twenty years in collecting drawings and valuable information concerning the chief types of boats now in use. By his plan an ordinary self-righting life-boat, 34 feet long and 7½ feet wide, would be represented by a model 14½ feet long and 3¼ feet wide, weighing about 500 pounds. The cost of half a dozen such models, representing the most important and diverse forms of life-boats, would be about \$1000, and \$500 more would remunerate the crews. Mr. Corthell concludes that in this way at half the cost of a single life-boat and a merely nominal risk to life, a series of experiments could be conducted which might result in improvements in future life-boats of incalculable value.

Horse Power.

When men begin first to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power, they often speculate on where the breed of horses can be found which can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is familiar to men accustomed to pile driving by horse power, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse power it is natural for people to think that the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on the actual work performed by horses. But that was not the case. The horse power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago; and the figures were settled in a curious way. Watt, in his usual careful manner, proceeded to find out the average work which the horses of his

district could perform, and he found that the raising of 22,000 pounds one foot per minute was about an actual horse power. At this time he was employed in the manufacture of engines, and almost a monopoly of the engine building trade. Customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial encouragements were considered necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging business, Watts offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horse power, or one half more than the actual. And thus, what was intended as a temporary experiment to promote business has been the means of giving a false unit of a very important measurement to the world.

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SECOND STREET, POMONA,

There is now being received the most complete, most fashionable, and best made lot of

Men's & Boys' Clothing, Hats—Straw, Slouch, and Derby, Underwear, Neckwear, Furnishing Goods, etc.,

Ever received in Pomona.
We have bought everything at the lowest prices and our customers are to have the benefit of this.

W. S. WINTERS, Lathrop Block

HONEY
When you want pure white sage HONEY call on PETER FLEMING. CLAIRMONT, Cal.

The Pacific Land Improvement Co.,

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

The town sites of

LORDSBURG,

CLAREMONT, MEN-

TONE, ETIWANDA, St.

James, Egan, Fullerton,

Manhattan, Benedict,

SANTA FE

SPRINGS

and

SAN JUAN-by-the-SEA.

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

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

PACIFIC LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Rooms 87 and 89 PHILLIPS BLOCK
LOS ANGELES CAL.

