

# Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN

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ON WHOSE PROSPERITY DEPENDS  
THE HAPPINESS OF THE NATION.

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### The Golden Hesperides.

The following is an extract from an article in the *Detroit Commercial Advertiser*, by Hugh Erichsen, M. D., who made an extensive trip through California and is giving the readers of the above named paper the benefit of his observations.

Beyond the Rockies is a land to which for the last fifty years almost every inhabitant of our great republic looked with a sense of longing and which every one whose means permit an occasional excursion, intends to visit sooner or later—generally later, because the expense is expressed in three figures. This is Southern California, the paradise of the Northerner, of those children of the North, at least who love fruit and flowers which are nowhere so abundant as in this genial clime.

The journey to the south of the Land of Gold, which is made over the Santa Fe route, is apt to be somewhat tedious. One must pass through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the three last named being noted for their aridity. They present naught to the eye of the weary traveler but an occasional glimpse of a coyote, a lonely horseman who is crossing the plains, or a cactus, which, no matter how interesting it may be to the botanist, at last becomes a trifle monotonous, to say the least.

It is with a sense of relief, therefore that one welcomes the thrifty green and magnificent scenery of San Bernardino Valley, after crossing the mountains that separate California from the Mojave desert.

This desert, by the way, is dreaded by the average traveler; with reasons in the summer time, when it becomes intensely hot rendering the air in the cars almost unbearable; but in winter it may be crossed with less impunity, unless a sand storm happens to arise, which often delays trains for hours. Woe to the unlucky equestrian who is caught in one of

these native simoons! He is apt to be buried by the falling sand, and the mummified remains of himself and his horse are all that is left to tell the tale of his death. For in the dry air and burning sun of the desert animal remains do not decay, but become desiccated. Not long ago the perfectly preserved body of an intrepid sailor, who had undertaken to cross the Mojave a foot, were found—a silent testimony of a man's daring and footholdness.

Before entering upon a more detailed consideration of my topic, I desire to state that I visited both Northern and Southern California, and thus had an opportunity to make comparisons between the two parts of the State. Although there are several beautiful localities in the north, such as San Jose, Santa Cruz, and last, but not least, Monterey, the south of the Land of Gold seemed preferable to me in more than one respect.

The division I have made is not wholly imaginary, but is bound some day to become political as well as geographical. The people south of the Tehachapi Pass demand a separate State government; and their demand is just, for although an occasional palm or other semi-tropical plant grows in the north, their real home is in the southern valleys, the population of which differs as much from the inhabitants of the north as the products of the soil. The jealousies of these two sections of the Golden State are amusing. The north maintains that the best oranges are grown in the northern citrus belt, an imputation which the south naturally resents, and which is as ridiculous as the southern clime of pre-eminence in the cultivation of deciduous fruits.

Each part of this glorious region has its advantages and drawbacks, and the south easily leads in raising semi-tropical fruits, no finer oranges being produced anywhere than the "Navels" at Riverside. No wonder this delicious fruit commands a high price in the market, and has received the first premium at a number of exhibitions.

The question is often asked: How should the tourist or health-seeker prepare for a journey to California? In the first place, I would say very emphatically, that those who are in the last stage of consumption or chronic bronchitis had better stay away from the Pacific coast, as the frequent changes of temperate there are apt to prove harmful to delicate constitutions. Persons in whom phthisis has manifested itself should go at once; they will surely be benefited, not by any particular healing quality in the air, but because they may enjoy outdoor life almost every day in the year. The same holds good, of course for any convalescent from acute disease, any one, in fact, who may be improved in

health by exercise in the open air. No matter how warm it may be during the day, the mornings and evenings are always cool in California, so that one is certain of obtaining a good night's rest after the most sultry day. Woolen blankets are always comfortable at night. Sparking at the gate is unknown there.

The tourist should be provided with clothing of medium thickness and some warm wraps that they may be worn in the evening. Cards, books and various games may help to while away the tedious hours of travel, and are appreciated by fellow-travelers. Some medicines, selected under the direction of one's family physician, and including some light laxative, quinine and other drugs that may be needed, and may alleviate the sufferings of some one else if not used by one's self.

The less baggage one carries, the better, as clothing may be purchased in California just as cheaply as at home. Luggage is a nuisance, any way.

Furthermore, I advise any of my readers who may contemplate a journey to the Pacific coast to be as pleasant and merry on the way as possible; they will be astonished to note how quickly the time passes, how many interesting acquaintances they will make—acquaintances that lead to pleasant correspondence, often ripening into friendship, and not unfrequently end before the hymeneal altar.

A well-filled lunch basket is of great service on the way. Although the eating houses along the route are excellent, there are apt to be delays and then one can appease one's hunger with canned goods and become popular by inviting the improvident to partake of one's supply.

Those who like to "rough it" may travel in the so-called tourist cars, which differ from the Pullman sleeping cars by not being as elegantly furnished, and being unprovided with upholstered seats. But those whose means permit an increased expenditure, should by all means travel in a Pullman, where they are certain of not meeting any objectionable company, and where they enjoy every comfort.

When these palaces on wheels in which the journey of 2,000 miles is accomplished, in a little over five days are compared to the "prairie schooner" of former days, the dangerous overland journey, often lasting six months and longer, the progress we have made becomes apparent. And yet there are deluded individuals in the West who declare that our modern days cannot compare to the "good old times."

### Lajurious Insects.

Continued.

The dye-stuff known as kermes, or *Grauum tinctorium* is made from the

dried bodies of the female, of *Coccus ilicis* of Linnaeus a species of the bark-louse which lives upon a small evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) a tree which is a native of Asia and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. This dye has been in use ever since the time of Moses, and Pliny states that the inhabitants of Iberia paid to the Romans half their tribute in kermes. The use of this dye has, however, been superseded to a great extent by cochineal, which gives colors of much greater brilliancy. Cochineal is also an insect belonging to this family; it is the *Coccus cacti* of authors, and is a native of Mexico. It feeds upon various species of the Cactaceae, more especially *Opuntia coccinifera*. Although this insect is a Mexican species, it is now cultivated in India, Spain and other countries, and I have received living specimens which were collected upon a wild cactus near Fernandina, Fla. The dye-stuff consists of the female insects, which, when matured are brushed off the plants, killed and dried. The entire insect is used. From cochineal, lake and carmine are also prepared. Cochineal is now being superseded by aniline dyes, which are made from coal tar.

The scarlet grain of Poland (*Periphyphora polonica*) is still another bark-louse which has been used to a considerable extent as a dye-stuff.

The stick lac of commerce, from which shell-lac, or shellac, is prepared, is a resinous substance excreted by a bark-louse known as *Coccus lacca* [*Carteria lacca* Ker.] which lives upon the young branches of several tropical trees, especially *Ficus indica*, *F. religiosa*, and *Croton lacciferum*. And the coloring agent known as lac dye is also prepared from stick lac.

Another true lac insect occurs in Arizona upon the stems and branches of *Larrea mexicana*. Judging from the specimens in the museum of this department, the lac occurs on this plant in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance.

A bark-louse, which was described under the name of *Coccus mansifera* (*Cossyparia maniparus* Sign.) is found upon *Tamarix mannifera*, Shr. a large tree growing upon Mount Sinai the young shoots of which are covered with the females, which, puncturing them with their proboscis, cause them to discharge a great quantity of a gummy secretion, which quickly hardens and drops from the tree, when it is collected by the natives, who regard it as the real manna of the Israelites.—Westwood.

China wax is another substance for which we are indebted to this family. It is the excretion of an insect known as *Pela* (*Ericesus pela*, Westwood). In fact, many species of this family excrete wax in considerable quantities. I have found three species in this country which, if they can be easily cultivated, produce wax is sufficient to be of economic importance.

**INDUSTRIAL.**

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

**Prune Orchards Better Than a Mine.**

(L. F. Thomson in Pomona Progress.)

I have never known a better market for our prunes than now, and I have owned a forty-eight-acre prune orchard for twelve years. The man who has a good, bearing prune orchard and who does not make a big thing from it this season, is wholly at fault. The trees are loaded down with fruit, and there never was such a demand for California prunes. I have had thirteen buyers after my crop which will amount to not less than two hundred and twenty tons, at two cents a pound. I have refused all these offers, and so have my neighbors refused offers for their crops. Now I am offered even 2½ cents a pound. I am still refusing, and there are many of us fruit-growers who will not sell for less than \$55 a ton, or 2¼ cents a pound. There is a regular boom up here, and buyers are getting red-hot. Some prune-growers who sold at 2 cents a pound early in the season are mad enough to choke themselves now when they can get more money. I am going to make my prune crop net me about eleven thousand dollars this year.

**A Good Investment.**

South Riverside Bee.

The individual who has the nerve to purchase twenty acres of land, set it out to oranges or any other fruit, and stay with it for a period of five years, need have no fears about keeping the wolf from the door after that, as said twenty acres of land will net him not less than five thousand dollars per year. There is not a twenty-acre orange grove in the State of California of that age that can be purchased for less than twenty thousand dollars, and the cost of maturing the same will not exceed six thousand dollars. On this estimate the individual would not be required to do a lick of work on the premises, but could hire all the labor performed. The grove would commence bearing in three years. At the end of ten years it would net him an income of not less than \$8000 per year. At the end of five years he would get 10 per cent. interest, \$2000, on the value of the place and \$3000 clear money; and at the end of ten years \$5000 interest and \$6000 clear money.

Now, if there are any better investments than these in the country, we would like to know what they are; and if the reader has any doubt on the subject let him get the figures from those who have thoroughly tested the matter.

**For Young People Only.**

(From California.)

California is destined to be the garden spot of the universe, the home of the small farmer. The vine and fig tree are rapidly usurping the place of the wheat king, and instead of one vast grain field observable in traveling through our country, with occasionally an excuse for a dwelling, some sheds to shelter work animals and to store feed, without shade, fruit or orna-

mental trees to relieve the monotony of the landscape, we shall pass beautiful vine-clad cottages neatly painted, white-washed barns and fences, surrounded by well-tilled orchards and vineyards, happy healthy children sporting on beautiful well-kept lawns, the air freighted with the fragrance of the rose and honeysuckle, churches and school houses will dot our plains altogether presenting an air of enlightenment, thrift and enterprise unexcelled elsewhere on the globe. It shall be a part of your pleasant duty to help hasten this development, and in the language of that matchless orator and writer, Col. John P. Irish, you will present to residents of the East that they can by a few years of labor, that is not drudgery, acquire that independence and competence for which they toil until old and in any of the Eastern States; we promise them here delivery from the inclement winter and inclement springs; we promise them happiness, in the fact of being alive, which they can enjoy to the same extent on no other spot on God's green footstool.

This will also encourage the youth and beauty of our overcrowded cities, that no greater field is open for the full display and development of their energies, and no nobler or more elevating pursuit presents itself than rural industry.

It does seem strange indeed, that the majority of young men as they approach the time of life when they are expected to rely on their own efforts, in casting about for a business in which to engage whereby they may acquire a competence, should not more frequently turn to the enabling pursuit of rural industry; but nine out of every ten will accept a clerkship of some sort, at wages barely sufficient to support and cloth themselves and toil on for years, until they wear out their energies or lose confidence in their ability to do more, and the meridian of life finds many such no nearer the object of their pursuit than when they first started out; whereas, if they had started right how different their case would be. Suppose two young men of equal ability and energy would start out in life, without capital, and get positions out of which they can, by close economy and rigid self-denial, save say \$10.00 per month. At the end of three years they will each have saved \$390. One contracts for the purchase 10 acres of good fruit land at \$100 per acre, on the payment of 10 per cent cash, balance on time at 3 per cent per annum. He will have left \$260 with which to purchase trees and plant out at least five acres of his ground, and thus go on saving and improving for a period of five years, by which time his first planting will begin to give paying returns and his entire tract should all be well set and thriving.

The other young man concludes that it will be too long to wait for trees to come into bearing; he is afraid to undertake it, but will continue to save his earnings until he shall have enough to go in to some liberal business for himself.

At the end of ten years which would be most independent? Young man and young woman consider this well; a few years savings will place any of you on the road to success and a competence; at least, if not a fortune, by proper management. Don't permit yourselves to think about the

time it will require, but go to work in earnest, and you will be astonished how rapidly your time flies and how easily you will work into a competence.

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FAIR DEALING, GOOD PROPERTY,

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It will be a pleasure to show you town or acre property, and if you really desire to purchase and make yourself a home, now is a very good time to begin.

Below I give a partial list of my lands that I have on my books for sale, some of which are very cheap and fine.

7. Choice five and ten acre tracts along the "Santa Fe" Railway between North Ontario and Claremont. This is number one orange land and it is admirably adapted for irrigation and commands a fine view of the valley to the south and west. Terms reasonable. Be sure to see this land before purchasing. Plenty of water with it.

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

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

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

No. 20. A 10 acre tract, all set to fruit— oranges, peaches, apricots, pears and small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, &c. water piped to this land. Price \$4500. Terms, ½ cash.

No. 22. 23½ acres with 3 houses. Will sell land with out houses, or divide the tract to suit. Well located to school and railroad station. Price \$4500.

No. 8. 37½ acres, in a fine neighborhood, well located to school, store, &c. Will sell in 10 and 12 acre tracts, or all together; with a seven room house. Price, \$8400.

No. 37. Ten acres. Frame house hard finish, good cellar. Barn. 7000 gallon, cemented reservoir; windmill. All in deciduous trees and vines. Near street car line. Price \$8000.

No. 18. Ten acres, three of which are in vines, three in deciduous trees one in alfalfa. Small house and barn two wells. In fine orange belt. Price \$3000.

No. 36. 7, 8—10 acres, with small house. Very cheap at \$1600.

No. 9. 5.7 acres, with 4 room cottage well finished. Price, \$1300.

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

Choice town lots in Lordsburg for sale cheap. J. W. KEEFER, LORDSBURG CALIFORNIA.

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**EDUCATIONAL.**

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

A new utilization of a waste product is the making of a valuable paste—an effective substitute for gum arabic—from the straw boilings that accumulate in the manufacture of paper.

There is a great difference, according to M. Jablockeff, between the efficiency of the dynamo and of the primary battery for electric generation. The steam-driven machine gives not more than 10 per cent of the energy of the fuel, while more than 90 per cent may be obtained from the electro-chemical combinations of the battery.

A new building material known as xylolite is being introduced by some Dresden manufacturers. It is composed of a mixture of sawdust and certain chemicals, and is formed into plates under great pressure. Without losing the property of wood, it possesses the hardness of stone, and is practically fire-proof, a three inch cube having failed to take fire or be internally affected when heated in an oven even to redness for five hours.

Stone-throwing vagrants have caused such damage to telegraph insulators in Belgium that the Government is trying the plan of using insulators coated with a grayish brown enamel—hardly distinguishable in color from the poles—in place of the ordinary white insulators. The result is that breakages are reduced from 25 per cent per year to 13 per cent. Iron clad insulators had been tried previously, but had proved too heavy and expensive.

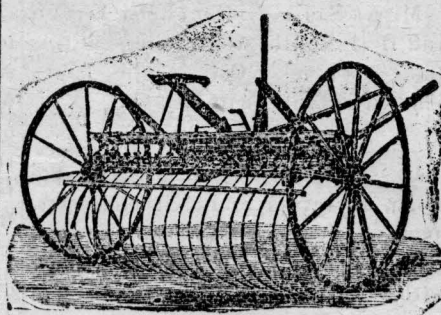
At the last annual conversation of the London Royal Society was shown—among other interesting exhibits—a fine instrument constructed by Messrs. Richard Freres for recording the various meteorological phenomena of thunderstorms. In this apparatus the variation of the barometer, the velocity of the wind, the duration and intensity of rainfall and hail, the instant at which flashes of lightning occur, and the time and duration of the corresponding claps of thunder, are all recorded on a sheet of paper moving under the recording pens at the rate of six feet per hour, so that it is easy to read the time record to a half a second.

A good imitation of silk is produced from chemicals by M. de Chardonnat, but the product is not the real article, which other French chemists have sought to prepare by artificial means. Even since 1865 M. E. Mite Blanchard has labored to produce genuine silk in the laboratory. The natural fibre is prepared from the constituents of mulberry leaves by the silk-caterpillar, whose process M. Blanchard has studied and hoped to copy. He treated mulberry leaves with various chemical reagents in order to imitate the chemical action of the digestive juice, and, forming a solution, he endeavored to obtain from it the liquid matter which is converted into silk when excreted by the silk-glands of the caterpillar. In detailing his

work to the French Academy the other day, however, the venerable experimenter was forced to acknowledge that this fascinating problem is still unsolved.

The human voice alone, writes Mr. J. F. Robothan, is capable of form upon matter as successfully and distinctly as a violin bow drawn across the edges of a plate. The discoverer of this great fact is a lady, Mrs. Watts Hughes. The experiments are conducted as follows: A hollow receiver is procured, over the mouth of which is stretched an elastic membrane. The surface of the membrane is covered with a semi-fluid paste, of such consistency that very light impressions can be easily received. The vocalist then sings against the membrane, with perfectly steady and accurate intonation, when the musical note mirrors itself upon the paste, and in the most unexpected forms. Daisies, with every petal exactly shaped, are common figures; lilies, as symmetrically made, are not rare. A change of note, or of timbre, will produce a miniature tree upon the plate. By some slight variation, impossible to estimate, the figure of a star-fish will appear on the surface of the membrane; another imperceptible difference of sound will lay, side by side with the star-fish, an anemone. Occasionally the vibrations will imprint themselves in the form of shells, beautifully voluted; then deserting these marine forms as capriciously as it took them up, the sound will create ferns, suspend bunches of fruit, and otherwise adorn the surface.

Man has changed but little physically since he became man, concludes Prof. Charles Morris, and perhaps changed little during the period in which he was becoming a man. Could we behold the species of ape, which, in the opinion of evolutionists, was his ancestor, we should probably be able to discover no important differences in form. The change has been in the brain not in the body. The transforming influences acted upon the organ of the mind, not upon the organs of the physical life. The brain has yielded to these forces, not by varying in form but by increasing in size, and by special expansion of that portion of it devoted to intellectual activity. The leading causes of the development of civilized man are not at all difficult to discover. Undoubtedly the most potent among them was the influence of warfare, the struggle between man and man on the one hand, and between man and the conditions of soil and climate in the colder latitudes on the other hand. More recently competition in commerce and industry has taken the place of the war-like struggle for existence, and the contest for wealth and position is continuing the effect which the contest for life produced. Hostility between man and nature, and between man and man, has for ages been invigorating the human intellect, replacing the dull of brain and slow of thought by the quick-witted, energetic and intelligent, and we may safely look upon this as the most active agent in the unfoldment of civilization.



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Woven wire Mattresses, \$3.00 35 pound wool Mattresses, \$3.50  
apple cane seat chairs, .75 cts Ash, Antique Oak, Tables per foot, 75 cts  
Wall Paper from, 5 cts per roll up. Carpets, of all grades at reasonable prices  
A GRAND RAPID, 3 THREE PIECE HARD WOOD, CHAMBR SET.  
BEVEL PLATE \$20.00 POMONA BLOCK, POMONA CAL.

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Lordsburg, Cal. July, 3rd 1890.

Brooklyn, New York, has 807,000 people.

THREE cars are being loaded with hay at this place this week.

ABOUT forty persons from Covina attended church services here last Sunday.

Messrs. A. Davis and F. Bronson took a pleasure trip to the beach Saturday.

Mr. Guy Woodward made our sanctum a very pleasant call last Saturday.

The Chino Ranch meat market is selling fine meat. They report a good trade.

The population of Los Angeles has increased about 37,000 during the past ten years.

THERE are people who can never have peace of mind until they give some one a piece of their mind.

Our "real estate man," J. W. Keefer, laid some fine apricots on our desk for which he deserves thanks.

SOME ladies though they never blush do change color. The change is effected by a new kind of rouge.

It is said that "the early bird catches the worm." It is equally certain that the late "lark brings in the snakes

Kerchoff-Cnzner, lumber dealers at Pomona, report a good trade during June. This indicates improved times and a happy future.

Mr. John Hoff and wife and Mr. Huxtable and wife spent last Wednesday rustivating in San Antonio Canyon.

MANY farmers are preparing to plant potatoes. The first crop is being gathered and the yield is reported good.

There are warlike preparations going on at Halifax, says some of our exchanges. Possibly the warriors are only drilling the new recruits.

Mr. L. F. Thomson says his forty acres of prunes will net him about \$11,000 this year. Still there are those who think it will not pay to raise fruit.

WILL those of our readers who are engaged in farming and fruit raising please send us the yield of their crops, the prices received and acreage under cultivation? Many of our papers go East every week, and we are desirous of placing valuable and truthful information before them.

Misses Sadie Kidson, Reba Eusign and Byrl Smith were callers at this office last week. Call again ladies when it is convenient for you.

MESSRS. Sanders and Moles of Pomona, surveyors and civil engineers, spent nearly all of last week at Esweena establishing the lines for the new settlement at that place.

The Lordsburg singing school will meet Monday evening June, 7th., at eight o'clock. All members should be present. "Promptness diligence and perseverance is the road to success."

M. N. Overholtzer of Covina, made us a pleasant call on Wednesday, last. He was on his way up to Esweena looking up a location for business.

It is not generally known to our Eastern people that Chinaman put the water in their mouths and then sprinkle the clothes with it before ironing.

OUR Eastern exchanges contain quite a number of accounts of sun strokes—twenty-two in one day in Chicago. In many parts lightning did considerable damage.

One of the meanest mean things is a man who will accept the favors of another and then spend his time trying to injure the business and reputation of him who bestowed the favor. He had better be scratching himself with a "potsherd."

Elder Samuel H. Myers left last Friday for San Diego where he will visit some of his brethren (Fraternal.) Eld. M. is well pleased so far with the country and thinks that it will continue to grow on the account of its healthfulness and fine climate.

J. M. Overman of our town met with a painful accident last week. While working in the blacksmith shop a small bit of steel struck him in the arm cutting one of the small arteries causing the loss of considerable blood before it could be stopped. The most serious result is a very sore arm, which has laid him off duty for a few days.

D. A. Norcross of Glendora preached in the Hotel Lordsburg last Sunday morning to a large audience. In the afternoon T. J. Nair conducted a very successful Bible reading. Altogether the day was spent pleasantly, resting both soul and body.

Over in the San Jacinto valley the harvesting is done on a grand scale. Parties with a combined harvester at Perris cut, thrashed and sacked the grain with one machine, and the sacks were hauled to a barley crusher, the grain run through it, then loaded on the cars and sent to Riverside, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino, reaching these points within forty-eight hours from the time the parties began cutting the grain. There is just one thing lacking—a machine to bake the flour into biscuits and crackers. Here is an opportunity for some genius.

13 lbs., of dry granulated sugar for \$1 at Bronsons.

Tom Gallagher, editor of the *Herington (Kan.) Tribune* in last week's issue said that "a two million dollar rain had fell in Dickinson and Morris counties on Monday evening." We thought that something fell or was going to fall, as the last we heard of Tom he had got hold of a slice of Kansas "dirt" taken his grip and gone out to raise hog and hominy.

ALREADY 180 acres have been taken at Esweena for fruit purpose. When the richness of the soil at that place is once understood the remainder of the land will go rapidly. Good land, excellent water, delightful climate and grand scenery ought to make all happy who go there.

A letter received at this office informs us that a party of twelve or twenty will soon leave for Southern California with the view of purchasing homes. They are corresponding with us as to rates and route, and we assure our Eastern readers that it will always be to their interest to correspond with us before starting to California.

Col. H. H. Markham, of Pasadena is a candidate for nomination of Governor in the coming Republican convention at Sacramento. Col. Markham at one time represented this District in Congress and is said to be well qualified for the position of Chief Executive of the State.

The Pasadena *Star* says that the Southern Pacific hesitates to give transportation to the wives of editors who will attend the Editorial Association at Santa Barbara, July 9th and 10th. The "Santa Fe" goes them better and continues to believe that it is not good policy to separate husband and wife on such notable occasions. What is wrong with the Southern Pacific? Got the Grippe?

Geo. W. Mathias and family, Willet Williams and family spent last Friday north of Cucamongo. They report as having a pleasant trip and well pleased with the country generally and especially the nice improved places along the line of the road through which they passed. All it takes to make such homes in Southern California is a little money, work, water and patience.

THERE are scores of interesting and instructive topics which might be profitably discussed by the great city dailies and metropolitan journals and thus do mankind a favor instead of publishing the dirty scandals and filthy stuff which is being dished up about the slums of the human race. The industries, manual and educational, afford a wide field for matter for the press.

Mr. C. M. Wells last week purchased 160 acres of irrigable land and 120 acres of mountain land with water, from Messrs Blum and Cutler and will put these tracts into the Esweena colony. This makes 540 acres of good land for fruits and 347 acres with water and timber. Esweena will have an abundance of water and a system of water works inferior to none in the valley for both domestic and irrigation purposes.

## 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.

The children's meeting, which was held Sunday last in the Hotel Lordsburg was a grand success in every particular, under the proficient management of M. M. Eshelman. Bro. E. seems to be at home among the children. Would that we had more who could and would devote more time to the children. Let the old people alone! Save the children and the world will grow better very soon.

It is said by those who ought to know that 800,000 sacks of barley and 200,000 sacks of wheat will be shipped from the San Jacinto Valley this season. This, allowing four hundred sacks to the car, will make 2500 carloads. Taking the orange, lemons, beans, wheat, barley, hay, and other products raised in Southern California, there would be not less than 8000 carloads or one train a day for every working day in the year. We think our estimate low.

## Postal Telegraph.

Postmaster General Wanamaker seems very desirous to establish a telegraph for the people. He has recently examined an electrical typewriter by means of which messages can be sent and they are printed at the receiving and all intermediate stations.

This new invention which is in practical operation between Boston and Washington, should be utilized by the government to cheapen postal facilities, or in others words, to enable the people to have cheap communications with each other. Of course the large and wealthy telegraph companies will oppose this, but when the people make a demand it must come.

Every postmaster in at least 30,000 offices should be expert telegraph operators to receive and forward messages for the people. Railroad operators are usually very busy and have all they can do to look after railroad interests, hence postmasters should be required to do the postal business. Let us have this cheap service at once! Let the press urge Congress to appropriate the necessary money to at least make a beginning.

W. H. Miles of the State Board of Trade just returned from the East and reports that large quantities of fruit labeled "California fruits," but grown thousands of miles from California, was being sold. It may be necessary for the State fruit growers to accept a trade-mark and place it on all fruit packages in order to protect their interests.

In great cities we learn to look the world in the face. We shake hands with stern realities. We see ourselves in others. We become acquainted with the motely, many sided life of man.—*Longfellow.*

The *Educator and Companion* of McPherson, Kan., asks: "If one dozen bottles of beer are shipped in a box that is nailed shut, and stamped by the government, which is the original package the box or the bottles?" The salonists think its the beer "Man."

THE editors, employees and several other persons will spend the 4th in Genevive Canyon just north of Esvena, and will go up as far as Idelia Falls, where the sparkling waters come leaping down 150 feet. There in the shade of the soft maples, alders and sycamores, with the majestic rocks on all sides, the clear fresh water at our feet, and the faultless dome of heaven above we expect to enjoy a few hours contemplating the wonders of Him who made all things.

In this country when people wish to spend a day in recreation they go to the sea or into some delightful canyon where the rushing waters from the mountains make one's stay refreshing. When people can work twelve months in a year, a few excursions to the mountain or to the sea are very enjoyable. It is not all work and no pleasure, but labor and enjoyment combined. Favored land indeed!

Run into heaven barefooted and bareheaded rather than miss it on account of anything in the world.

#### Notes From Ventura County.

The bean crop is in fine condition with very few exceptions. Mr. A. Leoy estimates that Ventura County will produce this year 1250 car loads of beans. Owing to the great amount of rain we had last winter there is a great amount of land planted to beans that would have been sown to wheat and barley.

Hay making is over and the reapers are gathering the golden grain.

The school closed in Timber District June 20th. The entertainment was a success. It is not every school that can boast of having such a teacher as Miss Laura Breslaner.

Miss Kate Tory is the jolly guest of Mrs. Thos. E. Finch this week. Every body likes to see Kate coming, she makes everything in fun where ever she goes.

Mr. T. E. Finche's young orchard is laden with fine fruit this season.

Mr. Geo. W. Hepner lost a fine young apricot orchard this spring by water standing on it to long. He estimates his loss at \$1,000.

The present will be the largest apricot crop ever grown in Ventura County. It is estimated that the yield will amount to three thousand tons. This means \$60,000 for Ventura County for green apricots. TRAMP.

WANTED.—Two good Jersey cows call at this office.

#### Who Are Not Wanted At Esvena.

When we pitched our tent in Southern California we did so because we considered it "a goodly land" where poor men with industrious habits might, in a few years, make themselves good homes and enjoy this salubrious and healthful climate.

In order to find a place where the most favorable conditions exist—pure and abundant fresh mountain water rich soil, fine climate owing to its altitude, freedom from injurious frosts—we spent considerable time; and we think Esvena can be recommended. We found that a number who have large tracts of land desired to sell them outright, and some of them are blanketed with "boom" mortgages which acts as a bar to all successful efforts to colonize. We could not recommend such land to our people.

Recently the owner of a lot of rich land and an abundance of mountain water at Esvena came forward and offered his property on terms which we can recommend. Some of the twenty-acre tracts will be let out on the shares to industrious men. After learning from Prof. Hilgard of the State Agricultural College, who will analyze samples of the soil at Esvena what kinds of fruits are best adapted to that section, some of the land will be let on the following terms: The lessee agrees to plant a certain number of acres to fruit trees or vines, to cultivate them well for three years. For this he receives all the income for that period and at the end of three years a deed to one half of the land and one share of the water stock to each acre. Those who desire to purchase will get their land on reasonable terms and at prices which are below the same kind of land elsewhere.

But the undesirable class is not wanted there. The lazy, shiftless ones had better not go there. The soil and climate and the people, who love industry, are all against them. The tattler, backbiter and slanderer better stay away. The staid, steady, sober citizen will have no use for busybodies in other men's business. If any good truthful, upright person wants to be bit by a rattlesnake he will hunt for the genuine kind and hold out his hand for that purpose; there will be no space, place nor encouragement for human vipers who sink their poisonous fangs into the characters of the upright. If you are given to evil surmising, suspicion, backbiting, drunkenness, sloth, croaking and grumbling for your own sake and the sake of those who dispise such work, stay away. There will be no pay for any one whose chief delight is to turn over the shortcomings of his neighbor. If he desires a subject he can begin on himself, and stay where he now is.

On the other hand industrious, well behaved citizens will be welcomed. Of such, it is to be desired, will be the colony of Esvena.

White lilly flour \$1. per sack at Bronsons.

Best Brooms in town at Bronsons.

Lots of cheap shoes at Bronsons.

Satteens cheap at Bronsons.

For straw hats call at Bronsons.

Full cream cheese at Bronsons.

CALL at Bronson's and get your fruit jars.

Mrs. Jane Smith of our "burg" has joined the fruit manipulating force on the Packard ranch this week.

The air seemed full of music last evening. Some of the boys were out "serenading" and we can assure them it was much appreciated.

The samples of dried apricots on our desk from the Packard ranch are undoubtedly as fine as we have ever saw. It is as near transparent as it is possible to get it.

We call your attention this week to the great clearing sale of O. Sweet of Pomona. Any one wanting goods cheap should not fail to visit this store during the program.

If the republicans of Lordsburg voting precinct wishes to send two delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday July 8th, 1890, as per call of the Republican County Central Committee of June 28th, 1890, it will be necessary for them to meet next, Saturday July 5th to select them. Let this place have two representatives.

D. W. Norris who has been spending a month or more in Los Angeles, is the guest of his friend W. S. Young this week. They were old friends back East. Mr. N. is looking up some land in this neighborhood, with a view of purchasing.

If one wishes to get an idea of the magnitude of the apricot crop it will pay to go out to the ranch of J. A. Packard, adjoining the town site of Lordsburg on the north. There is a drying plant in full operation on this farm under the management of Mr. Fred Elsworth, who has quite a force of men and woman handling fruit. For want of space this week we cut this article short. Next week we shall give you the *modus operandi* by which the fruit is cured.

#### O. Sweet & Co. Pomona, Cal.

##### CLEARANCE SALE.

Before we commence to take stock and to make room for new goods we will hold a grand clearance sale commencing July 4th to July 12.

##### SPECIAL SALES EACH DAY.

Friday July 4th.

Muslin, gingham, ribbons and New York sheeting 6c per yard.

Saturday July 5th.

Notions, fine dress buttons 5c per dozen, gloves and silk mits 25c.

Monday July 7th.

Dress goods, velvets and plush at cost.

Tuesday July 8th

40 corsets to close out at \$1 formerly \$1.75 \$2.00 and \$3.00. 25 at 50c. Parasols, fans and fancy baskets at cost.

Wednesday July 9th.

One day only all millinery at cost. Beach hats 20c, childrens hats 25c.

Thursday July 10th.

Towel crush 3 yds. for 10c 30 yds. only to one customer.

Friday & Saturday July 11th & 12th.

Remember odds and ends to close out. Saxony yarn 5c, zepher 5c.

#### To Our Correspondents.

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

S. H.—Pa., June 10, 1890.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN: I desire to come to your country. What qualifications are necessary for school teachers, and what are the opportunities for clerks?

J. A. Tombaugh.

ANSWER.—We are not fully informed as to the qualifications demanded of teachers, but understand the grade is pretty high and the course thorough. One of the most important outside the knowledge of various branches is how to govern self, for this well learned enables the teacher to govern others. The happy combination of firmness and kindness in a teacher means successful school management, and doubtless these are required by the managers of educational interests in this State as well as in others.

Of course first class clerks are always in demand as in other professions, but the chances of securing a position will depend on your ability to find it. In this, as in other kinds of work, one must push for it. Those who want to work, are sure to find it, but those who "were born tired and have never got rested" do not find it readily.

There are opportunities here in fruit culture that the right kind of young men may find. In fact, those who are diligent are doing well; those who are indolent, are behind.

Be sure that your ticket reads from Chicago, over the "Santa Fe" route to this place. If your agent will not sell you a ticket over this line then buy your ticket to Chicago and from there over the above named railway. It is the only line here without change of cars besides the quickest by a day or two.

C—Ills, June 12, 1890.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN: What can a man do in putting out fruit land on the shares? How are wages compared with those in this country? J. V. A.

ANSWER.—In some places parties furnish the land and water and the laborer agrees to furnish orange trees, plant and cultivate them and at the end of three years he receives a deed to one-half the land. It will cost him outside his labor, unless he raises the trees himself, from \$75 to \$100 per acre for trees. Then he needs after, the ground is plowed, one horse, a plow and a cultivator. Ten acres will be about what he can attend. At the end of three years his five acres will be worth \$1000 an acre.

There are those who are giving the same chances on land put to raisins, apricots, cherries, etc. This is still better, because the stock costs less. That is better for the laborer in the start, for if put in raisins the stock for planting will cost about about \$50. If in apricots about \$200.

As to wages we can say they are good. \$25 per month an board or \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day and board yourself. At this rate a man can earn from \$39 to \$45.50 per month, and as there are no rains, to keep laborers from working during the summer, they can put in every working day.

## Israel at Work.

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

If every one were treated as he deserves who would escape whipping?

If a man is once known as a liar it is difficult to credit him when he tells the truth.

Light things float on the top of water; heavy things sink to the bottom of the stream.

Some watches are right sometimes. These are like a falsehood which baits its hook with truth; you are misled thereby. The watches that are sometimes right deceive the most.

Man was made for God and the world for man; but the upper link was pulled out by Satan and man fell down, now Christ has come to raise him up.

Sam Jones once said in his preaching: "I never saw a man who was converted by a written or read sermon. If there is one in the audience let him stand up." Up came a young man in the audience. Sam looked at him and remarked, "Just stand there, young man, you are a curiosity. I never before saw a man who was converted by hearing a sermon read and I never expect to see another. You are a real curiosity. You can sit down." And he did!

Osborne says that a bad wife is to a good man shackles on his feet, palsy to his hands, smoke to his eyes, vinegar to his teeth and a thorn to his side. On the other hand what must a bad man be to a good woman? Is he not castron to her smell, dagger to her heart, leprosy to her body, poison to her breath? It is difficult to fitly join an angel and a serpent together.

A regiment of soldiers was sent to capture Tyrol. They reached the place marched through it, but found no enemy. The children came out when they heard the music, but the men and women were all at work. Finding no one to fight the soldiers marched away. The secret of the matter was the people were all Christians and would not fight.

At the late General Conference of the River Brethren at West Milton, Ohio, resolutions of respect with reference to the death of three of their leading men, were passed. This act of courtesy is commendable and shows a tender feeling for the departed and respect for the work which they did while living. It is not likely any one living is hurt when such good resolutions are passed and it is quite certain the dead will not be puffed up thereby.

### The Bell-Sheep.

A brother relates to us that his father one time owned a flock of sheep which were let run on the commons. As was the general custom, one of the largest was selected to carry the bell. Things went along smoothly, the bell-sheep always taking the lead, and the rest following. But in course of time the sheep were

taken off the commons and placed in a well-fenced pasture prepared for that purpose. The farmer removed the bell, thinking that it would be of no use while the sheep were in pasture. This insulted the old sheep, for in the absence of the bell the flock would not follow him, so he went off to himself, and never afterwards would mingle with the flock. He had made up his mind that if he could not be bell-sheep he would be no sheep at all.

There are scores of people in the world who are just about that simple. If they cannot wear the bell they will do nothing at all. Such seldom ever accomplish much. They never make a very big mark in the world, nor are they much missed when they are gone. A man who has judgment and qualifications sufficient to become a good leader, has sense enough to behave himself when chosen.—*J. H. Moore in Brethren at Work.*

### When Israel was Lost.

By M. W. Spencer.

Israel entirely disappeared from the history of mankind in the darkness of the middle ages. Subsequent to the first century we have only traditional records of them. The unsettled condition of European nations at this period, and in consequence of which the great historic languages of Greece and Rome were less and less spoken, even these traditions became more dim until "She is not able to find her paths." [Hos. 2: 6]

The prophets for 500 years had spoken of them. Ezekiel, who wrote on the banks of the river Chebar (Nebai) supposed by good authority to be the place of Israel's banishment, has many things to say of them in contrast with their Jewish brethren. He encouraged them in the fact that they should be "a little sanctuary in the countries where they should come" [11: 16] and with their national resurrection in the vision of the valley of dry bones [37: 1-11] as well as their return to their own land [37: 23]. He assured them of success in war against Gog and Magog with whom they were contending at the foot of the Caucasus mountains [39: 4]. At this time Israel was well known as it appears by the later prophets also.

### WHERE WERE THEY LOST?

For the present we may reply to the above question that it was while the great body of them were making their way from the foot of the Caucasus mountains westward through central Europe. A part of the 2,000,000 as originally numbered, were, in the time of Josephus, still living in rich valleys south of the mountains and had become an "immense multitude not to be estimated by numbers." [Josephus 11: 5-2]. This was nearly a century after Christ. Here "the great body remained" for 800 years, during which time we can hardly suppose their number became materially less, except from emigration; though little is known by Herodotus, or the historic world, in regard to them. The military movements which resulted in the downfall of the Persian and Chaldean empires, were probably the direct cause of the Northwest emigration, as it is called, by which multitudes were driven over the mountains and many more returned to Palestine, the land of their

fathers.

It is well known that about 500 years before Christ the idea of "going west" first struck the Seythian (wandering) tribes of that region. Josephus relates that the "great body" of the people "remained in the cities of the Medes" which implies that considerable numbers had gone out, some, indeed most of them had been absorbed into other nations. The few who had wandered back to Palestine were there in time to accept the Gospel in the first century. But at the time when the world lost sight of them the main body of them were north of the Euxine, or Black Sea, almost entirely out of the reach of the historic writers of that period.

The nomadic element has entered into the national character of Israelites. Abram first lived in Ur of the Chaldees, then in Haran, and then in northern Palestine. He soon traveled south but his troubles with the natives on the subject of "Wells" nearly broke him up several times. A severe famine came and he struck his tent for Egypt. Having returned, Isaac and Jacob were born, but another famine threatening, Jacob and his sons with all their effects were removed to Egypt. Here they remained till the days of Moses when they "wandered forty years" in the wilderness. Being broken into kingdoms, one was taken to Assyria and the other to Babylon. The latter were returned back to Palestine and the next trip brought them to Rome and for eighteen hundred years they have been wanderers on the face of the earth. After a short stay in Media Israel was also ready to "move west"—prosperity with them seemed to be hard to bear.

The New Testament gives some notice of "the lost sheep of the House of Israel" [Matt. 10: 6] of the "twelve tribes" [Acts 26: 7] of the strangers of the dispersion (1 Peter 1: 1) of a nation bringing forth the fruits [Matt. 21: 43] of a people not "cast away" (Rom. 11: 2) of the dispersed among the Gentiles [John 7: 35] of other sheep not of this (parish) fold (John 10: 6) and of the one hundred and forty-four thousand who were to be sealed (Rev. 7: 4) and much more which we shall consider in its proper place. This is sufficient to show that they were in existence and well known in the first century.

Josephus who wrote about seventy-five years after Christ, says of Israel who were in Media that some of them returned to Palestine with Ezra, "while the ten tribes are beyond the Euphrates till now." (Antiquity, book 11, chapter 5, page 2). This is the last historic notice we have of the ten tribes of Israel.

After the close of the first century nothing authoritative is known of them till they become thoroughly lost to themselves and to the world. And here they must have remained, if it had not been for the wonderful finding by the prophets so providentially opened. But in all their nomadic life God has been continually saying to the world "Touch not mine anointed" and he has providentially kept them as "the apple of his eye."

To be continued.

Good fortune usually goes after those who have plenty of good fortune and bad fortune after such as have lots of bad fortune.

# J. W. Hoff,

DEALER IN

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Corner First and E. Street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY ANNE BLUNT the granddaughter of Lord Byron lives in Egypt and wears the Arab dress.

HENRY M. STANLEY will come to America in the autumn. He proposes to lecture in most of the principal cities of the United States.

Euclid was the author of "There is no royal road to learning." He said it to Ptolemy Soter, his pupil, who was afterward King of Egypt.

A German botanist has observed that trees whose trunks are covered with moss or lichen are much more liable to lightning strokes than others.

In Austria, a petroleum flame is now made to spin 1500 yards of glass thread per minute, which is not used only for cloth, but for chains, brushes etc.

### A Bonanza Year For Our Fruit-Growers.

Our fruit-growers have been informed from time to time of the failure of fruit crops in the East, and the consequent large demand which there will be for California fruits, but few have a full conception of how much this means to our horticulturists. This will indeed be a bonanza year to those who are the happy possessors of orchards or vineyards in the Golden State. It appears, from New York advices, that cherries and plums will be just as much of a failure in the East as peaches and pears. The demand for these fruits will have to be met by California. Many canning establishments have already been transferred from the East to California, in anticipation of the approaching scarcity of Eastern fruit. Other consumers there will buy the shipped fruit.

It is estimated that New York alone will take twice as much California fruit this year as last. Over two million of dollars which usually goes to the New Jersey and Delaware peach-growers will this year come to California. About ten thousand men, employed in picking, packing and shipping Delaware peaches, will have to find something else to do. New York fruit men say that every pound of fruit shipped from California to the city from now until Christmas will be sold. They are only just beginning to know California fruit in New York, and they already like it better than the Eastern or imported product.

It is said that if a woman has a drunken husband, a sure cure for him is for his wife to sew him up in a blanket when he is drunk and then take a cowhide and beat the dust out of the blanket. This method is said never to fail.

DEAN Swift says that he never knew any man come to greatness who lay in bed of a morning; and Franklin decided that "he who rises late may trot all day, and not have overtaken his business at night."

## 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, Meunton, 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.

### To Parties Who Contemplate Coming To Southern California.

Purchase a ticket from your starting point which reads from Chicago or Kansas city as follows: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to Albuquerque; Atlantic and Pacific to Barstow; Southern California to Los Angeles, and then get off at Lordsburg, thirty-three miles east of Los Angeles. Sometimes agents will try to sell tickets which read A. T. & S. F. R. R. and A. & P. R. R. With such a ticket you would have to go from Barstow to Los Angeles by way of Mojave and thus pay extra to get here besides riding about two hundred miles out of your way. On the other hand some of our people have been sent from Albuquerque to Denning and thence to Pomona—a long round-about way and which always costs extra. If you take the route we here suggest and occupy a tourist sleeper from Kansas City you can come without change of cars.

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

J. W. KEEFER, REAL ESTATE AGENT  
LORDSBURG, CAL.

## W. H. Kiler.

SUCCESSOR TO  
J. S. ROGERS,  
LORDSBURG

Wishes to inform the people of and vicinity that he will continue to handle

### BOOTS AND SHOES

at the old stand. And by selling  
**GOOD GOODS at Low Prices**  
hopes to merit your trade.

RESPECTFULLY,  
W. H. KILER, POMONA, CAL.

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### SMITH'S

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN from now till January 1st, 1891 for fifty cents. Send for sample copies to distribute among your friends.

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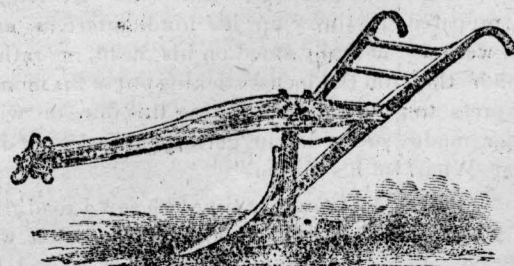
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