

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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Church Directory.

BRETHREN—Sunday School at the Lordsburg hotel at 10 a. m., prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN—At Lordsburg school house, Sunday, May 11, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday school. At 2 p. m. and every other Sunday thereafter. Rev. J. A. Gordon D. D., pastor.

BAPTIST—At Lordsburg school house, May 18, at 3:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., and every other Sunday thereafter. Rev. G. S. Bailey D. D., pastor.

Some Day.

Some day I think you will be glad to know
That I have kept you ever in my heart,
And that my love has only deeper grown,
In all the time that we have lived apart.
Some day, when you have slipped away from
care,

And idly fall to dreaming of the past
And sadly think of all your life has missed—
Will you remember my true love at last?
Or will it come to pass some dreary night—
After a day that has been hard to bear—
When you are weary, heart-sick and forlorn,
And there is none to comfort or to care;
That you will close your tired eyes and dream
Of tender kisses falling soft and light,
Of restful toes smoothing back your hair,
And sweet words spoken for your heart's
delight?

Perhaps, then, you'll remember and be glad
That I so long have kept them in my heart,
And that your soul's true home will yet be
there—
Although we wander silent and apart.

—Anon.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Among the many injurious insects of most interest to the fruit growers, are the scale insects of the family *Coccidæ*, known by the popular name of "scale bugs" or "scale insects." Professor J. Henry Comstock, late United States Entomologist, during his visit to this State in 1880, studied the life, history, and form of the various scale insects on this coast. He reported quite fully their habits and general characteristics, and of this report I have made liberal use. I have inserted his scientific description of the various scale insects (Reports United States Department of Agriculture 1880), together with introductory notes upon the characters, divisions, metamorphoses, organs, order, and families of the *Coccidæ*. In the scientific description of the various *Coccinellidæ*, the writings of this able and learned entomologist were also freely consulted.

The study of insect life is of the utmost importance to fruit growers. He distinguishes the injurious insects in

them the author has confined himself to historical notes, which have been more or less complete, and certainly very interesting, but the classification and scientific side of the question has been, in general very much neglected. Powerful aid has been lent me by Professor D. W. Coquillett and Professor Albert Keobele, Special Agents of the United States Department of Agriculture. Let them accept here the expression of my gratefulness.

SCALE INSECTS.

There is no group of insects which is of greater interest to horticulturists to-day, than that family which includes the creatures popularly known as "scale insects" and "mealy bugs." There is hardly any shrub or tree but that is subject to their attack, and in certain localities extensive orchards have been ruined by them. The minute size of the creatures, the difficulty of destroying them and their wonderful reproductive powers, all combined to make them the most formidable of the pests of our orchards and ornamental grounds. It is only necessary to cite the mealy bugs of greenhouses, the oyster shell bark-louse of the apple, and various species of scale insects destructive to citrus fruits to establish this fact.

Notwithstanding the great importance of this subject, comparatively little thorough work has been done on the species of this country. This is doubtless in a great part due to the difficulties attending a careful study of even a single species of this group, and the fact that the small size and plain appearance of the insects render them unattractive to most entomologists.

CHARACTERS OF THE COCCIDÆ.

The scale insects or bark-lice, and the mealy bugs, together with other insects for which there are no popular names, comprise the family known to entomologists as the *Coccidæ*. This is a division of the order *Homoptera*, to which belong also the plant-lice (*Aphidæ*), the Cicadas, the leaf-hoppers, and certain other insects.

We will not in this place enter into a discussion of the characters of the *Homoptera* or of the zoological relations of the *Coccidæ* to the other families included in that order. But referring those who are interested in these points to the text-books on entomology, we will proceed at once to a discussion of the *Coccidæ*.

In many respects this is a very anomalous group of insects, differing greatly even from closely allied forms in an appearance, habits, and metamorphoses. Not only do the members of this family appear very different from other insects, but their is a wonderful variety of forms within the family; and even the two sexes of the same species in the adult state differ as much in appearance as insects belonging to different orders.

The most obvious characters in and by which they are distinguished from

other insects belonging to the *Homoptera*, are the following; The females never possess wings; the males are winged in the adult state; but unlike other homopterous insects, possess only a single pair of wings, the second pair being represented by a pair of small club-like organs called *halteres*, each usually furnished with a bristle, which in all the species that I have studied as hooked and fits into a pocket on the anterior wing on the same side. The male, in the adult state has no organs for procuring food, the mouth parts disappearing during the metamorphoses of the insect, and a second pair of eyes appearing in their place.

The strange forms assumed by certain species of bark-lice has led to their being mistaken for very different organisms. Thus the adult females of a species of a genus of bark-lice (*Kermes*) common on oaks in various parts of the world, have been commonly mistaken for galls. The gall-like objects on the twig of oaks are the females; the immature males are very different in form, and are represented on the leaves. The resemblance to galls is shared somewhat by certain genera of this family. In fact, the family is termed by the the French *Gallinsectes* on account of the resemblance.

There is a remarkable species belonging to this family found in the West Indies, in the furrows of land newly turned up, which from its resemblance to a pearl is known as the round pearl, and is frequently sent to Europe in collections of shells under that name. It is stated by Guilding, who first described this insect under the name of *Margarodes formicarium*, that it occurs in the Bahamas and is strung into necklaces and ornamental purses by the ladies. It was believed by Guilding that the ground pearls were parasitic on the ants, in and near the nests of which they were found. I think, however, that it is more probable that the so called pearls derive their nourishment from the roots of plants in the soil, and that they, instead of destroying ants, furnish them with food in the form of an excretion, as many other species of *Coccidæ* are known to do.

The habit of excreting a secret fluid, which many species possess, together with the strange forms of insects, has led to some strange mistakes. Thus one species which occurs on pine was at first taken for a nectar-secreting gland.

DIVISION OF THE COCCIDÆ INTO SUB-FAMILIES.

Owing to the great diversity of form and structure among the species belonging to this family, they may be grouped into several subfamilies; and such a grouping is necessary before generalizations can be made respecting the habits and metamorphoses of the various species. Signoret in his monograph of this fami-

ly divides it into four sections. We believe that each of these sections should rank as a subfamily, and we will so consider them. They are characterized as follows:

DIASPINE.—This subfamily includes all the species of *Coccidæ* covered by a scale composed in part of molted skins and partly of a secretion of the insect.

Examples.—The oyster shell bark-louse, of the apple (*Mytilaspis pomorum*) the red scale of the orange (*Aspidiotus aurantii*) and Glover's orange scale (*Mytilaspis Gloverii*.)

BRACHYSCELINE.—This subfamily includes certain species of *Coccidæ* which live in galls. All the described species are Australian. Consequently this subfamily will not receive further notice in this report.

LECANINE.—The original characters of this subfamily as given by Signoret are as follows: Species either naked or inclosed, or simply covered with waxy calcareous or filamentary material; most of the females after impregnation taking on a different form, and, once fixed, remaining so for the rest of their lives, although while young they retain the power of moving under certain circumstances.

[To be continued.]

Mark Twain on Autographs.

Mark Twain thus wrote to an autograph collector in response to a request for his signature:

"I hope I shall not offend you; I shall certainly say nothing with intention to offend you. I must explain myself, however, and I will do it as kindly as I can. What you ask me to do, I am asked to do as often as one-third dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! One's impulse is to freely consent, but one's time and necessary occupants will not permit. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing which has probably not occurred to you, and that is this; That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as pastime. Writing is my trade and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a builder, or a sculpture, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you ask either of these for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by.

And all this the humorist wrote on the typewriter, signing his name in the same method. The autograph collector's feelings may be imagined.

A Russian inventor seems to question the vaunted perfection of the human body and has patented an arrangement of springs and harness to be worn to facilitate walking, running and jumping.

INDUSTRIAL.

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

Of the 108 new roses produced during the year just passed, 73 are credited by a Vienna journal to France and only 5 to the United States.

Sugar cane, according to Mr. D. Morris, is nowhere found wild, and it is supposed to have lost its power of producing seed. In specimens received at Kew Gardens, however, seeds have been found. This discovery is important, as it is anticipated that cross fertilization and selection of seedlings may greatly improve the plant.

Various new applications of paper are being made by German manufacturers. A pulley of hydraulic pressed pasteboard, with an iron core and strong casing, is said to have greater friction than one of iron, making it possible to use smaller pulleys, and to save vibration by reducing the tension of belts. This pulley is made from the well known oil paper employed for car wheels. Handles or files and other tools are being made from compressed chemically-prepared paper, and are hard, smooth, light, durable and very convenient.

WELCOME NEWS.**Constant Increasing Eastern Demand for California Fruits.**

New York, April 28.—Speaking of the fruit trade the Journal editorially says: It is a noticeable fact that California green fruit has been kept longer in the New York market this year than ever before. The last of the late pears are being closed out while the first new fruit, cherries, will be in the market in two weeks. This makes California green fruit obtainable in Eastern market the year round. This is partly the result of improved cold storage improvement.

Table olives have gone up 70 per cent in Spain, the country from which most of the olives are brought to the United States. The cause is short crop. Last year about 200,000 gallons of Spanish olives were brought to this country. This year scarcely two-thirds as many will be imported.

California prunes are still away out of sight. There are none to sell at any figure.

California raisins are quoted at from \$2.15 to \$2.50.

A New York paper says the last of the late California pears are being closed out there, that the new California cherries will soon be in market and that the Golden State will thus furnish fresh fruit the year round, this being due in part to the increase of cold storage facilities. To furnish fresh fruit the year round is no trick for California. This State can furnish two or three varieties of fresh fruit, to say nothing of vegetables, at any season without cold storage. There is no day in all the smiling year when ripe fruits may not be gathered from bough or vine. From the red-cheeked strawberry and gold-oranges of March and April to the crimson cherries of May, the yellow apricots and rosy peaches of June, July and August overlapping the

purple and golden plums and grapes and other other fruits of these and later months, they pass in gorgeous and flaming procession to the russet pears and oranges of December and the oranges and strawberries of the returning spring. Not only is the year here one golden circle of sunny days for the health seeker and tourist, with none of an Eastern summer's oppressive heat or an Eastern winter's biting cold, but California can on any day of the year stand in the shadow of her trees or between the rows of her vines and pluck fresh fruits of red, gold, russet or purple and offer it to men. If there is upon earth any spot where one may "rock the tedious year as in delightful dream" it is in this matchless land of California.—*Express.*

California for Fruit.

From Dan to Beersheba, in all the States of the East, the would-be fruit grower is just now loud in his lamentation for the loss of the crop that should have been borne this summer, and in too many instances for the loss of the trees, too, so that he is out and injured to the tune of many prospective crops. This wail is not alone in the bleakest portions of the hyperborean Northwest, where life is an everlasting struggle to preserve life, and where spring frosts not only nip the early buds of promise, but sometimes catch the almost mature fruit in what is falsely called mid-summer; but it is heard all along the lower peninsula of Michigan, and is re-echoed on both banks of the Ohio, is taken up in New Jersey, passed along to Delaware, crosses the bay in old Virginia, and is heard along the Florida reefs as the sad *ulalu* mingles with the waves of the Gulf of Mexico. The orange groves of this last named State have gone blossom and fruit, leaf and branch, and sometimes root and all, to follow the peach orchards of Michigan, New Jersey and Delaware, to that limbo of things lost on earth that Dante found so sad a sight in the cold and cheerless regions of the unshined moon.

There is a very important lesson in all these facts so discouraging to the good people of the East. The lesson is to us here in this sunny land of Southern California, where frosts never visit the orchard to blight the hope that springs eternal in the orchardist's heart, and springs there because it is not nipped by the cold touch of disappointment, but is always fed by a rich reward for all the labors of the husbandman. It is to this section the whole country must look for its fruit supplies. California is the only State that can be depended on for a certain supply of all kinds of deciduous as well as citrus fruits. And it is here the fresh treasures must be gathered from the trees. From here they must be sent East. Here they must be dried, canned, conserved, cured in all ways and sent by the thousand carloads to feed the East and enrich our farmers in return. We are just at the very beginning of these things. We do not realize the hundredth part of what is before us in this respect, and what the East will look to us for, nor of the rewards the States east of the mountains will pour into our lap—treasures richer and more abundant than we dream of these multitudes and various products of fruit.—*L. A. H.*

California Fruits.

In a late number of the *Call* we find an editorial on the fruit question, which, while it contains nothing new, we republish simply because it is clothing old ideas in new words. We have much to learn as to the methods of taking care of our fruits and marketing them to the best advantage, and it may be that this article will help some of our readers:

Word comes from the East that the open winter, followed by severe cold storms in March, has materially damaged the fruit prospect, and that the demand for California fruit promises to be large. It is to be hoped that the orchardists will make the most of their opportunity.

Fruit is shipped to the East from this State in four forms, as green fruit as dried fruit, as canned fruit and as preserves. The industry in green fruit is in its infancy. Four or five years ago it was considered impossible to ship green fruit, as the cost of transportation would consume the whole value of the shipment, while delays on the way were likely to cause the fruit to decay before it reached its destination. Since then the problem has been solved. Green fruit will be carried this year on passenger time from Sacramento to Chicago and Mississippi river points at 2½ cents a pound, and to New York at 2½ cents a pound. When a train of seven loaded cars can be made up, they will be hauled to Chicago on passenger time for less than one cent a pound. As the price of green fruit in the season will not average over two cents a pound here, it will be possible to lay that fruit down at Chicago at 4½ cents a pound; and the experience of the past two years justifies the belief that it would bring, on the average, from seven to eight cents a pound at auction in that city.

Dried fruit is always at good request at the East, especially the high grades of desiccated fruit, which, when the moisture is restored, is used as desert fruit. We cannot produce too much of this, if the fruit that is desiccated is of a fine grade and quality. There is plenty of rich men in the East who will pay almost any price for what appear to be fresh peaches at Christmas time.

It is likely that in the future an increased proportion of the fruit crop of California will be marketed in the shape of preserves. No one who has not looked into the subject realizes what enormous quantities of preserves the world consumes, and what vast sums of money are paid all over the world for these adjuncts to the breakfast table. Great Britain is not a fruit growing country; but the British industry in fruit preserves is very important indeed, supports thousands of people, and supplies one of England's leading exports. In every part of the civilized world, Gordon & Dillworth's preserves and Dundee marmalade are property. England has won her supremacy in this branch of industry over such fruit growing countries as Spain by the superior skill of her preserve makers, and the honesty of their goods. Now California can easily compete with Britain in the matter of sugared fruits—fruit

of a large output of beet sugar in our own State, our preserve makers ought to compete with the English. It would be difficult to estimate in dollars the value of peaches, plums, cherries, pears, apricots and figs which are left to waste and rot upon the trees in this State. It only requires some smart man to set his wits to work to save all this loss, and to create an industry which would add considerably to the value of fruit land, and afford employment for thousands of hands.—*Citrograph.*

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

No. 20. A 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. 16. A tract of 40 acres. All under cultivation, with plenty of water, will sell all, or in ten acre tracts, to suit purchaser. Price, \$175. per acre.

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

No. 8. 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. 5. A 25 acre tract, with plenty of water, at \$175. per acre.

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

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

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

No. 36. 7, 8—10 acres, with small house. Very cheap at \$1000.

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

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. 77. Twenty-six acres. Six acres in oranges, sixteen in vineyard, one in deciduous trees, one in alfalfa. Fine dwelling costing \$2000. Price \$15,000.

No. 49. Thirty acres all improved— oranges, lemons, vines, deciduous trees. Good house, barn and improvements first class. \$18,000.

No. 63. Ten acres allington Navel oranges two years

EDUCATIONAL.

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

How?

How can they grow a pillow-slip
In the midst of a feather-bed,
And how can a horse-fly over a ship
Or an ink stand on its head?
How can a wheel-barrow anything,
And when does a butter fly?
Will the garden rake itself next spring
We pause for a reply.
Does the apple-sauce the can vas back,
Or the current-jell out loud?
Does the raspberry-jam the hasty snack
While the peach-preserved the crowd?
And what will the homeless oyster-stew
When the seas have all gone dry?
These things concern both me (and) nu—
We pause for a reply.

The Education of the Physical Powers.**No. IV.**

The contemplation of such facts as these lead us inevitably to the conclusion that they cannot be treated as separate, that in touching one we vitally affect the other. And more than this is true when we really come down to study facts. Man's capacities are very much greater than simply the sum of those of the body alone plus those of the mind alone, plus those of the soul by itself. That is each one gives to the others not only all that it has itself, but also enables the others to be and do far more than they could alone. Man might be called the product of the three rather than their sum. I recognize the difficulty of viewing the subject from this standpoint, but unless we do so we shall be apt to go entirely astray.

Perhaps I can illustrate what I mean by taking a number, say 139. This far more than the sum of 1 plus 3 plus 9, which is only 13. And if I should try to get an idea of the number 139 by studying the 9, then the 3, then the 1, I would not succeed at all. I would conclude that the 9 was of far greater value than the 1 or the 3, while really, of course the 9 is the least valuable. But when I understand the relation of the 3 to the 9 and see that I have 39, instead of 3 plus 9, equaling 12, my error is corrected. When I go further on and see the relation of the 1 to the 3 and the 9, or even to the 39, viewed as a whole, and discover that it makes 139, instead of 39 plus 1, equaling 40, I am tempted to prize the relation far more than the figures themselves.

Now let me call the 9 the body, the 3 the mind, and the 1 the soul. It is very easy to see that the man is much more than the sum of his body, mind and soul, which would be 9 plus 3 plus 1, equaling 13. That is, as the power of 139 is very much more than that of 1, 3, 9, so the body is infinitely more capable than if it had no mind, and in turn the mind can accomplish wonders that would be entirely out of its reach did it not have that good partner, the body. And so with the soul. What would

amount to without a soul, or what would a body and mind do that would not be man without the soul? I try to make this still plain—
her illustration:

for the purpose for which it was made, without the lens and frame work? Of what use is the lens without the plate? And even if a perfect lens and plate were in a case but the case allowed light to enter, or the focusing apparatus was out of order, or was without the instantaneous methods of exposure, how valueless the result, and all because of mechanical defects. Again the mechanical parts might be perfect, and the lens perfect, but the sensitive plate imperfect, or out of place, and the result would be no better. Hence we see that it is not the value of the plate plus the value of the lens plus the value of the case which makes up the camera, because they would accomplish nothing lying side by side, but it is the relation that exists between them, or that they bear to each other, when in their right positions, that makes them valuable as a whole, and the value of each is thus greatly increased, because its functions are of use only when in the right relation to the others.

Let us take a simpler illustration. What would a light-house be without a light? Of what use the light without the light-house? And even if a perfect light were in a light-house, but if the foundations were weak, the glasses dirty, the machinery that revolved the light out of order, or the light-house so low that the light could be seen only a little way, how much these mechanical defects would detract from what might be accomplished! On the other hand, if the light-house was perfect but the light not in its proper place, how utterly valueless! So the light-house is of far greater value, and has much larger capacities than simply those of the house plus those of the light. The relation that exists between them gives them powers that neither of them alone had in any degree. And so it is with the body, mind and soul, only to far greater extent.

While I would not imply that there is any full and exact correspondence between my illustrations and the truth I trust that they will help to make clear what I am trying to express.

The fundamental object of physical education, then, is to perfect the house with reference to its function of throwing light and not a part from it; to make the frame work of the camera not only good, but appropriate to the other parts; to make the "9" perfect in its relative place, and not by taking it out of its position.

It is extremely important that these inter-relations be kept in mind, for while perhaps the first and most immediate benefits of physical education are found in the physique, the most lasting are those which come to the mind. It is very possible to develop the body out of all proportion to the rest of the man. While a vigorous and beautiful body is the result, the man as a whole is temporarily, if not permanently, dwarfed.

The conception of the essential unity of man, that he is one rather than three, is fundamentally important; as, if true, nearly all problems relating to body, mind or soul must be solved in accordance with

Educational institutions, then, must keep in mind the relation between body and mind, as otherwise they work even in this direction

man and not merely his soul, for man is one and must be so treated. Christ in his life showed that this is the only true method, for he continually coupled bodily healing with soul salvation. Hence the reasonable basis for medical missions and all work of a similar nature.

We believe, then, that this philosophy of man's essential unity is fundamental, gymnastically, educationally, sociologically, and theologically.

Sentiment has more practical value than has plain matter of fact in the relations of our every day life. To take away all sentiment from the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister, or of friend and friend, is to deprive that relation of its chief charm, and to leave it without the possibility of true joy to either of its parties. If the sentiment that makes the life of young lovers so full of gladness of the life; but if that sentiment be permitted to die out, the life drags more and more wearily as the years go on. No provision of home and food and clothing can compensate for the lack of loving looks and words that are promptings of pure sentiment between those whose lives are linked in inevitable companionship. Nor can any continuance of helpful service between friends be a continuance of friendship, without the controlling sentiment of friendship. Let those who would have the joys of any loving relation in life guard sacredly the sentiment of that relation.

Japan has great fascinations for Sir Edwin Arnold, who has taken up his residence in that delightful empire. He is infatuated with the Japanese women and thinks them "semi-angelic." He pronounces the race as the most graceful on earth, and remarks that "their simple joy of life their universal alacrity to please and be pleased, their almost divine sweetness of disposition, make them models of dignified and elegant behavior above all other nations." This is probably no exaggeration, for no people are so universally polite as the Japanese. We may expect an influx of Englishmen in Japan after this laudation from so high and worthy a source, if indeed some of our American gentry may not be induced to go thither to receive the smiles of the modest little woman. There is a moral to be drawn from the characteristics of the inhabitants of the beautiful Japan. It seems that it has been left to the so called higher Christian civilization to produce those human abominations known as the hoodlum, the cad and the dade. Can we not learn something in manners from the gentle Japanese?—*Life*

Curious effects of hypnotism continue to be reported. Some difficult and prolonged surgical operations have been performed with astonishing facility while the subject was not only unconscience of pain but capable of assisting as directed by the operator. An Italian officer, hypnotized at a public seance, became almost insane. Shining objects would cause him to have spontaneous attacks of hypnotism; and once when following a carriage with bright lamps he came near losing his life.

How many people assume boldly

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

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Any one purchasing \$500 worth of lots in Lordsburg through this Agency will have his fare paid from place of starting to Lordsburg, Cal., and for \$750 worth, the fare of two persons.

Some of the lots have fine bearing prunes and English walnut trees on them. Size of residence lots 50x150 feet. Business lots 25x150 feet. Water with every lot.

We also have some choice fruit land at \$140 to \$250 per acre. Soil rich, and surface smooth.

Descriptive matter sent on application. Address, Southern California Immigration Agency,

Lordsburg, Cal

It is to teach us early in life how to think, and to excite our infantile imagination, that prudent nature has given women so much chit-chat.

Israel at Work.

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

Unity signifies oneness, and must come from within while uniformity is related to unity, but must be applied outwardly.

There is quite a difference between "following peace" as directed in the Divine Oracles, and in peace following us while we are running wild, tearing up the plants of truth and mutilating spirit of goodness and mercy.

The sun does not shine for one class, but for all. It does not send its rays into one flower and withhold them from another. So the gospel rays do not shine to one or two or ten only but unto all men. God is a free distributor of grace and blessings.

Our after-life is moulded by our bringing up. But our training is not to be offered as an excuse for our conscious wrong doing. "I know it isn't right, but that's the way I was brought up," says one. But, "let me not quarrel with my up bringing," says Carlyle. Let us not seek a refuge from blame in the defective work of our parents. What we are, we are. Good or evil, what we do, let us do.

There are secret times to every Christian,—times of prayer, of praise of meditation, all by himself. He cannot be a true Christian without these secret times. But no one can be a Christian wholly in secret. He cannot be a true Christian without being a Christian openly, frankly, publicly. The heart and the hand are both essential features of the Christian life. The inner pulse must beat against, although not with, the outer world.

When the love of God has taken possession of the soul, and the whole man is consecrated to his service, life loses its fragmentary character, and one guiding stream seems to run through it. Then all varying and disjointed duties find a fixed and appointed place, and though, through the weakness of the flesh, the surface of things may seem to be ruffled, there is a strong under current that cannot be diverted from its object, but is ever flowing on to its one point, widening and strengthening as it goes, and so mastering all that opposes its progress. The very hindrances that thwarted are turned into ministers to help its course. The stronger and more fixedly the soul is set on one object, so much the more does it find power to overcome all difficulties and despise all that may be only outward or accidental.

The building of a Christian character is no mystery. The methods which insure success in the Christian vocation; the same methods which lead to the failure in commerce, lead to the failure in character. The great cause of failure in all work is summed up in one word—laziness. Laziness is the foe of promptness, patience, perseverance, caution, snappishness, rashness, and despair. The great reasons why we are not Christians, is our sheer laziness. We want to be Christians; we intend to be Christians.

do not actually enter upon and run the race. We desire to be generous and benevolent, but when the opportunity offers of investigating a case needing guidance or relief, we find it much easier to say, "Be ye warmed and fed," than to buy clothes and coal, and cook food.

Who is Not a Liar?

[For the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN.]

Old King David once said, "All men are liars." Afterwards, in recording the fact, he observed that he said this in "haste." He may have said this in haste, but still told the truth; and if he were now living he might say the same thing and not be in haste about it. The photographer stretches the truth about his work and that of his brother artist; the physician knows his competitor is "a bad man and a poor doctor;" the teacher is sure he is superior to "the other fellow," who also seeks the place; the preacher is quite certain his co-laborer has "serious defects" and his life is not quite up to the standard; "the dealer in fine stock "knows" that the "other man's stock is not" pure blood; the merchant is sure his goods are the "cheapest and the best;" the land agent is positive that his competitor is a liar; the nurseryman has "the best trees" and "that other nursery" is no good; the newspaper man—well he always has the "best paper." All men are liars."

A False Refuge.

It is to be feared that many of us are finding a false refuge in waiting for God to do everything. But God will do nothing for us that He tells us to do ourselves. He cannot do the sinner's believing for him. And it is the same with a great many things after we have believed, among which is this cleaving unto the Lord with purpose of heart. An old writer has said that "God's biddings are enablings; that is, He never asks you to do it. No doubt Barnabas knew this when he exhorted the believers of Antioch "that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." This is what the Lord requires of us—purpose of heart—a clear, definite, determined purpose to be for God—to follow Him—to please Him, no matter what the cost or what the consequences. Purpose of heart, brethren, purpose of heart is what we want. And God is able to make all grace abound.

How the Liquor Men Succeed.

The following letter published in the Pasadena Standard shows how the army of liquor dealers shrewdly pull the wool over the eyes of the unsuspecting. The suggestion how to use ministers of religion has been made to work in some places. Such ungodly sacrifice of principle should meet with the strong disapproval of the best elements of society; for a corrupted people means failure in government and the subversion of home, liberty and happiness:

M. M'CLELLAN & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO M'CLELLAN & OGDEN.
Manufacturers' Agents and Commission Merchants.

Office and warehouse, corner Lamar and Jackson Streets,

Dallas, Tex., March 10, 1890

—, LINCOLN, NEB.,

DEAR SIR: Your

came de

deserved. Kindly pardon the seeming neglect.

While I went through the last Prohibition campaign in this State, I fear I can say or do nothing that will aid you in the cause. True, I was one of the committee that was sent out to solicit funds, and in an humble way worked for the boys, still I know little of the inside workings. However, I take great pleasure in giving you my views, and you may do with them as you deem proper.

In the first place, make it a political fight. This is the only way to attain success. Have it a war of right against wrong, of liberty against oppression; bring it this way before the people; plead with them that their rights and liberties are being wrestled from them. Do this and the farming element will stay with you. Don't make it a whisky fight or a fight of whisky against religion, it is not that. Keep the saloon element in the background as much as possible. They can do quiet work and on election day they can turn out and do the voting. Make it a war against sumptuary unjust and despotic laws. Let there be a general uprising of the people demanding and insisting on their rights as free-born citizens. This is the way we worked it here and you know the result, nearly 100,000 against the amendment.

I am a high license man. I believe it makes a better class of saloons, does away with many deadfalls and elevates the business. It is also better for the wholesale dealer as it makes his risks safer. I however do not advise to preach high license (let others do that) as you are not fighting on that ground, but on the ground that sumptuary laws are unjust and if this passes, there is no telling what the fanatics will do next. Loss of revenue to the State is a good argument, as it makes other taxes higher. Vacant stores to the property owner, loss of business to the people, laws dictating to a man what he shall or shall not eat or drink, prohibition does not prohibit—are all good arguments and best of all the fanatics are taking from the people the rights guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States. Regarding the preachers, they are hard to work, but we done it pretty successfully here, but we never would have done so had we made it a whisky fight. Try and get some one to work on a good minister get him to make a sermon, say you term it, "Temperance, but not prohibition." Have it published in the paper, puff him up and others will follow in line just for the notoriety and free advertising they get. The Jewish ministers also Catholic priests are nearly all antis. Have them interviewed, and publish all that may be in your favor leaving the others out. This may catch the votes of many. Try and get a good religious journal on your side, money will do it, especially as the fight is not a whisky one. The best work of all is in good sensible out door speeches but from leading politicians and lawyers. Campaign funds should be in the hands of a small committee, good substantial men, and everything should go through their hands. They can pick out a good

given me by lieutenant Gov. Gibbs of Dallas, Texas. Read them, they will give you an idea of how we worked here.

We got a few influential men to take hold they called a few others together, one from each county, and they signed a call to the people, asking them to send delegates to a convention. It was a big success. Leading men came forward and took hold. Governor Barney Gibbs laid the plans and worked the scheme and by the way if he could be induced to go over to your state and assist you in a like thing it would save you lots of money and you would be sure to attain success. He is a man of good influence, knows all your leading men and can put you on a sure footing. It would be well to write to him but under no circumstances let anything be known of this, as he would go as a visitor only and would not want to be known, as it would spoil the good effect he might have.

Please mail me at once a copy of the proposed amendment also let me know when the election comes off and I will gather all the printed matter I can and send you I wish you to command me in any way that you think I can serve you.

Pardon long letter. My charges are a bottle of wine should you meet with success and I just know you will.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT OGDEN.

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each county to to tal

Miscellaneous.

The Only Foo.

Wild, threatening sky, white, raging sea,
Fierce wind that rends the rifted cloud
Sets the new moon's sharp glitter free,
And thunders eastward, roaring loud!

A fury rides the autumn blast,
The hoary brine is torn and tossed;
Great nature through her spaces vast
Casts her keen javelins of the frost.

Her hand that in the summer days
Soothed us with tender touch of joy,
Deals death upon her wintry ways;
Whom she caressed she would destroy.

Life shrinks and hides; all creatures cower
While her tremendous bolts are hurled
That strike with blind, insenate power,
The mighty shoulder of the world

Be still, my soul, thou hast no part
In her black moods of hate and fear;
Lifted above her wrath thou art,
On thy still heights, serene and clear.

Remember this—not all the wild,
Hugh, untamed elements have force
To reach thee, though the seas were piled
In weltering mountains on thy course.

Only thyself thyself can harm.
Forget it not! And full of peace,
As if the south wind whispered warm,
Wait thou till storm and tumult cease.

—*Celia Thaxter, in the Century.*

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat and drink but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

A half-cup ammonia to a pail of warm water will clean hard-finished walls nicely; of course the water should be changed when much soiled.

Perhaps some ladies would like to know that milliners use an ordinary polish for ladies' shoes to renovate old black straw hats. Brush out the dust first.

For poisoning from phosphorus, as when children suck matches, give a tablespoonful of magnesia, and then, freely, gum arabic water; less magnesia if only a little phosphorus is taken.

On ironing day, set aside the pieces needing repairs and mend before putting away. Keep the wearing apparel of each member of your household where it can be found by the owner without calling for help in the search.

Into a solution of gum arabic stir plaster of Paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream; apply with a brush to the broken edges of china and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

A few forms for the use in hanging up clothes may be purchased at any hardware store for five or ten cents, and will keep a garment presentable a great deal longer than when it is hung upon a nail or hook. A man's clothes are almost ruined by hanging in folds, and these forms will preserve the shape of the shoulders and keep out wrinkles.

Sing a song of sixpence, you fellow full of rye, with not a cent to bury you, tomorrow, should you die. The keeper's in the bar-room counting out his money, his wife is in the parlor with well-dressed sis and sonny, and your wife has gone out working and washing her clothes to pay for old rye.

being reciprocated. He who is a true friend under any circumstances, is a true friend under all circumstances. A friend is a friend because he is a friend—not because his friendship is recognized or appreciated by the one to whom he is a friend.

To The Point.

A level headed exchange says, If you are a kicker and see the shadow of a failing in everything that is proposed to help the town, for heaven's sake go out into some secluded canyon and kick your own shadow into the clay bank, and thus give the men who are working to build up the town a chance. One long faced, hollow eyed, whining, creeping, chronic kicker can do more to keep away business and capital from a town than all the drought, short crops, chinch bugs, cyclones and blizzards combined.

The German *Handelsmuseum* reckons that the steam engines of the world come to 10,000,000 horse power; that these use about 12,000 tons of coal per hour on the average; that gas lighting consumes 10,000 an hour; gas engines, 4500 tons; iron smelting 5000, and other metals 4000 tons an hour; other factories 5000 tons; and domestic heating 10,000 tons an hour; all of which comes to over 50,000 tons an hour. On the other hand, the whole output is 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 tons per annum, or about 65,000 tons per hour.

A New Gas Motor.

An interesting test of a three-cylinder gas motor has been made at Nantes. The engine tested was of five horse-power, had a fly-wheel only 34 inches in diameter, weighed complete only 440 pounds, drove a boat containing 20 persons at the rate of 7 miles an hour, and with a 12½ gallon reservoir of oil could make an effective run of 20 hours. The three piston rods operate upon a common crank, the gas being successfully exploded in the cylinders by sparks from an electric battery. The mixture of petroleum and air constituting the denoting gas may be varied in proportions so as to give a speed ranging between 100 and 400 revolutions per minute. A half horse power motor, suitable for a tricycle, weighs but 88 pounds.

Don't be mean Boys.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he lies down alone; he is then compelled to be honest with himself. Not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look comes back to him; not a penny dropped into the hand of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life, no strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these things come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself—how he will pull away from

How pure and fair all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dreary must his own path appear! Why, even one isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of an average, and what must be the feelings of a man who is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world why should anyone add a pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, boys. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.—*R. J. Burdette.*

What Men Like in Women.

There is a certain something, which for the want of a better name, is called womanliness, and it is that which makes women attractive to men. A great many virtues go to make up this one great possession, and they are what men like in women.

Men like, in the first place, amiability in a woman.

They like the doing of little things that are pleasant to them.

They like the courtesy of the fire-side.

They like women whose lives and faces are always full of the sunshine of a contented mind and a cheerful disposition.

They like an ability to talk well and a knowledge of the virtue of silence.

They like a motherliness big enough to understand the wants of the older, as well the younger boys.

They like a disposition to speak good, rather than evil of every human being.

They like sympathy—which means a willing ear for the tale of sorrow or gladness.

They like knowledge of how to dress well, which, by-the-by, doesn't mean conspicuously. Most men are attracted by good material, plain draperies, and quiet colors; not by showy colors or designs.

They like intelligence, but they prefer that the heart should be stronger than the brain.

They like a companion—a woman who has sufficient knowledge of the world and its ways to talk well with them, who is interested in their lives and their plans and in their hopes; who knows how to give a cheering word, or listen quietly and by a tender look express the grief which the heart is feeling.

They may sometimes say that children are a bore and a nuisance, but a man shrinks from a woman who openly declares her dislike of them. A man expects the maternal instinct in a woman and is disappointed if he does not find it.

They like women to be affectionate—there never was yet, no matter how stern, no matter how cold, no matter how repressive as far as his own feelings were concerned, who did not love a loving squeeze of the hand, or a tender kiss from the woman dearest to him.

These are some of the things that men like in women.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

In his electrical treatment of a wart Dr. Patrzek, of Oppeln, first moistens with a warm solution of salt, then passes needles through it just and gradually turns the current on. Pain is felt. Five minutes. In most cases each

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Los Angeles accom. daily.....	8:20 A. M.
Local mail daily.....	4:55 P. M.
Local Freight " " " ".....	8:48 A. M.

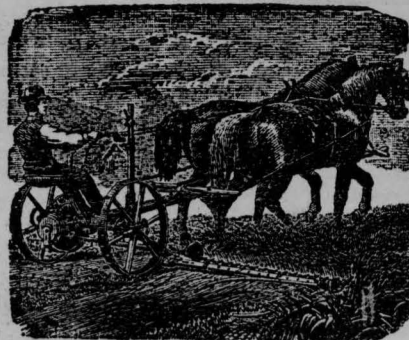
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