

Southern Californian.

THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE RIGHT.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN

A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INDUSTRY.

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ON WHOSE PROSPERITY DEPENDS
THE HAPPINESS OF THE NATION.

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Injurious Insects.

Continued.

SCALE OF FEMALE.—This scale resembles that of *Aspidiotus ficus* in shape, size and the presence of the nipple-like prominence, which indicates the position of the first larval skin; but it can be readily distinguished from the scale of that species as follows: It is light gray, and quite translucent; its apparent color depending on the color of the insect beneath, and varying from a light greenish yellow to a bright reddish brown; the central third (that part which covers the second skin) is as dark and usually darker than the remainder of the scale; and when the female is fully grown the peculiar reniform body is discernable through the scale causing the darker part of the outer two-thirds of the scale to appear as a broken ring.

FEMALE.—The female is light yellow in color in the adolescent stages, becoming brownish as it reaches maturity. When fully developed the thorax extends backward in a large rounded lobe on each side, projecting beyond the extremity of the abdomen, and giving the body a reniform shape. The last abdominal segments presents the following characters:

I have been unable to detect the presence of the groups of the *spinae-rects*, although I have examined many specimens prepared in various ways.

There are three or four pairs of well developed lobes. The lobes of the first pair are abruptly narrowed at about half their length; the notch on the mesal margin is often nearer the distal end of the lobe than that of the lateral margin. The lobes of the second and third pairs are abruptly narrowed at half their length on the lateral margin, and often bear a notch on the median margin near the distal end. Laterad of the most lateral plate is a triangular lobe of the margin of the segment, which is serrate.

The plates are all deeply fringed, those between the first pair of lobes on their distal margin, the others on their lateral margins. They are all well developed, exceeding the lobes in length, and are situated as follow: Two between the first pair of lobes, two between the first and second lobes of each side, two between the second and third lobes, and three between the third lobe and the lobe of the margin of the body. The first plate laterad of the second lobe, and three plates laterad of the third lobe are each deeply bifurcated, and each bifurcation is fringed on the lateral margin.

On the ventral surface is a spine near the base of the lateral margin of each of the four lobes except the first; there are also about three small slender spines on the margin of the body near the penultimate segment. On the dorsal surface there is a spine with each lobe. The first spine is very slender and inconspicuous, but as long as the lobe; it is situated at the base of the lateral margin of the lobe in such a manner that it can be moved either above or below the lobe. Each of the other spines is situated near the middle of the base of the lobe it accompanies.

EGG.—I have not seen the eggs of this species, except those taken from the body of the female. And as I have repeatedly found young larvae under the scales, I am led to believe that the species is viviparous.

SCALE OF MALE.—The scale of the male resembles the scale of the female, excepting that it is only one-fourth as large; the posterior side is prolonged into a flap, which is quite thin, and the part which covers the larval skin is often lighter than the remainder of the scale.

MALE.—The male is light yellow, with the thoracic band brown, and the eyes purplish black.

HABITAT.—I have observed this species in several groves at San Gabriel and Los Angeles. At the first named place, where it is very abundant, it is said to have first appeared on a budded orange tree which was purchased at one of the hothouses in San Francisco. At Los Angeles it appears to have spread from six lemon trees which were brought from Australia. At first I considered this an undescribed species, as I could find no description of it either in American or European entomological publications. I therefore described it in the "Canadian Entomologist" under the name of *Aspidiotus citri*. Afterward I obtained copies of the papers "On some Coccidae in New Zealand," by W. M. Maskell, published in the transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, and found that he had described an insect infesting oranges and lemons imported into New Zealand from Sydney, which was either identical with or very closely allied

to the red scale of California. I at once sent to Mr. Maskell for specimens of the species described by him. These have just been received, and proved to be specifically identical with those infesting citrus trees in California. Thus the question as to source from which we derived this pest is settled beyond a doubt. It infests the trunk, limbs, leaves and fruit. The infested leaves turn yellow, and when badly infested they drop from the tree. This species spread quite rapidly; and from what I have seen of it, I believe that it is more to be feared than any other scale insect infesting citrus fruits in this country.

Specimens of this insect colonized on orange trees in the breeding room of the department, passed through their entire existence in a little more than two months; hence it is probable that in the open air in Southern California there are at least five generations each year, and possibly six. The mode of the formation of the scale in this species very closely resemble that of *A. ficus*, described at length in this report. The ventral scale however, reaches a greater degree of development in *A. aurantii* than in *A. ficus*. At first it consists of a very delicate film upon the leaf; when the second molt occurs it is strengthened by the ventral half of the cast skin, the skin splitting about the margin of the insect, the dorsal half adhering to the dorsal scale, and the ventral half to the scale. Later, after the impregnation of the female, the ventral scale becomes firmly attached to the dorsal scale and to the insect so that it is almost impossible to remove an adult female from her scale.

REMEDY.

This scale insect infests citrus trees mostly, and as they must be treated in the summer, when the trees are growing, and as fruit is always on the trees, the remedy must be such as will not injure either.

The following remedy has given the best satisfaction:

Rosin	20 pounds.
Caustic soda	8 pounds.
Fish oil	3 pounds.
Petroleum	2 pounds.
Water	100 pounds.

DIRECTIONS.—The rosin, caustic soda, and fish oil, with twenty gallons of water, are put together and boiled thoroughly for four hours, and then the petroleum is added, and the whole well stirred. This compound is put while hot in the tank to which the pump is attached, and the remaining eighty gallons of warm water is added. The mixture must be stirred in the tank while spraying. The emulsion becomes perfect, and flows freely. The petroleum is added to prevent the caustic soda from burning and staining the fruit. If the ground is dry, the orchard should be irrigated before or soon after spraying. During hot weather (80 to 90 degrees) less caustic soda should be

used, otherwise the leaves will fall and the fruit drop or be stained. The greatest care must be exercised in the preparation of the mixture, as in this lies the secret of success.

HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS.

The hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is by far the best remedy for all kinds of scale insects. Experiments have been carried on for some time with very satisfactory results. The cost of application has deterred its use, the chemicals being quite expensive. Recently a new process in the handling of the chemicals has been discovered, which reduces the cost of application on medium size trees to about 6 cents per tree. The process is very simple and inexpensive. The generator consists of an earthen or leaden jar, into which is placed three ounces of water by measure; to this is added from separate vessels, at the same time, one and one-half ounces cyanide of potassium by weight, and one and one-half ounces sulphuric acid by measure. A piece of burlap is placed over the generator, the object being to prevent the too rapid escape of the gas as it is generated. The tent is left on the tree fully fifteen minutes. The tent must be perfectly opaque. The operations conducted at night have been the most successful, as the sun's rays must be excluded to insure satisfactory results.

To be continued.

Pretty Good Weather.

Californians never had occasion to rejoice more fully in the excellence of their climatic condition than during the present season.

The history of 1890, thus far, has been one of unusual storms and elemental unrest through almost every section of the entire world. The daily press has had to report disaster after disaster; calamities by cyclone and tempests; by overwhelming floods; by the deadly lightning; by cloud bursts with their mad rush of waters, till it almost seemed as if Nature were at war with the race and eager for its destruction. But here in Southern California we have but read of these evils; we have not shared them. We have not suffered to any extent by flood or tempest; by extreme heat or cold. Our early harvests have ripened and have been gathered; our growing crops are maturing, with abundant promise for the coming months. We have had nothing to interfere with our prosperity or general feeling of security. Climatically we are exempt from most of the manifold ills that other sections of the country are liable to and have experienced, and there is nothing to hinder our growth and prosperity if we will but help ourselves and set about developing our resources and enlarging our industries.—*L. A. Times.*

INDUSTRIAL.

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

Good For Azusa.

Times.

That ten thousand dollar's worth of strawberries shipped from Azusa station this season is a very good commentary on the productiveness of that section, and also upon the profits to be realized on small fruit. There is no excuse whatever for the intelligent California farmer being a poor man. The soil of this section is, most of it so fat, and the climatic conditions are so nearly perfect that the clear-sighted and industrious agriculturists need have scarcely a fear of failure. And what is more, the returns are large. Bountiful crops are the rule and not the exception, and with a little intelligent experimenting the farmer can easily determine what crops thrive best in certain soils, and distribute them accordingly.

Southern California is the Utopia of the farmer, for it is the land of the rich harvests, of uncounted resources, and in its marvelous sunshine the fruits of every zone will mature and yield abundant returns. The full extent of our agricultural wealth has not yet begun to be appreciated.

Fertilizers for Oranges.

L. A. Herald.

In conversation with some of our leading and most intelligent orange growers we find that they believe that the crop of this section could be doubled if the railroad companies would cooperate with them in securing a cheap and reliable fertilizer. Nitrate of soda and bone dust are the elements that produce the best results; but to procure these unadulterated seems to be an impossibility. One gentleman who ordered four carloads of bone dust from San Francisco sent a portion of it to Professor Hilgard for analysis, and the report showed that one-half of the dust was adulteration. The orange-growers say that the railroad companies ought to appoint a competent man to visit the orchards, determine the best fertilizers for the soil and act as a purchasing agent for them in San Francisco. He could before purchasing analyze the fertilizers and insist on the pure article. Thus the orchardists would secure a fertilizer that could be relied upon to enrich the soil to the full extent of its possibilities, freight would be saved and double the amount of good done that is not effected. "Why," said one of the gentlemen interviewed, "say that I now raise and ship forty carloads of oranges in a season; I am satisfied that if I could secure a pure fertilizer at a reasonable rate, I could make my one hundred acre orchard yield twice as many carloads. That would greatly benefit the railroad by doubling the size of the orange crop to be shipped. The railroads could carry out our views successfully, while the orange growers are unable to do so." The superintendent of an orange orchard in Duarte, belonging to Alexander Weil, tried the experiment of fertilizing and especially caring for a single selected tree which had produced from four to six boxes of oranges a

season. The result was marvelous for twenty-four boxes of fine fruit were taken from the tree in consequence of the care and fertilization he had bestowed upon it. This is perhaps an extreme case; but if the crop of an orchard can be doubled by this mode of treatment, than anything that can be done to enable the orange growers to secure a pure fertilizer, adapted to the soil, at a reasonable outlay, will be of inestimable value to this great industry.

The Honey Crop of 1890.

(Daily San Diego.)

The first carload of the season's honey crop pulled out yesterday for Boston, taking the superior extracted honey for which San Diego county is famous. As this is one of the even numbered years a large yield is anticipated, and although brush fires have interfered somewhat it is expected that the yield will be nearly five hundred thousand pounds greater than in 1889. A honey-dealer who has carefully watched the industry, in which he was actively engaged for twenty years previous, asserts that the county's crop last year was about one million pounds, although a honey-buying firm at San Francisco has stated it to be 200,000 pounds. In contradiction of this he names one producer alone who supplied the market with 300,000 pounds, and with what he knows of the other apiaries is satisfied that 1,000,000 pounds is not an over-estimate. The best years were 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1884, when some 3,000,000 pounds were produced—the county's largest crop.

Since 1869, when J. S. Harbison and R. J. Clark of near Sacramento discovered that San Diego county was a bee paradise with its slopes, mesas and rolling hills grown thick with floral producing shrubs and, the nectar has been harvested by the industrious winged farmers. In the past four years the county has made a reputation in the East and in Europe, which is sufficient proof to farmers and horticulturists that if they will utilize in this way the honey producing plants of their average while their groves and vines are coming into bearing they will have no need to complain of hard times meanwhile. Experts agree that you have no industry which yields as large a profit upon the capital invested. To start with, a stand of bees must be purchased for one up to three dollars, which in winter would mean about twenty thousand bees, and in summer from fifty to eighty thousand. In this climate, apiarists must bear in mind the bees work every day in the year. Near the coast the swarming season begins about March 1st, but later at higher altitudes. The season for surplus honey begins May 1st and ends about September 20th. The first plant of the early spring which allures them to the willow, then the alfalfa and the varieties of crowsfoot—white, blue, yellow and pink. By the time they begin to produce their surplus the blue sage is in bloom, followed by the white sage, sumac, wild alfalfa (known also as broomweed or tangle-foot.) then "buckwheat greasewood," and lastly the honeydew from cottonwoods and willows. They must have water during the brooding season, and the heavier the rainfall, the larger the crop will be in any year.

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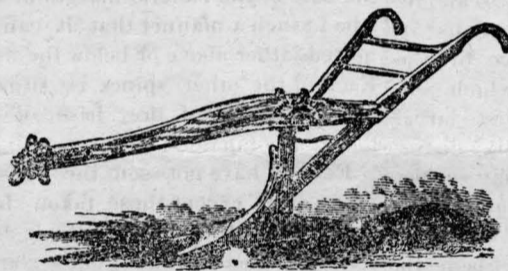
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Below I give a partial list of my lands that I have on my books for sale, some of which are very cheap and fine.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MOT: O.— Illuminate the mind, is to lay the foundation of sound government and human happiness.

WHERE WILL IT END.

The Wonderful and Perilous Journey Through Space Which the Solar System is Making--100,000,000 Miles a Year and the Goal Is Unknown.

Sag Harbor Express.

Recent researches on periodical comets have brought into stronger light the relations of the solar systems with the contents of surrounding space. A comet has not only come to be regarded as simply a comparatively compact mass of meteors, which, through the effects of solar and planetary attraction, is gradually scattered along its orbit; but the latest investigations lead back to Laplace's conclusion that they are turned into permanent members of the sun's family. For those that thus fall under the dominion of the sun is reserved the fate of gradual disintegration into swarms of meteors. The sparks that everybody has seen darting through the sky annually in August and November are but the scattered relics of great comets that may once have affrighted the world. Within fifty years man has actually beheld the destruction of a comet and the process of its transformation into a meteoric swarm. We refer to Biela's comet, which was first split in two in 1846, and afterward entirely broken up, so that it has disappeared as a comet, although regularly recurring showers at the crossing point of its orbit and that of the earth show that the substance of the comet has not been destroyed, but simply dispersed. A piece of this comet that fell in Mexico a few years ago is one of the most precious possessions of astronomers.

But if a comet, drawn into the solar system from outer space, approaches the sun near enough, it may suffer disaster from the encounter, even though it should escape capture and fly off again into unknown depths. The great comet of 1882, which was for a few days so bright that it could be seen at noon, skimming close to the sun like a white bird, was torn asunder in its perihelion passage. There is no certainty that this is a periodical comet; and if it is not, it is now sailing through space in a disheveled condition, as a result of its meeting with the solar giant that guides the destinies of our planetary system.

The more one considers these celestial encounters the stranger seem the adventure of the sun and his attendant world in their stupendous voyage through space. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that this voyage is an actual one; that the sun is really carrying us with him toward the northern quarter of the firmament at least 200,000,000 miles every year. A railroad train does not more certainly whirl us to our destination than by this great solar migration as we are swept on through the abyss of the heavens toward the constellation of Hercules. Only in the one date the rate of speed is more accurately ascertained than in the other. The wildest imaginings of the story tellers, with their magic and enchanted horses, appear in comparison with what

science tells of the wonderful flight in which the inhabitants of the earth all unconsciously are engaged. A celestial eye that closed in the slumber of gods while beholding Adam enjoying the delights of Eden, if suddenly opened now, would look in vain for the pleasant fields and woods of paradise. They would have disappeared with their unfortunate inhabitants; and even the earth that bore them would be gone, vanished, leaving only the emptiness of space where the vision of happiness had been. The blazing orb that shone upon Eden would likewise have departed; and the sleeper awakened would find himself plunged into eternal night and the awful cold of sunless space. During his sleep the whole system would have passed on, leaving him millions of millions of miles behind, like an abandoned traveler in the desert. If there were no intervention of divine knowledge, the sudden sounding of the judgement trumpet would produce a most strange spectacle in the universe, when troops of departed souls thronged in the wake of the flying earth, searching for the bodies that they had left when the globe was in far distant regions of space.

But, as we have said, the greatest attraction of this story of astronomy for the mind lies in the certainty that it is absolutely true. We are actually going on this celestial journey in a vast spiral track, the direction of which is governed by the combined influence of the sun's attraction and that amazing impulse, whatever its origin may be, which keeps the sun itself ever flying northward. And as we go what adventures we are having. Out of the profundity of surrounding space as we plough through it, come comets, rushing sunward, and then rushing back starward, trailing the electric splendors of their trains across the sky. In past ages they affrighted the nations; now the astronomers with mathematical precision, predict their motions, and when they have disappeared tell us whether they have escaped for good, or if not, in how many years they will be back again. The increase in the power of telescopes and in the numbers of observers has resulted in the discovery that a very large number of comets have been captured by the sun, and are now accompanying him in regular orbits like his planets.

To be continued.

Some Big Bridges.

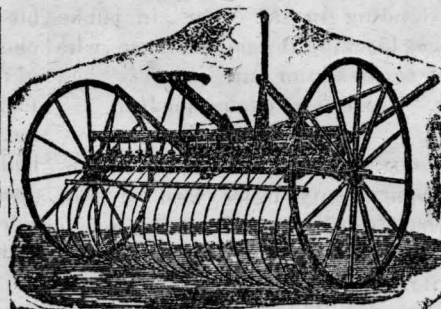
Coalbrookdale Bridge, England, is the first iron bridge. It was built over the Severn in 1779.

The covered bridge at Pavia, over the Ticino, was built in the 14th century. The roof is held by 100 granite columns.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, is 5,271 feet long and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

The bridge of Holy Trinity at Florence was built in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivalled as a work of art.

Teachers should teach the scholars to obey them, and they will get along all right.



C. M. Smith.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

Mrs. J. Smith of our town has been very much indisposed for several days.

The letter from Miss Mabel Brewer came in too late for publication this week. It will appear in the "Happy Corner" next week.

Prof. L. Hall of Los Angeles spent today in our "burg." He has made application for the San Dimas school. Would it not be well to let the Prof. "wield the birch" for the next term?

Eld. S. H. Myers has returned from the San Jacinto valley well pleased with his trip. It is no trouble for some people to be pleased. They get around and find out just what can be done, while the grumbler sits down and waits for something to turn up. My friends it does not come that way.

J. R. Wolfrey of Glendora, and L. T. Trout and wife of Covina came up this week. Mrs. Trout spent the day with the Lordsburg folks while the gentlemen visited Eskena. To say that they were pleased does not express it but they have decided to take some of this fine soil and make themselves happy by putting it to fruit trees. We much prefer the latter.

The drying plant on the farm of J. A. Packard is still in full operation. We promised to tell our readers something about the way the fruit is cured. When we undertake the drying of fruit we secure a box from 4 to 6 feet square made of inch boards and from 6 to 8 feet high which is made as near air tight as it can well be made. Such a box will hold from 10 to 15 crates which are made of thin boards or laths. The fruit is sliced in halves the pit removed and laid on these crates being careful to have but one thickness on the trays and the box filled with the crates, after which we put from one-half to three-fourths pounds of sulphur (or brimstone as some call it) into an iron vessel for the purpose of igniting the sulphur with a match and when it has all burned out the fruit is taken out and placed in the sun on the ground where it is allowed to remain until dry, which usually takes from four to five days always being careful to cover at night with some canvas or set the trays one upon another. After the fruit is dry it is taken up and boxed ready for shipment.

When freshly sliced fruit is sulphured for a short time, the gas penetrates only "skin deep," and when the fruit is afterward dried, whether in the sun or drier, most of the gas escapes and few persons would note the difference in taste produced thereby. Insects, nevertheless, are to a very material extent deterred from touching such fruit.

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

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

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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

FLORIDA VS., CALIFORNIA.

Fierce Rivalry for the Finest Exhibit at the Worlds Fair.

Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Joseph Hirst, the World's fair commissioner from Florida, says that the challenge issued to him by Commissioner McDonald of California for an exhibition of semi-tropical fruits, which challenge he accepted, will result in the public seeing the finest tropical exhibit from Florida ever seen at a fair.

Speaking on the subject this morning the commissioner said that Florida would ask for the same amount of space desired by California—ten acres.

WE availed ourself of the opportunity last Tuesday of making a trip with G. L. McDonough and Eld. S. H. Myers who is sojourning in Cal., to San Jacinto in San Diego County. San Jacinto is in a very fine valley. The Santa Fe Railroad expects to ship out of this valley over 1,000,000 sacks of grain this season. It would do some of our Eastern farmers good to visit the wheat and barley fields. Here the fields lay stretched out broad side to the sun with the golden wheat waving in the balmy ocean breeze. Here we saw the combined harvester at work, cutting, thrashing, sacking the grain all at one time. These machines are operated by horse-power and have a capacity of from 20 to 40 acres per day. The town, San Jacinto, is divided into the old and the new town. We were not very favorably impressed with the old town. They have a few good buildings including the hotel which is run by one Hewitt, but "Hewitt" has cut the line with some of our party. His charges are in excess of the accommodations hence they will not likely find their way back. On Wednesday morning we were taken into a two seated turn out by Dr. Lyman Gregory who drove us over the country and to the town of Florida which is among the orange orchards. We are under many obligations, to the Dr. for his valuable services and hope to be able to reciprocate him at some future time. We are under the impression that should any of our people wish to raise wheat that this is the place. As land is cheap, water very fine, with plenty of artesian wells, spring and surface water at a depth not to exceed 40 or 50 feet. We also called on the San Jacinto Register folks, who are getting out a neat journal which is devoted to the interests of the San Jacinto Valley. Persons who desire to know more of this wheat country would do well to send for sample copies of the Register, which are devoted to the agricultural interests. We hope to visit this valley at some future time when we shall be able to tell you more about it.

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A. N. HARRIS MANAGER.

More Southern Folly.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat proposes and the Macon Telegraph seconds the motion, raising a monument "to the women of the Confederacy"—at Richmond, of course—and which the Telegraph modestly suggests will be "one of the historical monuments of the world."

When will the South get enough monuments to the lost cause as they claim, which never was and never should have been a cause at all. After twenty-five years of a demonstration of the fact, yet they will persist in rearing up monuments of granite and bronze to perpetuate the folly of 1860 to 1865. After these monuments have been reared up, all that can be said on or for them are that the women and manly endeavors of the heroes, as they are called, were to break up the best government that ever existed on earth; and to rear up a kingdom whose foundation was built upon a system which separated husband and wife and sold the babe and daughter into slavery and all to satisfy the lust for that which the love of, is the root of all evil. Will the intelligent part of the South continue to stand identified with such unhalloved influences.

That slavery from its birth to the day of its death was one of the greatest curses that ever fastened its fangs on to a Christian nation is not a question. There never was a more wicked act than when the attempt was made to set up an empire on the principal of slavery founded on the defrauded child woman and manhood. Why not forget these black pages of history and set up monuments that will redound to the nations good and from which our children can come up and say that we have walked in the statute of our fathers whose law was liberty and equality to all, and by which we all can be numbered with the blood washed through when the roll is called on the other side of the "river."

From Lonsburg, Cal.

Gospel Messenger.

For the satisfaction of the many friends in Illinois whom we left May 6, we pen the following: Our visit to Nebraska was a pleasant one. While there, we attended two meetings in the Beatrice church, one prayer-meeting and one Sunday school. At the Annual Conference we all enjoyed ourselves. May 31 we started for this place. Traveling on the Santa Fe Route we had a fine trip and enjoyed good health. We landed at Lordsburg on Monday evening at 5 p. m. We were welcomed by all and found good brethren and sisters.

Wages are good here,—\$1.50 per day, during the whole year. Since our arrival we have had about three very warm days, but last week was nice. Nights were cool and mornings foggy. We are all well and like our new home in California very much. The heat does not effect any one here as in Illinois. GEO. MATHIAS.

Glass & tin fruit jars at Ewing & Prices.

Masons jars 1 qt., \$1.25, 2 qt., \$1.65 per doz., at Ewing & Prices.

BUENA PARK, CAL., JULY, 7th 1869
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN.

Dear Paper;

It is needless to say we like you and welcome you every week as a glad messenger to us with your interesting items and useful information. I am glad to write you how much improved we are on this side of the foot hills.

We have a new station which is very convenient.

A new hotel very neatly completed.

J. A. Whitaker is the agent for Wells, Fargo, Express Co.

Mr. Caldwell of Santa Ana the station agent and telegrapher has bought a home near the station and has moved into it with his family.

Centralia tract is being rapidly populated and a great deal of it now under cultivation. Homes are dotted here and there, and Easterners who have purchased are not quite ready to occupy their places, are sending to have trees planted and fences put up.

Mr. and Mrs. Bulger from England, have bought quite a tract and are building a house, they are now at work on an artesian well, the beauty and attraction of this place, and the more wells there are the finer the place looks.

There has been a series of meetings held at Whitakers Hall under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Crawford of Los Angeles, a Congregational Evangelist. They were closed last Thursday night. Mr. Crawford is a very earnest worker for the cause of Christ. Bible Reading and childrens meetings were held every afternoon.

The Condensed Milk Factory, has an increase of employes and is doing a fine business.

Mr. J. A. Whitaker the pioneer of this town is making improvements, grading the streets, making crooked places straight and as usual looking after the interests of the community in general in his unselfish way.

The "Glorious Fourth" was very quiet here but nearly every one showed his patriotism. BUENA.

Rev. E. R. Bennett of the Baptst church will preach in the Lordsburg school house next Sunday evening at half past three o'clock p. m. and at San Dimas at half past seven p. m. Let all the people come out to the services.

The Lord willing, wife and I expect to start for the Golden State July 1st. We may make a few stops in Kansas or Colorado and, perhaps, reach Southern California about July 8. We expect to return about October 1st and the Lord giving me strenght, expect to do some preaching during the winter.

From July 1 till September, 1, my correspondents will please address me at Los Angeles, Cal. May God's blessing rest on us all, whether at home or abroad, that at last we may meet in heaven! HENRY FRANTZ IN GOSPEL MESSENGER.

HONEY

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

XXX flour 95c at Ewing & Prices

Israel at Work.

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

Has God Cast Away His People?

By M. W. Spencer.

"God forbid." If he cast them off from being his people what security is there for the Gentiles? If he has, what becomes of the promises? May we not venture to say that according to these the call of Abraham and his seed was the last effort to found a universal empire of holiness. Adam had failed. Noah was saved that he might begin what has proved another failure. But in the choice of Abraham and his seed, "he shall not fail nor be discouraged till he has set judgment in the earth and the Isles shall wait for his law." (Isa. 42:4)

In the first century Josephus has said that there was an "immense multitude." And the force of Paul's logic would require the belief that there were 7000 times more of Israel than was commonly supposed to exist [Rom. 11:4]. This was Israel in its most literal sense the tribe of Benjamin and the people which he foreknew, *i. e.* those previously known as the ancient people, the elect of God.

These still previously held their position in the gospel system enunciated by Paul, as the "root" of the olive tree. Not that they all accepted the gospel, but enough so that in general they became the Christian Israel, "the remnant" to whom the promise was made. Then the Apostle proceeds to argue that the Gentiles must be "grafted in" among them, *i. e.* Israelites converted. The reader will observe that there are three classes referred to in his figure, thus, (1) the "wild olive tree," the Gentiles, (2) the branches "broken off," the Jews, (3) the "root," the Israel of the ten tribes of which, one was Paul's tribe of Benjamin.

Notice, that it was to the same race that both covenants was made; the first was administered by Moses and second by Christ [Rom. 9:4]. The New Testament covenant was made to Israel and they became the people of God by faith also. [Neh. 8:10]. Paul says, "the glory, the giving of the law, the service of God and the promises," were to them. The "fathers," almost without exception, delayed to Israel, not to the Jews, and it is certain from the life and works of Christ that he came "as concerning the flesh" for the lost sheep of the house of Israel not for Jews at that time or even Gentiles, and the Apostles were not sent to them [Matt. 10:5-6] only to Israel.

To suppose that Israel did not accept the Gospel leaves us without a coat or an original stalk in which to be "grafted in" that we might receive "the fatness of the olive tree." And if Israel now has nothing to do in extending the Gospel, all the vast array of promises must have been fulfilled in the first century of the Christian era which is the common interpretation, and the multitudes of Israel have disappeared from the records of the church and the world. There was a multitudinous seed as well as a single seed, which was Christ. It was the multitude to which we must work as the heirs of the promise and the time may not be far distant, when the Jews shall ratify the cove-

nant will be made "both with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah," according to the original promise [Jer. 31:31. May the Lord hasten their union in extending the Gospel throughout the world. [Ezek. 37:22-23] Their exile from Palestine has been and now is a powerful means in the hand of God "to fill the face of the world with fruit." [Isa. 27:6] Rejoice ye Gentiles with his people. [Rom. 15:16].

What is a Good Book.

A good book is one that interests you.

One in which the bright rather than the dark side of life is shown.

One that makes you see how mean are the small vices of life and how despicable are the great sins.

One that glorifies virtue in woman and honor in man.

One in which the good are rewarded and the wicked are made to suffer—suffering, by the by, that may be of the conscience—or a more material way, a reward given either on earth, or promised for the future.

One which convinces you that this world is filled with good men and good women.

One that breathes forth the goodness of a Creator, and respects his all-governing laws.

One that makes you feel you are meeting with real people—people who elevate your thoughts as you associate with them.

A good book is one that you remember with pleasure, that when the dull hours come you can think of with interest and feel that there are people with whom you have a most interesting acquaintance, who are yet only characters of the imagination.

A good book is one that tells, in good English, the story it has to; sees no necessity for using foreign words and does not quote from the Arabic or Sanscrit as if the author had written it with an Encyclopaedia Britannica beside him.

A good book is one that we want when weary of the people of the world; that we can read out loud and discuss; that we can hand to our daughters that it may give them pleasure, and which will only be a stepping stone on the road of taste, not only to better and nobler books, but a better and nobler life.

That is a good book—and, my friends, there are hundreds of them—*Ladies Home Journal*.

Bigotry and Brother John.

Once a countryman said: "I was extremely alarmed this morning, sir; I was going down to a lonely place and I thought I saw a strange monster. It seemed in motion, but I could not discern its form. I didn't like to turn back, but my heart beat, and the more I looked, the more I was afraid. But as I approached, I saw it was a man; and who do you think it was?" "I know not." "Oh, it was my brother John."

Ah how often do we thus mistake our Christian brethren!

Here you are struggling to gain the whole world. Do you stop to consider how little a parcel of earth will hold you after you are dead?

If you always associate with those

who are lame it will not be long until you yourself will limp.

The soil is mother to the weeds and only step-mother to the flowers. This accounts for the weeds always getting to the front. It also accounts for sin growing more rapidly than righteousness.

The violinist screws up the key till the string sounds the right pitch. He does not stretch it to break it, but that it may produce the proper sound. Sometimes God stretches us upon the rock of trial to tune us. He does not intend to break us but to make us fit for use.

The force of habit was so strong in Lord Tenderten that when he was dying he said: "Gentlemen of the jury you will now consider the verdict."

A father had three sons and gave each an apple filled with rotten specks. The first one ate his rotten and all; the second threw his all away; the third one cut out the rot and ate the good. Thus it is with some people; some swallow the good and the bad; some throw away the good with the bad; and others pick out the good and keep that only.

The "amen" of the Chinese is, "Sin yenen ching sing" which means "The heart wishes exactly so."

We think it strange that when one sheep jumps over the fence all the others go that way too, though the pasture on that side may not be near so good as that which they left; but are not we human beings just as foolish? If one person sets an ungodly fashion do not about all try to ape it? How much better are we than jumping sheep?

There are two Scripture bears which Christians better keep in their families. Both are harmless yet good and needful. One is called *Bear* and the other *Forbear*.

The brier and the thistle contend as to which shall be the most unprofitable, while the olive and the vine contend which shall bear the best fruit. Christians may imitate the latter but not the former.

"What Pleases Me."

A gentleman traveling on a misty morning, asked a shepherd what weather it would be. "It will be," said the shepherd, "what weather pleaseth me." Being requested to explain his meaning, he said, "Sir, it shall be what weather pleases God; and what weather pleases God, pleases me."

The way of the maligner, the busy-body and slanderer is hard, very hard.

He who is bruised by the Lord will, by the Lord be healed.

A little pile of dry wood is soon kindled and the flames spread out widely; so lust and rioting make a large burning and do great injury.

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EXCURSIONS East and West
SHORT LINE to and from all Eastern points and California.

Tourist Excursions

Will leave Chicago every Thursday
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Tourist Sleeping Cars

Experienced
managers in charge of each excursion
Through cars from Chicago and
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Excursions, East-bound will leave
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Stoves and Tinware

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line and Oil Stoves, Stamped Ware
Refrigerators and Rubber Hose
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SPRING
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One time when Whitfield was being flattered he said: "Take care of fire; I carry powder about me."

A great Christian was told that all the world was against him. He replied, "Then I am against all the world." In time he won his principles.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been built from the designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch, 98½ feet long, and was completed in 1591.

The cantilever bridge over the Niagara is built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000.

A negro preacher once said: "Brethren, what eber de good God tell me to do in dis blessed book, dat I'm gwine to do. If I see in it dat I must jump troo a stone wall, I'm gwine to jump at it. Goin' troo it 'longs to God,—jumpin' at it 'longs to me."

Our Public Schools.

Times.

The question of compulsory English education has become one of paramount interest in some of the Western States, noticeably where there is a large foreign population. It is not likely soon to become either a State or local issue. The compulsory act in Wisconsin that forbids the teaching of any other than the English language, even in parochial schools, has met with much opposition, and has not proved at all beneficial in its effects. The position assumed recently by the Lutheran synod of Iowa is simply unanswerable. It declares public schools a public necessity, and that all citizens of every faith should aid in supporting them for the general good, even if they prefer special schools for their own children; but it demands the right to maintain parochial schools, without aid from the State, in which their own language and their own faith may be taught. It also favors compulsory attendance at school, with the single reservation that each pupil or parent may choose between them, the public and the parochial or private school. Such a declaration is simply the honest demand of fair-minded citizens, and it should be accepted by people of every political and religious faith.

The Common Elder in California.

Vick's Magazine for June.

The common elder bush of the Atlantic States becomes a tree in California. It is common to find elders of 20 feet in height growing along the water courses. Sometimes elder trees of such an age and size as to attract attention are found in the rich soil of local reputation

measures twelve feet nine inches in girth, and the branches spread over a circle 50 feet across. The California buckeye is also a tree of good size in the valleys, and when in bloom is a beautiful object. Trees of eight and ten feet in girth are not unfrequent. Several towns have their famous buckeye and elder trees. The native macrona or red-bark, perhaps the most characteristic of Pacific Coast trees, is not, as a rule, large, but occasional specimens reach such a size that they seem like evergreen oaks with scarlet stems, and become famous over whole districts. The large magnolia-like leaves, brilliant bark, and gay autumn berries make this tree one of the most beautiful in California.

The great cantilever bridge was tested last Saturday. First ten large Pit sburg engines were run out on the bridge and allowed to stand there. Then a double-header train load of coal was onto it. The grand structure didn't quiver. The test was satisfactory.—Booth's Bazaar.

Religious Papers and Quack Ads.

Being asked not long ago by an old veteran in the newspaper business why it was that religious newspapers published more quack medical advertisements than any other single class of newspapers, we denied the assertion. He replied "Look over the first one you come across, and see." We have done so, with this result: Out of sixteen columns of advertisements we find more than four columns—one-fourth the entire advertisement list—are quack medical advertisements, one-half of which are of such a nature that they could not gain admission to the columns of the *Citrograph* at any price. This was an astonisher. The next religious weekly picked up was closely measured with the same result, only a trifle more so, the third was also guilty, but in a much less degree. We shall continue the investigation from time to time.

It is easy to see why these harpies—the patent medicine makers—should select religious weekly journals for their vile medicine advertisements, but it is not so easy to see why the proprietors of religious journals should so universally fall down before Mammon the god of all unrighteousness, especially when they bear down so hard on we unregenerate for things not half so venal.—*Citrograph*.

Type Versus Poetry.

Managing Editor—What is it that young fellow wanted?

Office boy—He says that he wrote a sonnet entitled "Dolly's Dimples" and it got into the paper headed "Dolly's Pimples," and that he wants it explained, as it got him into trouble with something he called "ceansay."

"Oh, Clara, Tom's been expelled from Yale!" "You don't tell me so. What was the matter?" "He was found studying political economy when he should have been developing his muscles for the next boat race."

R. F. HOUSE.

Notary Public.

Money to Loan. Arrangements made for the payment of State and County Taxes. Houses and store buildings to rent cheap.

Office next to Brown's Hotel.
Correspondence solicited.

T. C. Thomas.

Notary Public.

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MRS. J. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

Kerchoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

LUMBER, DOORS Blinds Windows, &c.

Are prepared to execute any and all kinds of Mill Work.

Pomona, California.

SPRING AND SUMMER 1890

Now We Are Ready!

—AT—

Winters Golden Gate Store,

SECOND STREET, POMONA,

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

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

Ever received in Pomona.

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

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Dr. A. SOUTHWORTH, Homœopathic and Hygienic Physician and Surgeon. Makes a Specialty of Rectal Diseases. Residence at office, West second Street, Pomona, Cal.

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

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Wishes to inform the people of LORDSBURG

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,

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STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

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Glassware Etc"

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS

AND GET PRICES.

POMONA CAL.

The Pacific Land Improvement Co.,

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

The town sites of Lordsburg, Claremont, Mentone, 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.

YOUTH'S HAPPY CORNER.

The Free Column.

If the young readers of this the "Happy Corner" wish to exchange books, toys, specimens, etc., they may advertise free on this page, by sending their names and addresses and naming the articles they have and those they wish. Notices must not exceed five lines.

It is said the sweetest grapes hang the highest.

When the fox could not reach the fruit on the vine he said: "sour grapes."

One time a child was asked where home is. Looking lovingly at his mother he said: "Where mother is."

When cranes fall out and fight, they fight so fiercely that they do not see any danger hence are easily taken. Beware of quarrels.

If you were to put a frog on a golden stool by a mud pond, it would hop off into the pool. It does not know the value of such a seat. See that you are wiser than a frog.

Once an eagle flying over a valley of ice, saw a dead animal, and it came down and ate so long that its wings froze to the ice. In vain it tried to fly away, but could not. So with those who are tied to the world so that they cannot go upward where there is always sunshine.

Rabbit's Tracks.

For the Southern Californian.

I have been wishing for sometime that a boy or girl would ask me the reason a rabbit makes but three tracks in the snow when the dogs are after it. But then it only makes three tracks when a boy is trying to catch it.

I have never made a close examination when a rabbit was running to learn how it does make but three tracks with four feet, but a certain writer says that the rabbit, in order to get a strong forward movement places one hind foot on the other, and thus putting two feet into one, thus sends itself forward quickly.

Now I am not sure that this man is right. One would think he ought to know; but still there are doubts about it. I think I will give it up and let some of you boys tell how a rabbit makes three tracks with four feet. BRIGHT-SIDE.

What a Boy Does.

He comes out of the front door bright-faced and happy. He comes out for no particular reason, observes a writer in the Washington Capital, save that he wants to be moving about. He is full of physical action, and he must get some of it out of him before bedtime or he won't be fit to sleep. He doesn't know this with his head, but his body knows it; for, after all, the body does a great deal of its own thinking, independently of what we call consciousness. He stands on the step and looks up and down the street. He doesn't know what he is looking for. Indeed, he is not looking for anything. He just looks with a sort of undefined hope that he will see something suggestive to him of what to do. He jumps down the steps and goes to the gate, hangs on it a moment, makes a few

sounds with his voice such as nobody but a boy can make, and nobody else would make if he could. They don't mean anything. He makes them because—well, because he is a boy. As if he had suddenly thought of something to do, he bangs the gate open and rushes down the middle of the street, yelling like a young Indian. But he has not suddenly thought of something. Then he picks up a stone and fires it at a dog, and cringes and feels sorry if he hits the mark. He doesn't want to hurt the dog. He throws the stone because he and the dog and the stone are there and it is handy to do so. For a few seconds he stands and looks up into a tree at—nothing. Then he breaks into a run again, and suddenly sits down on the curbstone as if he had accomplished something and was content.

What the Schoolmaster said.

"I tell you boys, it doesn't depend half so much on special talent as on energy and ambition, for success in life, you've got to work, work, work, and dig, dig, dig, right at a thing if you are going to succeed. If you have a special talent, all the better; but the finest talent in the world will not amount to much without invincible energy and industry along the line in which your talent leads. There are few who have special talent; but, boys, there are none who have even ordinary abilities but can so direct and cultivate them as to make of them a success.

"As for genius—genius has been defined as 'an immense capacity for taking trouble,' which means, simply capacity for work.

"There were two boys at school together. One could draw and caricature anything; the other could not. But one day the one twitted the other.

"You couldn't draw a cow so it could be told from a house side."

"I can!" said Morgan Gray.

"Let's see!" cried Elliott Mandall. "Oh! such a cow! Is it a cow? or a horse? or a dog? or a cat? or a house side? See boys, see this cow!"

"He didn't mean to be cruel, but he could take a pencil and switch off a cow, or any other creature he had seen, in a minute.

"I can and I will—some day," said Morgan Gray; and from that moment though with no especial genius (except for labor) he worked in that direction until, to-day, he is one of our leading artists. He just went right into the work. He studied anatomy to get the right direction of the veins and muscles—all for his work. He would sit for hours before a glass distorting his face in various ways and then trying to get the lines on paper as he struggled for some particular facial expression. It was solid hard work for him—but he succeeded.

"One other thing, boys; don't divide your energies. Decide on what you want to do, and then do that one thing. Don't dabble in a half a dozen different lines, trying this and that. Where is Elliott Mandall today? Dilly-dallying—able to a little of this and a little of that, but not much in any one. He claims that the world does not appreciate his genius, when the fact is he has done no work worthy for the world to appreciate.

"Now boys, when you leave school and go into the world, you will suc-

ceed or fail according as you work. Use the talent God has given you. Decide on what to do or become. Make your mark, then aim for it. Concentrate your energy. But above all, work, work, work, and dig, dig, dig! Be not discouraged, but persevere, and surely success of the best kind will attend you, for you will have done the best of which you are capable. And the Lord asks no more—neither any less—of any man."—Sel.

A Wise Decision.

Years ago, a young man, working his way through college, took charge of a district school in Massachusetts during the winter term. Three boys especially engaged his attention and interest. They were bright, wide-awake lads, kept together in their classes, and were never tardy.

One night he asked them to remain after school was dismissed. They came up to the desk, and stood in a row, waiting, with some anxiety, to know why they had been kept.

"Boys," said the teacher, "I want you to go to college, all three of you."

"Go to college!" If he had said, "Go to Central Africa," they could not have been more astonished. The idea never entered their minds.

"Yes," continued the teacher, "I know you are surprised, but you can do as well as I. Go home, think it over, talk it over, and come to me again."

The three boys were poor. Their parents had all they could do to feed and clothe them decently, and allow them a term of schooling in the winter. One was the son of a shoemaker; another came from a large family, and the farm that supported them was small and unproductive.

The boys stood still for a moment in pure amazement. They looked at each other, and around the old school-house. The fire was going out in the box stove. The frost was settling thick upon the window-pane. As the teacher took out his watch, the ticking sounded loud and distinct through the stillness of the room. Nothing more was said, though the four walked out together.

The third night after his conversation, the boys asked the "master" to wait. Again three stood at the desk; one spoke for all, "We've thought it over, sir, and we've talked it over; and we've decided to go."

"Good!" said the teacher. "A boy can do anything that he sets out to do, if it is right, and he can ask God's blessing upon it. You shall begin to study this winter with College in view.

Twenty years later two of these boys shook hands together in the State Capitol. One was clerk of the House for eight years, and afterward its Speaker. The other was President of the Senate. The third boy amassed a fortune in business.

The shoemaker's son, who became Speaker of the House, made his own shoes that he wore in college, and was particularly proud of the boots in which he graduated—his own handiwork. "A better pair of French calf," he declares, "you never saw." He learned the trade from his father, and followed it up through vacations. The other boys found work to do outside of term-time, and none of the three were helped by their parents during the college course.

The teacher who gave the first im-

pulse to their intellectual life, that winter became a judge in one of our New England cities, and died a few years ago.—Christian Register

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.

RATES OF ADVERTIZING.

Table with 2 columns: Ad type and Rate. 1 inch one month \$1.00, 1/2 column one mo. 2.75, 1/3 column one mo. 3.75, 1/4 column one mo. 5.50, 1 column one mo. 10.00

We make discounts for ads by the year.

SANTA FE ROUTE. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA R. R.

TIME CARD. GOING EAST.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Time. Atlantic Express (does not stop) 1:49 P. M., Local mail, daily 9:58 A. M., San Berdn'o accom. daily 5:36 P. M., Local Freight daily 6:41 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Time. Pacific Express, daily 1:57 P. M., Los Angeles accom. daily 8:26 A. M., Local mail daily 4:55 P. M., Local Freight " " 8:48 A. M.

The Pacific Express, going west will stop to let off passengers from the east.

C. S. GILBERT, Agt

RED RICE'S.

FROM RED RICE'S A BIT OF BRAG—A rather, to us amusing curiosity in trade came to our knowledge on yesterday. As those who have followed the fortunes of our house will know, when we get a bargain it is our rule to give our customers the benefit thereof. Well, a short time since we found that by ordering a large quantity of matting from a certain wholesale house in San Francisco we could get a liberal discount from regular wholesale prices. We gave the order got a superb lot of matting, and put it upon the market at unheard-of low prices. The result is, the other dealers in this city, who had been buying small orders from the San Francisco wholesale house, now refuse to buy any more of them because they sold to us. Bah on such shortsighted policy! Is it any wonder we get the cream of the trade when we have such little competitors? You can always wager to win that Red Rice's are in this market to buy and sell goods, and the time is surely coming when we shall buy sell more than all the other houses in town combined. The bona fide, quick sale, small profit, cash system must win. Watch us. RED RICE'S, 143 & 145 S. Main st., branch 425 & 48 S. Spring st.

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Another handsome reminder of the continued enterprise of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, the favored family paper, has come to us in the form of a Colored Announcement Card, printed in fourteen colors.

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This beautiful Card is only an indication of the great enterprise of THE COMPANION, which has made it a National Family Paper, with more than 440,000 subscribers. Now, here can be obtained so much entertainment and instruction for so little money, only \$1.75 a year. Address

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WANTED.—Two call at this office