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JOSEPH D. LYNCH. JAMES J. AYERS.

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JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT—Owing to our greatly increased facilities, we are prepared to execute all kinds of job work in a superior manner. Special attention will be given to commercial and legal printing, and all orders will be promptly filled at moderate rates.

The official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice is published in the HERALD on Monday.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 75 North Spring street, Los Angeles. Telephone No. 156.

Notice to Mail Subscribers.

The papers of all delinquent mail subscribers to the Los Angeles DAILY HERALD will be promptly discontinued hereafter. No papers will be sent to subscribers by mail unless the same have been paid for in advance. This rule is inflexible.

AYERS & LYNCH,

To Advertisers.

Only light OUTLINE CUTS are admitted into the columns of the HERALD. To insure insertion in the DAILY HERALD of all new advertisements, as well as changes, they must be handed in before 8 o'clock P. M.

Removal.

On or about the middle of March, THE HERALD will move into the new building, now in course of completion, on the north side of Second street, near Fort.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

Illustrated Annual Herald.

The matter is now being prepared for this popular publication. The edition will be larger than ever before, and its columns will be filled with carefully prepared matter reflecting the progress and industry of Southern California. The illustrations will be more numerous than ever before, and in point of excellence the engraver's art will maintain the high reputation this publication has deservedly gained. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages this special edition offers for advertising and write-ups, will do well to hand in their orders at as early a day as possible.

Not worse Than Others.

We protest against the attempt to make Los Angeles appear in the light of the wickedest city in America. To read the outpourings of one of our contemporaries on this subject, a stranger would take it for granted that our city was given over to thieves, gamblers and harlots. But the picture is much blacker than we deserve. In its moral aspect Los Angeles will compare favorably with any cosmopolitan city in the United States. It is a peculiarity of a very influential class of the American people that they deliberately refuse to recognize the fact that there are certain kinds of evils which always have and always will exist in cities. These people live in the haze of a delusion which makes them believe that these evils are somehow eradicable. They tell you that if the law were enforced against gambling it could be suppressed. Yet the fact remains that the most stringent measures have never in any city succeeded in doing so. They have only succeeded in driving it into more secret places and thus rendering it more injurious to the community. The practical statesman would say to these visionaries that when an evil cannot be abated it is the work of wisdom to control and regulate it—to so far recognize it legally as to bring it out of its dark and secret places and take away from it its most dangerous principle by keeping it under strict police surveillance. But a proposition to do this would be received with an exclamation of virtuous horror by the goody-goody portion of the community. To recognize gambling or any other ineradicable evil by licensing it and placing it under police regulation would be held as compounding with the evil one. Let us take, for instance, the gambling so-called Grain Exchange, that has been carried on openly here for months. Nobody doubts the character of the business carried on by this "exchange." It is what a Councilman sententiously designated as a self-working faro-bank driven by electricity. Yet we are sure that the very fact that this new-fangled gambling contrivance is carried on openly renders it much less dangerous than if it were driven into dark corners where the public eye could not look upon it. Now any employer whose confidential clerk should play at this game would be spotted at once, before he had time to seriously injure the man he worked for. On the other hand, if the game were carried on in secret places he might ruin his employer before it was known that he had been playing in automatic margins. The legal adviser of the city has not been able to find any law to place this game in the legal category of games of chance, and therefore it will doubtless continue to be played openly. The best way therefore, under the circumstances, to deal with it is to place it under a high license. This will permit it to exist under the eye of the public and the surveillance of the police. If there is no objection to licensing this game, why should there be to licensing other gambling games, really not less pernicious to the morals of the community than the margin gamble? We may say that regular gambling is prohibited by statute; but we know that in this case prohibition does not prohibit. It is a nice question to determine the value of a law which theoretically suppresses, but which practically, instead of suppressing, aggravates the evil it aims to correct. The debate in the Council on Monday upon this subject shows that there is a perfect consciousness in the members of that body that gambling is and has been carried on in this city in spite of all the efforts made to suppress it. Not only this, but that it has in the past been carried on through the connivance of the department having its suppression in charge. It is an open secret that the gamblers have paid for their immunity by corrupting the guardians of the peace. Up to to the present time no police administration has absolved itself from this charge. We have the most implicit confidence in the integrity of the present Chief of Police, and we know that he has the experience and the ability to carry out the duties of his office to their fullest extent. This brings us to the conclusion that if gambling cannot be suppressed under his régime, and if it continues in spite of him, then there is no power in our system to eradicate it. When we are placed face to face with a demonstration of this character, then we are willing to put the evil under such reasonable municipal regulation as will enable the authorities to control it and render it the least harmful possible.

THIS is the time of the year when the olive can be planted with safety. It is strange that while so many thousands of trees are and have been planted in Southern California in the past few years, so few growers have turned their attention to olives. The planting of olive trees along the highways, and whenever a property owner has land that cannot be put to any particular use, is urged by some horticulturists in Southern California. The olive tree flourishes with little care and will grow where other trees will not. It can be planted in good bottom land in the same manner as ordinary trees are. In dry soil that cannot be irrigated, a hole two and a half feet deep and six to eight feet square has to be dug. The roots in this loose soil have room to spread, and the tree will live. The olive tree will bear fruit in a few years, and the fruit always commands a good price. Then, too, the olive tree will live and bear abundantly for many years. It is always in full foliage and is one of the handsomest and freshest looking trees we have in this region. It is an ornament to any yard or lawn. The market for pure olive oil is extending rapidly, and the production is never equal to the demand. News comes from the south of Europe that a short crop of olive oil is expected, which will increase the value of the production in Southern California. The countries along the shores of the Mediterranean, principally France, Italy and Spain, are the chief producers of olive oil. Of late years cottonseed, peanut and lard oil are represented as being used as adulterants of foreign olive oil. With proper attention to the culture of the olive, California will soon do away with the adulterated article. Several years ago it was demonstrated by meteorological data gathered at various points that the climatic conditions for olive culture were favorable over the greater part of the State. But Southern California is the home of the olive. The Mission Fathers knew this more than a hundred years ago, and at almost all of the Missions they founded, they planted the olive, as well as the vine and the orange, olive oil constituting an important element in their daily diet. In the semi-tropical land of Southern California, for culinary purposes pure olive oil is exceptionally excellent, and may be used advantageously in the place of butter and other fats in cooking, as the taste is quite pleasing. As an article for building up wasted tissues caused by sickness, olive oil is superior to cod liver oil. Plant the olive.

A TABLE recently published by the *Call*, gives the arrivals and departures of Chinese at the port of San Francisco since 1852. In that year 20,026 were landed and only 1,768 sailed away. The arrivals for the succeeding twenty-eight years aggregate a total of 253,035, while the departures for the same period were only 123,061. In the aggregate since 1880 the arrivals number 82,654, and the departures 75,821. Not allowing for those who have reach the United States via British Columbia and Mexico, this would leave 136,807 Chinese in the country at the present time. Some weeks ago an estimate made by the Six Companies showed that there were 200,000 Mongolians then in the Union. Other authorities have placed the total number of Chinese in the land at from 225,000 to 250,000. If, as it is claimed, the Restriction Act is doing but little, Congress should pass a more effective measure. The States east of the Rockies, which have of late years received a goodly number of the Chinese, are beginning to awaken to the fact that Johnny Comprador is not a desirable addition to their population, and, therefore, Congress may be as rigid in a new restriction act as the case calls for. Secretary Bayard is reported to have given out that a new treaty of absolute exclusion is about concluded with the Chinese Government. As we have stated before, that Government does not care a baubee as to such a policy. The governing classes in China want the trade of the United States, for that benefits the rich of the Flowery Kingdom. The right to come here as laborers benefits the poor, and that class in China has no rights which the rich are bound to or care to respect.

Stones From Glass Houses.

The Los Angeles real estate man certainly knows how to avail himself of every opportunity to further the sale of his lands—[Los Angeles Times.

No one has ever doubted that. The trouble has been that he has created fictitious opportunities, and that thousands must suffer, are suffering now in consequence of the downgrade of the speculative market having been reached in Los Angeles. In the common sense view of the matter, the dullest can understand that the town lot schemes of the "Los Angeles real estate man" will require a population of a million in order to fulfill the promise of occupancy with which these speculators have deluded the people. Natural rise in values, honest development, uninflated prosperity—these none will decry; but when it is undeniable that the lots outnumber the capacity of the population to occupy and improve a hundred to one, it is evident that speculation must grow weary of waiting for the day of promise, and turn back to realize upon itself. Then retrogression sets in. That must be the outcome in every place "boomed" an inch in advance of its commercial and industrial development.—[Sacramento Record-Union.

In the same issue of our most esteemed Sacramento contemporary from which the above is taken appears a similarly garbled quotation from ourselves, which makes us say baldly, "Climate is the basis of all our claims of superiority."

And our neighbor of the north is very sensitive as to having "odious comparisons" instituted by any journal in this section, whereby his own comes off second best. This being so he should be careful not to provoke these comparisons. He is bright and apt in his defense of the section to whose interests he devotes his energies, but any comparison called out between the two parts of the State can not fail to result most disastrously to his cause. No orator, were he of the stamp and eloquence of Brutus, himself, can take up such a losing game and win. It is not in the cards that he should. Who so well as a Sacramentan could preach from such a text as this: "It is evident that speculation must grow weary of waiting for the day of promise, and turn back to realize upon itself!" How touching the reflection! "Then retrogression sets in. That must be the outcome in any place 'boomed' an inch in advance of its commercial and industrial development."

That is true—most true. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true; and true 'tis, 'tis pity!" It has been as true as pitiful for lo! these many years. In the early ages of the world some colonists came to the eastern shores of the Bosphorus and founded the city of Chalcedon. Later came a more wise party and crossing the strait founded the city of Byzantium, now known as Constantinople. The latter grew apace on the beautiful bay around what is now called the Golden Horn. The city on the wrong side of the Dardanelles dragged out a sickly existence, and never did come to anything. Long years later one of the Persian satraps gave the place and all its revenues to his wife as pin money. The Byzantines nicknamed their neighbor "the city of the blind," because they had built where they did, with the "golden horn" and all its wonderful possibilities in full view.

In the days of the modern Argonauts, Sacramento was founded on the flats along the river bottoms. The founders conceived the high hope that they had found a place to build a city. The people with eyes came along a few months later and built San Francisco at the Golden Gate. The place on the river was "boomed" a good many inches "in advance of its commercial and industrial development." As a natural result "speculation must grow weary of waiting for the day of promise, and turn back to realize upon itself." How natural it was under these circumstances for our esteemed and bright contemporary to moralize on such a subject! When, however, he comes to apply it to us, how far wide of the mark he shoots! The sales of real estate in this county for the month of February just closed, ran up to $7,600,000. Sacramento county will not sell half of that amount of realty in the current year. On Monday last our sales came to $480,000. Sacramento will not reach the figures in three months. Yesterday our record came to $250,000. That will overrun Sacramento's record for the month of March. There is no "suffering now in consequence of the down-grade of the speculative market having been reached in Los Angeles." All that is going on here is emphatically in the way of "natural rise in values, honest development, uninflated prosperity." There is nothing of any other nature to be looked for in this city. This is by no means a "city of the blind." The men who built Los Angeles had eyes; those who are interested here now are far-seeing men—and this includes the great bulk of all the country round about us as well as the city.

THE editor of the Fresno *Democrat* has been speaking in language that is plain to his brother editor of the *Republican*. The former gives the latter the lie direct, emphasized by the interjections of cur and scoundrel, and expresses the wish of a bloody meeting with his rival. Horace Greeley once set a pleasant example of how newspaper quarrels can be settled. The elder Hale, of political fame and memory, was the editor and proprietor of the Boston *Advertiser*, a conservative and staid journal, but rather slow—always a day or two behind in its news columns. The younger Hale, who had been associated with his father, started a paper called *To-Day*. Mr. Greeely in commenting upon its appearance, said: "Its name is most appropriate, inasmuch as it is the son of yesterday." The proprietor of the *Advertiser* was very indignant, and, in a sharp editorial article, informed Mr. Greeley that he had cut off his paper from exchange with the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley replied in the kindliest manner, ending with these words: "Don't be angry Mr. Hale, but send along the *Advertiser*; we can't do without it." The exchange was not cut off and Mr. Greeley and Mr. Hale continued life-long friends.

THE New York *Mail and Express* says: "The business of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has so increased that they have been obliged to make an arrangement with a syndicate for $500,000 for a new equipment. The trust will provide fifty new engines, to be paid for in sixteen semi-annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent, the principal being about half a million. One thousand two hundred cars will be built and paid for in the same way. These will probably cost $600,000." These facts speak volumes, and that most emphatically, touching the growth of Pacific coast business. The road referred to here is a link in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. It runs through New Mexico and Arizona. The local traffic on the line is very meager, and nearly all its equipment is used directly and only on through business. Fifty new engines and 1200 cars is a large amount of addition to make. The cars are equal to more than 120 trains. No doubt the whole force will be required to do the tremendous business of the present, and the rapidly increasing traffic between the Missouri river and Los Angeles.

THE Citrus Fair is closed. It has proved to be a brilliant success, and reflects great credit on the people who undertook and managed it, and on Riverside generally. The display made in this city was a very fine one; but it was not the moiety of what it ought to have been. When one reflects that of this entire county of Los Angeles only one community took the trouble to enter the lists as a contributor, it will be realized how much was left undone that might and should have been done. Too much credit can not be bestowed upon Anaheim, the sole representative of Los Angeles county in the hall. She set up a most attractive display of her products, which had to ask no odds of any thing in the hall. Mr. F. U. Schaumburger worked like a nailer to accomplish his purpose, and Anaheim should present him with a civic crown as a testimonial for his services to the town.

IS DEVELOPMENT by any means nearly accomplished in this section? To hear the croakers talk one would think such might be the case. But croakers are poor people to seek counsel from. They are always blind guides. The San Fernando valley, embracing from this side of Burbank to the San Fernando tunnel, and from the mouths of the Tejunga and Pacoima cañons to the Santa Susana mountains, contains 100,000 acres of the choicest lands, 50,000 acres of decidedly good lands, and from 50,000 to 100,000 acres more of fair to rather middling grades of land. The choicest portion is capable of supporting in the various pursuits of agriculture 50,000 souls. Along the railroad which passes through the middle of this are four embryo towns—Tropico, Burbank, Pacoima and San Fernando. These will grow to number on an average 5,000 each. The next grade of land will maintain easily 10 000 souls, and the third grade, let us say, half as many. Here is an aggregate approximating 100,000 inhabitants in this one corner of Los Angeles county. There are perhaps 1,000 people there to-day. In five years there will be 50,000 there, and in ten years there will be 100,000 souls on the territory.

THE United States is a good place to live in, especially as regards longevity. The hale and hearty English octogenarian or the nonagenarian is often put to the fore as a result of a conservative method of life, and as opposed to the American energetic method, which is generally supposed to lessen longevity to the extent that even the good die young. The London *Lancet* has lately shown the fact that we in the United States are longer lived than are our cousins in England. Taking middle-age, forty-five, the *Lancet* finds that whereas "the expectation of life" is identical for women in the two countries, for men it is one year greater here than on the other side of the water. The activity and push of American life are evidently not so bad for us as it has been painted.