

INTEREST TO HORTICULTURISTS.

The Lethargic Supervisors and the Orchardists.

A Presentation of the Bug-Fumigation Controversy.

The Treatment of the Green Chalybeus. Several Points That Have Been Demonstrated—What the Board Has Done.

Because but little has been published for a few days in regard to predaceous insects, it must not be supposed that because of the great interests involved in the mid-winter fair, or that the silver discussion in congress has commenced the HERALD has forgotten the little green chalybeus or its relatives in the same family, nor the shabby treatment which the little stranger has received at the hands of those whose interests should have prompted something better, to say nothing of the duty imposed in consideration of good salaries. The first enactment was for the whole war.

These investigations will probably continue until those in authority, whose duty it is, shall bestir themselves and start an investigation that will determine what the trouble is and who it is that stands in the way of a thorough and intelligent cleaning out of all insect pests and other enemies as well.

Men who had invested their all in orange groves and fruit orchards years ago, and had faced bankruptcy when the white cottony cushion scale wrought ruin everywhere, feel and express satisfaction at the thorough work accomplished by the vedalia cardinalis, introduced by the state board of horticulture, and are not in the humor to appreciate much nonsense, if the trifling which prevents this new predaceous import from doing its whole work unhampered continues much longer.

It was hoped that the county supervisors, at their meeting on Monday last, would take the initiative measures which would result in good for the future and an assurance of active work and hearty co-operation, but they seemed content with an effort to find out from Mr. Alexander Crawford, entomologist of the state board of horticulture, if he had any enemy against him as far as toward County Horticultural Commissioner Scott. When it was shown conclusively that Mr. Crawford had no such feeling, no further action seemed necessary. No action seemed required either on the petition filed by the Ventura fruit growers, who showed the existence of the purple scale that has so far been un molested by inspectors or commissioners.

Valuable time is being frittered away on the petition filed by the Ventura fruit growers, who showed the existence of the purple scale that has so far been un molested by inspectors or commissioners. The petition is being filed, just as it is, and it is hoped the supervisors will get it started in an investigation going. The fruit growing industry cannot be a vast amount of money has been expended in Los Angeles county alone to stamp out the scale, irrespective of salaries and washes and tents and spraying apparatus furnished at public charge. It has been placed at a round million of dollars and fruit growers do not wish to do this over again in the same way.

It is believed that some malcontent influence is at the bottom of some of these things, and that a little probing will unearth it.

The state board, in an earnest effort to benefit fruit growers and to protect the interests of that perils industry, has expended in Los Angeles county alone to stamp out the scale, irrespective of salaries and washes and tents and spraying apparatus furnished at public charge. It has been placed at a round million of dollars and fruit growers do not wish to do this over again in the same way.

First—That spraying and fumigating, in addition to the necessary labor, costs from 25 to 50 cents per acre, and that it is necessary to do this every year.

Second—That the black, red and yellow scale does not decrease from the effect of spraying and fumigating, it being only held in check for a brief time.

Third—That spraying and fumigating will, if that means is relied on, have to be continued to eternity.

Fourth—That it is a settled belief that interested influences are combined to continue the use of fumes and washes.

Fifth—That the expense to Los Angeles county was about \$12,000 for the year 1892 to keep up this business for which there was absolutely no return.

Sixth—That the great mass of fruit-growers are getting weary of this thing, paying large to maintain an expensive and useless commission and an immense sum to keep orchards clean.

Seventh—That the state board of horticulture has used every effort which educated, scientific men could devise to discover and propagate an insect enemy to this scale.

Eighth—That a predaceous parasite in the green chalybeus has been found and introduced, which encourages the belief that the true enemy of these destructive scales has been discovered which will entirely eradicate them if protected.

Ninth—That the expense of this investigation was borne by the state and not by the county.

Tenth—That a number of men, not fruit-growers, appear to have combined from motives of jealousy and self-interest from the very first hour to throw obstacles in the way of the steel-blue ladybird, to discredit its work and prevent its increase.

GOV. MARKHAM'S PEACHES.

How He Started Out as a Fruit Grower.

With Aid of Work Money Can Be Easily Made in California.

His First Attempt at Marketing Fruit Was Not a Great Success—What His Two Little Girls Accomplished in Vacation.

Governor Markham, in a recent address before the horticultural society, said a number of good things, of which the following are samples: I came to California with the idea that I wanted to be a fruit grower, so I bought a fruit ranch and started out in earnest to raise it.

I believe it will not be out of place for me to give you a little of my experience, because before this convention is over you will hear a great deal upon the question of theories, and some of the best theorists in fruit growing never raised a particle of fruit in their lives, and have never picked a pound of peaches in the world. I began with a young orchard of trees not as tall as myself (laughter), and when the first crop ripened—and I assure you that I thought it never would ripen—I started out one morning about 4 o'clock to pick the peaches I thought were ripe to take to the cannery, and have them canned. I did not understand picking them very well, or how to test them, or just what to do, but I took every peach I detected, and it was in proper condition to pick. I worked very industriously till 8 o'clock and then had my breakfast, after which I started for the cannery. On my arrival they were weighed out and received for them just 37 cents. [Laughter.] Now, the peaches were not to blame, and the tree were not to blame, but I simply picked them a little too early, and it took me a great while to find a very few peaches that would do for canning purposes. After that I concluded to wait until the peaches were in better condition. I have kept that up, and I have never lost interest in it. I have worked personally in the cultivation of fruit, and if I wish to have anything done that is really scientific my hired man reminds me of the necessity of assistance, because he knows more about it than I do. [Laughter.] I learned to pick peaches as well as he could, and received as good a price in the market as he could get. I am attending to these things personally, and entering into the absolute labor necessary to produce fruit, has given me a great interest in the business, and I have gotten so now that I can talk of fruit first rate. Of course, I do not want the most experienced men who are in business to talk to, because I do not think I would create a favorable impression; but the ordinary fruit man I can converse with in a very intelligent way, and I know a great deal about raising. [Laughter.]

TEN THOUSAND TROUT.

THE STATE FISH COMMISSION STOCKS SAN ANTONIO CREEK.

Rainbow Trout in Great Numbers Put in That Favorite Fishing Stream.

A Hatchery Should Be Placed There.

Ontario Observer: The funny denizens of San Antonio creek are not as lonesome as they were. They are now entertaining 10,000 visitors that have taken up their abode in the cold, crystal waters of that musical stream.

Wednesday E. W. Hunt of the Sisson state fish hatchery arrived here with 10,000 Rainbow trout, which, with the assistance of A. Rubio, were taken to San Antonio creek and distributed in that stream from its source to its mouth.

The Rainbow trout take their name from the iridescent, spectral colors that flash from their striated scales. They are beauties and in a short time will furnish much sport to the votaries of Isaac Walton. The little fellows stood the hardships of their journey from the hatchery very well. Mr. Hunt, with his air pump kept them well supplied with climate, which article was pumped into the cans every 15 minutes.

San Antonio creek, in the opinion of Mr. Hunt, is the best trout stream in California. This opinion is concurred in by H. L. Macneil and others of the board of fish commissioners. They say that its pure and cold waters possess all the requisites demanded by a hatchery, and that, as Southern California has no state fish hatchery, one should be established in San Antonio cañon. Just at present the appropriation for such purposes is too nearly exhausted to render it practicable to start such an enterprise, but Mr. Macneil says that if a small hatchery, one should be erected for about \$500, were provided, the state would operate a hatchery in the cañon at once.

Were this project taken in hand by some public spirited citizens the necessary funds could doubtless be raised in Ontario, and the project would be accomplished in this way our assemblyman could doubtless get the next legislature to establish a fish hatchery for Southern California in San Antonio cañon. But whether or not a hatchery be secured at San Antonio creek, it will be well to secure the 10,000 trout, will attend to that little matter. In due season he expects a large importation of eastern brook trout which will be placed in the stream. The fish will be placed in the cañon. When the fish become large enough to eat and daily with the sportman's hook it will, of course, be necessary to enforce some regulations that will prevent the beauties from being caught by foreigners, and no doubt such regulations will be enforced by the companies owning the stream.

JOE RAFAEL'S ARREST.

A Cowardly Insult Heaped Upon a Brave Indian Chief.

Banning Herald: Joe Rafael, captain of the Indians, was arrested Saturday on the charge of stealing a horse and escorted to Banning by the constable in company with the man, whose name could not be learned, who made the charge.

Though there is much unnecessary and wearisome complaint by the Indians of injustice by the white man, this is a clear case of imposition that never have been imposed that otherwise had not the misfortune or otherwise of being an Indian. The charge of horse stealing was brought, apparently in a spirit of revenge, because Rafael had a temerity of taking up and impounding a heavy horse which belonged to a well-to-do citizen, and on the way, and demanding damages for the same. There is no fence laid in this country and Rafael's right was clear.

We are of the opinion, however, that Agent Estrella will see it that no injustice is done, and will not make the author of this outrage so dearly for it. We may remark also that though the use of the revolver and Bowie knife has not been entirely discarded, yet in modern and civilized countries, the Palm Springs is happily numbered, an ostentatious display of awful weapons, partakes more of the spirit of a dime novel than that of the civilization of the day.

Buffalo Lithia. Woollacott, agent.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

An Electric Search Light That Is Immense.

It Is Now Being Put Up at the World's Fair.

Its Dimensions and the Peculiar Features of Its Construction—The Tremendous Power of the Apparatus.

To America belongs the honor of constructing the largest and most powerful electric search light in the world, now being set up at the world's fair. It stands about 10 feet 6 inches high to the upper side of the ventilator on the top of the drum, and the total weight is about 6000 pounds, but so perfectly is it mounted and balanced that a child can move it in any direction. It was built by the General Electric company. The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is 150 centimeters, or 60 inches, in diameter. It is a concave spherical mirror of the Mangin type, free from spherical aberration, reflecting a sensibly parallel beam of light. It was manufactured especially for this projector in Paris, France, and is a most perfect specimen of optical work, 3 1/2 inches thick at the edges and 1-16 of an inch thick at the center, and weighs about 800 pounds. The metal ring in which it is mounted weighs about 750 pounds, and the total weight, including the mounting, is about 1600 pounds. This great mirror is mounted at one end of the big drum, the outer end of which is furnished with a door consisting of a metal ring in which are fixed a number of plate glass lenses, 6-10 of an inch thick by 5 inches wide. Inside this drum and sliding upon ways arranged on the bottom, is placed the electric lamp, the source of the light which is reflected by the mirror. It is entirely automatic in its action, is 6 feet high and weighs about 400 pounds. The carbons used are also made especially for it. The upper or positive carbon is 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 22 1/2 inches long, with a 5-16 of an inch core of soft carbon running from end to end through its center. The lower or negative carbon is 1 1/2 inches in diameter, is 15 inches long and also has a core of soft carbon running through its center. In addition its outer surface is heavily coated with copper. The positive carbon is set a little in front of the negative, and thus almost all of the intense light of the incandescent crater is cast upon the reflector. The maximum current at which this lamp operates is 200 amperes, and at this current the lamp has a luminous intensity of about 100,000 to 100,000 candles, the reflected beam a total luminous intensity of about 375,000,000 candles, an intensity which the eye cannot appreciate. In looking at the side of the beam the spectator only distinguishes a stream of light of comparatively low intensity, but in looking at the beam directly its brilliancy is fully seen and the effect is absolutely blinding. Ventilators at the top and sides allow a constant current of air to pass through the drum and dissipate the heat generated by the lamp; and they are so arranged that no light can escape through them. All the connections for adjusting the positions of the carbons and the lamp are brought through the drum to the outside, and are arranged in such a manner that one another at one side, so that the drum, manipulated by the operator without moving from his position. Through openings in the drum covered by densely colored glass the operation of the lamp may be watched, and its adjustments effected. The drum is supported by trunnions in bearings at the top of a Y-shaped fork, set in a base plate, and the whole is supported on a system of friction wheels, forming a turntable resting upon the top of a massive pedestal supporting the lower structure. The drum and base plate may be rotated horizontally on the turntable, either by hand or by gearing provided for this purpose. The drum may also be elevated or depressed in a vertical plane by similar gearing.

Before the projector was sent to the world's fair, a public test was made at Middletown, Conn. From the roof of the works the great white beam of light shot forth into the obscurity of the night, and slowly swept the countryside miles around, bringing every object upon which it was directed into brilliant and distinct relief. It illuminated the roofs of distant villages and scared their inhabitants, and lighted up the sign boards miles away, so that they could easily be read by means of a glass. The projector was turned upward towards the sky, and the beam, like a super-natural divine finger, wrote words upon the clouds—messages of light to the starry populations. It was a majestic manifestation of man's invasion of the realm of Phobos.

CITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS.

MATTERS WHICH WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION TOMORROW.

The Tax Levy Recommendation by the Finance Committee—A Number of Street Improvements Contemplated—Petitions.

Tomorrow's meeting of the city council will be a very important one, as the tax levy will be fixed and the apportionment of the various funds made. As stated in the HERALD the rate of the tax levy will probably be \$1.20 on the \$100.

The finance committee met yesterday, fixed the levy and apportioned the funds. The report will be submitted to the mayor and presented to the council tomorrow for approval. The work has been done very carefully, and there will be few if any changes when it goes to the council.

The supply committee also met yesterday, but nothing except routine business was transacted.

FIRST STREET WIDENING.

Among the most important matters to come before the city council tomorrow is the matter of the petition to widen First street.

The petitioners represent a very large frontage, and declare that First street, between Broadway and Broadway, should be widened by 10 feet on the north side. It is represented that the street is but 60 feet wide at the point mentioned, while at other places it is 70 and 80 feet.

The report of the board of public works, published in the HERALD yesterday, which will be presented to the council, recommends the acceptance of R. Scherer's bid of \$14 per lineal foot for the improvement of Hellman street; also the acceptance of W. B. Nichols' bid for the improvement of Broadway. The establishment of a grade on Whittier street was recommended. The opening of Castelar street into Bellevue avenue was recommended, as was also the grading, graveling and curbing of Sand street between Broadway and Castelar street, and the grading of Broadway between Sand and Temple streets. Mrs. M. J. Gilchrist's petition, asking for the postponement of the grading of Hoover street from Sixteenth to Washington, was recommended.

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It was observed that the space within the beam was violently agitated, and closer observation revealed the fact that millions of moths and minute insects were hovering in it, attracted by the brilliancy of the light. Next morning bushels of dead moths, beetles, other insects, and some small birds, were swept up from the roof on which the projector stood. They had been killed by the intensity of the light.

How far the powerful beam of light of this instrument can be seen is difficult to state. The search light set up by the same company on Mount Washington in the White Mountains, and a reflected light from the mirror of about 100,000 candle power, yet the newspaper can be read in its beam ten miles away, and the light can be seen from points 100 miles away. How much farther, then, could this 375,000,000 candle power light be seen in a clear atmosphere free from misting, and the projector could be mounted upon an eminence sufficiently high to clear all surrounding obstacles?

World's Fair Columbian Edition Illustrated.

This beautiful publication, printed on the finest book paper, is now on sale by all the newsdealers and at the HERALD business office. It contains 48 pages of information about Southern California and over 50 illustrations. As a publication to send to eastern friends it has never been equaled. Price 15 cents in wrappers.

The funeral parsons of Howry & Breese, on South Broadway, are the finest on the coast.

PAINTED MOUNTAINS.

Strata of Rock Salt to Be Found in the Painted Mountains.

San Diego Sun: The safe return of R. E. L. Robinson and party to Yuma in the Dart is followed by an article from Robinson in the Yuma Times of August 16th describing what was found on the Colorado and the Gulf coast. On the Sonora side they landed and started for the Painted mountains, but had only gone a short distance when they came upon a level plain, over which salt was crusted white as a bank of snow.

With every step this crust broke and they sank in the mud to a depth of three to five inches. They succeeded in reaching the lower end of the Painted mountains in five hours, and estimated the distance at 14 miles, but as there was no water to be found they returned to their camp. He says these mountains are of aqueous formation, and afterward buried and broken by volcanic agency, and the peculiar spots and streaks, discernible for a distance of 40 or 50 miles, are caused by sand which countless windstorms have deposited in the gulches and arroyos, extending to the very top. In the first range, which is broken by volcanic action, they found strata of rock salt from eight to eighteen inches wide and clear as glass, lying between beds of conglomerate, while perhaps an adjoining hill would be composed of red sediment, harder, but containing no more grit than chalk. The ranges are narrow and abrupt, divided by cañons, covered by a dense growth of greasewood and chaparral, while not a vestige of cacti is to be seen. There was nowhere a sign of human habitation, and from Indians near the mouth of the Hardy they learned that all the ranges together were called the Little Cocopahs.

He says the lands of the lower Colorado are suited to rice and sugar culture, and that the valley from 20 to 40 miles in width will be the richest country in Mexico.

A CHINESE PUGILIST.

He Wants to Make a Match With Some Bakersfield Californian.

Bakersfield Californian: Woo Sing, a gentleman who sports a pig-tail and a most engaging smile, is anxious to make a match with the gloves with some one. Sing is a pupil of Prof. Harry Maynard, the light-weight champion, and is himself a highly skilled pugilist, and has been in several matches heretofore, winning some and losing others. He fought Joe Soto, feather-weight champion in San Francisco, and was knocked out in the eighth round. Sing is willing to scrap for a purse and the gate receipts, and is open to an engagement with any one. He may be found at the restaurant on Nineteenth street, near K.

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GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Tammany's Bright Review of Recent Events.

A Little Controversy About the Supreme Court Clerkship.

Jake Steppacher the Next Appointee. Collector's Quinn's Position—A Deputy Sheriff's Adventure. Other News Matters.

Regular Correspondence to the HERALD. SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th.

Clerk of the Supreme Court Lewis H. Brown is so well satisfied with his present billet that he has come to the conclusion he would like to succeed himself, but this sentiment does not seem to be shared by many others; especially is this true with the powers of the Republican party. They assert that Mr. Brown's memory is a little rusty as regards the pledges made to them during the last state convention, and in looking about for available material they have decided upon Jake Steppacher as the man to go before the people at the next election and secure the place now held by Brown.

Of Mr. Steppacher's nomination there is no doubt, as it is conceded by all classes of Republicans that he is an able man and that his services to the party during the past 25 years have entitled him to the nomination he now seeks. Of his ability to satisfactorily fill the place in the event of his election there is no doubt. He materially assisted to frame the Australian election law as passed by our legislature, and at the present time is the secretary of the board of health of this city, and occupies the same position with the Republican state central committee.

A GOOD OPINION.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DILLON ON THE CLAIM OF A. F. HULT.

Some Caustic Words About Men Who Hold Two Offices of the Same Nature—The Demand in Question Rejected.

Yesterday District Attorney Dillon filed an opinion with the board of supervisors, brought out by the investigation into the loose method pursued by Justice of the Peace Moore and Constable Peter Winter of San Pedro. The document is quite unique in the language used, the usual dry and formal legal phrases being dispensed with for the occasion. The opinion is as follows on the claim of W. T. Hult, San Pedro:

"Newly discovered evidence brought out in yesterday's examination, for which we are indebted to Sheriff Oline, discloses the illegality of this claim and makes it my duty to withdraw my former approval.

"I was not aware that the claimant is and was a deputy sheriff at the time he rendered the services mentioned in this claim. Other instances of a similar nature make it necessary and lawful for this board to refuse further compensation to such deputy sheriffs out of the county treasury. The action of your honorable body, while admitted to be proper and legal, has called forth undeserved criticism from persons who do not understand the facts.

"Whenever the same man holds both the office of marshal and deputy sheriff, or constable and deputy sheriff, it is not probable that the same man can run faster, see farther or be more vigilant as deputy sheriff than as constable or marshal.

"I have been led to believe that criminals are getting away from these constables and marshals because their fees as deputy sheriffs have been cut off.

"Usually a man with one office can make a good sized raid on the treasury, but when you give him two, the situation becomes alarming. So long as a man will occupy such a dual position, the law will not permit him to separate himself into Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at pleasure in order to increase his fees. The Roman god had two faces, but it was one Janus. The claimant may be marshal and a deputy sheriff, but he is still the same person.

"When the process in question came to his hands it commanded any deputy sheriff to whom it came to perform the service therein required. The claimant was a deputy sheriff at the same time. The law will not permit him to say, like Poo-Bah, that his marshal side was acting, while his deputy sheriff side was dormant. Such distinctions may do for the constable, but they are too fine for the law. He could not serve the process at all without serving it as deputy sheriff. For such service the law requires him to look to his principal, the sheriff, for his compensation. It is not a legal charge against the county.

PRUNES AND PROFANITY.

A Holiness Preacher Finds an Excuse for the Use of Profanity.

The idea of a Holiness preacher exhausting the vocabulary of profanity is seldom heard of, yet one of those ministerial gentlemen with an agricultural air was heard to unburden himself in that direction the other day in his office at the sanitarium at San Quentin. He had gone in to see Constable Richardson regarding the harvesting of some prunes. From his appearance and talk it was supposed he had eaten at least one-fourth of the crop.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said, "although I am a preacher, I can't help from telling the truth about such a d—d scoundrel. If I was a Methodist or a Baptist preacher I probably wouldn't talk this way, but you see I'm not; I am a Holiness preacher."

He then again addressed his remarks to the constable, and swore a blue streak at two persons against whom he warned the constable not to send to harvest those prunes.

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