

STATE FRUIT GROWERS MEET

President Elwood Cooper Delivers a Thoughtful Address.

The Subject of Bugs Elicits Most Interested Attention.

Delegates Present from All Over the State—Questions of Vital Importance Discussed That Will Produce Results.

The State Fruit Growers' seventeenth annual session began in the Grand opera house in this city yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

At the time President Elwood Cooper's gavel called the convention to order there were about 80 delegates present, but they came dropping in all the morning and the number had considerably increased by noon.

A portrait of Prof. A. Koerber occupied a position at the left of the stage. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. A. Perkins of Alameda.

Owing to an important meeting of the police commissioners, Mayor Rowan was unable to be present at the opening exercises, as expected.

The address of welcome was made in a felicitous manner by Mr. Abbott Kinney. His remarks were as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Los Angeles greets and welcomes you all. Welcome you heartily as individuals, respectfully as representatives of the great and growing interests of horticulture.

We are glad to have you here for many reasons, not the least of these is the benefit we hope to derive from this meeting of progressive and public-spirited men.

California has gloried in the reputation for her by the horticulturist. It is he who has advertised our soil and climate, and sent the noble army of fruits as missionaries to tell the world of California.

Great as this work has been and important as are the interests of horticulture, we expect to see the work greater and the interests more important. No pent up Utica confines our aims. Already we have invaded European countries and I think that nothing less should satisfy us than such a superiority of quality as will command the highest markets of the world.

California contains within short distances wide ranges of adaptability to various fruits, in soil, climate, temperature and humidity. From the sea coast to the summit of the Sierras we find conditions favorable to every fruit of the temperate and semi-tropical region and even to some of the tropical ones. But we have hardly yet settled the limits of our production of our different fruits. It is by establishing the best possible condition for our fruits that we can most readily attain that evenness and excellence of quality that will command the confidence and tribute of the world's market.

The relations of fruit growers with their labor is a matter of importance to them and concerns the community still more.

There has been a tendency amongst us to adopt the maxim that "as the wages to the laborer is low, so is the cost of production low," and another, "that the finest grades of prepared fruits demand the lowest price to the individual laborer for their economic production."

If these maxims be true, the interests of the employer and of the laborer are irreconcilable. Under such principles it will be to the interest of the employer to push down the individual wage to the barest needs of subsistence and still eternally grind him lower. A little consideration would make the whole republic stand aghast at the prospect of our future under the application of such principles. The principle that as the individual wage is low the cost of the product is low holds no hope for humanity.

The industrial history of the world does not set out the principles which tend rather to the contrary. While wages have been advancing the cost of product has been diminishing.

Let us, then, adopt a policy of promise. Let us say that "the wage cost of product will correspond with the intelligent application of honest effort."

Under such a principle the interests of the employer and of the laborer may be united for the betterment of both. With this principle the interest of the employer will be for the elevation of his laborer rather than for his degradation.

We will, with this, consent ourselves with competency, and realize that a high-priced laborer, if intelligent and honest, will be the less cost producer.

With this principle we can with reason ask our schools and universities to turn some of their energies to the preparation of our young people for intelligent work in our fruit industries. We can hold forth to them the hope of good pay for good service.

Again, fruitmen, you are welcome. Welcome to the honored chairman of the board of horticulture, whom we have so long known and so much esteemed; welcome to the members of the board who are here; welcome to the active and industrious secretary who has done good service to the cause; welcome to the progressive and public-spirited fruit men here. We welcome you all very heartily to Los Angeles.

It was then announced by President Cooper that owing to a change in the law made by the last legislature, the reports of the last meeting could not be given at the present time.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Cooper then delivered his annual address, which was heard with great attention by all present. It was a long and admirable review of the present status of the fruit grower, and of the work which has been done to control the pests which have caused so much anxiety. It was particularly exhaustive with reference to the results from predatory insects in fighting the pest of the orange.

He urged the necessity of a bureau of fruit statistics, giving the report of the committee on that subject appointed at the San Jose convention, referring it to this convention for discussion. It is time, he thought, to cease making fruit shipments with the risk of not getting proceeds enough to pay freight, drayage and commissions.

Most of the address was devoted to importation and work of parasites. The work of the state board in this line was organized April 5, 1881. Science proved a failure in Europe in fighting predatory insects in orchards and vineyards and left the field to practical men who imitated nature and got the insects that prey upon insects to get rid of the destructive pests. To fight insects we must know their habits and their

parasites. The wonder is that 12 years have elapsed with the loss of millions of money and so little accomplished. In all government expeditions why have not been sent to find the parasites, the natural enemy of agriculture and horticulture pests? There is little hope of timely congressional legislation, and the fruit growers must rely on themselves and establish a permanent bureau to send out such expeditions. The state boards of agriculture and horticulture could arrange for this without greatly increasing expense. Albert Koerber has been engaged to search for parasites for noxious insects in the Sandwich Islands and will go to Australia soon. Mr. Cooper said he would arrange with him to secure other predatory insects for Southern California orchards. He has a clue to the natural parasite of the "gypsy" moth and is making preparations to get it. Mr. Koerber reports fifty species of lady birds in Australia that prey upon fruit tree insects. There is no doubt of the efficiency of the black scale parasite, which will as effectually destroy the black as the vedalia did the white scale. He predicted that so far as the black scale, the red and yellow and San Jose scales concerned, the days of their ravages are numbered, but we want to get parasites for all the scales that disturb our forests, such as codlin moth, Florida purple scale, etc. Mr. Cooper concluded his address by calling attention to the importance of having quarantine laws no point on a tree that is not free from insect pests or fungoid disease should be permitted to enter the state further than would be necessary to make an examination. Let us in our efforts determine that no more pests shall get a foothold in California.

VICE PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

The election of two first vice-presidents being in order, nominations were made.

General Bonton nominated Abbott Kinney, and Geo. J. Dalton nominated G. J. Griffith. The gentlemen were elected by a viva voce vote.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

President Cooper announced the following committees:

Resolutions—G. J. Griffith, Los Angeles; A. Scott Chapman, San Gabriel; Wm. Chappelow, Duarte; H. A. Brainard, San Jose; J. Pratt, Yuba City.

Legislation—San Francisco: F. A. Kimball, National City; R. C. Kells, Yuba City; A. T. Perkins, Alameda; J. F. McIntyre, Fillmore.

Transportation and freight rates—H. P. Stabler, Yuba City; C. W. Reed, Sacramento; A. B. Chapman, San Gabriel; S. Thomas, Visalia.

President's address—Abbott Kinney, Kinneloo; General Bouton, Los Angeles; Alfred Holman, San Francisco.

A recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 1:45 by Secretary Lelong. In the absence of Mr. Cooper, who was detained by sickness, Mr. Abbott Kinney was called to the chair.

BEST VARIETIES OF CITRUS FRUITS.

Mr. J. E. Cutter, the well-known nurseryman and grower of Riverside, was introduced and read a paper upon the best varieties of citrus fruits.

While the market is the best variety of its season both orchardists and marketmen know the need of other kinds. Variety is wanted during the time when it is staple and other sorts must supplant it. Later they must meet the full demand when the naval season is past.

For the fruit grower the requirements are the St. Michael and the blood oranges are doubtless the best we have and they are also the best immediate successors to it. Neither have been produced for any length of time but have a very fine flavor and possess excellent shipping qualities. In structure the St. Michael is easily the most elegant of oranges. Following these is the Tardif. There is also a long list of varieties, some of which will contend strongly for place among the indescribable few. Prominent among these is the Mediterranean sweet.

The Joppa is also well recommended. In Tangarines the Dancy and Mandarin are standard. The best fruit of this variety that the speaker has seen is the Kinneloo, raised by Mr. Abbott Kinney.

Many varieties of lemons have been found thoroughly good, but no one has been acknowledged best. The Eureka is losing ground. The Lisbon is a prominent variety. The Villa Franca is also good, as is the Royal Messina. This latter was tested at the Colton fair last year, and showed 24 1/2 times as much sugar as the Lisbon, together with decidedly greater strength of acid. The varieties, however, had been surpassed in this quality by a previously tested Villa Franca.

A table of interesting analyses was also read, giving the proportion of acid and saccharine substance found in various varieties of citrus fruits.

In reply to a question by Mr. Blanchard, as to whether the Royal Messina was usually seedless, he replied that it was much the same as the Washington navel. He had occasionally found seedlings in them as in the navel. Their structure was the finest he had ever seen. At the fair at Colton there were hardly 20 specimens that had not failed to surpass all of the other varieties there. It is to the advantage of the lemon to be picked in December, and this variety had had this advantage, but had not been so carefully cured as another variety.

It came under the name of Sliely about four years ago. A small stock of them were received by shipment from Florida. He had liked their style and the vigor of their growth. They remained unsold, and so were planted out. About two years ago he attended the meeting of the American Pomological society at Washington, where he met a gentleman from Florida who displayed samples of this lemon, which he declared to be a very fine fruit. He made some tests, and from other authority he came to the conclusion that it could well be called the Royal Messina.

Replying to Mr. Boyd of Riverside, he said that the Messina was a strong, vigorous growth, and its foliage was of a dark color. Mr. Boyd asked him whether or not the Malta blood was superior in vitality to the Ruby blood. Mr. Cutter said he did not regard the Malta blood as superior to the Ruby. He stated that the latter was young in the state as yet, and was subject to all of the irregularities of young fruit. It was comparatively a new orange, and they had not yet had the opportunity of experimenting with them. Whenever he had gotten a perfect Ruby, however, he had found the flavor to be far superior to the Malta. Attention was called to the fact that at the citrus fair at Colton the first prize for bloods was taken by a Ruby, while a Malta took second.

LOTS OF EXCURSIONS.

The matter of taking excursions was then spoken of by the chair. The secretary read a communication from J. M. Crawley of the Southern Pacific railroad inviting the convention to visit Port Los Angeles and the Soldiers' Home via that route on Wednesday next. He also suggested that an excursion to Indio be made. The company would make a rate of \$2 for the trip if 40 persons would go. The chair stated that the Santa Fe route proposed to give an excursion at half rate over the kite-shaped track. Also that the Mt. Lowe people were going to arrange for an excursion. It was finally decided to take the names of those who desired to make the various excursions and then determine what was to be done.

THE RAILROADS GET THE AX.

Mr. Edward Berwick of Monterey, was then introduced to speak upon transportation. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS: At the last state convention it was decided that horticulture was sick, due to an over-production. It was likely to suffer from droopy. As men during some times of their lives are either fools or doctors, I will attempt to be the latter and suggest the remedy for this droopy. It is to keep up a good circulation of California fruit in the eastern markets, and that by means of transportation.

I do not entertain any harsh sentiments towards any railroad corporation or any of the owners, for I realize that by the construction of these pioneer lines of road that the development of these many industries of ours is made possible, and I say, all honor to the builders of the pioneer roads.

By the present system of transportation is meant all that the traffic will bear. And that means all that this producer will bear, which usually means all that the trees will bear. [Applause.] It means further, that the rates are based not on any completion of the cost of transporting a car, but upon an arbitrary system instead. As an illustration, I will offer the following figures upon the shipments of carload lots: Hogs, \$25; cattle, \$32; wheat, \$32.00; hay, \$45; wood, \$23.50; peeled oak, \$25.20, and millet seed for bird feed 25 cents more per 100 than millet sold for product.

Such a system can never be satisfactory to the producers. The system of rates carried out by the railroads is a violation of the labor, but is hardly a just system. But it will never cease so long as private ownership of railroads is tolerated. Shall we continue to be slaves to this corporation which allows us to live and produce so long as it reaps the benefit and profits of our labor? At the San Jose convention I offered a resolution, which I will shortly present before this meeting, that favors the nationalization of railroads.

The railroad lines are the arteries of commerce, but one may as well trust the human circulation to the care of these arteries of commerce to the care of an incorporated railroad. [Applause.] He denied that the nationalization of railroads was unconstitutional. He would emphasize the sentence found in the Christian Science Monitor, that the bath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, that the constitution was made for Americans, and not Americans for the constitution. When the question was put fairly and squarely before the people there would not, he ventured to predict, be any more within the walls of congress. It was stated by some that the nation was too poor to own its own railroads, and that it was not ripe for this question. Did any body know, he asked, when, according to the iron policemen, it was ready for the correction of our railroads?

In regard to the governmental ownership of railroads, Australia had made the experiment long ago and found it to be profitable. If the empire of Germany, where every man carried a soldier on his back, was rich enough to own its railroads, why could not this glorious republic do the same?

If the nation was rich enough to spend millions of dollars to free the black slaves, surely it can protect its white people from becoming slaves to these corporations.

Something must be determined upon. Neither of the two parties seems determined upon anything but to loot the treasury. [Applause.] We must do something for ourselves. As one of our wise men said the other day, "The world makes way for a man who knows where he is going." Know what you want. These railroad systems threaten the liberty of the people and detach politics. You claim to be sovereigns. Prove your sovereignty. Stake off your claims and make your sovereign mandate. [Long applause.]

THE DISCUSSION.

In the discussion of the paper the chair called upon Mr. Thompson of Pasadena, who declared that it hit the nail right on the head. It was hardly necessary to offer any arguments to convince the audience of the truth of the paper. It was entirely right, he thought.

Mr. Sprague said that while he was in favor of voting for the resolution he did not do so with so much enthusiasm as if the meeting would take steps to make its action felt and go right ahead with the work.

A short discussion was held, which was diversified by reading the remarks of the Mt. Lowe railroad people for the convention to make the excursion up Mt. Debo.

Mr. Goodwin asked Mr. Berwick whether he could suggest any means for the present alleviation of the transportation difficulty.

Mr. Berwick replied that the only way was to keep at the congressmen and everybody; tire them out, and make them grant what is wanted to get rid of you.

Mr. Meakin thought it would be better to discuss how the grower can find a market for the next ten years instead of talking of the nationalization of the railroads. This, he thought, the practical side of the question, and he thought that the convention should discuss this side of the matter. He did not favor Mr. Berwick's remarks upon the constitution. He said that he would

at some time offer a motion that the matter be referred to a committee who would ascertain whether a wider market could not be obtained for their fruit.

Mr. Berwick replied that the east had already listed some of California's fruits and that it wanted more. The only way to give what was desired was to give it to them cheaper. To do this it was necessary to get lower rates from the railroads. They should not wait for ten years to nationalize the railroads but should go right ahead.

The chair called attention to the fact that the discussion had taken a wider scope than necessary and said that two more papers remained to be read and that the discussions had better be deferred until after the papers were heard. Mr. Abbott then retired and Mr. G. J. Griffith assumed the chair.

DRIED FRUITS.

Mr. E. F. Adams of Santa Clara was then introduced. His paper was upon A Market for Dried Fruits. He reviewed the commission system and said that the market for the fruit was to the wholesale trade. The way was to concentrate their fruit.

He reviewed the commission business as it was theoretically and said that their profit of 5 per cent was apparently more than right. But he declared the curse of the business was the fact that every body in it, man, woman or child was buying for himself. No person was so constituted by nature as to be able to sell fruit for another at any proper figure when in competition with his own fruit.

The disadvantage under which the producer was placed were first that he was not informed at the beginning of the season of the value of his crop. Second, that the big houses in the east would early make large sales at a profit and attempt to terrify the seller. Third, that the commission men's representatives here would offer a grower a low advance for green fruit on his trees which, when marketed, would enable them to make good the short rates and also sell at a considerable profit. The worst possible thing to do is to ship the fruit east in consignments to commission men. Its place is in California until sold. [Applause.]

The Santa Clara Fruit exchange was referred to by the speaker but not touched upon. He then told of how the apricot market in that county had been paralyzed by the producers of Southern California selling at a vastly lower figure.

The people proposed to remedy the present difficulty by establishing a general exchange for the fruit growers themselves was not, he said, to abuse the middlemen or the railroads but for everybody to unite and work for their own general interests.

A convention will meet in San Francisco in December to endorse the action of the horticultural commission, and to appoint the gentlemen who are to serve in the exchange board for the ensuing year.

HOLMAN ASKS TO BE EXCUSED.

Mr. Holman was also to have spoken upon this subject of a fruit exchange, but he stated that his paper, which was the report of a certain committee, was incomplete and waited for the arrival of certain figures from San Francisco. He therefore asked that the reading of the paper be postponed.

H. A. Chamblin of Riverside was called upon for his views, but as he was out in the hall Mr. Lelong read the report of the committee in regard to the preservation of fruit in transit to the east. The committee was appointed at the San Jose convention and was to examine the Peoria process. The report treated of this process, and reported that it deserved the utmost consideration of fruit shippers and railroad companies, as it presented a solution of the problem of cheaper rates, both of preserving the fruit and gaining cheaper rates as well.

MR. CHAMBLIN SPEAKS.

A short discussion was held, after which Mr. Chamblin of Riverside, who had entered the hall, was introduced. He spoke of the system of fruit exchange recently accomplished, or nearly so, among the citrus growers of Southern California. He reviewed briefly the objects and workings of the Riverside association.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chamblin's remarks, Mr. Adams spoke at some length in regard to the co-operation among the fruit growers, and finally presented the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the entire subject of co-operation in marketing fruit and report to the convention at some time on Thursday.

Mr. Brainard of San Bernardino said that the same had been stated that the growers were satisfied with the price paid by the consumer. This was exactly in line with investigations he had been making. Last year lemons brought 10 cents, this year it was five cents, while the consumer was paying practically the same price for lemons as the previous year. He wanted to know whether or not some action could not be taken to relieve the producer.

Mr. Adams spoke in favor of such action.

Mr. Thompson of Pasadena said that they should not kick about the expense of forming an exchange. On a recent shipment of a carload of green fruit he had just received notice that he owed \$60 more on the carload, independent of the sale of the fruit. If he had to lose the carload and freight and \$10 into the bargain, did not see why he should not give the carload of fruit and the \$60 to the fruit exchange in the early part of the season, so as to help towards its success. His remarks were received with much applause.

MR. CHAMBLIN AGAIN.

Mr. Chamblin then spoke again. He treated of the difficulty of the marketing of oranges. He declared that the citrus industry was the foundation of every value and industry in Southern California. The present trouble was not on much farther, how long would it be before the orange orchards of Southern California would be sold under the hammer of the sheriff? When this occurred, then would come the drop in values. This problem of marketing fruits was the most vital one. It required immediate solution. The business sense of the growers was equal to the task, and it was one that should be taken hold of at once and pushed as vigorously as it could be. California interests should be put into the control of Californians, and we should wrest it from the grasp of those whose interests are not identical with our own. The brands of California fruits have been debased in eastern markets. We should arrange to give the eastern consumer what he desires and pays for.

In the present day and by the present system competition is not a natural law. It means the undermining of brands. Co-operation is the natural law. Let us give each man his share of what he produces.

He stated that while the press had stood still by the present movement, it should do even more, and its influence would be felt by every business man and everybody in the section. It was a question upon whose solution hung the interests and the very life of the entire section.

The chair then announced the following as on the committee to attend to the co-operation among the fruit growers: E. F. Adams, T. H. B. Chamblin, H. A. Brainard, Ed. Herwick, N. W. Blanchard. After a short discussion the following were added: R. C. Kells, E. I. Thomas, D. T. Fowler.

In view of this fact the meeting adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

VARIOUS COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee upon co-operation, which is to report tomorrow, met in the parlors of the Hollenbeck hotel last evening and discussed various plans offered looking towards the desired co-operation. They decided to report favoring the plan of the board of exchange established in Southern California by the orange growers, also in favor of the plan for the Santa Clara county exchange. The report will also urge upon fruit growers of the entire state the necessity of establishing a general office for the various exchanges throughout the state.

The committee appointed by the convention of the district boards of exchange recently held at Riverside, also met and discussed the necessary facts before completing their report. They will report to the convention which convenes in this city next Friday morning.

The railroad committee for the fruit growers' convention postponed their meeting until today.

At their meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday, the state convention of the horticultural commission discussed at much length the peach "yellows," root knot, and the feasibility of adopting a uniform certificate to be issued upon nursery trees throughout the state.

AGULLAR DISCHARGED.

No Evidence to Prove That He Posted Obscene Letters.

The examination of Abraham Argullar was held by Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday.

Argullar was arrested at Fullerton on a charge of writing, or having knowledge of an obscene letter which was sent through the mails to a Spanish lady, residing in East Los Angeles.

The defendant had a large percentage of the population of Anaheim, Fullerton and other places to testify as to his good character, etc., and also to show conclusively that he could not even read or write.

Attorney Gage appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Argullar testified that he knew nothing of the letter, and it was proven that he could not have written it. He was therefore discharged.

All Day at the Desk.

Even in the strongest constitution the stock of vitality is not inexhaustible. All day at the desk, without a due measure of out of door exercise, is calculated to pump the inherent vigor out of a healthy man or woman with as much certainty as water is pumped out of a ship's hold by a donkey engine. Application to business is praiseworthy, of course, but this may be overdone. Expand your lungs, stretch your limbs with vigorous exercise occasionally, and above all, if you are in the office, make it a rule to get up and walk a course of Rostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates digestion and regulates the bowels, liver and system generally. It is the king of tonics, and possesses qualities which, say physicians, compare it to the use of invalid in general. Beneficial in malaria, rheumatism, kidney and nervous complaints.

WENDELL EASTON. GEO. W. FRINK. GEORGE EASTON. PRESIDENT. V. PRESIDENT. SECRETARY.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

THE FAMOUS CHINO RANCH. MR. RICHARD GIRD, OWNER. AT PRIVATE SALE!

THE PROPERTY WE OFFER COMPRISES THE WELL-KNOWN CHINO RANCH, IN THE CENTER OF WHICH IS THE TOWN OF CHINO, ON THE LINE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ABOUT THREE MILES SOUTH OF POMONA AND ONTARIO. SURROUNDING THE PROPERTY IS THE VALLEY PORTION OF THE CHINO RANCH, COMPRISING 16,000 ACRES LYING NORTH AND EAST OF CHINO CREEK, SUBDIVIDED INTO 32 ACRES TRACTS, WITH A GRADUAL DECLINE TOWARD THE SOUTH AND WEST, GIVING AMPLE NATURAL DRAINAGE FOR SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION.

In 1891 the Beet Sugar Company was organized and the refinery built and put in operation at Chino, in a central portion with reference to the property. The result obtained from the operation of the factory for the few years past shows a remarkable degree of adaptability of the soil to the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, both in amount of production and in percentage of saccharine matter, and also in the efficient capacity of the manufacturing plant. The factory has during the present season of 1893 1000 tons of beets per day, and have the factory fully in operation in continuous operation for entire campaign, covering a period of nearly four months. It is proposed now to increase the capacity of the factory by the erection of an additional building and machinery to suit the requirements of increasing production. The returns for the present campaign have been a total yield of over 15,000,000 pounds of sugar, which has been shipped out as crude sugar to be refined elsewhere.

Under a direct and specific contract between Mr. Gird and the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, a corporation which included and operates the Beet Sugar Industry, they agreed to purchase from Mr. Gird or his successors all the beets grown on the ranch for years to come, and at the present date, about November 1, 1893, before the commencement of the next season, a purchase price is established that the factory will pay for the beets at maturity next season. This insures the planter in the market for his crop, and with the price that he fixes before he takes any risk in the matter or makes the first move towards burning over the ground.

Possibly there is no other branch of industry where calculations for future profits can be made so readily or so correctly calculated upon, and returns realized in so short a time as in the cultivation of the sugar beet under such a contract.

While speaking particularly in regard to the important industry of beet growing for the manufacture of sugar, estimates of general fruits should not be lost sight of, as a great portion of the lands is especially adapted to

Deciduous Fruits and Deciduous Trees.

Orange groves planted on portions of the Rancho are coming forward, and olives, figs, apricots, prunes, pomegranates and berries, in fact California fruits of all kinds, seem indigenous to the soil. It is also demonstrated that corn, barley, wheat, and in fact all the cereals and vegetables flourish in this soil and attain a high degree of perfection.

The townsite of Chino, located at a convenient point with reference to all portions of the ranch, is a flourishing California town, with telegraph, telephone and express offices, schools and churches. Means of communication and transportation are ample. The Southern Pacific railroad runs its main line direct into Chino, and is four miles distant from Pomona and Ontario, on the main overland line, and in addition is the proposed extension which is now assured from Pomona, through Chino, to South Riverside and Elsinore.

The following are a few of the advantageous features of the Chino Valley: First, the cultivation of the sugar beet, which insures a profit: 10 tons in an average crop, but 20 tons is not unusual, which is received by the factory at a fixed price of \$4.00 per ton, which during this present season of 1893 has averaged the grower from \$35 to \$60 per acre net, and clean above all expense of working the ground, planting and harvesting the crop and delivering at the factory.

We invite land seekers generally who are desiring to secure profitable investments to examine this valuable property, which offers a field for health, profit or investment.

Four passenger trains in and out of Chino every day. We invite correspondence.

For further particulars, address or call on us.

WOLFESKILL TRACT. THE VERY HEART OF LOS ANGELES!

A PRIVATE SALE.

Lots in this most centrally located tract are now offered at private sale at a price and on terms to suit purchasers. WHY GO MILLER FROM THE CENTER OF LOS ANGELES, pay careful for yourself and family, when you can buy a lot in this tract within

TEN - MINUTES' - WALK!

From Spring and Second streets, at a price and on terms that will suit you. Lots we now offer you are fronting Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and adjoining cross avenues between the important Southern Pacific Arcade depot and within three blocks of Main street.

Full particulars.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., J. L. BALLARD, MANAGER.

121 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., or Chino, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER. Under direction of A. H. FRANK.

FIVE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 27 AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FOREST CHENEY, Violinist, FANNY JUNE REED, Violiniste, AUGUSTINE BERGER, Pianiste.

—AND— MRS. C. WILLIAMS, Soprano Soloist, and MRS. WASHINGTON BERRY, Contralto Soloist.

Thursday, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m.

Season tickets, including reserved seats, \$2.00. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Single admission, 15 cents.

MUSIC HALL (OLD TURNVERREIN HALL). GRAND BAZAR.

By the Woman's Guild of St. John's Church, 231 S. Spring St.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOV. 22 and 23.

There will be on sale at reasonable prices a variety of useful and fancy articles, dolls, art goods, home-made candies, etc., suitable for Christmas gifts. Admission to banquet free.

Hot Luncheon will be served both days from 11:30 to 2 p. m., for 25 cents.

The A. G. Glass has on this occasion is from the music house of Durant & Spier. A special entertainment will be given in the evening, in two parts, by the young ladies of the church, assisted by their friends. Curtain will rise at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.