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Identification No. 10251888 – 1

Work on the Presbyterian chapel is progressing, the building now being nearly enclosed.

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John Roberts, one of the city fathers of Long beach, spent Sunday with his son, C.H. Roberts.

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Nelson Carr, who is well known to some of our citizens, is teaching the Savannah school.

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Mrs. E.A. Reeves, of Los Angeles was in town Tuesday, looking after her real estate interests.

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H. Bulla and wife, of Fort Scott, Kansas and R.N. Bulla and wife, of Los Angeles, were at the Grand View Sunday.

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Strange faces are beginning to be more seen than for some time. The tide of travel has already set in this direction.

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Rev. J.H. Reider, of the Baptist University of Los Angeles, was up yesterday. He reports the school in a very prosperous condition.

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Rev. George B. Rieman, having returned home from Pasadena, will preach this Sunday evening in the Baptist Church on "Home Sweet Home."

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M.C. Thimmisch, of heron Dakota, a friend of the Graves brothers, arrived a few days since and will spend the winter here in the hope of benefiting his failing health.

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Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Boston, will be back at Monrovia for the winter about the middle of next month. He is having his residence on Primrose, near White Oak, refitted.

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A visitor came in this week to know if the "boom had bum." It has begun to hum and the bum had a booming good time, as well as the tourist when he reaches this land of flowers.

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The quarterly conference of the Methodist Church will be held tomorrow (Friday) at which time Presiding Elder Bovard will be present. The quarterly meeting will be held on Sunday.

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Jay E. Hunter was out yesterday wearing a Cleveland hat this time. By the looks of the wide black band on said hat we infer that he is mourning for the lost hopes of the 'man of destiny.'"

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The board of supervisors has appointed a Republican, a democrat and a Prohibitionist as election inspectors in every precinct throughout the county. For Monrovia W.C. Badeau, J.F. Banning and C.A. Campbell have been appointed and the polling place will be at Judge Norman's office.

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The Syndicate is rustling the newcomers over the valley and causing them all to fall in love with Monrovia and not only with Monrovia but with the splendid bargains that they offer in all classes of property. Now is the time to buy real estate and none can sell it at better prices than the Syndicate.

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Mrs. M.M. Tubbs and Mrs. W. H. Saunders, of Pasadena, were in the city Tuesday.

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A.W. Ottenhimer and C.F. Willard of San Francisco, registered at the Grand View
Monday.

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This is the best month in the year to plant cabbage and cauliflowers. Plants at the Pioneer Nursery.

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Col. E.W. Root, Los Angeles was up yesterday looking after his property interests here.

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Professor Charles, the crippled musician, gave a “phot-ealey-optician” entertainment at the hall last night.

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A good stove and other second-hand furniture is offered for sale by A. Boddy, on Daffodil, between Walnut and Chestnut.

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80 cents for a 5 Lb. Glass jar of Anderson's celebrated mince meat, just received direct from the east by J.R. Davis, the grocer.

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The Wolff murder trial at Los Angeles resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Wolff and Peterson and the conviction of Wolff of manslaughter.

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Miss Kelly, an employee of the steam laundry, had the misfortune to have her hand caught in some of the machinery and badly cut, on Monday.

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Clyde Smith and wife have returned from a month's visit with his parents at San Jacinto.
Both had the misfortune to be sick with fever while absent.

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The large Phillips excursion due to arrive here yesterday brought seven families booked for Monrovia. We have been unable to learn their names.

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The A.W. Lee residence, on Silver Hill, is nearing completion, and the elegance and taste displayed on this fine home cannot be surpassed by anything in the valley. As soon as the interior work is completed we will give a full description of the building.

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A report was circulated in Los Angeles last week that there were fifty cases of typhoid fever in Monrovia. We may state on the authority of one of the leading physicians of our town that there has been but one case of typhoid here this season and that was a man who was taken ill immediately after arriving from the east.

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There has been on exhibition at this office for the past week a sweet potato grown within the corporate limits of Monrovia. There is nothing unusual about the potato except its size, its weight being a trifle over ten pounds. It is a genuine sweet potato and not a yam. It was grown by C.K. Ingersoll, in the southern part of the city and the hill from which it was taken produced thirty pounds

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R.J. White, the furniture dealer, came into our sanctum Saturday morning, threw down a double handful of cigars and remarked with a smile: "It's a girl." We congratulated Mr. White, While we reached for a Havana and mentally voted him deserving of his good fortune. The little Miss made her advent late Friday night and takes to California climate as naturally as an angel to heaven. By the way, has the reader noticed that they are nearly all girls this year and that there are lots of them?

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The two Simpson boys, George Shatters and Mr. Richardson are off on a hunt to Wilson Peak and Barley Flats. It is getting late for such expeditions, which are rather dangerous, this time of year as rain and snow on the mountains is likely to be encountered. It was nearly a year ago that the two boys were frozen to death near Monrovia Peak.

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The new Congregational chapel is progressing, the building now being nearly enclosed.

PLAIN WORDS

“Sink or swim” is the problem that confronts the citizen of Monrovia today. This is true of her churches, her educational enterprises, her businessmen, her mechanics, her hotels and all other vital interests. In her natural advantages, such as location, soil, altitude, climate and water, she stands peerless among her elder or younger sisters of Southern California; in business enterprise, improvements and push, she has stood in the van of the towns in the San Gabriel Valley. But in common with other towns she has felt the disastrous effect of the financial pressures that have to a greater or less extent paralyzed almost every enterprise in all parts of our state and as a result population has decreased, business has fallen off, building has ceased and there has been a corresponding depression, not only on the value but in the sale of real estate – facts that are true not only of Monrovia but of every town in Southern California.

It is not the part of wisdom to spend time in discussing the causes that have produced these results – these are beyond our control. What is needed is a remedy. There are but few who are so foolish as to suppose that this remedy is to be found in sentiment that finds expression in laudation of the beauties of our location – something more practical is demanded by the exigencies of the times; something that will furnish employment to such as are willing and anxious to labor; something that will increase the sales of a soil of uncommon fertility; something that will increase the demand for the products of the soil; something that will furnish a market at home instead of abroad, for every man knows that where products are sold the money obtained for them is mainly spent. What Monrovia needs and must have is something that will bring money here and keep it here. We need to produce something and furnish a market for that something where it is produced. We need not expect factories that will be extensive but simply such as shall be commensurate with the demands of the place. Two factories are now proposed neither of which have as yet met with any encouragement. The first was referred to in the last issue of this paper – a patent cultivator owned by George W. Little of Duarte, an implement that has not only been examined but tested by some men of wide observation and experience and pronounced far superior to any now in use. Mr. Little is without the means necessary to the manufacture of his invention. It will require but a small amount of capital to establish a manufactory of sufficient capacity to meet the local demand at present. The profit would soon enable the stockholders to enlarge the capacity so as to meet the widest demand. A fact drawn from actual life will illustrate the importance of such a factory. In 1869, a Mr., Hayworth began in Decatur, Illinois, the manufacture of a check-rower to be used in corn planting. At first his whole outfit did not cost \$3,000. In ten years this factory, enlarged, gave employment to hundreds of men, and the machines were scattered far and wide, the sale bringing hundreds of thousands of dollars to be expended in the place. Now if our citizens will give sufficient encouragement to this enterprise every cultivator sold will bring back its price less the cost of sale to be expended here.

PLAIN WORDS - Continued

The second enterprise is a cannery for deciduous fruits and vegetables. Parties have determined to engage in this enterprise somewhere in this valley, the place to be determined by the amount of encouragement given. It is known that under ordinary circumstances such a factory must be operated at first at a pecuniary loss to the owners for the reason that the principal outlay for buildings, machinery and appliances and the wages of skilled labor, must be met when the factory starts. The history of such enterprises shows for the first year loss; for the second year no profit; the third year it ought to pay ten percent on the capital invested. Such a factory will employ from eighty to one hundred persons during the season. The wages paid them together with the amount paid for fruit and vegetables will average three hundred dollars per day. This amount expended every day will make a vast difference in every business department of the town, and the profit to the town commences with the first day's operation, so that the farmers and the trades people are deriving profit while the proprietors are losing more.

It is for this reason that they ask a donation from the place where they locate. The gentlemen who propose embarking in this enterprise do not propose at first to erect a factory that will cost more than ten thousand dollars, for the reason that at present there is not fruit enough of the required quality to demand greater capacity; but they believe that when a certain market is created that such will be the increased acreage planted in fruit that in a few years the capacity will be doubled. Glendora has already made a liberal offer; other points will come in competition. The question is, will Monrovia let the opportunity slip without an effort to secure the important addition to her industries? What is done must be done at once.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY

A representative of the *Messenger* took a look through the Monrovia Steam laundry yesterday. Messrs. Brownlie & bell have fitted up the place in excellent shape, with the best of machinery. In the engine room is a handsome Nagle engine and boiler, of ten and sixteen horsepower respectively. So far coal has been used for fuel, but they are putting in a tank and pipes to use petroleum, which is more convenient as well as cheaper. In the lower room is the washer, which consists of a large hollow roller inside of which the clothes are placed. This is operated by steam and rotates back and forth, doing away with the rubbing, which so much wears out the clothes. The water enters and escapes from the cylinder, which is set in a box framework, through holes in its surface. No chemicals are used to bleach the clothes. The wringer is a vertical cylinder, which revolves rapidly, the force of the motion throwing off the water, this too doing away with wringing. Here the marking is done; the system used making a loss improbable. On the second floor are the machines for ironing plain clothes, another for ironing collars, cuffs and shirts, a shaping machine, another shirt machine, etc. The whole outfit is such as cannot fail to make the work done of the very best. Ten hands are employed, a portion of them being Monrovia people, and the pay roll amounts to something like \$100 per week. The institution is a benefit to Monrovia and should be well supported.

Right here we desire to say a word to citizens. The washing has been largely and poorly done by Chinese, at prices that would starve American labor. Our people profess to be opposed to the Chinese, yet they force the proprietors of this laundry to compete with the Chinese prices, which cannot and do not pay for the help employed in doing the work.

There are none who will claim that the work is not far better than the Chinese ever do, and yet some of our people have refused to patronize the new laundry even at Chinese prices. Is this fair? Should we rather not be willing to pay a living price for our work and have it done by Americans. We call attention to the matter, hoping the people may see the injustice of their course and be brought to support a home industry that is of more benefit to Monrovia than a thousand Ah Sin wash houses would be. Patronize the steam laundry.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY

The mass meeting advertised for Monrovia last Friday night was the largest and most interesting one of the campaign in this place. The only feature that was not a success was the parade and that was not arranged in time to get the league together. Sierra Madre was present sixty strong. The band was out and as usual furnished not excellent music. The hall was more than filled and some were unable to gain admittance owing to the crowd.

After an opening selection by the band the meeting was called to order by Dr. George, president of the league, and W.N. Monroe was chosen to preside. A number of vice presidents were named and Mr. Monroe briefly expressed his thanks for the honor of being chosen as presiding officer and his faith in the success of the Republican party. The Monrovia Glee Club, composed of Messrs. Foshay, George, Davis and Harvey, gave one of their popular songs and Judge W.A. Cheney, of Los Angeles, was introduced.

The speaker paid a fine tribute to the people of our city and then proceeded to deliver a strong and eloquent presentation of the issues of the campaign. He is a fine speaker and held the closest attention of the audience. He said it was not so much a question of whether the voter should save the Republican Party but whether they would allow it to save them. He said that great social evils were not brought about at a bound but were rather of slow growth. Slavery had grown steadily into the great evil, which the Republican Party had been created to overthrow. The scale bug had come little by little. The friends of free trade were not foolhardy enough to try to foist that evil upon the country all at once. If the Democratic Party should be continued in power the policy they advocate would eventually result in free trade. He said that in olden times the followers of the black art had claimed that they could raise the devil, but so long as they stayed in the mystic circle they were free from danger, except when they brought up an unusually strong devil. Cleveland has raised the devil (free trade) and had found it a bigger devil than he expected. Such are exorcised only by "prayer and Fasting." The people would give him and his party at least four years for prayer.

He referred to the revivification of a statue of Aphrodite, as portrayed in a popular novel, and her being enamoured of a barber but as she did not find the olden Grecian customs and manners she was dissatisfied. The Democratic party after a quarter of a century of oblivion had been half resurrected, but finding the prosperous condition of the country as different from that they had left it had concluded that things were wrong and not in accord with their theory of government. Therefore they must have a change. He referred to the writings of Adam Smith and other advocates of free trade and proved their fine-spun theories at fault when applied to our country. We do not need the markets of the world, for our country is a world within itself. He gave statistics to sustain his argument, which we have, not space to quote. He said the democracy had never won on the straight issue of free trade and never would. They might deny that they meant free trade, but they

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would deceive no one. They were insincere. Why do they talk of incidental protection in connection with their tariff-for-revenue only policy? If protection is bad in their opinion, why not favor its entire abolition? They meant free trade. It is not necessary to tear open the devil's pants to know that he has a tail.

Sudden changes in the financial policy of a government are disastrous, and the putting into effect of Democratic ideas would work wide spread ruin. They could not scare the people with a surplus. The most honest thing the Democrats had done was to name their tariff bill the Mills bill, because it was intended to stop the mills of our country. He referred pointedly to the Prohibition question, and allows us to say Judge Cheney is one of the ablest advocates of temperance in this county and a temperance lecturer. He said we all realize the great evils of intemperance and the necessity of abating it. But we would injure the cause by bringing it into the present contest. The salvation of our souls is important, but there are other things we should not neglect. Suppose, said he, that a man lay starving by the roadside and someone should come along and tell him there was a loaf of bread across the way, and while he was crawling over to get it he should meet a preacher who insisted on having the man wait while he prayed for him – would he stop, or would he go on and get the bread? Save the bread to our workingmen and then we will take hold of the temperance question with vigor. He closed with an elegant appeal on behalf of the laboring classes of our country, contrasting their intelligence and comparative affluence with the poverty-cursed condition of the labors of the Old World. We can give no just conception of the power of his eloquence and the force of his arguments. His address was a grand one and we have touched upon but a few of the points he advanced. The glee Club appeared as a free trade crew, with Mr. Harvey dressed in a 22-inch collar to represent the free trade captain – Grover I. The song called out a storm of applause. General W.A. Pile was then introduced. The first portion of the General's speech was devoted to answering R.B. Terry, Democratic candidate for congress, and major Patton, who spoke here last week. He said Mr. Terry denied that his party was in favor of free trade. It was not necessary for the party to be absolutely for free trade to make it unwise to trust that party. _____

Mr. Terry claimed that all duties on imports were taxes and were paid by the consumers. It might be true that the duty was paid by when placed upon an article not produced here and for which there was no competition but not in other cases. The speaker showed that the duty upon the tin used in a can for fruit or vegetables was 2/3 of a cent; upon kerosene cans, 6 cents; upon a dress pattern weighing two pounds, 12 cents; upon a suit of clothes weighing 5 pounds, 30 cents and argued that so small a duty, while large enough to protect the producer, could not affect the retail price. The candidate from Fresno had been greatly exercised over the duty on castor oil. The speaker said that a

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healthy man and wife actively engaged in raising a family might possibly use ½ pint of castor oil per

year, the price of which would be increased by 3 2/3 cents by protection. The General amused the audience by witty reference to this point and advocated the establishment of free castor oil hospitals for the Democracy. He followed the argument in a clear and exhaustive manner and completely routed Mr. Terry.

He also gave a brief and telling answer to the remarks of Major Patton which we have not space to synopsise. He claimed that when the farmer and laborers were prosperous all classes were prosperous. He thought that the best legislation was that which recognized the needs of the masses and made provision for them. He argued that food, shelter and clothing were the prime necessities and after these education and the resultant contentment, and these must be provided for all. He made a strong appeal and an eloquent one to the soldier element, and closed his address with a vivid word picture in which he showed what the country would be under free trade and than under protection. His speech was a most telling one and bristled with facts that cannot be denied. That both speakers were interesting may be judges from that they held the close attention of the audience for three hours.

A song from the Glee Club and three cheers for the party and its candidates closed the most effective meeting ever held here.