HOW WOOLSEY FOUGHT APACHES.

Characteristic Stories of an Arizona Pioneer.

He Used Indian Tactics in Fighting Savages.

His Stronghold Was Pow-Wows—The Deadly Effect of Strychnine Mixed With Pinole Meal.

Yuma Times: All the old residents of Yuma county, and in fact of all Arizona, knew King S. S. Woolsey, who settled at Agua Caliente long before the war. Many of them have fought Apaches side by side with him, and have under his leadership followed the thieving bands with their stolen stock into their very strongholds in the cañons of the mountains. Many stories are told of his prowess as a fighter and his ability as a trailer and frontiersman, and the case of the Pinole treaty will be easily recalled to the recollection of those in the territory at the time. The affair became a matter of history, because the Indians were so badly outwitted, and because it broke forever the power of one of the most inhuman branches of the Apache nation. It also raised a howl among the long-haired philanthropists of the east, because they understood that in that fight men, women and children of the redskins met the same fate. Whether or not Woolsey's men killed women and children I am unable to say, but it is a well-known fact that the women of the Tontos handled a rifle and spear with as much dexterity as their more masculine companions, and there is not a case on record where these Indians spared one of the white race on account of either sex or age.

At this time I do not think there is a man in the territory who was in that fight, and there are only two or three living, but Mrs. Woolsey, now Mrs. Frank Baxter of Phœnix, often heard her husband relate the particulars of the battle and its disastrous ending to the history of that branch of the Indian nation, and from her the facts were obtained.

All through the civil war, and in fact from the time the whites began landing in the neighborhood of Weaver and Antelope Hill, the Tonto Apaches persisted in keeping up their stealing and murderous brutality. They had long been at war with the Yavapais, who lived at that time in what is now Yavapai county, and had almost exterminated the latter tribe, so they ran across that county when they pleased, killed such people as they could find unprotected, and drove all the stock into their eastern strongholds, the location of which was then unknown to the whites.

Finally Walnut Grove, Weaver, Verde and all the outlying settlements were so harassed that the inhabitants either had to leave or drive the Indians out. Prior to this time Woolsey had made a treaty with the Pimas, the hereditary enemies of the Apaches, by which they were to make common warfare against the common enemy.

Woolsey was called upon to organize and lead the expedition which was to go into the Tonto basin and either annihilate the Indians or give them such a threshing that they would avoid the white settlements thereafter. With about 60 white men, all mounted, and 100 Pimas on foot they set out to follow a band that had raided the Verde settlement the night before. They headed directly for the Tonto basin and of course the whites were unable to overtake them before they reached it, though their intention was to give them fight in their own natural fortress.

On the morning of the fourth day out they came near one of the Indians' temporary camps and had some talk with them. They denied stealing the stock, said they did not have it in their possession and professed much friendship for the whites. In numbers they were so much stronger than Woolsey's band that the latter decided it was best to treat with them. Thinking that by showing much strength they could obtain better terms, a "big talk" was arranged for the next day. Woolsey mistrusted that the palaver was only to gain time, and behind it all lay Indian treachery and prepared accordingly.

The Tonto chief was to be accompanied by 25 of his tribe, unarmed, and Woolsey was to have a like number. Before it was light, on the morning they were to meet, the whites and Pimas were all posted in ambush where they could get a raking fire over the pow-wow ground, except 10 who were to accompany Woolsey and a small number to keep up appearance in camp.

At 10 o'clock the two parties proceeded to the place agreed upon. All the Indians present had weapons concealed under their garments and the whites soon discovered about 400 more lying in cañons and arroyas back of the place of meeting. This convinced Woolsey of treachery he had suspected before, but he was equally sure that they wanted to gain time for some purpose, and he determined when ready to pay them back in their own coin and strike the blow first.

The men who accompanied him were armed also, though they kept the fact concealed, and at signals from him his line of ambushed followers drew closer and closer, until, protected by the brush and rocks, they were within a few yards. All the while he had been giving the Indians presents, and they had together been eating of the meal of the mesquite bean, called pinole; hence the name of the fight, or treaty, as it was supposed to be.

About 1 o'clock Woolsey saw more Apaches arriving, and thinking that the time to strike had come, he gave his men the signal previously agreed upon, and from only a few yards distant they poured in a fire that swept every Indian off the hill. At the first fire the soldiers left in the camp came to the assistance of their friends, and altogether the whites with their rifles and the Pimas with their bows and clubs met the charge of the Apaches, who had to advance some distance from their ambush, with such slaughter that they turned and fled up the basin, seeking shelter behind rocks and bushes like a band of hunted rabbits.

The pursuers kept up the chase until nearly night, killed over 200 Apaches and recovered much of the stolen stock. They then retraced their way to the settlements, but the power of the Tontos was broken, and they never troubled that country again, until the remnant joined another band and the Tonto branch became a thing of the past.

All the while the fight was going on it is related that a company of United States troops was lying in camp only a short distance away, and that they refused to take any part in the proceedings, though a few days later they intercepted and totally destroyed one of the flying bands that had escaped from Woolsey. As Woolsey was not required to make any report to the government respecting his proceeding, it is thought that the report relative to his killing the women and children reached army headquarters through the officer commanding the detachment. Arizonans, however, never lost any sleep or shed any tears over it, even if it did have the opposite effect on some, who, 3000 miles distant, knew no more about the Indians than they did about the best method of their management.

Among the many stories related of King Woolsey in connection with the pioneer days of Arizona, one told by his acquaintances at Agua Caliente, illustrates more than any other his utility of resource and the bravery by which he was enabled more than once to cope, almost single handed, and to a successful issue too, with the bloodthirsty and savage Apache.

About the close of the war Woolsey was living at Agua Caliente, the place where he made his home when he first came to the country and which still belongs to his estate. The spring was like an oasis in the desert and was a fine resting place for the overland emigrant on his way to California. The trip was long and laborious; through New Mexico, every train was harrassed by the Indians, and they usually improved the opportunity to recuperate themselves and animals for a few days.

In the summer of 1865 two Texans came through and camped several weeks at Woolsey's place. They talked long and loudly of fights they had taken part in with the Comanches of Texas and insinuated that as compared with them the whole Apache tribe was a very tame affair. Woolsey heard this till he grew tired of it, and doubtless thinking that like most loud talkers they were cowards, made the proposition that they go with him into the Bradshaw mountains and examine some mining claims he had, assuring them that they would undoubtedly get a chance at some Apaches. Woolsey was a man by no means foolhardy, and if he had had any idea of their going he perhaps would not have proposed the thing, knowing full well as he did that the mountains were filled with Indians, and going there was little less than certain death. The Texans accepted, however, and there was no alternative but to go.

Packing three burros with supplies to do them several months, they started, themselves on foot. It chanced that they met no savages till they got beyond Wickenburg, but when they did come, they came in large numbers and to the average man there would have been little hope of escape. The fight lasted from early in the morning till 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Two of the burros had been killed, and their packs had been hidden in the rocks, but the whites were cut off from water, and knew that if the Indians did not press them it would only be a question of a short time till they would have to expose themselves, then they would be shot down. This was what the Indians were waiting for. They never crowded a white man, especially if he had a gun and plenty of ammunition, and there was any hope of starving him into the open.

It is said of Woolsey that when every other resource failed he would ask for a "talk," and through these talks he often made escapes, otherwise impossible. On this occasion he asked for a "talk" and the chief granted it. Before going he put a sack of pinole—a kind of parched meal—on the remaining burro and with it thoroughly mixed the larger part of a bottle of strychnine that he carried with him. He knew full well that the old chief was aware of their straits and that he would never let them out, and his object was only to gain time and give the Indians a chance to display their inherent adaptability of stealing. While the conference was going on the whites took care that the burro got behind, and concealed from them by a ledge of rocks. No sooner did this occur than the warriors crep out and stole him. Pinole was a favorite dish of theirs, in fact it is of Indian origin, and having had nothing to eat all day they began improving their time, making way not only with the meal but everything else the pack contained. Without letting it be known Woolsey was keeping one eye on the proceedings, while he continued his palaver with the chief, hoping to gain time till the poison could begin to take effect. In a little while the guzzling warriors began to have fits in a manner to which their companions were wholly unaccustomed. While one would be looking on and wondering what was the matter with his fellow, his limbs would begin to draw up, and in a few minutes he too would be dead. Pretty soon in their superstition they came to the conclusion that the whole thing was bewitched, and such as were able ran away in a panic. When the fright struck them, Woolsey and his companions took refuge behind the rocks and opened up a fusillade on the fleeing savages. In half an hour they came out, hunted up the buro, loaded it from the two sacks concealed in the rocks and started back to Agua Caliente, having had enough of the Apaches.

Several years later Woolsey met the same chief and asked him how many warriors he lost. In a crestfallen tone—for he attributed the whole thing to Woolsey anyway—he said, "Many. Indian can't fight any more till warriors grow up." R. E. L. ROBINSON.

The Destroying Crickets in Idaho.

The onward march of the crickets in Idaho is described by the correspondents as something more terrible to the farmers than an army with banners. The little pests made their appearance in northern Idaho in May and have been moving toward the south and east ever since, eating every blade of grain and grass on the way and even destroying the foliage and fruit. The farmers have been crushing them with rollers, burning them with sage brush fires and roasting them as they swim across the rivers and ditches with burning oil, but they still move on by millions, undaunted by the slaughter and undismayed by anything except a lack of verdure. Just how far they are going is a matter of much moment to the farmers of the mountain region.—Nebraska State Journal.

Economizing on Preachers.

In Clark county, where hard times prevail and crops failed this year, the religious people of all denominations are getting together and discharging all but one minister in the interest of economy. At Ashland, the county seat, seven denominations combined and took a vote on the most popular of the seven ministers who should preach the gospel to the people, eschewing all doctrinal topics. The Rev. Milleck of the Methodist church was selected and the other six discharged. The unsuccessful were not soured, and accepted their fate, knowing that there was support but for one minister.—Kansas Cor. Philadelphia Press.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL

The Sacred Books Evidence of Future Life.

They Afford a Possible Clue for Direct Evidence of Immortality.

The Philosophy of Visions and Prophesyings from a Scientific Standpoint—Sacred Trances and Clairvoyance Treated.

[THIRD PAPER.]

In a former paper it was shown how the truth regarding immortality was gradually revealed. Like other scientific principles it forced its recognition upon the world. And, like all truth, its knowledge could not be rightfully monopolized by any sect, class or individual.

A second paper suggested that the science of mesmerism is the open door to a knowledge of immortality. It remains to be shown how this proposition is confirmed by the writers of books claiming to be a revelation upon this subject.

Every land and nation, possessing any degree of civilization, has its sacred books. An unreasonable skepticism condemns them all, and consigns them either to the category of knavery or imbecility. But stop! Is there not a reason for everything?

Of course all these books are marked with imperfections. Their writers were human beings, and liable to err. Written in ages more or less barbaric, in languages long since dead, when knowledge was much more limited both in quality and quantity than now, and before the art of printing was known, the wonder is that we have so much of them.

Many of them are mere fragments or distorted copies of former works. With some the text has been altered to suit various theories, while others are manifest with the errors of copyists. Their chronologies are obviously wrong. Their styles are often heavy, verbose and obscure. Yet, taken all in all, what are they?

Are they not, one and all, whether the Vedas of India, the Shastas of Persia, the Koran of Arabia, or the Bible of Christendom, the record of mankind's longing for immortality?

Are they not the evidence of the universal cry for a knowledge of a future life? And, amid all this smoke, may there not be some fire?

We all know that the ancients had glimpses of scientific truths. The Copsemican doctrine of the universe, the printing press, the steam engine, and many other modern arts and sciences were crudely known in the bygone ages. Is it not possible that the people of old knew something of immortality? May they not have looked through the open door?

Their sacred books answer these questions in the affirmative. And while such answers are to us merely hearsay evidence, yet this kind of testimony is always necessary for the detection of direct evidence itself.

Let no one, therefore, hastily reject or condemn these books as possessing no value whatever. They were written by some one some time and for a purpose. It is true that their purposes may have been prevented, and that they may be strongly colored by the vagaries, errors or ignorance of the age or writer, yet from their pages often glows the highest of wisdow. He is unwise who rejects the recorded experiences of the past.

It is possible that from the adepts of India, the magi of Persia or the prophets of Israel clues may be obtained, which, if followed, will lead to the discovery of the much-to-be-desired direct evidence of immortality.

The student of truth enters this as he would any other field of investigation. He must divest himself of preconceived opinions, and be willing to accept as true any proven fact. His caution urges him to be reasonably skeptical and to submit every proposition to the unerring tests of his reason and conscience. What they cannot accept or approve must be rejected. If he be wise, he will "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

On the other hand, thought comes only from voluntary labor. Those who are "at ease in Zion" generally prefer to hire their thinking done in these lines and seldom feel disposed to move out of their circumscribed creeds. Fortunately, this is an age when freedom of thought is untrammeled and organizations built upon formulated creeds, are more and more inclined to lower their fixed standards of belief for the sake of the power of numbers. This class more naturally than any other, should be interested in the propositions which follow.

In this country the best known of the ancient sacred writings are those 56 books bound in one volume and entitled the Bible. They profess to have been either written or edited by various members of the Jewish race, the New Testament as well as the Old. From the New Testament it is learned that the founders of Christianity were all Jews, and its books contain copious quotations from the Old Testament.

In fact, a general sameness of character runs through them all as to the manner in which they were written and the art or mode by which the writers obtained their ideas. Viewed in the light of the arguments made in the first and second papers of this series of articles on the immortality of the soul and the science of mesmerism, the idea or plan is plain. A brief examination of the text will confirm this proposition.

The manner in which the book of the revelation claims to have been given is probably the best and clearest illustration and closely parallels that of all the other books. Christ sent and signified the revelation or prophecy by an angel unto one John. He declares that, while in a certain mental condition, which he calls "in the spirit," he saw various panoramic views and heard voices, about all which the angel commanded him to write in a book.

His senses were certainly in an exalted condition, as are those of one in a mesmeric trance. Indeed, it is plainly written that Peter was in a trance when he saw in a vision a great sheet let down from the opened heavens, containing all manner of quadrupeds, birds and insects.

Paul states that when he received revelations or saw visions he could not tell whether he was in the body or out of the body. He had a vision on the road from Jerusalem to Damascus, which caused his conversion to Christianity. Such visions he says came to him while in a trance.

Balaam, the prophet of the Lord, had the spirit of God come up him, and saw a vision, falling into a trance, but having his eyes open. Anyone who has witnessed the open, vacant, staring eyes of a subject while in a cataleptic spell, or mesmeric influence, will at once recognize Balaam's condition. In the light of the modern science of mesmerism, it cannot be successfully denied that the recorded experiences of John, Peter, Paul and Balaam may not have been true.

Under mesmeric influences the subject is in a trance. He is unconscious to all surroundings. His eyes are generally wide open but perfectly oblivious. He sees or hears whatever is impressed upon his mind by the controlling mind. In this particular the Bible and science do certainly agree.

Indeed, all the visions and prophecies of the Bible were given in the same manner. A deep sleep fell upon Abraham upon the plains of Mamre, and he saw a burning lamp moving about, and he was foretold concerning his posterity. In a vision during a deep sleep Elphaz saw a spirit and heard a voice. Daniel had visions in the night when a deep sleep was upon him and he saw future events. The conditions seem to have been better in the dark.

That these slumbers were not the ordinary repose is evident from the fact that they were deep, that is, something extraordinary. That they were mesmeric, is evident from the fact that the subjects saw various objects and heard voices and conversed with angels, who generally appeared to them while in trance.

It is known that difficult surgical operations can be performed while the subject is mesmerized or hypnotized. They are put in a deep sleep while the knife is applied. Is it odd that such was Adam's condition when God took out a rib?

David and Abishai visited the headquarters of King Saul in the wilderness of Ziph and took a spear and cruse of water from the royal bolster. A deep sleep from the Lord was fallen upon Saul and his army, and they knew not what David and Abishai were doing; in other words, they were mesmerized for the time being.

Nor is it sacrilege to so call these phenomena. Mesmerism is a science. Science is truth. Truth is ever sacred. The light of modern wisdom has simply found a name for certain mental manifestations. The Bible simply describes certain things and science gives them names. So with the visions of the prophets. Webster defines them to be: "In scripture, a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the visions of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, etc." He defines clairvoyance to be: "Literally, clear sightedness; a power, attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects which are not present to the senses."

Again has science given a name to an ancient truth. It has been shown that the prophets or writers of the books of the Bible simply wrote down or told what they saw and heard while in trances. That these trances were purely mesmeric and that the prophets were clairvoyant cannot be doubted by anyone who is at all familiar with these phenomena. Such is to the minds of many a clearly scientific and philosophical account of the manner in which the Bible came to be written, and not only the Bible but also many, if not all other sacred books which claim to be divine revelations.

An interesting question now arises: If the prophets were the mesmeric subjects who were caused to clairvoyantly see and hear what they wrote, who were the operators or mesmerists who impressed these sights and sounds upon their minds? B. A. STEPHENS.

Los Angeles, September 8, 1893.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Singular State of Affairs.

Doubtless it is in the interest of the welfare of all our people that banks, the doors of which are open for business and which are ready to receive deposits, have flatly refused to honor the checks of their depositors notwithstanding they have the money with which to pay them, but it is a most singular state of affairs, and the docility with which the depositors have accepted the situation is surprising.

The contract between the bank and the depositor provides that the bank will take charge of the depositor's funds and pay them out on the depositor's check. The assumption that the bank may at any time, in the exercise of its own discretion, forcibly withhold the depositor's property from him is not contemplated by the terms of the contract usually made between the parties. The depositor has not authorized the bank to do more or anything else than care for his money and pay it out on his check.

Under ordinary circumstances the refusal of a bank to honor the check of its depositor when it admits that the money is in its possession and belongs to the depositor, would be accepted as an evidence that the bank is itself bankrupt. This method of preventing a run on the bank is certainly quite effective.

The good spirit in which the depositor accepts the inconvenience to which he is thus subjected is a strong evidence of that public spirit which may save the community from irreparable disaster. At the same time it is worthy of remark that no pugnacious crank has as yet asked the intervention of the courts to compel the bank to give him his money. —New York Advertiser.

The Horn Fly.

Kansas farmers are complaining of a new pest known as the horn fly—so called from its habit of resting on the horns of cattle—from whence it moves to various parts of the body, piercing the skin with its serrate proboscis and sucking the animal's blood. Its habits are not only annoying, but exceedingly harmful. The pest was unknown here a year ago, but is now one of the most abundant and hurtful of the fly species. Professor Kellogg of the state university says it is a native of Europe, and was probably introduced into America with a shipment of cattle from France. It was first observed in New Jersey in September, 1887. In October, 1888, it was in Maryland. In 1889 it had traveled south and west over Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1890 it was wonderfully active, appearing in Kentucky. By the end of 1891 it got as far as New York and west to Ohio, south to Florida and Mississippi. In 1892 it was noticed in Illinois and is now found in Kansas and other western states. An effort will be made to prevent a farther spread of the pest by the same process now used in exterminating chinch bugs. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The New York Sun recently had arrested Louis Menke, 18 years old, who runs a news bureau, for sending out a bulletin stating that the Sun would reduce salaries 10 per cent, and that its board of directors were having a parrot and monkey time.

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The picnic committee made a partial report at the last meeting of the Council of Labor showing that the picnic had been a great success. The actual amount realized cannot be determined until all the returns have been made.

The legislative committee reported a gratifying success in the anti-Chinese movement. The action of Judge Ross in these cases was the subject of much admirable comment among the members.

The organizing committee will meet Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of preparing plans for the formation of new unions. An effort will be made to organize the barbers, musicians and mill men.

As a result of the anti-Chinese crusade in this city, there is not a single Chinese cook or dishwasher employed in any of the restaurants in this city at the present time.

At a low estimate nearly $2000 per month has been diverted from the Chinese to white people by forcing the Chinese out of employment. The restaurants now employing white help will find them equally as faithful as the Chinese and much more competent.

The Cooks' union is now composed of the very best men in the city and wherever a union crew has been placed in a restaurant it will be found to give satisfaction.

The San Pedro correspondent of the Evening Express is a monumental liar, when it comes to reporting the affairs of that city. This correspondent is evidently in league with the Shipowners' association. He stated last week that a mob of 40 or 50 men had been engaged in throwing stones at the captain and crew of the non-union schooner Lucie. The truth was that a half-witted, crazy sailor composed the mob of 40 men. There were not half a dozen stones thrown by him in all before he was promptly hustled off the wharf. It was the same correspondent that accused reputable business men of San Pedro of robbing the captain of the Lucie. Every petty street brawl or disturbance nowadays in San Pedro is laid at the doors of the union sailors.

The Sailors' union is engaged in a fight for decent pay for dangerous work. The shipowners' association is determined to force down their wages. The fight is a bitter one.

Trade continues dull in every branch of industry in this city, although the prospects are brightening up considerably.

The Council of Labor recently adopted resolutions in favor of the proposed issuance of school bonds for the purpose of building new school houses.

The committee of the council of labor in charge of the Chinese affairs in this city are paying particular attention to the highbinders and have four tough cases of that ilk now in the Hotel de Cline awaiting deportation.

NOTES.

Wages of brickmakers at Terre Haute, Ind., are $2 to $2.75 per day.

Actors' salaries at Philadelphia have been reduced 25 to 40 per cent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., jute mills have been closed down and 1500 employees are out of work.

The payroll of the entire Rio Grande Western system, officials included, has been cut 10 to 20 per cent.

The agricultural and engine works at Masillon, O., employing 800 men, have closed down indefinitely.

In the "tin-plate" town of Elwood, Ind., over 2000 workmen are out of employment.

Unemployed glass-workers are camping at Huntersville, Logan county, Ohio, where they live on fish and game.

The bank which holds $30,000 of the International Typographical union's money, will not be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

In June the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Voluntary Relief association for its employees paid $48,906.55 in death, accident and sick benefits to unfortunate members of the relief.

Women have been debarred from acting as editors on Japanese papers.

Over $1,000,000,000 of the securities of the United States, such as railroad, state, municipal and the United States bonds, are held in Europe. The interest and principal of these securities are payable in gold.

Carpenters' union No. 332 respectfully calls the attention of the public, as well as all the trades unions, to the fact that Thursday evening, September 14th, being Second Thursday, is open night in that union for the free discussion of labor principles. The opening address will be delivered by Mr. J. H. Michelson, after which the speakers will be confined to five-minute addresses. An invitation is given to all interested in labor to be present and help to make the evening an enjoyable as well as profitable one. A good time is assured.

Ordinance No. 1824.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of VERNON STREET

From Lincoln place to Eighth street.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of VERNON STREET

From Lincoln place to Eighth street as follows: At the intersection of Lincoln place the grade shall be 28.00 on the southeast corner and at a point in the west line of Vernon street opposite to said corner; 29.00 on the northeast corner and at point in the west line of Vernon street opposite to said corner. At the intersection of Eighth street 35.00 on the southwest corner and at a point in the east line of Vernon street opposite to said corner; 35.50 on the northwest corner and at a point opposite to said corner in the east line of Vernon street, and at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and above city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles HERALD, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of Aug. 28, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 1st day of September, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

9-4 10t

Notice Inviting Proposals to Lease Reservoir Site No. 6.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 11 o'clock a.m. of Monday, September 18, 1893, from persons desirous of leasing Reservoir Site No. 6 for one year from and after October 1, 1893, the city reserving the right to terminate said lease at any time during said period by giving 90 days' notice thereof, and refunding to the lessee a pro rata amount of rent therefor.

A certified check to the order of the undersigned for $50 must accompany each proposal, as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into a contract if awarded to him in conformity with his proposal.

Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of Sept. 5, 1893.

9-8 11t C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Ordinance No. 1828.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND council of the city of Los Angeles, declaring their intention to construct a sewer along ALAMEDA STREET.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the public interest and convenience require, and that it is the intention of the City Council of the City of Los Angeles to order the following work to be done, to-wit:

First. That a public sewer be constructed along ALAMEDA STREET,

In said city, from the manhole in the central intercepting sewer in the intersection of Alameda and Shearer streets to the manhole built in the intersection of Alameda and Third streets and across all intersections of streets, together with manholes.

The size of said sewer shall be: Twenty-two inches in internal diameter from the manhole built in the intersection of Alameda and Shearer streets to the center line of Sixth street, and twenty inches in internal diameter from the center line of sixth street to the center line of Fourth street, and eighteen inches in internal diameter from the center line of Fourth street to the manhole built in the intersection of Alameda and Third streets, and be constructed of double strength salt glazed vitrified pipe, brick, iron and cement. All of which shall be constructed in accordance with the plans and profile on file in the office of the city engineer and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Los Angeles, said specifications being numbered fourteen. The district to be benefited by the construction of said sewer and to be assessed to pay the cost thereof is hereby declared to be all lots and parcels of land fronting upon said sewer.

SEC. 2. The street superintendent shall post notice of this work as required by law and shall cause said notice to be published for six days in the Los Angeles Daily HERALD.

SEC. 3. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for two days in the Los Angeles DAILY HERALD, and shall post the same conspicuously for two days on or near the chamber door of the Council, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles, at its meeting of September 5, A. D. 1893, by the following vote:

Ayes, Messrs. Campbell, Gaffey, Innes, Munson, Nickell, Pessell, Rhodes, Strohm and President Teed (9).

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City clerk and ex-officio clerk of the council of the city of Los Angeles.

Approved this 7th day of Sept., 1893.

9-9 2t T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1829.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of SIXTEENTH STREET,

from Main street to San Pedro street.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of SIXTEENTH STREET,

from Main street to San Pedro street, as follows:

At the intersection of Main street the grade shall be 35.00 on the northeast and southeast corner; at the intersection of Los Angeles street 34.00 on the northwest and northeast corner, 34.80 on the southwest and southeast corner; at the intersection of Santee street 32.85 on the northwest and northeast corner, 33.00 on the southwest and southeast corner; at the intersection of Maple avenue 33.70 on the northwest and northeast corner, 34.00 on the southwest and southeast corner; at the intersection of San Pedro street 32.70 on the northwest and 33.00 on the southwest corner.

And at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and below city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles HERALD, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of September 5, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 7th day of September, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

9-9 10t

Ordinance No. 1826.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of FLORIDA STREET,

from Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of FLORIDA STREET,

from Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract, as follows:

At the intersection of Moore street the grade shall be 7.60 on the southwest corner and 6.90 on the northwest corner; at the west line of the Florida tract 0.50 on the north side and 1.00 on the south side of Florida street.

And at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and below city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles Herald, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles, at its meeting of Sept. 5th, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 7th day of September, 1893.

9-9 10t T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 1827.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of LINCOLN STREET

From Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of LINCOLN STREET

From Moore street to the west line of the Florida tract as follows:

At the intersection of Moore street the grade shall be 11.25 on the southwest corner and 10.60 on the northwest corner; at the west line of the Florida tract 10.00 on the south side and 9.40 on the north side of Lincoln street.

And at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points

Elevations are in feet and below city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles HERALD, and thereupon and thereafter the same shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of September 5, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 7th day of September, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

9-9 10t

Ordinance No. 1825.

(NEW SERIES.)

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING THE INTENTION of the mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles, to establish the grade of EIGHTH STREET

From Vernon street to Union avenue.

The mayor and council of the city of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is the intention of the council of the city of Los Angeles to establish the grade of EIGHTH STREET

From Vernon street to Union avenue, as follows:

At the intersection of Vernon street the grade shall be 35.50 on the northwest corner and 35.00 on the southwest corner; at the intersection of Union avenue 23.00 on the northeast and southeast corners.

And at all points between said designated points the grade shall be established so as to conform to a straight line drawn between said designated points.

Elevations are in feet and above city datum plane.

SEC. 2. The city clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and shall cause the same to be published for ten days in the Los Angeles Herald, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was adopted by the council of the city of Los Angeles at its meeting of August 28, 1893.

C. A. LUCKENBACH, City Clerk.

Approved this 1st day of September, 1893.

T. E. ROWAN, Mayor.

9-4 10t

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Los Angeles, State of California.

Sarah C. Whigham, plaintiff, vs. F. H. Barclay, H. J. Hunt, J. W. Hendrick, J. S. Chapman, Ida Hancock, as administratrix of the estate of John Hancock, deceased; Francis E. McDonnell, A. A. McDonnell, Robert N. C. Wilson, H. S. Shields, Julia McErlain, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Doe, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior court of Los Angeles county, state of California, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles, in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to F. H. Barclay, H. J. Hunt, J. W. Hendrick, J. S. Chapman, Ida Hancock, as administratrix of the estate of John Hancock, deceased; Francis E. McDonnell, A. A. McDonnell, Robert N. C. Wilson, H. S. Shields, Julia McErlain, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Doe, defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Los Angeles, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court vacating and setting aside the decree of foreclosure and order of sale, made in a former action in said superior court, being action No. 14,324 on the register of action of said court, wherein Sarah C. Whigham was plaintiff, and F. H. Barclay and others were defendants, which said action was instituted for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage hereinafter referred to; and also vacating and setting aside the sale made on the 17th day of November, 1891, in pursuance of the said decree of foreclosure; and also vacating the sheriff's certificate of sale, issued in pursuance of said sale, which said certificate of sale was recorded in book 8, sheriff's certificates of sale page 211; and also vacating and setting aside the sheriff's deed, make by the sheriff of said county to said plaintiff in pursuance of said certificate on November 18th, 1891, recorded in book 802 of deeds, page 2, in the office of the county recorder of said county of Los Angeles. Also to recover judgment against the said defendant F. H. Barclay for the sum of $5731.61, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from November 5, 1889, compounding quarterly; also to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a mortgage described in said complaint and executed by the said defendant, F. H. Barclay, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1888, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said defendant, F. H. Barclay, on said 5th day of May, A. D. 1888, to said plaintiff, for $5500 gold coin, upon which said promissory note and mortgage there has been paid the sum of $767, and no more, and upon which promissory note and mortgage there is due and unpaid a balance of $5731.61, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, from November 5, 1889, compounding quarterly; also to recover judgment for the sum of $21.20 laid out and expended by plaintiff for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and for interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum, compounding quarterly, from December 20, 1890, and also for the sum of $600 as reasonable counsel fee of plaintiff herein, as provided in said mortgage; that the premises described in said mortgage may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount the court shall ascertain to be due on said note and mortgage, or either, and for such taxes, and for counsel fees, and for costs of suit; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain judgment for the deficiency, and an execution against said defendant, F. H. Barclay, and also that each and all of the defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, or either of them, may be barred and forever foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for the appointment of a receiver for said premises, and for other and further relief. Reference is had to said complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Los Angeles, state of California, this 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

[SEAL.] T. H. WARD, Clerk.

By A. W. SEAVER, Deputy Clerk.

Z. B. West and Wellborn & Hutton atty's for plaintiff. 8-29 63t

Notice of Sale of Franchise.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of Los Angeles county, Cal., September 1, 1893.

Whereas, application has been made to board of supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal., for a franchise for a double track electric railway over and along the roads hereinafter described, and

Whereas, it is proposed to grant the same on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, 1893, at 11 o'clock a.m., the board of supervisors of the county of Los Angeles will receive bids for the said franchise to construct and operate a double track electric railway over Pasadena avenue from the north boundary of the city limits of the city of Los Angeles to a point where said public highway turns from said Pasadena avenue easterly along the side of the hill, and along and over a former right-of-way of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley railroad; thence along said last mentioned highway on a line to be constructed by said grantee adjoining the present roadway on the southerly side thereof to a point about one hundred feet west of the westerly end of the county bridge across the Arroyo Seco; thence crossing said public highway to the northerly side thereof; thence across the Arroyo Seco on a bridge to be constructed by the grantee, adjoining and immediately above the present county bridge; thence along said highway to a point on the west boundary line of the city of South Pasadena, the tracks of said electric railroad to be as near the center of said avenue as practicable, and as near together as proper regard for public safety will permit. Said franchise will be granted for the term of fifty years.

Said franchise will be granted upon the terms and conditions of a proposed ordinance now on file in the office of the board of supervisors open to the inspection of all persons desiring to bid on the same, and said franchise, if granted, will be upon the terms and conditions set forth in said proposed ordinance.

A certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars to accompany each bid.

By order of the board of supervisors,

T. H. WARD, County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

By W. H. WHITTEMORE, Deputy.