Wakeman's Wanderings.

ODD INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION. . . .

LONDON, May 13, 1893.—The last quarter of a century has wrought a wonderful change for the better with a majority of all British Gypsies who have been content to remain in their own land. In 1867, while in England, I had means of knowing from personal observation that almost universal squalor and wretchedness were characteristic of Irish and English, and particularly of London, Gypsies. No one can make a Gypsy anything but a Gypsy; but a generation of change here has effected a more marked advancement in a regard sort of prosperity with this than with any other lowly class.

It has not seized the Gypsy bodily and in a moment, or a year, or a decade, put fine clothing upon him and made him a man of affairs; but, something as with the destitute Italians who have landed upon American shores, whom we directly find as hawkers, willing laborers, restaurant keepers, newsboys, bootblacks, controllers of retail and wholesale fruit and nut trades, and on the high road to prosperity because they are quick witted and willing to labor—the British Gypsy has found, along with old makeshifts for a livelihood, many new though more occupations and means of getting on in the world, all after his own mind and heart.

With the rare characteristics of these folk will require many generations in which to undergo radical changes; their conditions and environment are in the main entirely different from those in which Crabbe, Hoyland, Borrow and Simson found them and of which they wrote. In other words, there is today little or nothing in book literature altogether true of British Gypsies. Of the late standard authors named Borrow was the most romantic; Simson the most honorably true. Yet both write of a time and a merrijom or Gypsy life which with few exceptions have wantly passed away. These exceptions comprise the poorest English and Scottish Gypsies of today; some families in the north of England whose members have continued almost literally the old form of wandering life by the roadside—the tinkering, the dickering, the duckering or fortune telling and often the tiny sales of imperfect delf and trinkets, contented with a "whummeled" or upturned cart for a roof in summer, and any sort of a town tenement in winter; the tiny, straggling bands in Devonshire and Cornwall, where there has been little change in all social conditions for the past sixty years; the few remaining Gypsies of Perthshire, Aberdeenshire and the Highland districts of Scotland; and the Gypsies of Wales, where is found the most primitive and idylic form of Gypsy life yet remaining in Britain. The Welsh Gypsies rarely leave Wales. All Welsh people are fond of them; and they are almost as much an integral part of the concrete rural social structure as are the Welsh people themselves.

The fact is that British Gypsies, as well as our American Gypsies, hundreds of whom I could name, who are worth from $20,000 to $100,000 in landed property, have, during the past quarter of a century developed a remarkable ability for certain lowly kinds of trade. These have been a natural outgrowth, in most instances, of the petty wayside dickering of less fortunate times, but they are still pursuits requiring the exercise of good thrift and judgment and of a genuine probity that make the Gypsy middleman welcome both where occasional credit is necessary, and among his countryside customers. In the main they are van-dwellers in the summer time, as with us, traveling certain well-defined routes and purveying in villages and even in the outskirts of towns and cities, articles whose annual aggregate value mount to a stupendous sum.

Their cavalcades at the outset may comprise one or more vans. These are, broadly described, four wheel boxes upon wheels. They are drawn by donkeys, or often by broken down city than horses which the Gypsies get in the cities for a song, and which with care are finally transformed into excellent cattle. Following these may be three or four, or a half dozen, little donkey carts, after the fashion of the costermongers' city carts. Teams will hold the real resources of the band. An examination of the latter would reveal almost enough material in quantity, certainly enough in variety, to stock a little country store.

This stock in trade has not been picked up at random. In the Jewish Whitechapel district there are great "Emporiums of Travelers' Goods." Their owners, who if I find include wealthy Gypsies, could not continue in business without the Gypsies' trade. The goods handled are somewhat similar to our American "bargain counter" odds and ends, especially in flowers and metal goods, hardware, crockery, clasp solicitors and household nickacks, with the coarsest beads and gilded jewelry. It would be a revelation to ordinary English tradesmen to realize the enormous quantities of stuff annually disposed of in this manner throughout England, Scotland and Wales and the integrity of these Gypsy wanderers where they ask and receive credit for their supplies, as they often do. Smaller "Travelers' Goods" stores may be found near the Bull Ring in Birmingham, where carts may be refilled in the lazy journeyings; but small shipments from time to time are forwarded by rail from London.

I have friends in the fruit and nut trade in the Drury Lane quarter of London who have supplied Gypsies in all parts of the provinces for the past twenty years. Half of this trade is done on credit, and the fruiterers all inform me they have never lost a penny at the hands of their thousands of Gypsy small customers. All these goods, fruits and nuts are hawked in little villages and sold at fairs and on market-days. Indeed the English country fair of today would lose all its picturesqueness and most of its attractions for younger people were the pretty Gypsy booths and Gypsy show men withdrawn.

About the middle of the century when the British Rural Police Act, which was directed against Gypsies and all wandering folk of the road, came in force, we find Borrow lamenting that the "Gipsy had mislaid to lay his head." The oppressive measure undoubtedly sent America-bound English Gypsies within a period of ten years. Indeed it almost extirpated Gypsydom in Great Britain. But the coming Gypsy soon saw a way to mend his fortunes. He took out a license to become a traveling merchant. "Two and sixpence" gives him this right for the period of one year. He could still remain a Gipsy in every other particular. Insensibly and by degrees he actually became the fellow whose occupation he originally assumed in order to merely exist.

There gradually followed a system among the wanderers of providing "Gipsy ground" on which to camp in safety from the rates of the unsupted constabulary. Gypsies here and there who had got a footing and could be trusted bought or leased bits of waste land, unused lanes, idle tracts at the outskirts of cities and towns, or camping rights in roomy old stable yards. These are in turn subject to renewed pilgrims or from one shilling down to a penny a day. And thus, with Gypsy travelers who really have something besides "black arts" to sell, one can travel from Land's End to John O'Groat's house, or London to Oban, and return, and never upon the road by day, or underneath the tent or the van-roof and the stars at night, be outside the comforting protection of watchful British law.

But the British Gypsy is something more than a "gypsum" trader. His lines are encroaching upon, or making for themselves, many other profitable pursuits and vocations. I have always held that in this would be found the real evolution of the Gypsy and that in just the degree he would be found the real evolution of the Gypsy and that in just the degree. Two Gypsies pass like other men in religion, because you can far more reach a Gypsy with Christian missionary schemes than you can secure any expression of belief from any other form of Agnostic—in emotion and the better part in himself and family in practical living, in like degree would the so-called "black arts" of Gypsydom disappear. I have from time to time shown this to be true among American Gypsies. It is gratifying to find it true among British Gypsies. I do not regard them as having chosen the most elegant of occupations; nor as a class can they be said to sustain enviable relations to society. But they are doing something; making money; finding themselves possessed of inherent mental power; and their acquisition and possession of means are making them a better race of men.

In one of the large London "Traveling Goods" concerns previously referred to, the largest shareholder is a Gipsy who is reputed to be worth fully £100,000. I know of many shooting galleries in London conducted by Gipsies. They are not only successful when these, but, in associative form, just as they are beginning to own most of the money-making Punch-and-Judy shows of the Metropolis, control many like privileges at noted places of holiday resort, near London, from which unusual profit is derived. One of the most thriving vegetable boothmen of Covent Garden market is a Gipsy, who is in great favor with and is brought much trade by the countless costers of the neighborhood.

Near the Royal Albert Docks is a public house owned and conducted by a Gipsy, and this property is worth more than £2,000. Precisely as in some of the leading American cities, where important horse sales-stables are owned by Gipsies who are thought to be of another race, I found in London and its environs thirty-one similar establishments wholly controlled by Gipsies. They are credited with an extraordinary amount of trade, not only in horses but in asses, donkeys, Shetland and Exmoor ponies and goats. Commission dealings are unknown. Every transaction is made for cash, and in two or three places the leasehold, fittings and stock of animals always on hand must require in possession of a capital of from £5,000 to £10,000.

An old and profitable business in London is that of purveyor of carts and donkeys to the costermongers. There are thousands upon thousands of these carts in the metropolis. Many are hideously improvident. To start in business requires a hand-barrow or cart. For a coster of recognized standing to secure a good hand cart and donkey, there are many places where from two to six carts are hired out by the day, week or month and where costers may secure donkeys and carts, and carts and donkeys on a partial payment plan. These contains the manner of business are said to secure a profit of 500 to 1,000 per cent. They are usually graduated costers; but a few of those engaged in the traffic I have to be Gipsies, who are becoming rich. They are supposed to be costers, with whom London costers have many points and common ignorance, character and interests.

The most surprising discovery of this I ever made in London was in the assistance of a dramatic agent, near the corner of York and Waterloo roads, the Surrey side, while making inquiries regarding the habits and ways of London music-hall performers among the agents of this vicinity. The city is one of the richest and most powerful of this numerous tribe. Those of daily deal with him believe him to be a Hebrew, but I had indubitable evidence, aside from his admission, that the man, whom hundreds of the "profession" fawned upon and feared for his favor and influence in "booking" their London and provincial music-hall engagements, was none other than one of the oldest Romany race. He had in former times been "on the road" with his "vardom" traveling shows, some of which he still controls, and had, gradually without attracting attention to himself or his occupation, become a dramatic agent in this famous "Poverty Junction" region.

I have been in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Plymouth and London, of many Gipsies who are changing carts and who, by hiring others and making "contract" work have secured independence and comfort. At Brighton, Southport, Scarborough and other important English seaside resorts are hundreds of donkeys upon which "out" and all children are given donkey rides along the beaches. Nearly all the owners of these are Gipsies, some of whom not only have respectable bank accounts but also own town properties. In and about Nottingham Country are many Gipsy property holders who are farmers, but others in properties at the outskirts of these towns, such as places for stabling sale sales and old inns which still have a portion for the farmers, and make a living in horses and other live stock for sale and profit. Probably the oldest of all British Gipsies, one Smith, lives at Nuneaton. He owns nearly the homes and land in one entire [illegible] has money in considerable sums [illegible] to speculative traveling Gipsies. He is also the owner of bank stocks and shares in the London and North Western Railway. Altogether his holdings are computed to exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

On occasion while visiting the old cathedral city of Gloucester, England, and wandering in St. Catherine's street, where the Sunday school was first established by Robert Raikes, I came, at the head of the street, to a little old inn much frequented by farmers. I entered and sat down to rest. A half dozen country folk were just closing some sort of commercial transaction, and one of the men had counted out £50 in gold sovereigns. He took a receipt and shortly left. I asked the landlord if that was not an odd place for so much money, and she replied that it was not, for "Oldbuth Dick" and such as he frequented the place; and "Gipsies seemed to have all the ready money in England these days." "He was in and over there," she added, "and it's worth seeing." Repairing to the lane indicated I found "Oldbuth Dick," his van, and half a dozen Gipsy families. The latter had for years peddled clothes pins, which they secure from Yorkshire factories throughout England, Scotland and Wales. They are several hundred in number. Their vans are beautiful specimens of the wagonmaker's art, and all these Gipsies are practically traveling merchants of large means and long established trade.

In no city in the world can be found finer draught horses than in Liverpool. The finest of four-wheeled trucks are called "lorries," their drivers "lorrymen," and the huge horses which, two and three tandem, pull from four to six tons of cotton or iron over the streets with dignified ease, are consummately very cattle. They are chiefly bred in Wales, Lancashire and Clydesdale, Scotland. Having been much among these lorrymen and their "nippers" or apprentice helpers, I soon discovered that the trade in these valuable horses was not altogether confined to English horse dealers. Two Gipsies purchase Scottish and Lancashire horses for the Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester markets, and one Gipsy is the largest trader from Wales. It is not seldom that three Romany horse merchants have from £5,000 to £10,000 invested in single shipments, and, very different than with their Gorgio or Gentile brethren, every penny of these amounts is their own and not borrowed money. These instances bear, by, from personal knowledge, indefinitely multiplied. These but one exercises from them. The "Gipsy question" on this side of the ocean will soon cease to occupy the attention of even the missionaries, for the British Gipsy is becoming a British business man, even though as yet in a small way and in commerce and thrift in trade and economy in living to human being can surpass this outcast Romany race.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

J. W. CURRIE,
Assayer,
159 Main Street, Salt Lake City

Prompt attention given to all orders by mail or express. Charges uniform and reasonable.

W. A. HODGES,
Chemist and Assayer,
No. 115 SOUTH MAIN STREET.
Orders by mail promptly attended to

SALT LAKE GRAIN CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HAY GRAIN GARDEN FIELD SEEDS
302 West First South Street,
Telephone 417. Salt Lake City.

GREAT - REMOVAL - SALE.
Being about to move I will sell at cost for the next 30 days my fine stock of
Chinese & Japanese Goods,
Consisting of Silk Goods, Teas, Bamboo Goods, Curios and Souvenirs, Ecrolls, Vases, Flower Pots, Teas, Notions, Etc., Etc.
Call and see how cheap I will sell.
Quong Chong Wing,
35 E. Second South.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Richards, Moyle & Richards, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. T. RICHARDS,
J. H. MOYLE,
J. T. RICHARDS.

Salt Lake City, May 12, 1893.

We will continue our tea business under the firm name of Richards & Richards, at the same place now occupied by us in the Moyle Block.

J. T. RICHARDS,
J. T. RICHARDS.

I will continue in business at the same office as heretofore, for the present.

J. H. MOYLE.

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT.

DELINQUENT NOTICE. THE NORTH Point Consolidated Irrigation company location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah, Notice. There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 20th day of March, 1893, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Maggie H. Throop and part of	49	17	7 65
James Thompson	48	4	1 80
John Cullen		5	2 25

And in accordance with law and the order of the Provisional Directors made on the 20th day of March, 1893, so much of the stock of each person owning stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company, room No. 10 Cullen Block, of said Salt Lake City, Territory, Utah, on Saturday, May 20th, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W. WHITEHEAD JR.,
Secretary.

4304

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of the Probate court of Salt Lake county, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Rees, deceased, made May 24th, 1893, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, on Friday, the 9th day of June, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the county court house in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate of the said deceased at the time of his death, or his right, title and interest therein at the time of his death, or any interest in the said real estate acquired by the said estate after the said date of his death, to wit: Lot 4, block 62, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, as platted in the original plat of said city.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent at the time of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by the Probate court, upon the payment of the purchase money.

Dated May 24th, 1893.

JOHN H. REESE,
Administrator of the estate of Enoch Rees, deceased.
BARLOW PEARSON, Attorney for Estate.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

To Thomas H. Ewing:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY YOU THAT YOU ARE hereby notified to pay the amount of your subscription to the capital stock of the Deseret Irrigation canal, situate in Dry Canyon, Utah County, Utah, the same being a ditch and canal over a mile and a half in length, and about 3 miles in a southeasterly direction, and a mile and a half from the Spanish Fork in a northerly direction, and is located on the north side of the Fourth of July mine. Said work was performed to encourage work for you for the years 1891 and 1892, and unless you pay the amount subscribed, viz., $25, from your personal, your interest will be forfeited to me according to law.

MATEO MESKA.

Pleasant Grove, Utah, May 20, 1893. 4304

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of William Maloney, Deceased.

Order to show Cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

RICHARD MATTHEWS, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of William Maloney, deceased, having petitioned the court for an order of sale of the whole of a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, expenses of administration, taxes and costs, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Probate Court of Utah, on the second day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said Probate Court, in the County Court House in the city and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as private sale as shall be necessary, and a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated May 3rd, 1893.

JACOB S. BOREAN,
Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas S. Young, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. F. Jack, administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Young, deceased, has presented for settlement and filed in the said Probate court his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, and that the hearing of said account and petition has been fixed by said court for the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of the third day of June, A. D. 1893, at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, in the city and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said account should not be settled and said petition granted.

Dated May 8th, 1893.

M. T. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By J. E. Jack, Deputy.

NOTICE OF BOND ELECTION.

Office of the Board of Education of the City Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given:

First—That an election for the purpose of voting upon the issuance of bonds for school purposes will be held on the 6th day of June, 1893, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the following places, to wit:

FIRST PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at No. 25 east Third South street, and the judges will be: J. J. Greenwalt, A. S. Allen and C. H. Wells.

SECOND PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at Independence Hall, No. 30 east Third South street, and the judges will be: Thomas Kearns, Jr., Thomas Marshall and E. T. Ferguson.

THIRD PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at the Engine House, No. 40 east Second West street, and the judges will be: William A. Smith, Henry Harker and C. D. Tyson.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at the Council Building, 50 east Second South street, and the judges will be: Jesse Earl, Jr., George E. Young, C. M. Ecclestone.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

The polling place will be the City Hall, and the judges will be: Thomas Kearns, H. S. Clawson, Jr., and J. A. G. Hansen.

Third—The polls will be opened one hour after sunrise on said day and will continue open until sunset on said day.

Fourth—The aggregate amount of bonds to be issued is Two hundred and Twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000), in denominations of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, payable in twenty years from date, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable annually on the first day of each month to run for a period of twenty years.

Fifth—The said bonds are proposed to be issued for the purpose of raising money for purchasing a site, for building thereon a central one or more school houses, and supplying the same with furniture, necessary apparatus and improving the grounds, and for liquidating the indebtedness already incurred for such purposes.

The last register that is prepared to the registration officer will be found which shall govern at the election of Tuesday.

J. E. MONK, Jr., Clerk.

WILLIAM NELSON, President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, made on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1893, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Rees, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, to wit: Lot 4, block 62, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and remaining in the said estate of said deceased, on Monday, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of said administrator, in said Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said sale should not be made, and the said administrator be authorized to sell so much of the said real estate of said deceased as may be necessary and be found necessary to pay the debts of said estate, and the expenses of administration, taxes and costs of said estate, and the said sale will be made upon the following terms, to wit:

Terms of sale: Ten per cent in U. S. Gold or Silver Coin at the time of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate court.

Dated May 8th, 1893.

JACOB S. BOREAN,
Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas S. Young, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. F. Jack, administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Young, deceased, has presented for settlement and filed in the said Probate court his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, and that the hearing of said account and petition has been fixed by said court for the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of the third day of June, A. D. 1893, at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, in the city and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said account should not be settled and said petition granted.

Dated May 8th, 1893.

M. T. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By J. E. Jack, Deputy.

NOTICE OF BOND ELECTION.

Office of the Board of Education of the City Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given:

First—That an election for the purpose of voting upon the issuance of bonds for school purposes will be held on the 6th day of June, 1893, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the following places, to wit:

FIRST PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at No. 25 east Third South street, and the judges will be: J. J. Greenwalt, A. S. Allen and C. H. Wells.

SECOND PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at Independence Hall, No. 30 east Third South street, and the judges will be: Thomas Kearns, Jr., Thomas Marshall and E. T. Ferguson.

THIRD PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at the Engine House, No. 40 east Second West street, and the judges will be: William A. Smith, Henry Harker and C. D. Tyson.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

The polling place will be at the Council Building, 50 east Second South street, and the judges will be: Jesse Earl, Jr., George E. Young, C. M. Ecclestone.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

The polling place will be the City Hall, and the judges will be: Thomas Kearns, H. S. Clawson, Jr., and J. A. G. Hansen.

Third—The polls will be opened one hour after sunrise on said day and will continue open until sunset on said day.

Fourth—The aggregate amount of bonds to be issued is Two hundred and Twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000), in denominations of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, payable in twenty years from date, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent per annum, interest payable annually on the first day of each month to run for a period of twenty years.

Fifth—The said bonds are proposed to be issued for the purpose of raising money for purchasing a site, for building thereon a central one or more school houses, and supplying the same with furniture, necessary apparatus and improving the grounds, and for liquidating the indebtedness already incurred for such purposes.

The last register that is prepared to the registration officer will be found which shall govern at the election of Tuesday.

J. E. MONK, Jr., Clerk.

WILLIAM NELSON, President.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Dugan, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN Dugan, administrator of the estate of John Dugan, deceased, has presented for settlement and filed in the said Probate court his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, and that the hearing of said account and petition has been fixed by said court for the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of the third day of June, A. D. 1893, at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, in the city and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said account should not be settled and said petition granted.

Dated May 8th, 1893.

M. T. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By J. E. Jack, Deputy.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of the Probate court of Salt Lake county, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Rees, deceased, made May 24th, 1893, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, to wit: Lot 4, block 62, plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and remaining in the said estate of said deceased, on Monday, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the office of said administratrix, in said Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said sale should not be made, and the said administratrix be authorized to sell so much of the said real estate of said deceased as may be necessary and be found necessary to pay the debts of said estate, and the expenses of administration, taxes and costs of said estate, and the said sale will be made upon the following terms, to wit:

Terms of sale: Ten per cent in U. S. Gold or Silver Coin at the time of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate court, upon the payment of the purchase money.

Dated May 8th, 1893.

ELIZA ANNE DUNFORD,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Rees, deceased.
JOHN H. REESE, Attorney for Estate.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS THE SALT LAKE TICKLE of July, A. D. 1891, executed and delivered to Joseph Jennings of Salt Lake City, Utah, its promissory note for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, payable one year after date, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable quarterly from date, and secured by its deed of trust of even date herewith, and at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from maturity until paid; and

Whereas, to secure the payment of said note according to the true intent and effect, the said Salt Lake Tickle company, on said July 1st, 1891, conveyed and delivered to the undersigned, A. H. Fields jr., trustee, all the City and County of Salt Lake, a certain deed of trust, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, in and to the following described premises, situated in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, to wit: All of block twenty-seven (27) in Brigham Young's survey of Salt Lake City, together with all buildings, improvements and appurtenances in connection upon the same and engine, boiler, and machinery, etc., thereto belonging, which said deed was duly filed for record on the 1st day of July, 1891, and recorded in the office of the county recorder of said Salt Lake County, Utah, on the 1st day of August, 1891, in book 3 of mortgages, page 61 of the records of said office; and

Whereas, said deed provides among other things, that default in made in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or any part thereof, when due and effect, and upon, at the request of the legal holder of said note, may proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time and place fixed by notice of the trustee, given in the manner and form as is provided by law for sales of real estate on execution, and to make a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser, and out of the money arising from such sale to retain the whole debt, with interest thereon, and all costs, expenses and charges of the trust, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, said Salt Lake Tickle company has failed to pay said note when due, and default is made in the payment of said note, and the whole thereof is now due and payable, and the holder of said note has requested the undersigned, as trustee, to sell the said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, has requested the said William H. Dale, trustee, to sell said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, has requested the said William H. Dale, trustee, to sell said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, said trust deed provides that, in case of default in payment of said note, the said trustee shall have the power to sell the said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, the said trustee has failed and refused to sell the said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the said purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, the said William H. Dale, trustee, has failed and refused to sell the said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser of said property, and to pay over the money arising therefrom to the said William H. Dale, trustee, and to the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, for the purpose of applying the same upon said note, and the balance, if any, to pay over to the party or parties entitled thereto; and

Whereas, the said Joseph Jennings, the holder of said note, has requested the said William H. Dale, trustee, to sell said property, and to make and execute a good and sufficient deed to the