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A NEW BRICK HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, bath, room, closets, pantry, etc., on First South Street, Salt Lake City. For particulars inquire of first house east.

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54 First South St., SALT LAKE CITY.

By calling you save Time and Money. Orders solicited for Shipping. P. O. Box, 1140.

**NOTICE.**

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake, Probate Court for said County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Horace Gibbs, Deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IT APPEARING TO THE SAID COURT, by the petition filed by Joseph Bull and John Tingley, the Administrators of the Estate of Horace Gibbs, deceased, for an Order of Sale of Real Estate, that it is necessary to sell some portion of the real estate for the debts and expenses of said estate, and the said petitioners pray that the said court will order the sale of the said real estate, and the said court do so.

It is therefore, hereby ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the Probate Court for said County on Wednesday the 12th day of December, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said County, at Salt Lake City, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least in two successive issues of the Territorial Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in Salt Lake City, before the said day of hearing.

Dated November 27th, 1883.

B. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, } ss  
County of Salt Lake, } ss  
I, D. B. Smith, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order to show cause why an order should not be made in the above entitled matter as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1883.

D. B. SMITH, Clerk.

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D. B. SMITH, Clerk.

**CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN FOR**

Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes,

**AT GOLDSTEIN & BROS.,**

Union Block, No. 263 Main St. W. Opposite Overland House.

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Wholesale GROCERIES, Wholesale WINDOW GLASS, Wholesale PAINTS and OILS, Wholesale CROCKERY, Wholesale GROCERY, Wholesale GLASSWARE, Wholesale SHOW CASES.

**G. F. CULMER & BROS.**

BEST Great Reduction! CALIFORNIA UNDERWEAR J. B. STETSON'S FINEST HATS Reduced—\$5 to \$3.50 \$3 PER SUIT.

**C. O. D.**

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COMMENCING NOV. 26th-1883.

**M. H. LIPMAN'S**

The Leading Clothier,

175 & 177 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING Reduced 40 PER CENT.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS At Greatly REDUCED PRICES.

**EVENING NEWS.**

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1883.

**THE GERMAN CARP.**

The following questions and answers in relation to the German carp will be of interest to those who are engaged in pisciculture. They are taken from the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission and furnished by Chas. W. Smiley:

I. GENERAL INQUIRIES.

1. Is carp a pond fish?—A. Yes; pre-eminently so. It is especially adapted to small bodies of still water, and the water need not be free from mud and sediment.

2. Is carp a game fish?—A. Not properly so, though some correspondents report that they consider it to have game qualities.

3. What time of year do carp appear after hibernation?—A. As soon as the spring fairly sets in, which differs much in the different parts of the United States. It is probable the carp will not hibernate at all in Southern States.

4. Can carp be wintered in a cellar?—A. Yes, if provided with proper food, change of water, &c.

5. Will young fry swim on top of water?—A. No. They are sometimes mistaken for young carp in the top minnow (Zygoptera).

6. Do carp live a long time out of water?—A. They are quite hardy and can be kept alive out of water, if in moss, twenty-four hours.

7. What work is authority on carp culture?—A. The Fish Commission publishes much articles and translations of German papers as are of general interest.

II. VARIETIES OF CARP.

8. Are scale and leather carp different varieties?—A. Yes.

9. Do carp have scales all over?—A. Scale carp do, and leather carp do not.

10. What is the best breed of carp?—A. Scale carp are the most prolific, the leather carp grow the fastest, and the mirror is intermediate between them.

III. CARP AS A FOOD-FISH.

11. What kind of a food-fish is carp?—A. Equal or superior to cat fish, suckers, perch, and all our common native varieties. Many correspondents declare them equal to trout, bass, and shad, but this is not claimed for them by the Fish Commission.

12. At what age are carp suitable for table use?—A. When small the bones are troublesome, but the flavor is the same. When they weigh four pounds or more the bones can be easily removed.

13. What season of the year are carp fit for the table?—A. From October to May. During and for several months after spawning the fish is soft. No fish is in good condition to eat for some time after spawning time.

14. Do carp have many bones?—A. A. What fish does not? The flesh flakes off, however, very nicely from large carp.

IV. PONDS AND TANKS.

15. How large a pond is necessary for carp?—A. Larger the better, but a small one of a few yards square will answer for a few fish.

16. How should a pond be prepared?—A. A. This can be prepared at length in articles on the subject published by the Fish Commission.

17. Is it absolutely necessary to be able to drain ponds to the bottom?—A. No, but very desirable so as to remove other fish, enemies of carp, &c.

18. What kind of soil is best adapted for carp?—A. Loamy or muddy soil. The carp roots about in it for grubs, worms, larvae, &c.

19. Is it best to make the border of the pond sloping or vertical?—A. It is easiest to let it slope, and there is usually no particular advantage in making it vertical.

20. What is the best way to construct a dam?—A. See plans and descriptions published by the Fish Commission.

21. What is the best material for constructing a dam?—A. Stone and earth.

22. What is the best plan of an escape way?—A. See plans of ponds by Fish Commission.

23. How should one prevent fish escaping from the pond?—A. Make the dam secure, and put wire cloth over the outlet.

24. Will carp leave a pond when the overflow?—A. No. If the overflow water is colder than the pond water, as is often the case in floods.

25. How should one prevent carp leaving pond at overflow?—A. Arrange wire netting for the overflow to pass through. Avoid overflow if possible by regulating the amount of water flowing in by means of a waste weir.

26. Will carp do well in ditches of cranberry bogs?—A. Yes; if free from other fish, turtles, snakes, &c.

27. Will carp live in ornamental fish tank?—A. Yes.

V. WATER FOR CARP.

28. What kind of water is adapted to carp?—A. Warm water. They grow very slowly in cold water.

29. Will carp live in shallow water?—A. Yes; even if so shallow that their backs come out of the water, but there should be one or two spots for them to go in winter.

30. Is shallow or deep water best for carp?—A. Shallow water is usually warmer, and hence better for carp. Better have both, if possible.

31. What temperature of water is best adapted to carp?—A. High temperatures. They can live in cold water, but do not grow much. They thrive in warm water.

32. Is slow-running water suitable for carp?—A. They are sluggish, and care nothing about running water.

33. Will carp live if water is not running through the pond?—A. Yes; all the better.

34. Will carp live in reservoirs of rain water in Texas?—A. The rain water might become too stagnant and injure them; but if kept sweet, the carp could live. However, more food should be put in than they can eat.

35. Will muddy water hurt carp?—A. No; it is the delight. It can usually get food from it.

36. Is well or spring water best adapted to carp?—A. It makes no difference. Neither is hard water, or soft water, or water from cisterns, or streams, or from good for carp?—A. No. Trout require clear, cold water; carp, warm water, and it need not be clear.

37. Are mineral waters best for carp?—A. Cannot tell without knowing more about the mineral water. Brackish water is not injurious.

38. Will carp live in Rocky Mountain waters?—A. Probably live, but not grow much, because the water is too cold.

39. Will carp do well in limestone water?—A. Yes.

40. Is all water detrimental to carp?—A. Unknown.

VI. PLANTS FOR CARP PONDS.

41. What plants are best for carp?—A. Crowfoots, cowslips, water-milfoil, bladderwort, hornwort, water-lilies, water-moss, water-cress, Indian rice, water-lilies, especially the last.

42. Is grass in pond injurious to carp?—A. Not injurious.

43. Can water-cress be too thick in a carp pond?—A. Yes. The pond must not be allowed to entirely grow up to vegetation.

VII.—THE CARE OF CARP.

44. Would carp succeed if placed in a dipper, and left to take care of themselves?—A. About the same as when chickens and pigs are left to take care of themselves.

45. Can carp be placed in ponds at any season of the year?—A. Yes; but do not transfer them suddenly from warm to cold or cold to warm water, or from feeding them to not feeding them.

46. What is the best time of day to depopulate carp?—A. When you can avoid a violent change of temperature.

47. Will horses going to water interfere with carp?—A. No.

48. Will it harm carp to cut ice in pond where they are?—A. No. They will not be disturbed in the mud they will not care.

VIII.—FOOD FOR CARP.

49. Do carp need feeding?—A. Yes, to grow fast. They can, however, pick for themselves just as chickens can.

50. Is it best to feed carp?—A. Cooked cereals and vegetables, such as corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, cabbage, turnip, lettuce, pumpkins, melons, &c.

51. How often should carp be fed?—A. As often as convenient, if food does not accumulate in their pond.

52. How can carp be fed in a place for food just the same as other animals?—A. Better feed them morning and night, one or both.

53. Are boiled rice and corn bread suitable food for carp?—A. Yes; excellent.

54. Is brewers' grain suitable food for carp?—A. Yes.

55. Is it best to feed salad food to carp?—A. No harm.

56. Will kitchen scraps kill carp?—A. Not unless salt, pepper, and mustard are used. Salt, pepper, and mustard, salt, meat, etc., should be excluded. Potatoes, corn, cabbage, lettuce, and other vegetables are suitable.

57. Are water-cresses essential for carp food?—A. Not essential, but desirable.

58. Will carp eat tadpoles?—A. No.

IX.—GROWTH OF CARP.

59. How large do carp grow?—A. Sometimes to 50 or 75 pounds.

60. How long does it take carp to grow?—A. It depends entirely on the temperature of the water and amount of food.

61. How much will a carp three years old weigh?—A. If in Pennsylvania, four or five pounds; if in Georgia, six to eight pounds. They are fed for food, but much greater weights by feeding.

62. What climate is best adapted to the carp?—A. Warm climate.

X.—SPAWNING OF CARP.

63. At what age and time of year do carp spawn?—A. Usually at the age of three years, often at two; sometimes at one in southern climates, when fed well. The month of spawning varies in different latitudes, but it usually occurs in May in the north and in June in the north. In cold water it may be protracted into July.

64. Will carp two years old spawn?—A. That depends on climate, food, &c.

65. At what age will the male carp vivify the eggs?—A. Probably younger than that at which the female deposits eggs.

66. How can one tell male from female?—A. It is impossible until about spawning time, unless you cut them open.

67. Which is the larger, male or female carp?—A. The female.

68. Do size of scales on carp indicate sex?—A. No.

69. Are carp prolific?—A. Yes; if properly cared for. A five-year-old carp ought to contain 500,000 eggs.

70. How many young does a carp produce annually?—A. A very few, if left to themselves; a great number, if properly cared for—say 50,000.

71. What arrangements are to be made at spawning time?—A. Put the spawning by themselves till the eggs are deposited, are then protect the eggs from other animals. A good way is to put henlock boughs in the pond to receive the eggs. These can be taken out covered with eggs and placed in water to hatch, where the eggs will not be eaten or destroyed. Keep the young out of the water of enemies.

72. Is it best to remove old fish from pond at spawning time?—A. It is a good idea. See answer to last question.

73. How long should young carp be kept in small pond before turning into larger pond with other fish?—A. Till large enough to defend themselves. Say till they weigh a pound each.

74. How distinguish carp spawn from frog or other spawn?—A. Carp spawn is deposited singly on branches, grasses, &c., and about the size of number 9 shot. Frog spawn is deposited in a jelly-like mass.

75. Do young carp resemble tadpoles?—A. No.

XI.—ENEMIES OF CARP.

76. Will carp destroy their young?—A. Not if they can get any other food.

77. Will carp destroy other fish?—A. No. The carp does not injure any other fish, but is injured by many kinds.

78. Will dace hurt carp?—A. The minnows will eat the carp eggs.

79. Do frogs destroy the spawn of fish?—A. Yes; they eat both spawn and young fish.

80. Will goldfish destroy carp and vice versa?—A. Yes. Besides they will mix—hybrids.

81. Will green frogs destroy carp?—A. Yes; they eat eggs and young carp.

82. Will minnows destroy carp?—A. Yes; they will eat the eggs.

83. Will mud-turtles eat carp?—A. Yes, to exterminate them.

84. Will mud-turtles eat carp?—A. Yes; they will eat the eggs and young carp.

85. Will muskrats feed on the carp spawn?—A. Yes.

86. Do snakes eat carp?—A. Yes.

87. Will snakes injure carp?—A. Yes.

88. Will trout destroy carp?—A. Yes.

89. How can one guard carp from frog, tadpoles, water rats, and muskrats?—A. Kill the frogs, tadpoles, rats, and muskrats.

90. How can one get tadpoles out of the pond?—A. Drain the pond.

91. How get rid of catfish in carp ponds?—A. Drain the pond.

92. Will catfish of fish can carp?—A. There is no kind of fish that will not eat carp eggs and the young carp when they get the chance. Keep carp by themselves.

93. What varieties of fish are detrimental to carp culture?—A. See previous question and answer.

94. Will mountain and lake trout, salmon and carp thrive in the same pond?—A. No. Trout and salmon require cold, running water, and would eat carp eggs and young. The carp require warm, still water, and to be by themselves.

95. Will gum and holly trees in pond injure carp?—A. No.

96. Will nutmeg trees around a pond hurt the fish?—A. No.

97. Will vegetable matter covered by water decompose and hurt the carp?—A. Yes; if in great quantities.

XII.—DISEASE OF CARP.

98. What is the cause of fungus on carp?—A. The cause of fungus on carp is a fungus which grows on the scales of the carp and from getting hurt.

99. What is the cure of fungus on carp?—A. Prevention is possible as shown by answer to previous question. No cure is yet known.

100. What is the cause of moldy appearance on carp?—A. This is the fungus spoken of in the two previous questions.

**XIII.—HOW CARP CAN BE CAUGHT.**

101. How are carp caught?—A. By hand, by dipper, or by hook and line.

102. Can carp be caught with hook and line?—A. Not very readily. They are shy biters, but a number have reported taking them with hooks baited with feeding them.

103. What bait is best to catch carp?—A. Teach them to come to a shallow spot, or to a plank a few inches above water by feeding them at such a place, and while they are eating they can be taken in the hands full as readily as chickens are. They are very tame and will eat out of the hand.

**XIV.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARP.**

104. How can carp be obtained?—A. By filing out blank application to United States Fish Commission and sending through a United States Senator or Representative to Prof. S. S. Baird.

105. Who can endorse carp applications?—A. Members of Congress and Senators of the United States.

106. What time of the year do you distribute carp?—A. From October to April.

107. How old are the carp distributed?—A. Three to nine months.

108. Are carp distributed according to population of each State, or according to number of application?—A. According to number of applications.

109. How many fish per acre are required to stock a pond?—A. That depends on the amount of food available. A small pond may be made to produce thousands of carp. A pond of one acre can be made to sustain 500 one-pound carp.

**XV.—THE TRANSPORTATION OF CARP.**

110. During transportation of fish will moss in the water prevent their being bruised?—A. Water-moss may be used to advantage, as it helps keep the water pure.

111. Is it safe to ship carp by stage?—A. They have been sent safely in a box by all sorts of conveyances. It is essential that water enough remain in the pail to cover the carp.

112. Can young carp be carried on horseback?—A. Yes, by keeping them covered with water.

**XVI.—FINANCIAL INQUIRIES.**

113. What will carp cost?—A. The United States Fish Commission distributes them free. The recipient pays only the cost of transportation from Washington, or from such centers of supply as it establishes.

114. What are young carp worth per thousand?—A. The Government does not sell any. Private parties sometimes sell them a \$5 per pair.

115. Can New Jersey carp culture address "selected minor carp at \$35 per hundred, and selected scale carp at \$80 per hundred; no orders filled for less than \$25."

116. Can I raise 100 pounds of carp cheaper than 100 pounds of chickens?—A. Yes; as cheaply again.

117. How many pounds of carp per annum will a point in one square produce?—A. Very few if neglected; very many if wisely cared for. Five hundred one-pound carp ought to weigh 1,600 pounds the second year, and 2,500 pounds the third year.

118. Are carp known among fish-dealers?—A. They are a very important item with dealers in Europe. They were introduced into the United States so recently that but very few get into the markets yet. A correspondent in Saline County, Missouri, recently wrote that "large numbers of young carp, a foot long, are being taken from the Missouri River and sold in the market."

119. What are carp worth per pound in the market?—A. Very few have yet reached the markets in the United States.

United States Fish Commission, Washington, D. C., August 31st, 1883.

**SPICES OF SPICE.**

You cannot depend upon what a man who studies says, because he habitually breaks his word.

"He pays no more attention to me," said Patrick to his children, "than if I was a dumb beast talking to yes."

Keely's motor, when completed, is to be made to run by the "retracted centrifugal force of concentrated water."

Small boy—"Pa, did you know me long before you married her?"

"I didn't. I didn't know her until long after I married!"

"Toussaint, artist, who is equal to the emergency?"—"Oh, no, sir; we always charge double when we have to hunt for the hair."—*Lovell Out.*

"We have struck a smoother road, haven't we?" asked a passenger of a conductor on an Arkansas railway. "No," replied the conductor, "we have only run off the track."

The belief that the people of Pompeii cultivated watermelons, is strengthened by the discovery of the remains of a man with his hands clasped across his stomach.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I wanted that patient as a tramp wants rum, but I sent him over to Dr. Tomlinson to make Tomlinson think I had more business than I could handle."

Overheard in a barber shop—Modern Elijah, who inclines to be facetious—"I'm getting to be pretty bald, ain't I? Guess you'll have to cut my hair for about half price hereafter, eh?"

"Did she walk into the river with suicidal intent?" was asked by the coroner of a Pittsburgh witness. "No, sir, she did not; the woman was alone when she was drowned," was the prompt reply.

A Boston man claims that the human body, minus the legs, would float like a cork. Try to remember this some day when you are drowned; whip out your knife and cut your legs off and your life will be saved.

A man called another a "silly ass" and the latter replied, "Why, my friend, replied the man who thought he was a silly ass, "I did it to oblige you. Why, to oblige you, indeed? Why, to oblige you, indeed?"

A young man once asked a woman what is the proper thing for her to do when she is serenaded by a party of gentlemen at a late hour. She was glad to be able to answer the question. She said, "Don't answer the serenaders, and untie the dog."

One of the largest brewing firms in St. Louis has failed. The brewers say it serves them right for trying to make beer out of molasses and hops when the grain and malt were so much cheaper—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

"Gentlemen," said the Texas man in the restaurant when the waiter dumped a plate of hot soup down his back, "gentlemen, don't laugh. As the waiter ran to his feet and drew the carpet, which was suspended, he was rescued—*Boston Post.*

"See here, George," said a fond mother to her little son, "they walked on the beach, what a lot of nice little round stones!" "Yes," grumbled George, "but the 'em' was grumbled George, 'em' was grumbled George, 'em' was grumbled George to throw 'em at."

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.**

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting from a stifling or unseasonable exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed my nights after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 45 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved my life."—*ROBERT FAIRBROTHER.*

Rochester, N. Y., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested that we use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. A bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the choking from his breathing ceased. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,"

Mrs. F. A. GIBNEY.

120 West 22nd St., New York, Nov. 10, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds I have ever known."—*Dr. J. C. BRADY.*

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."—*JOSEPH WALDEN.*

Boston, Mass., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that it has done for me what no other medicine could. I have been cured of my chronic cough and asthma, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine."—*PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.*

**WE NOW OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF**

**NEW FANCY GOODS**

**AT COST!**

**WITHOUT RESERVE!**

**Walker Bros.**

**The Excelsior Bakery**

HAVING BUILT A NEW BUILDING in the place formerly occupied by the Little Bakery,

**MR. E. SCRACE**

wishes to announce that he has **RE-OPENED**

**AT**

No. 10, East Temple St. S.

And will be pleased to have his old friends and the public call on him for their

Bread, Buns, Cakes, Candies

**GROCERIES.**

He also takes this opportunity to thank the public for past favors.

**NOTICE.**

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY MAIBER DECEASED.

Order appointing time and place for hearing application to sell real estate and distribute the proceeds therefrom.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION of F. Auerbach, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Maiber, deceased, praying for an order of said Court to sell the real estate situated in the City and County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah; and it appearing to the Court that it is necessary to sell the whole or part of said real estate as claimed in said petition.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the Estate of Henry Maiber, deceased, do appear before the said Court, at the Court Room of said County, at Salt Lake City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why an order should not be granted as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least in ten successive issues of the Territorial Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in Salt Lake City, before the said day of hearing.

Dated November 27th, 1883.

B. SMITH Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, } ss  
County of Salt Lake, } ss  
I, B. Smith, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order to show cause why an order should not be made in the above entitled matter as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1883.

B. SMITH, Clerk.

**JUST ARRIVED!**

**NEW FRUITS!**

PEEL, SPICES, NUTS, CANDIES, ETC.

**FINEST IN THE MARKET!**

We have a large and complete stock of

**DRY GOODS**

**F. AUERBACH & BRO.**

**True To Our Motto.**

"We are never undersold."

We offer our entire Stock of New and desirable Merchandise in all of our Departments

**AT COST**

and expense of selling for

**NET CASH ONLY!**

**WHY?**

Because we prefer doing one season's business without profit to permitting our Goods to get old on our shelves.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED AT REDUCED PRICES.

**ESTABLISHED 1864.**