

# OGDEN DEPARTMENT

Manager, E. A. Lavkin  
Telephone 135-k.  
605 5th St.

Advertisements for the Daily, Saturday and Semi-Weekly News accepted on the same terms as at the Salt Lake office.

OGDEN, UTAH, NOV. 8, 1904.

## MURDER SUSPECT GIVEN HIS FREEDOM

Charles Stone Liberated—Police Satisfied He Did Not Murder Fred Scott.

## MRS. ANNIE BUTLER WEST DEAD

Four Couples Made Happy—Damage Suit Compromised—Junction City News Briefs.

William Stone, who was arrested last week and held in jail as the suspected murderer of Fred Scott, was released from custody yesterday. A letter was received by the police department from William Scott of Hatch, Utah, which brought the report that Fred Scott, the supposed murdered man, had arrived home safe. As soon as the letter was received the officers had Stone brought from his cell and, on being told he was a free man to go where he pleased, his countenance beamed with pleasure and he said he was more than glad to be released from custody and get out of jail; that he was innocent of any crime, and that he felt the sentence of being arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Scott, if it is true that Stone made some statements that appeared doubtful, and the police had good cause for arresting and holding him. This man has been identified by at least a dozen men as Fred Scott, who was last seen in Ogden in company with Stone. Then Stone denied ever having carried a gun, while the police had conclusive evidence that he had carried one and tried to sell it.

The murdered man is without a doubt James Lynch. At request over his remains will be held the latter part of the week.

## BIG SHEEP DEAL

Patterson & Healy, the Ogden sheepmen, yesterday closed a deal with B. E. Saunders of Salt Lake, whereby they purchased 7,000 head of head of sheep, which range mostly in Wyoming.

## MRS. ANNIE BUTLER WEST DEAD

Mrs. Annie Butler West, wife of Byron West of this city, who for several months past has been confined in the state mental hospital, died yesterday afternoon from general weakness at Provo. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and was well known throughout this city and county, where she resided all her life. She was the daughter of Mrs. Butler of Marriott, and her death is deplored by many friends. The remains will be brought to Ogden this afternoon and the funeral services will be held at the Marriott meetinghouse tomorrow afternoon.

## NOVEMBER WEDDINGS

Marriage licenses have been granted to the following couples:

### Circulator, John J. McGrover

224 Wash. Ave. Telephone 65-x.  
Office with Lambert Paper Co.

Payments for the Daily, Saturday and Semi-Weekly News should be made to the circulator. Delivery made by carrier on the same terms as in Salt Lake.

Edward A. Minston, 24, of East Grand Forks, Minn., and Miss Carolina Alexander, 19, of Ogden City, Utah.

Dorothy H. Haynes, 22, of Riter, Utah, and Miss Katharine V. Nelson, 26, of Salt Lake City.

James H. Davis, 21, and Miss Jessie M. Cody, 19, both of Ogden. They were married by Judge Joseph Stanford.

Miss Effie Wilson, the popular book-keeper for the Singer Sewing Machine company, and D. P. Millikin, the veterinary surgeon, have secured a marriage license and were wedded at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson. They have gone to Washington to make their future home.

### SHORT COUNCIL SESSION

A brief session of the city council was held last evening, allowing claims and payrolls for the past month, and receiving monthly report of city officers. Out of the usual routine, no business was transacted.

### BRIEFS AND PERSONALS

The case of Guk Liberta against the Union Pacific, suit to recover for personal injuries, has been settled by stipulation for \$500.

The Wall avenue paving has been completed.

Henry G. Hess has gone east to meet his wife, who has been in Germany on a visit. They will spend a couple of weeks at the world's fair.

Mrs. Bertha Frieda, who went east to attend the wedding of her sister, Mrs. Marie Henderson, will arrive home Friday.

The home of Frank J. Cannon has been quarantined for diphtheria. Miss Zannie Cannon being afflicted with the disease.

James Romeo paid a fine of \$20 in the municipal court, having been found guilty of disturbing the peace Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Wesley, St. Louis-Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the greatest tonic I have ever used. I am cured of chronic stomach trouble. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your druggist.

### PROVO.

The Daily News is delivered by carrier in Provo early every evening (Sundays excepted) on the same terms as in Salt Lake—5 cents per month. All complaints, requests for changes of address and payments of accounts should be made to R. Dugdale, 37 West 10th St., Provo. Advertisements and orders for Church works also received.

### BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

Discusses Pear Blight and Other Matters—Will Consider Diseased Trees.

Special Correspondence.

Provo, Utah, Oct. 8.—The Utah county board of horticulture held a meeting here yesterday in which consideration was given to pear blight and other fruit tree pests and diseases. The pear blight, it was reported had made great headway in the county, and in some cases the owners of pear orchards have let the disease obtain such a hold with the trees that the only thing left for the owners is to destroy the orchard. Mr. Beesley, secretary of the board, stated, however, that with the exercise of vigilance in cutting away affected parts as soon as the disease makes its appearance, there is no danger of its becoming so destructive as in the cases cited above.

He stated that in his orchard of 350 trees he had only lost eight from the blight and would not have lost them if he had been more careful in looking after his trees when the disease first made its appearance.

The condition of old orchards in which many diseased apple trees are found was also discussed, and it was decided to give the people till Dec. 1, to destroy the trees that are badly diseased or thoroughly prune and

stump them, and if the work is not done by that time the law will be enforced and the trees condemned as nuisances and destroyed.

The Utah county horticultural board consists of German Ellsworth, C. H. Davis and W. O. Beesley, County Fruit Tree Inspector. C. E. Smith was also present and took part in the proceedings.

### STEWART-LARSEN WEDDING.

A marriage license has been issued to Benjamin Larsen, 28, and Elizabeth Stewart, 26, both of Vineyard.

### GARDEN CITY NOTES.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Thurgood, all well. Charles Collins, of the Third ward, is suffering from an attack of paralysis, from which it is feared he will not recover. Mr. Collins is unmarried and about 40 years of age.

T. M. Kirkwood and family have come down from Salt Lake to remain for some time.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body, you feel young, act young, and are young, after taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your druggist.

After the Bath  
The luxury of the BATH ROBE; we show extensive lines of patterns. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO., Tel. 192. 166 Main St.

### LOGAN.

The agent of the Deseret News in Logan is C. B. R. Hines, 120 North Main St., to whom all payments of accounts should be made. Daily News 5 cents per month. Saturday and Semi-Weekly News \$20 per year. Complaints, changes of address, orders for advertisements and church works will be given prompt attention.

### E. R. DAVIS RETURNS TO JAIL

In Same Manner He Left It—Repairing Tabernacle.

Special Correspondence.

Logan, Cache Co., Nov. 7.—E. R. Davis, the young man who walked out of the county jail last Wednesday night, returned to jail Saturday evening and night in the same manner that he had left. The officers are trying to unravel the mystery but so far without success. There seems to be no question about the doors having been opened by some one on the outside and locked again by the same person, as the lock is so arranged that officers do not look from the outside it cannot be opened from the inside. It seems hardly possible that a friend of Davis would be able to secure one of the keys to the jail, one of which is in the possession of the jailer and the other in the hands of the sheriff, and the officers do not like to think that a duplicate key has been made, and is in the hands of some other party. Davis declines to give any account of himself during the two days that he was away, but says that he had some pressing business to attend to and went away for that purpose.

The inner wood columns of the Logan tabernacle have been gradually settling for some time, probably caused by the decaying of the wood supports underneath the basement floors. The stake presidency has decided to have all perishable material removed and replaced by cement. Necessary repairs will be made at once. In the meantime meetings will be held in some other building, probably the Brigham Young college.

### MAKES CHILDREN EAT, SLEEP AND GROW.

Makes mother strong and vigorous. Makes a healthy family. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your druggist.

### THE REASON WHY

We produce that PERFECT WORK is because we have the "know how." BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO., Tel. 192. 166 Main St.

### KANOSH.

### PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

W. C. Cummings badly mangled in a Wire Fence.

Special Correspondence.

Kanosh, Millard Co., Nov. 7.—Last evening about 9 o'clock, W. C. Cummings and his 13-year-old son Howard were galloping into town from the

## Combinations

The age of combinations. In most cases combinations are made by the people.

In this case we're talking about a combination that is with the people.

A combination of a cook and

## SMITH'S FLOUR

It can't be beat.

east mountains. They were riding along an old road recently fenced across and being dark, they did not observe the barbed wire obstruction into which the man and horse plunged obliquely, sliding about two yards upon two wire lines together. The horse was killed, and the flesh from Mr. Cummings' foot and leg is torn in a frightful manner. He was taken home on horse back, and considerable stitching was done on the mutilated limb, in which Mr. Cummings evinced a wonderful nerve, directing the tailoring and bandaging at improving upon the work himself. He says that he expects to be found at home for the next six weeks. The boy escaped with a slight kick on the knee.

Neuralgia Pains.  
Rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatic pains yield to the general influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It penetrates to the nerves and bone and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body, and effect some wonderful cures. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.

### PRICE.

ITALIAN ASSAULTED.

James Smith of Scofield in an Unenviable Plight.

Price, Carbon Co., Nov. 7.—Frank Grosso, an Italian engaged in the grocery and bakery business at Helper, says a Herald special, was assaulted just above that place last Saturday night, while returning home from Castle Gate, by four men, and quite badly beaten. The assault occurred in the dark and Grosso could not therefore identify the men.

It now develops that James Smith, of Scofield, did not meet with foul play as at first supposed. Recently the boys in the upper camp took up a collection for Smith's family, most of whom have been ill for some time, and presented the purse to Smith for their relief. Instead of taking the money home and giving it to his wife, now on her dying bed, Smith went into a poker game and lost the money. Ashamed to face his family, he returned to the camp, and the boys, who were waiting for him, pulled out for parts unknown and is supposed to be still going. The wife is slowly dying and cannot survive more than a few weeks at most.

### A CARD.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough and heals the lungs. Prevents pneumonia and cure incipient consumption. Contains no opiates and is safe for children. For Foley's Honey and Tar and insist upon having it. Stop the cough and heal the lungs. F. J. Hill Drug Co.

### MORONI.

### GOOD RETURNS FROM BEETS.

Mrs. Matilda Hardy Receives Painful Injury—Interest in Election.

Special Correspondence.

Moroni, Sanpete Co., Nov. 7.—Our farmers, on the whole, have had a successful season in the cultivation of sugar beets, while in a few cases patches have been badly damaged by blight, the crop has been a good paying proposition, as is evidenced in the fact that while the acreage planted last season was about 20 per cent less than in 1903, the total product is greater this year. Our enterprising fellow townsman, Will L. Irons, raised over 300 tons of beets, which will bring him the net sum of \$1200 for this one product of his farm. His crop averaged about 15 tons per acre. Others have done as well in amount per acre.

Mrs. Matilda Hardy, wife of Aaron Hardy, recently fell from her brother's doorstep, resulting in a bad break of her left leg below the ankle, the bones of which were badly shattered. A physician reset the injured limb and the patient is now doing as well as can be expected.

Interest in politics is running high, but the question of removing the county seat from Mantle to Ephraim, upon which the people are to vote tomorrow, is assuming great importance in the minds of the voters.

### ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

### "JACK" FITCH DEAD.

Shot by a Woman in a Quarrel Sunday Previous.

Special Correspondence.

Rock Springs, Wyo., Nov. 5.—"Jack" Fitch, a well known character here, died today in the hospital as a result from a gun shot wound received last Sunday at the hands of Mrs. Thomas Roach, better known as "Lettie Brown." Mrs. Roach has been held in jail since the shooting awaiting the result of the occurrence.

### THE DE HIRSCH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Its Growth and Widespread Influence.

American farming is in need of intelligent help; the foreign-born, newly-arrived Jewish lad is in need of a new profession. The combination of these needs, says Prof. Sabosch, is the justification of the experiment of the De Hirsch Agricultural school at Woodbine, N. J.

The constantly increasing importance of agriculture to the nation, as evidenced in the constantly increasing demands of the world to be fed from American soil, and the constantly increasing drain by trade, factories and the attractions of city life upon the brain and sinew of the industry in the young men of the country districts, is the situation the would-be producer is facing. How to meet the one and arrest the other has been the problem, to which "we give it up" has come as the answer from some of its most able and earnest students. But there seems to be an apparent solution of it in the venture at Woodbine. Not that it can hold back the American country-bred youth, but in restoring from trade, factory and city the intelligence and endeavor that has been lost. Not that the one little institution can do this, but that the purpose as worked out in it will commend itself to other localities.

"Aye, but at Woodbine they have the De Hirsch millions back of them," is almost always the thought that has first expression, and it is in answering this that the strongest argument for general adoption rests.

The De Hirsch fund was established to help those forced by oppression and extreme need from the lands of dark-

est Russia, Roumania and Galicia to help themselves to homes and a livelihood. And while day and night schools for studying the English language and English methods were considered of first importance in Americanizing these immigrants and better fitting them for their new life, the thought went no further. As agriculture scarcely entered the school, the students could not at Woodbine the agricultural school as it has developed had to blaze its own way and to prove the practicability if not the necessity for each step taken before means were to be had to go on further. The "millions" are there, but they are carefully and conscientiously administered, and no risks are taken. The original intention of the fund in its colonization schemes was to subsidize industries in thinly populated districts where Jews might settle and earn a living. It was this that has developed the school at Woodbine. It is because of the foresight of the superintendent, who, watchful for every need for information, met it as best could be, but the need had to be well developed and the method of their time and aid to any appreciable extent. The well-kept books of the school show that very little has been entered upon that has not very nearly paid for itself in the doing.

In 1901, when Woodbine and the 5,000 acres of contiguous "barrens" came into the possession of the fund, it had existed for 30 years as a hamlet of a half dozen buildings housing the employees of the way station of the railroad and central station of a stage route. The location was selected by the fund because it had the cheapest and the general opinion of the students of the land in such close proximity to the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The first colonate came that year, and the building of homes began. There was no charity in it. The newcomers expected to work and to be paid for their time and to be given a certain amount of credit and time for paying for a home.

The next year the school was opened for children in the day time, for adults in the evening. Very soon a school building was erected—small, but commodious, and with the dignity of being built for school purposes. The same year a kindergarten was opened, and manual training was added to the school course. The next year a lecture on farm life and nature study created such interest that the managers of the fund were prevailed upon to erect a two-story farm barn in which a few cows and horses could be kept, and the sons of residents taught the care and value of the livestock. A part of the building was reserved as a woodwork shop, tool room and office, and the upper floor was divided into lecture and storage rooms. The first pupils were 15 boys of the country, and the beginning of the instruction did not keep to the livestock, but as interest was excited, extended to gardening, farming and fruit-growing, the children, and elders as well, taking greedily and applying all the information they could obtain.

The first systematic theoretical courses began in the winter of 1904-5. Up to 1895 the development was slow, as the trustees of the fund considered the school an expense and an outside issue, but they nevertheless watched the effect in the community and the country, and the comments from the outside world, and finding it all to be an influence for good, consented to enlarge the scope of it and to meet, at least in part, the demand that boys newly arrived and in the cities were making for a share in its benefits. That year De Hirsch went to the city, providing dormitories, kitchen and dining room, study hall and assembly room. The same year changes were made in the "barn" building to give more class rooms, and buildings for wood and metal work were added. Forty boys from elsewhere were admitted, bringing the full number enrolled up to 80, and the instructors were increased from three to six.

Each year since, as the needs have become imperative, improvements and additions have been made, until now the plant consists of some 40 buildings, and the instruction covers every department of farm and garden work.

Woodbine has progressed wonderfully. In 1903 it was incorporated as a borough; and even before this it was recognized as the agricultural, industrial and domestic center of the Cape May county. The industries give employment to about 400 persons; the average annual earnings are \$750. Of the 200 dwellings of the town, only 14 are owned by the fund, and of these all but about 25 are occupied by the owners, all being of a moderate size.

Besides the several factories and metal work concerns, there are about 20 places of business to meet the demands of local and country trade. There are now four public day schools, a night school and a kindergarten, and a Central high school at a cost of \$50,000 is soon to be erected. The enrollment last year exceeded 400 pupils, with 11 teachers and a supervising principal. A Baptist church and a Synagogue afford religious instruction, as all the town has to offer is open alike to Gentile and Jew.

The influence of the agricultural school and its instructors in Cape May county and southeastern New Jersey is less than ten years of existence is almost beyond belief. Southeastern New Jersey is upon the maps as the "barren," being a depth of sand covered with a low growth of pine and the view stunted by frequent fires. The view across for miles and miles is very like that on the western prairies, the cedars looming in the distant swamps emphasizing the low level between. Cape May county, on the other hand, is a well settled "farmers," as a rule, were prosperous, their profits being from clams, oysters and summer boarders. The soil was not tilled because such bare sand could not be worth it; hence vegetables and fruit were declared impossible and were bought from the cities, while dairying was not to be thought of where grass and clover burned out before fall started. Dr. Phillips of Cape May declares he was obliged to keep cows to insure a proper diet for his children, and that he succeeded with them was counted more wonderful than any skill he had shown as a physician. There was neither grange, farmer's club nor representation in the state associations.

But Woodbine teachings showed that with water in abundance, as it was all through the county, only knowledge was necessary to make the soil yield abundantly. Now, gardens and orchards are everywhere; seaside resorts no longer send to city markets for their fruit and vegetables, as the mainland affords better in quality and in abundance. Grange and land owners can talk soil renovation and dairying with any in the state. A grange, with large membership, flourishes in the southern part of the county, and nothing is done in the State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture that the Cape May does not have place and part in. The credit for this change is wholly due, all admit, to the instruction and the object lesson afforded by "the school."

### THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The minimum age of admission to the school is 16 years. Requirements are a physical stature and condition sufficient to make the student able to meet the demands that will be made upon it; to be mentally sound and free from immoral tendencies. Tuition is free, and work is provided by which the student earns enough to pay his board or more. The home department is most carefully ordered, cleanliness, light, air, comfort and an abundance of well-cooked, nourishing food being the chief considerations. The course is three years. Commencement is in March, so that graduates and second-

year students can go to situations in time for spring work. Freshmen enter at this time so that instruction can begin with the season and follow on with its development. The first year is spent entirely at the school, as are the second and third winters, but during the second and third summers the pupils are in situations, each year for a different locality, to acquire a different method in practice. At first the pupils remained at the school through the three years, it being thought that the practical work in the several departments would give a sufficient experience. But it was found that with this method the graduates were as inexperienced as if they had had no training. Now each course of study is arranged to be complete and to lead to the next higher, the scope being increased in each subsequent department, while the summer experience outside first tries the lad to find if he is fit for work, next gives him a chance for observation, comparison and instruction under new and entirely practical teachings.

These pupils are not country lads, but are either city-bred or newly-arrived, and from lands where agriculture has been forbidden their people for generations. None has an idea of country life. To most of the beginners the operations of nature appear at first almost as miracles, while the growth and development from seed and graft under their care in the increase and the possible measure of profit especially appeals to them. As a rule, they take lovingly to the work and strive to perfect themselves, so that they may fill high places acceptably.

In the several sections of the school all farm and garden work is covered. In horticulture there is grafting, budding, pruning, hybridizing, tracking and growing of plants. Five years ago the land of the school section was all in a dense underbrush and scrub timber. Then the lesson in landscape gardening began, under the direction of an expert teacher. Each year one portion is cleared and put into corn, trevany to the gradual seeding and planting of lawn. The portion of the campus about De Hirsch hall was the first to be put into shape, then that about the main building. This year the freshmen will try their mettle upon a new strip beyond.

Four years ago, tomatoes, lettuce radishes, cucumbers, etc., grown in the new glass house were sent to market under the direction of a Massachusetts market grower, teaching every phase of the work, and in the end giving in the prices obtained a comparison with the products of other growers.

Much attention is given to trucking. Then routine puts new land into corn and watermelons, with potatoes the second year. The 11½ acres given to this are expected to supply the school and to have a surplus for sale outside that will pay for the fertilizer and seeds.

In the dairy, there is care of the animals, care of milk and cream for every purpose, butter and cheesemaking. All operations are upon the most improved and latest methods, so that these becoming fixed habits there shall be nothing to learn in going into the best establishments, while inferior conditions or methods will instinctively be bettered. It was in good part the examination part of the division and the photographs illustrating the work that secured for the school the gold medal and the expressed commendations of the exposition of Paris.

A most important section is the mechanical. The work in this consists in building a farm tools and implements in order, making the wagons, dump-carts and barrows used on the farm, attending to the plumbing, electric and steam fitting about the buildings, and making tin roofs, fire escapes and any iron or woodwork occasion calls for. The two studies are one thing, and made by the pupils of two different years. Each is of different type and material, thus giving a double experience.

Poultry-keeping includes both natural and artificial methods. The several most approved incubators and brooders are used. This center line is not beekeeping, however, is special not general, but open to whoever is interested sufficiently to undertake it. As "too many cooks spoil the broth," so too many operatives were not conducive to the success of the hatch.

Of the graduates through the years, some entered the agricultural colleges of New Jersey and Connecticut and Cornell university, graduating with honor. Prof. J. W. Pincus, one of the first graduates, was later graduated as an instructor in the agricultural department at Rutgers, and one is assistant in the Entomological bureau at Washington. Many others occupy responsible positions, and there is not one but is a credit to the school.

All of the 61 graduates and 10 odd "second year men" of this year are in desirable positions and scattered through 15 states, one being as far away as Minnesota. The opportunity to obtain such help was evidently appreciated, as Prof. Sabosch says in the advertisement in the early spring brought several hundred more applications than he had "men to place." He was rejoiced at this, first, because it showed the appreciable need of such help; next, because it gave a choice for the places to which the information and experience gained would be in the line of progress; and finally, in showing the willingness of the American farmer to co-operate in the work of Americanizing the lads.

The applicants for admission to the school this year far exceeded the capacity, permitting a closer discrimination and giving all the incentive the best efforts of those admitted, in the feeling that the waiting list would welcome a vacancy.

The classification of the pupils at first presented all the difficulties of the old-type district school. In the different status of those enrolled. More than this, those entering from the public schools showed a lack of reasoning ability. They had the memory well developed and the mind well stored with rules and facts, but it was knowledge rather than information, and there was no conception of any use for it; they were incapable of applying it.

The first systematic arrangement was to form a section of those sufficiently advanced to understand the natural sciences, dividing these into beginners and advanced students. The rest were placed as preparatory, including those ignorant of the language, and elementary.

The arrangement now limits to the scientific and preparatory, inasmuch as the applicant for the first named must pass the second grade examination of the Cape May county public school, while for the preparatory, the applicant must read and write some language and be grounded in the four principal operations of arithmetic. Admissions to the preparatory course are in September and it is a probationary term of six weeks. The course covers six months, and is in addition to the regular three-year course of the school. It requires 400 hours' class work, 100 hours' rural mechanics, 400 hours' chores, 300 hours' agricultural work.

The course in agriculture are primary, intermediate and scientific. The primary is a one year course, open in April, and calls for 600 hours' outdoor study. The intermediate course is six months and begins Oct. 1, is open to those completing the primary course and having in addition three months' experience in agriculture outside of the school. The requirements are 600 hours' class work, 400 hours' agricultural work, 200 hours' chores.

The scientific course, also six months, is open to those completing the intermediate and with not less than six months' experience in agriculture outside of the school. The requirements of this are 600 hours' class work, 300 hours' agricultural work, 200 hours' chores and 100 hours' rural mechanics. Country Gentlemen.

## PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE DIVISION, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of Lara V. Borg, Deceased, No. 102-103. The petition of Annie S. Borg, administratrix of said estate, has been read and approved, praying for the settlement of said account of said administratrix and for the distribution of the assets of said estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said County, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) JOHN JAMES, Clerk.  
By David B. Davies, Deputy Clerk.  
C. M. Nielsen, Attorney for Estate.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE DIVISION, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of William H. Noble, Deceased, No. 102-104. The petition of Benedetta Noble, praying for the settlement of said account of said administratrix and for the distribution of the assets of said estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said County, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) JOHN JAMES, Clerk.  
By David B. Davies, Deputy Clerk.  
Martin S. Lindsay, Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE DIVISION, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of Elijah H. Sheets, Deceased, No. 102-105. The petition of Nephth M. Sheets, executor of the estate of said deceased, praying for the settlement of said account of said executor and for the distribution of the assets of said estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said County, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) JOHN JAMES, Clerk.  
By David B. Davies, Deputy Clerk.  
Young & Moyle, attorneys