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DR. E. L. PLANT,

HERBALIST, SALT LAKE CITY.

d tf

NOTICE.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE NINETEENTH School District. There will be a meeting of the legal voters of said district in the district school house, Monday, March 7th, 1881, to consider the propriety of making a division of the school house lot and buildings.

P. PUGSLEY,
H. ARNOLD,
GEO. NEBEKER,
Trustees for the 19th School District.

February 23, 1881.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the title of Eardley, Croxall & Co., is this day Dissolved. In future the business will be carried on by Eardley Bros. and Cartwright—at the old stand, City Pottery—who assume all liabilities of and will collect all indebtedness to the old firm. Parties owing the firm will oblige by calling as soon as practicable and making settlement. We thank all old customers for past favors and ask a continuation of their patronage. The new firm is prepared to supply the public with an excellent article of earthenware.

JAMES EARDLEY,
BENSON EARDLEY,
JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
JONAH CROXALL.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 24, 1881.

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KILLING RATS, MICE, INSECTS ON POULTRY,

ANTS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BLACK Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moth in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats; also, on Cattle, etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success Against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants

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Directions for use on each packet.

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They have no equal, acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, - - Feb. 26, 1881.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Mr. Ransom, from the committee on commerce, referred back with amendment and recommendation the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Withers reported favorably on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. Farley reported favorably the bill for assay offices at Deadwood, Omaha and in the Territory of Arizona, with amendments.

Mr. Beck introduced a substitute approved, he said, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for his bill to issue legal tenders to circulate as money in deposit for gold, etc.

After the morning hour, Mr. Smith took up the agricultural bill.

Mr. Withers, who reported the bill stated that the present total was $3,305, of which $2,050 has been added by the Senate committee. The aggregate is $12,250 less than the estimate and $7,220 in excess of the total appropriation of 1881. Following are the items of increase made by the Senate committee: For restoring the salary of commissioner, $500; examining of and report on wool, $500; investigation of pleuro-pneumonia, $10,000. Among the provisions made by the bill as compared with the appropriations of 1881 are the following: Experiments in connection with the culture and manufacture of tea, $500; investigating the history and habits of insects, etc., injurious to agriculture, $10,000; experiments for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, etc., $1,750, and of sugar from beets, $10,000: for building on agricultural grounds for display of agricultural implements $10,000. In the committee on the whole the bill was read and amendments of the Senate committee acted upon as reached. The one reserving to Congressmen one-half instead of three quarters of the seed, etc., for distribution, was adopted with the committees proviso for distribution by the commissioner of seeds, etc., uncalled for at the end of the fiscal year. An amendment striking out the proviso for the completion and publication by the entomological commission of data already obtained by them, etc., was opposed by Messrs. Morgan and Call, Mr. Morgan remarking that no man could be appointed in the agricultural department unless he was a pet or friend of the head of the department, and that the services of capable men were in consequence often lost to the government. After further debate on the amendment the committee rejected it, 26 to 31, therefore the commission continues remaining.

The amendments of the committee agreed to without debate, provide for examination of seeds and animal fabrics collected at the Philadelphia International Exhibition. Sheep and wool products $5,000; investigation of pleuro-pneumonia, infectuous and contagious animal diseases, an increase of $15,000, making the latter the sum of $20,000. The bill was reported to the Senate and passed.

Wallace, from the select committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted a report which was received and ordered printed. The report of the minority will be presented hereafter.

A discussion ensued between Blair, Hoar and Teller, of the committee, and the chairman (Wallace) as to whether the reports just made had been regularly acted upon by or submitted to the committee; whether certain affidavits in the papers of the committee, printed under order of the Senate, alleged to be forgeries and admitted to be untrue, should or not be expunged from the record as unauthorized. A final understanding was effected with a view to the omission of matters objectionable to the minority. The subject dropped.

Wallace and Anderson were appointed Senate conferees on the legislative appropriation bill.

Plum reported favorably the House bill to amend section 2,326 Revised Statutes relating to suits at law affecting the title to mining claims; placed on the calendar.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the House bill to regulate practice in suits brought to recover damage for infringement on patents.

Windom spoke of the present patentee system as an organized system of blackmail and robbery in enabling other parties than patentees, after shyster lawyers, after purchasing old and worthless patents, to make raids on the people After remarks by Blair and Voorhees, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Davis, of West Virginia, the Senate bill to provide for a building for a postoffice, revenue office, etc., in Clarksburg, West Virginia, passed.

By Windom—The Senate bill appropriating money to the purchase of a site and erection of a suitable building for postoffice and other Government offices in Minneapolis; passed.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25. — The House passed the night without transacting any business. Cox offered to vote for any number from 293 up to 310 down, but Conger insisted the question should first be withdrawn. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in Chittenden, who said he never played the fool a day in his life, He never had been able to conform to the right rule of this House, when brother Cox undertook the farce of important legislation by a process which contradicted all common sense, antagonized reason and all possibilities of proper legislation, and never resulted in anything but fatigue and death. He had no apology.

Hunter said the speech was an insult to the House.

Atkins—He speaks of "fools." Whom does he call fools?

Chittenden withdrew the improper words.

Hunter insisted upon the words being taken down and then Carlisle offered a resolution censuring Chittenden for language disrespectful to the House. He (Chittenden) said the thought of offending any member never entered his head, and without hesitation withdrew every offensive word. He was thereupon excused.

At 6.40 at the suggestion of Hawley it was unanimously adopted that each side select five gentlemen to confer and adopt some plan. In the meantime the House took recess until 10.30.

After recess Williams called up a resolution relative to the death of Senator Carpenter and spoke briefly thereon, offering a resolution that five members accompany the body to his late home in Hazleton which was seconded with appropriate remarks and the motion prevailed.

Hostetter offered an amendment appropriating $70,000 enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to transport, free of charge, subsidiary silver coin when required to do so. Adopted.

A clause having been read appointing General Geo. B. McClellan a member of the National Home for volunteer soldiers to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General John Love, Brown moved to insert the name of Gen. Daniel McCauley in place of Gen. McClellan, and Weaver moved to insert the name of Gen. B. F. Butler. Both motions were defeated, notwithstanding the remarks made by Weaver that Gen. Butler should be selected on the ground that there was no man in America who could show such a non-partisan record. The motion by Brown to insert the name of Gen. M. D. Manson was defeated. The committee informally rose to enable the Speaker to announce Atkins, Clymer and Baker conferees on the legislative appropriation bill and resumed its sitting.

Goode, offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the establishment at the isthmus of Panama of a naval station and depots of coal for the supply of war steamships.

Blount raised a point of order that the amendment was not in continuation of any work in progress and argued that the object was not so much to establish stations, but in connection with a protectorate of the Isthmus in consequence of the interoceanic ship canal.

Whitehorne, chairman of the naval committee, replied to Blount that the Isthmus of Panama was to be the possible future limit of American coastwise trade, and there was neutral lands there which could be obtained now on good terms. The amendment that was offered was not only of interest to the navy but of great national interest to the country, and he warned the gentlemen not to trifle by delays nor technicalities with opposition in which the honor and interest of the country might be involved. The chairman said he would submit a point of order to the committee for decision.

McMahon charged that benind this proposition was a scheme for the benefit of the Chirique Land Improvement Company, which was the owner of 200,000,000 acres of land on the Isthmus which included two harbors that were to be made coaling stations. How many private schemes might be involved in the proposition, he did not know. Both had a suspicion it was not for the promotion of the honor and glory of the United States.

Question of order was overruled—79 to 99.

Keifer quoted from the recent message of the President to show the importance and economy of providing these naval stations.

McMahon expressed his surprise at the suggestion that a saving of $250,000 could be effected annually by the establishment of coaling stations. If that were so, why did not the cute Yankees connected with the Chirique Land Company establish those stations themselves, mine coal and sell it to the Government?

Harris, member of the naval committee, disclaimed with much indignation the idea that the representative of the Land Company had been before that committee or had influenced it in any respect. It was believed by the President and by the Secretary of the Navy that in view of the complications that may arise in the future, it was wisdom on the part of the United States to have a coaling station on the Atlantic and Pacific side of the Isthmus. Was this House unwilling to entrust to the President and Secretary of the Navy power to fix these locations?

King, chairman of the interoceanic canal committee, denied that any representative of any land company had appeared before or influenced the committee.

Whitehorne criticised the democracy of Blount and McMahon, contrasting it with the real democracy which has added empires to the national domain, whose idea was the manifest destiny of the North American Republic, and whose motto was, "No pent up Utica contract for our powers, but the whole boundless continent is ours." These gentlemen, Blount and McMahon, were neophytes and picayunes of democrats. (Laughter.) As to the intimation of jobbery all that he had to say was that when the proposition came before the naval committee it was referred to Goode as a sub-committee, and the intimation that anybody appeared before him or the committee in the interest of the land company was uncharitable and false.

McMahon—I never intimated it, Mr. Whitehorne. If I was so uncharitable and mean as others are, I might throw out intimation that money of French schemers is being used to defeat a great American idea and project, but I do not indulge in such intimations. I believe the House and country are animated by the same spirit as the committee on naval affairs, which is, that the future greatness and honor of the country demands this work of preparation to meet possible emergencies.

McMahon thought the remarks of his distinguished friend a little unfortunate in view of the Secretary of the Navy, who recommended the establishment of coaling stations, was now the president of the Panama Canal Company.

Goode—Oh, no, it was recommended by the President, Secy. Goff, Robinson, and Thompson, his predecessor.

McMahon said he never spoke with Thompson on the subject, and he had never charged or intimated that members of the naval committee or inter-oceanic canal company had been influenced by improper motives.

Goode—I did not understand any such insinuation had been made against me personally or I would have met it at the time.

Exactly replied McMahon, and I would have had too much respect for you if you had met it promptly, nevertheless, it is remarkable that two committees who had the bill in charge (naval and inter-oceanic committees) and who made an investigation of the subject did not discover that the Chiriqui Land Improvement Co. was behind it all.

Harris—The naval committee discovered nothing of the kind.

McMahon—That is what I complain of.

Harris.—What has that to do with the subject? I wish you to make your charge if you have one to make.

McMahon.—It was Executive influence that would put this in the bill.

Harris—Then it is the Executive that is connected with the Chiriqui company? Please put it somewhere.

McMahon—Is there any Executive but one in the country?

A democrat—Tilden. (Laughter.)

McMahon—I repeat that the Executive influence was slyly cast around that sub-committee of the committee on appropriations. A gentleman came before us. I did not call him Lord Dobler.

Hiscock—Will the gentleman indicate what sly influences were exercised by the Executive over the committee on appropriations?

McMahon (significantly)—Do I understand that a friend of the President calls for information?

Hiscock—I call for information, and if you have any give it to the House.

McMahon—Do I understand that a friend of the President asks it?

Hiscock—No, but a friend of honesty and fair dealing.

McMahon said: All right; the influence was sought to be exercised over the sub-committee by the President's private secretary, Mr. Rogers. I did not want to say that, but was compelled to. It is true, and I can prove it. I said in my opening statement that a gentleman appeared before the sub-committee, who had a right to come there. He did not come in disguise, but he argued the question from a national standpoint. I knew to be an attorney, but did not know for whom he was acting. I asked him, "Whom do you represent?" His answer was, "I represent a private individual and the Chiriqui Land Improvement Company."

Goode—All information before the naval committee was derived from the executive documents. No representative of any private job has ever, so far as I know, approached the committee.

McMahon—I have no doubt of it.

Frye (tauntingly)—they only went to the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations. They knew where to go. (Laughter).

McMahon—If the gentleman can find a job in this bill or any other bill coming from the committee on appropriations, I will show him in the history of his party ten jobs for one. It was from this gentleman who appeared before our sub-committee that I learned all I have stated to the House. If I understood him correctly, $200,000 is to go for the government for about 1,600 feet of ground on the lagoon or bay there, just sufficient for a coaling station.

Hiscock commented on the fact that neither of the other two members of the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations, Messrs. Blount and Monroe, had said anything of the influence referred to by the gentleman (McMahon).

Did not the gentleman mean to say the President had sent his private secretary to use sly influence over the action on this question. I am satisfied from the character of the gentleman from Georgia (Blount) and the gentleman from Ohio (Monroe) nothing of the kind would be attempted on them. (Laughter on republican side) I think, gentlemen, I was the only one who was slyly approached. I was in favor of the appropriation. We all understand what it contemplated in that portion of the world, and certainly this sum should be placed at the disposal of the executive for the purpose indicated.

Robeson declared himself in favor of the appropriation; it would be incumbent on every executive in the future, to gather at the Isthmus all the navy strength at the command to represent the flag and the interest of the dominant government of the American continent. Without action the amendment committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

AMERICAN.

NEARLY A PANIC.

NEW YORK, 25.—February 25, 1881, will be a memorable day in the history of Wall Street. The lull that followed Sherman's announcement to purchase bonds was followed by a fall that bordered on a panic. All through the afternoon stocks fell and the excitement was intense. On Wall, Broad and New Streets small groups of excited men gathered discussing the situation and there was an anxious expression and many a hand that took the tape trembled with suppressed excitement. The conflict between banks and government seemed to favor the former, for accordingly as the banks received their checks for the bonds that they sold to the government, just so soon were they deposited with the sub-Treasurer to retire circulation. At 2:30 the situation was decidedly critical.

Every moment the announcement that some house had succumbed was expected, and suspense and doubt and uncertainty aggravated matters beyond description. Fortunately there was not a single failure—at any rate there was no publication of one. Meantime the market continued to fall and the minutes to the closing of the day were anxiously counted. Money was one per cent. bonus over night. The banks refused all loans and were calling in their loans as rapidly as human industry could. Some of the best men on the street found for the first time their personal application for loans were refused.

The neatest and most concised explanation of the situation, according to the *Commercial Advertiser*, was given by Geo. B. Satterlee, president of the Mining Exchange, in this wise: "It is a question in my mind, whether the clique of bankers is to dictate to Congress and the country what is for the best interests of the country and manipulate the money market in order to depress the stock market."

The *Graphic* says: There is excellent authority for the statement that great stringency has been secretly assessed by large operators on the bear side, who are still bitterly fighting Gould. Gould takes the situation very complacently, and quietly assures his friends if they hold on to their long stocks for a fortnight they will doubtless secure profits of 10 to 15 per cent. above the present prices. The bulls think, considering the excessive loaning rates, that the stock market has been very well sustained during the past few days, and some bears admit this, but that easier funds must follow soon is the verdict of all, or a crash in the street will be inevitable. It is said that a prominent house, unable to borrow funds on good security, was obliged to take $500,000 securities to its banks. This is what is called "lying down on the bank," and is seldom done. Some business houses generally prefer to sell their security for whatever they will bring. Some of the leading Wall Street bankers think it will be in the power of the Treasury Department to allay the present monetary distress by announcing the payment of $25,000,000 of called bonds without rebate, and it is hoped Sherman will do this at once. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse said the Secretary was fully resolved to afford relief if he has the means, and the present Administration is determined not to go out of office with a panic in Wall Street. Transactions on the Stock Exchange during the last hours of business were simply enormous and the wildest excitement prevailed. The prices were on a declining scale throughout and a downward movement was so rapid as to amount almost to a condition of panic.

The decline was checked a few minutes before the close, and in some cases there was a slight recovery. There was a large business done on Stock Exchange in the way of mining stocks, and the difference between cash and regular ranged ¼ to 1¼ per cent., mostly at ½ to 1 per cent.

Movements in produce, especially for export, were brought to a stand. Mercantile business was unfavorably affected, and in fact all interests of the country, says the *Express*, were being injured by the action of a few national banks, and in the efficiency of Secretary Sherman the disbursements of the Treasury for bonds purchased to-day were not sufficient in amount to relieve the stringency.

The *Post* says: The worst of the money stringency has been seen, and rates will begin to wane to-morrow. It depends on whether the deposits of lawful money to withdraw the note circulation will continue or not. There was a heavy falling off in these to-day. Secondly, it depends on the promptness with which holders of five and six per cent. bonds present them for payment. The indications in this respect are that the entire $10,000,000 will be supplied the Treasury and the new money will be in the banks before the close of business to-morrow. It is also reasonable to expect that Sherman, if he finds $10,000,000 not enough to relax the stringency, will use his entire surplus revenue to buy bonds, for fortunately, for the business interests of the country, the present Congress has only a few days more of life. The Treasury to-day paid out for five and six per cent. bonds, purchase of which was authorized by Secretary Sherman's order of to-day, $3,694,300 lawful money. The treasury to-day took in lawful money to the amount of $7,84,300, deposited by national banks, giving up their note circulation. There is also to be counted in to-day's deposits $1,906,660, collected at the clearing house on checks deposited yesterday. This makes the total deposits in the New York sub-Treasury, since the Senate passed the funding bill for the purpose named, $42,632,280.

Kiernan's news agency sends out the following: Washington, Feb. 25. The balance required for a sinking fund for this year is $50,000,000, and the secretary says he can purchase to that amount.

The *Post* says respecting the weekly statements, to-morrow, that it must be an unfavorable one. Very likely it will show that banks are below the legal limit of 25 per cent. required by the national bank act. The reserve of banks is for use on extraordinary occasions, and if it is found in to-morrow's statement that part of it has been used to avert a general panic, such as would set back the mercantile and industrial business of the country, it will cause no surprise, and should cause no reproach.

The Panic Averted.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *Post* says: The Stock Exchange has not been, for a long time, so thoroughly aroused as it was this morning. A panic was threatened early, United States bonds and stocks declining heavily, money advancing to 1½ per cent. per day besides 6 per cent. annually. Foreign exchange became demoralized and bills representing exports of domestic products could not be sold. When the outlook was most threatening Secretary Sherman notified Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse to buy $10,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cents, paying for them here besides $25,000,000 called bonds which had been conditionally prepaid. Already experienced observers think to-day's action will check the panicky feeling. Within half an hour from the order of the Secretary, $1,500,000 was paid out for bonds.

NOTICE.

To Stockholders of the Salt Lake Foundry and Machine Company.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held on the 17th, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was declared. Payable on and after March 1st at the Company's office in this city.

P. PUGSLEY, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 22rd, 1881. d3t

NOTICE.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS F. HEATH, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Tuesday the first day of March, A. D. 1881, at 10 a.m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Sarah Brown Heath, filed in said Court, praying that a certain document therewith filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary issue to petitioner; at which time and place all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will.

D. BOOKHOUT,
Clerk Probate Court, S. L. Co.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 15, 1881. td

WATSON BROS.,

STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS

TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES, & HEARTH-STONES.

South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate.

OVERLAND HOUSE,

Three Doors South of Walker House,

MAIN ST., SALT LAKE CITY,

Better Accommodations at Less Rates than any other Second-Class House in the City. Terms $1.00 to $1.25 per Day.

SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.

W. A. FITT, Proprietor.

Street Cars pass to and from Depot.

W. L. PRICE,

DEALER IN

Fish, Poultry & Game,

FRUIT, VEGETABLES & GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY & SEEDS.

First South Street, opposite Kimball Block, Salt Lake City, No. 1257.

Goods delivered punctually in all parts of the city. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

London Bank of Utah,

(LIMITED.)

26 Austin Friars, London,

—AND—

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Authorized Capital, £200,000.
at par value, $973,040.

Subscribed Capital, £50,000.
at par value, $243,270.

Buy and Sell Sterling Exchange.

Buy and Sell Drafts on the Cities of the United States.

Interest Allowed on Deposits, Subject to Notice of Withdrawal.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

Accounts kept on the most favorable terms.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:

London, London Bank of Utah, (Limited.) Martin & Co.
New York, Morton, Bliss & Co.
Chicago, First National Bank.
Omaha, Omaha National Bank.
San Francisco, Bank of California.

E. AUSTIN, Manager.

DESERET

Carriage and Wagon

COMPANY,

SECOND SOUTH STREET,

One and a half Blocks East of Main Street,

BUILD ALL SIZES OF

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS

Fully Warranted for ONE YEAR.

Repairing in Woodwork, Blacksmithing, Painting, and Trimming.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. WACKER, Manager.

LAXATIVE

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and whilst produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

HOW TO CURE

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

All diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Pulmonary Organs.

USE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

WANTED LOCAL AGENTS everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Sample free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 1050, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS IN MIDWIFERY.

DR. ROMANIA B. PRATT WILL BEGIN a new class of midwifery in her office, up stairs, Old Constitution Building, March 1st, 1881. Students should send their names in time for books to be procured. Terms $30. Books $12. w D & sw td

HEBER J. HARTLEY,

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

—AND—

CIGARS.

CHOICE GROCERIES, FLOUR & GRAIN.

The Traveling Public can get all kinds of ICE COLD DRINKS, at my place.

H. J. HARTLEY,
d187 3m JUAB STATION.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Davis, Territory of Utah.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE W. LINCOLN DECEASED.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY ORDER of Sale of Real Estate should not be made. Geo. A. Lincoln and John Moss the Administrators of the Estate of George W. Lincoln deceased, having filed their petition herein, duly verified praying for an order of sale of a portion of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Probate Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at the Court House in Farmington, County of Davis to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell so much of the real estate