FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

The Ground Plan, Elevation and Side View of an Ice House of Sufficient Capacity for a Large Farm Dairy and Household and Farm Use.

The capacity of the house is 11 by 12 by 22 feet. This will hold over 100 tons of ice, or over half a ton per day for six months in the year. The soil upon which the house stands, if not porous should be well drained by means of a foot of gravel, rock or other suitable material,

A DAINTY ICE HOUSE.

with a drain leading away from it. The specifications are as follows: Sills are to be 2 by 12, bolted level on the ground; the inner studs, 2 by 6, sheathed on both sides with common boards, the outside to be covered with felt paper, the space formed by sheathing to be filled with tan bark or sawdust. The outer studding to be 2 by 4, spaced to outside sheathing and covered with common siding, leaving a space under frieze and above base of three inches. The floor is to be constructed by spreading from four to six inches of tan bark or sawdust; level the same and cover with common boards, leaving a three-quarter inch space between each. The plates are to be the same as studs, 2 by 12; rafters, 2 by 4; roof shingled. Ventilators in top should be 2 feet 6 inches square. Doors doubled and filled with sawdust.

The bill for lumber is as follows: Eight pieces, 2 by 12 by 14, for sills and plates; 20 pieces, 2 by 6 by 12, for inner studs;

THE GROUND PLAN.

8 pieces, 2 by 6 by 12, for hip rafters and collar beams; 30 pieces, 2 by 4 by 12, for outer studs; 20 pieces, 2 by 4 by 12, for rafters and ventilators; 700 feet siding; 14 feet long.

Two thousand feet common boards, for sheathing, floor, roof, etc.; 24 pieces fascing, surfaced, 12 feet long, for eave boards, etc.; 80 yards building paper; 8,000 common shingles.

Our Agricultural Exports.

According to a report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, about one-tenth of our agricultural products is exported. The aggregate, however, made up from a very few articles. These are cotton, tobacco, meats, breadstuffs and cheese. Seven-tenths of the cotton product goes to foreign markets. All other articles, except those above stated, when put together are but 3 per cent. of the exports. The exportation of tobacco is not increasing materially or so rapidly as home consumption. More tobacco could be sold if its reputation for quality should be kept up and there were more disposition to cater to fastidious or peculiar foreign tastes. Butter exports could be made larger if they were of better quality. Our great American cheese—cheese is chiefly consumed on the spot, not more than one-sixth, it is said, going beyond the boundary of the county in which it is grown, and only 2 to 3 per cent. being now exported. Nearly two-thirds of this crop is produced in seven states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, few others producing more than is required at home, and the larger portion having a deficiency to be supplied by these seven states.

Are Incubators Profitable?

Are incubators profitable? The answer to this much vexed question remains the same as last year—namely, yes and no. Under favorable conditions—such as a superior machine, good eggs, and an intelligent and above all patient management—incubators have been made profitable; otherwise they have lost money in the best. Mr. George Q. Dow is one of the authorities on poultry matters who think the artificial incubators are not profitable. J. R. Fleck is another stern defender of the hen and skeptical concerning incubators and brooders alike. An editor quoted in The Fanciers' Journal gets at the real issue in the remark that these is really more in the proper rearing of the incubator chicks after they are hatched than in the hatching. He says: "We hatch chickens by both hen and incubator, and reiterate the statement that artificially hatched and reared chickens will lay as well, feed as well and score as well as those raised by nature's methods."

A Word of Caution to Sheep Growers.

A writer for Field and Farm very truly says that one sheep can infect a thousand with scab or tacks as well as fifty or a hundred can. One sheep that gets over or through the fence without being treated for those pestersmay undo the whole work which cost a hundred dollars for labor and as much more for materials. If a single scab spot is left unlipped it becomes at once a new center of infection. If the least atom of virus is left in the hoofs of a single sheep, when their hoofs are pared and cauterized for foot rot it may poison the whole flock and negative everything that has been done.

How to Cure Bacon.

Few farmers know much of bacon. They are acquainted with pork, but never took the trouble to prepare any bacon. Philadelphia Farm Journal lays out the following easy plan: Cut the sides of the pig into strips four or five inches wide and salt with this pickle: For 100 pounds of bacon make a brine with six pounds of salt, four ounces of saltpeter and one pound of brown sugar. Cover the meat and keep it in the brine six weeks and then give it a light smoking. Set the pieces in cotton cloth bags and paint them with lime and other mixed in water.

HOW DEEP TO PLANT POTATOES.

Answers Gained by Some Very Interesting Experiments.

Wide as our depth can be named as best in all soils, it is a fact that the old method of rather shallow planting and hilling up around the growing plants low, by many potato growers, been superceded by deep planting and comparatively level culture. In 1888, in The Rural New Yorker's experiment grounds, three out of five rows of a small plot were by high culture and fertilizing made to produce at the rate of 1,050, 900 and 800 bushels to the acre, respectively. The seed was planted in trenches 9 inches deep and 12 inches wide. No one has experimented more on the subject of deep or shallow planting than Mr. Carman, who conducted these experiments. The following are given as the average results for three seasons' trial on The Rural grounds on a different soil.

At 3 inches deep, 80 bushels per acre.
At 4 inches deep, 88 bushels per acre.
At 5 inches deep, 96 bushels per acre.
At 6 inches deep, 97 bushels per acre.
At 7 inches deep, 99 bushels per acre.
At 8 inches deep, 106 bushels per acre.

The soil was naturally poor and thin and had never received any manure. For the three fields mentioned Mapes' potato fertilizer was used each year at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. As seen above, the fourteen inch trenches gave the largest yield on the average of three years' experiments on this kind of land. As reported by The American Agriculturist, the late Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., raised in 1888 1,000 bushels as a single season's crop from two separate plantings on the same ground. Trenches eight inches deep were graded to an even depth of six inches. The seed was dropped in the bottom of these trenches and covered with two inches of soil. As the plants grew the soil is gradually filled in. Other experiments with large results from similar modes of culture, including the great crop of Mr. C. B. Coy of 738 bushels from a single planting, on one acre, might be mentioned.

Lime as a Fertilizer and Insecticide.

In a paper read before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science J. E. Smith had the following to say about lime:

Lime is in general use as a fertilizer, and to a limited extent also as an insecticide. Testimony as to its value is conflicting, and this I am convinced is due to the condition when applied. Lime used as an insecticide ought to be in the form of a dry hydrate. To shell or slake lime just enough water is to be added to slake; then sift through a moderately fine sieve, and dust on the insects when they are wet. Only soft bodied insects can be reached by this substance, and the application must be so made that the caustic properties of the lime may have a chance. The larvæ of the potato beetle and asparagus beetle are good subjects, and testimony of its effectiveness on the cabbage worm is not wanting.

Renewing Seed.

There is no question about the wisdom of renewing seed, and especially small grains, from a distance. Grain that has been repeatedly sown in the same vicinity will "run out"—that is, have a gradually weaker vitality, and in exact these adverse conditions we must regain the life of the seed. Renewals from the same country or the same parallel of latitude are not sufficient, but the new seed should be brought from a locality that has essentially different climatic conditions. The general principle, according to Field and Farm, is that we should work from the north toward the south in these renewals, but this rule, of course, has its limitations from natural causes. With wheat and oats the same seed should not be used for more than three successive seasons.

Killing Hogs.

It is not altogether easy to describe the process known as sticking a hog, but with the assistance of a cut Prairie Farmer manages to make it tolerably clear.

To begin right get the hog securely in a pen that will just hold him. Stun him by a blow sharply given in the forehead, with a pole ax or similar weapon, half way between the eyes and top of the head, or shoot him in the forehead with a revolver. Then before the animal begins to struggle turn him square on his back, place a foot on each side of the head, facing the animal, hold the head

STICKING A HOG.

down to the ground by placing the left hand on the snout. Now place the point of the knife—a seven inch blade is long enough for any hog—on the animal's throat, at the same time looking over the carcass, and push the knife in a straight line in the direction of the rest of the tail, as shown. Withdraw the knife quickly, and a gushing stream will follow it out.

The idea is to cut the aorta, the great artery rising from the left ventricle of the heart. If you do not stick just right the first one hog will see when the hog is opened. A little observation, however, will soon enable you to become expert.

Agricultural Notes.

Fordhook early watermelon is claimed to be the earliest melon of its size and of the finest quality.

Nitrogen is the most costly ingredient of manures. One thousand pounds of stable manure rarely contain more than five pounds of nitrogen, says Rural New Yorker.

Top Grafting Apple Trees.

A correspondent of The New York World says: So far as my observation extends, or I have had any experience, I have an unfavorable opinion of the practice we sometimes see recommended of top grafting apple trees of poor varieties with scions from better sorts. If a person has two or three trees standing in a place where he wants them to continue, and is unwilling to wait for young trees to supply their place, he may change the character of some of their fruit in this way. So far as profit is concerned, I will in preference cut out thirty young trees of such kinds as I want, and wait for them to grow before I will climb into old trees and saw off limbs and graft into them ten or fifteen feet from the ground to get a different kind of an apple.

LOW COST POULTRY HOUSES.

Single and Double Poultry Houses That Are Both Good and Cheap.

It is not generally in general a design that will be acceptable, to all, but here are two plans for poultry houses, each of

A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

which has several recommendations. These designs were specially drawn for The Farm and Fireside.

Fig. 1 shows a house in which the roof and sides are combined. It may be 10 feet square, 8 feet at the peak, with a board at the bottom 1 foot high, so it may be of any size desired. The roof for material is about $15, the floor being of earth. It is not so convenient for one entering it as is the house shown in Fig. 2, but this house gives more room on the ground, at less cost. Windows should be at both ends, and the roosts may be short, so as not to interfere with ingress and egress of the occupant.

Fig. 2 shows a double house. This house is 20 by 10 feet, divided into two apartments, each 8 by 10 feet, and will cost about $25. Each apartment will accommodate about ten or twelve fowls, and each contains 50 will scratch in both. There are two entrances to and from the interior, one at each end (B), and a wire or lath partition, with a door

A DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE.

in the partition, separates the two flocks. The roosts are placed at the ends, gives plenty of room on the ground, and is more convenient in some respects, but both are good and cheap.

Top Dressing Grass Lands.

A trial was made of spreading manure upon the ground late in the fall, also of leaving it in small heaps on the land in the fall and spreading it early in the spring. A third trial was made of hauling manure and spreading the last of April just before the grass started. The manure was spread as evenly as possible and harrowed. The best result was from the land on which the manure was spread the last of April. The poorest result was from the manure left in heaps over winter and spread in the spring.

Not realizing satisfactory returns from either of these experiments, a portion of the land was plowed and planted to potatoes. The spring following the same quantity of manure as used in top dressing was spread and plowed under and the land laid down to grass. With the grass sod was not a sufficient quantity of oats to cover the seeds the first season. The result was that the crop of oats and grass the first year was of more value than the best crop of grass realized from top dressing. It continued to be of much better quality and quantity in the four succeeding years.

Another experiment for producing grass was made upon land broken up in August. The manure was spread upon the sod, thoroughly harrowed under and the land laid down to grass. The result of this experiment was fully as satisfactory in quantity and quality of grass as from the land planted two years to fodder corn and then laid down to grass. These and other trials which have been conducted through a series of ten years, lead to the conclusion that there is much loss in the fertilizing properties of manure applied to the surface of the earth.—American Cultivator.

Enduring Fence Posts.

Charring the ends of posts that are to be set in the ground is often recommended, but when the time and trouble required in doing it are considered it is doubtful if it will pay. As a general thing heartwood and the wood from mature trees, neither very young nor very old, will last longer than wood from trees of either extreme. In heavy clay soils always and in moist peats will endure longer than in gravelly and lighter soils that are alternately wet and dry. Usually trees grown on dry uplands, if of the proper age, are worth more as for timber than such as are grown in a dense forest or low, rich land.

The New Carnation, Paul Engelheart.

The new carnation, Paul Engelheart, is without question the best white carnation of the clove section yet introduced. The color is the same as in the old carnation clove, but the flowers are almost twice the size, and, if possible, more fragrant than the old clove and garden plant. The great advantage claimed for Paul Engelheart is that the stems are stout and well able to support the large flowers, and this is so even when cultivated under glass.—Garden and Forest.

Clover as a Weed Exterminator.

Among the other excellent qualities as an agricultural plant it is a common experience among farmers that clover is one of the best exterminators of weeds. Air and sunshine are so necessary for the life of weeds as they are for cultivated plants, and when growing together, if one is thrifty enough to conquer and overshadow the other, it not destroyed, is eventually taken possession of the ground. So where clover is thickly sown on ground naturally weedy the two year by mowings and the shade will prove too much for nearly all varieties of weeds, and when the ground is plowed for a different crop it will not only be enriched from the clover, but will be comparatively free from weeds. But it must not be forgotten that land may be so infested that clover cannot be grown upon it without first removing it, and putting the soil into a suitable condition for receiving the seed, while a great many kinds of weeds have the hardiness of growing on very poor land without any fertilizer whatever.

The merino will be found always to be the most successful sheep to grow on our high pastures and dry pastures. The English cotswold breeds thrive better in the low altitudes and damp climates.

The new Giant white carnation is certainly a very delicate variety. It is described as growing to an immense size.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which works through the blood and expels the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of cases yield to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations fail.

Stanford-Up Profiles.

"I will say I have been troubled for several years with the worst form of catarrh. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that condition, causing to my throat, and ended by being, to the best knowledge my mother, who has taken it for two years since of health and vigor since." Mrs. S. E. Heaton, Fairview, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Graefenberg PILLS.

They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No griping or nausea. These

PILLS

Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per box.

Best for Women.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Cures all forms of Female complaints, weakness, nervousness and general debility. Sold by all druggists.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Wholesale Agt.

ESTABLISHED, 1862.

Joseph E. Taylor,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Wooden Hard and Soft Caskets

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Full Line of Coffin Furnishings Kept constantly on Hand.

Embalming & Funerals Orders Promptly Filled Under Professional Supervision.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT.

Factory and Warerooms No. 255 E. First South

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UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Carries the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

COFFINS, CASKETS

and Undertakers' Goods in Utah.

Wholesale & Retail. All Goods Delivered Free Anywhere within the City.

LOTS AND GRAVES—Furnished on Application. Orders by Mail or Telegraph Promptly Attended To.

NIGHT AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED.

21 AND 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET.

P. O. Box 784 Telephone 216

Star Horse Nails

Polished or Blued.

Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails Made, and sold at a price the best of nailers. Will hold a shoe as longer than any other.

MADE BY THE

UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

ASK YOUR SHOE AND HARDWARE STORES.

A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this Shoe seriously injured the horse from which it was removed. It came in Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and so received the blacksmith's blow and drove the point into the hoof, the other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made sound for use nearly two weeks.

This is not an uncommon case. The same thing is liable to happen with any nail. Many of the nails now in use are liable to split and injure the horse. The Putnam Nail is the only one that can be used with absolute safety.

DANGEROUS

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It is the only Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in contrast to the cutting machine or the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government protects the promoters of these manufactures against patents, and other firms who make or advertise a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of infringement and Defrauding the Public.

AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE

Insist on your blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Beware lest he mislead. Mention this Paper.

Putnam Nail Co., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

THE

Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of the

FINEST SPICES

—AND—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

Proprietors of the Famous Brand of

RED CROSS LYE.

30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 So. Water Street.

CHICAGO.

BROWNING BROS.

155 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2461 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition

And Sporting Goods of Every Description.

We have a Carload of SAFETY BICYCLES. All Sizes. We offer a Boys Safety 24 inch for $25.00; Large Boys' 27 inch for $35.00; Ladies' and Men's 30 inch, $45.00.

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Illustrated Sporting Goods CATALOGUE Free to All.

DAVID JAMES & CO.

TINNERS

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

DEALERS IN

Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.

—GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS—

No. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

E. SELLS, J. TUCKER, H. W. SELLS.

SELLS & COMPANY,

Nos. 150 & 152 West, First South Street, Opposite 14th Ward Assembly Rooms,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lumber, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, Pickets

CEDAR POSTS, NAILS AND WINDOW WEIGHTS,

DOORS, WINDOWS, TRANSOMS, AND MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS, CALL ON US BEFORE PURCHASING.

FRASER & CHALMERS,

CHICAGO

L. C. TRENT, General Western Manager, | Salt Lake City, Utah, Helena, Montana

MINING MACHINERY,

LIDGERWOOD HOISTING ENGINES,

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Electric Light Plants,

ENGINES, BOILERS, ELEVATORS, SAW MILLS,

LOCOMOTIVES, STEAM MOTORS.

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Newton, Deceased.

A MEMORIAL PRAYING SAMUEL SHING Samuel and William Fusier, executors of the estate of Samuel Newton, deceased, setting forth to this court a petition for the appointment of a jury, discharged commissioners to make partition of the real estate belonging to the intestate deceased by this court to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and the rights and interests of said heirs in said estate, and the shares and portions to which they are severally entitled as stated in the Court.

It is hereby ordered and decreed by the court that Tuesday, the Third day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Probate Court House in said county, be and it is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given to all parties interested in said estate by publication in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in the city and county of Salt Lake, for several successive weeks.

Done in open court this 5th day of February, A. D., 1891.

C. W. BARTON,

Probate Judge for said county.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake. } ss.

I, C. E. Allen, 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 true and correct copy of an order for appointment of commissioners to partition estate, and the minute of the estate of Samuel Newton, deceased, as the same appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this the day of February, A. D., 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,

Clerk of the Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

William Wheeler, Plaintiff,

Mary Ann Wheeler, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Mary Ann Wheeler, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and if served elsewhere, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff alleging general cause; prayed on the ground that on or about the 1st day of July, 1884, the defendant willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned the plaintiff, and has ever since so willfully and without cause deserted and abandoned him, and has lived separate and apart from him, with not any sufficient cause so doing, and against his will and without his consent.

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

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge of the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(SEAL.) HENRY McMILLAN, Clerk.

Zane 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Edgar W. Lewis, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Edgar W. Lewis, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Zachariah Cobb, in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated February 6th, 1891.

W. A. FUSIER,

Administrator of the Estate of Edgar W. Lewis, deceased. 6zzw 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Estate of Thomas Harris, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Harris, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Zachariah Cobb, in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated February 6th, 1891.

W. A. FUSIER,

Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Harris, deceased. 6zzw 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Milton Abbott, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the above named deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the office of Zachariah Cobb, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated February 6th, 1891.

MARGARET A. ATWOOD,

Executor and Executrix of the estate of Milton Abbott, deceased. 6zzw 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thomas C. Jones, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Zachariah Cobb, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated January 16, 1891.

J. E. JONES, JUN.,

Administrator of the Estate of Thomas C. Jones, deceased. 5zzw 6w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Neels, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Zachariah Cobb, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

Dated January 6th, 1891.

C. C. GIBBS,

Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Neels, deceased. 4zzw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Yates, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Mary Yates, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office in the Constitution Building, in Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated Feb. 16, 1891.

J. E. MOLIN,

Administrator of the estate of Mary Yates, deceased. 6zzw

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Cope, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of petition for sale of real estate in Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Probate Court of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, made on last Saturday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the Estate of Jesse Cope, deceased, notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Probate Court House in said County, has been appointed for the hearing of the petition of Isaac W. Winkel, praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, pursuant to the 80th and 81st Sections of Jason Chase's Probate Practice, when and where all persons interested in said matter may appear and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,

Clerk of Probate Court.

By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Wesley H. Wolcott, a Minor.

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

AMASA H. WOLCOTT, THE GUARDIAN of the person and Estate of John Wesley Wolcott and Amasa Wolcott, minors, having filed his petition herein, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minors, and it appearing to the Court by said petition, and it is hereby ordered that the level of it is the wish and purpose of said petitioner, and of said minor, upon whom the said Amasa Wolcott is guardian, that said petition be heard in the County Court of said Probate Court, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, in the Court House of said County, in said Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the County Court House of said Probate Court, in said County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, in which order of sale of said real estate of said minors, and that a copy of this order be published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County, Utah Territory, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Dated January 9th, 1891.

C. W. BARTON, Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Salt Lake.

I, C. E. Allen, 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 true and correct copy of an order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of John Wesley Wolcott and Wesley Wolcott, minor, filed January 9th, 1891, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,

Clerk of Probate Court.

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