

ministration in all cases shall extend to all the personal property of the decedent within the State.

16. It shall be incumbent on the person applying for administration, to prove such dying intestate to the satisfaction of the court, unless the same be notorious; and the court may examine such person on oath touching the time, place and manner of the death, and whether or not the party dying left any will; and if such dying intestate be not proved to the satisfaction of the court, no administration shall be granted. No such administration shall be granted until at least twenty days after the death of the supposed intestate, and at least seven days after application therefor.

17. The qualifications of an administrator shall, in all respects, be the same as herein prescribed for an executor, and all questions touching such qualifications shall be tried and determined by the same proofs and in like manner.

18. If the intestate leave a widow and a child, or children, administration at the discretion of the court shall be granted either to the widow or child, or one of the children.

19. If there be a widow and no child, the widow shall be preferred, and next to the widow or children, a grandchild shall be preferred.

20. If there be neither widow nor child, nor grandchild, the father shall be preferred.

21. If there be neither widow nor child, nor grandchild, nor father, brothers and sisters shall be preferred, and next to brothers and sisters, the mother shall be preferred.

22. If there be neither widow, nor child, nor grandchild, nor father, nor brother, nor sister, nor mother, the next of kin shall be preferred.

23. Males shall be preferred to females in equal degree of kin.

24. Relations of the whole blood shall be preferred to those of the half-blood in equal degree, and relations of the half-blood shall be preferred to relations of the whole blood in a remoter degree.