DISTRICT COURT, ETC.

Opposition Offered to the Appointment of a Receiver

A PARTNERSHIP DISAGREEMENT.

The County Board of Equalization Began its Sittings this Morning.

Chief Justice Merritt has been holding court today, but nothing of an exciting character has developed.

DISMISSED.

In the case of C. E. Bevins vs L. G. Wallace, the appeal was dismissed by the respondent.

THE MOTION OPPOSED.

The case of N. J. Gray vs Charles Denhalter et al was taken up on demurrer to complaint, the motion for the appointment of a receiver being opposed.

Leatherow and Kahn were counsel for the plaintiff and Attorney M. P. Armstrong for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff, as set out in the complaint, was that on February 1st, 1894, he was the owner of a certain tract of land being part of lot 2, block 55, plat A, Salt Lake City survey. He claims that the defendants are now in possession of this without right or title, and continue to withhold the same, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of $1,000. It is set forth that in October, 1892, the defendants executed to the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co. their note for $20,000, the five years after date, with interest at six per cent per annum; that to secure payment of the note defendants gave a trust deed, which security still remains a first lien upon the property. That subsequently (also in October, 1892) defendants borrowed from Joseph R. Bacon $2,500 for six months, giving a second trust deed upon the same premises, this latter having been foreclosed on February 1st, 1894. Plaintiff was the purchaser at the sale and received the conveyance. Defendants, it is stated, have neglected for more than a year past to pay any interest on the $20,000 loan, and $1,200 of that interest is now overdue; that they also failed to pay the taxes for 1893, and the property was sold therefor. Defendants, it is further alleged, have neglected to keep the buildings upon the land insured as agreed in the trust deed securing the $20,000 loan. These buildings, plaintiff avers, are in constant need of elements and more or less repair; but the matter is wholly neglected by defendants, who are both insolvent as being entirely insolvent and irresponsible, and it is insisted that all the rents and income received by them have been secreted and applied to their own personal use instead of being applied to payment of interest, taxes, insurance and other needful expenditures. Hence it is prayed that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the demanded premises, with authority to issue the same, collect rents, etc., also that besides recovery of the premises, plaintiffs have judgment against defendants for $1,000 damages and $500 as the value of the rents and profits.

The defense is an almost total denial of the allegations set forth in the complaint.

The case, after argument, was submitted.

SUED ON AN OLD JUDGMENT.

In the Third District court today Frank J. Hemge brought suit against Simon Eisenman to recover the sum of $1,239, interest and costs on two judgments obtained against the defendant in Douglas county, Nebraska, in August and October, 1891, for the sum of $1,000 and $200 respectively, and no portion of which has been satisfied. Cluff & Keetch is the plaintiff's attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the case of T. J. Brown vs the Utah Music Co. et al, Simon Hays were allowed to plead.

A. C. Dale vs T. M. Patton et al. This case was dismissed by consent.

Alfred D. Brim et al vs Thos. W. Jones. Demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

August Friberg, a Swede, now residing in Summit county, Geo. C. Parsons, an Englishman, now residing in Salt Lake, and Wilson Dryborough, a Canadian, now of Juab county, were admitted to citizenship.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

The case of George M. Cleland vs Philip Neder, on motion for the appointment of a receiver, was argued before Judge Merritt this afternoon—by Judge Dey for the plaintiff and Judge Boyle for the defendant. The particulars of the complaint were given in these columns yesterday, the dispute which culminated in the present suit having originated in a partnership misunderstanding. The defendant now put in an answer to which he asked that the partnership be dissolved and that he himself be appointed to wind up the affairs of the firm on giving a bond to the satisfaction of the court.

After hearing the arguments the court appointed U. P. Mason as receiver, the bond being fixed at $10,000.

AN APPEAL TAKEN.

An appeal was taken to the Third district court this afternoon from Police Justice Smith's court, in the case of Katie E. Hanchett vs the Salt Lake Building & Loan Association. Judgment went in favor of the defendant, and plaintiff now moves.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the Third district court this afternoon Sam Levy brought suit against Hamilton C. Cutler and Louis Hyman to recover $600 on a promissory note secured by mortgage, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. S. H. Lewis is the plaintiff's attorney.

A DIVORCE GRANTED.

In the divorce suit of Ella Muller vs Frank F. Muller, the defendant's answer and cross-complaint having been withdrawn, the plaintiff now withdrew her motion for alimony, as previously submitted. Judge Bartch thereupon today granted the plaintiff a decree of divorce, allowing her attorney's fee of $100 and costs. The complaint was issued on the ground of failure to provide.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The county board of equalization began its sittings this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the offices of the county court. As stated in the NEWS yesterday, the board consists of Probate Judge Blair, Selectmen Cahoon, Morris and Bamberger and Councilman O'Meara, the latter being the representative of the city. During the morning a goodly number of protesting taxpayers presented themselves and their objections were heard. This afternoon the board is again in session, and will so continue day by day until the 25th inst., Sunday and Pioneer Day excepted.

Harkins's Good Luck.

William Harkins, the contractor, tried in the police court today for receiving stolen property, was discharged. The farmers who identified the different sets of harness which they claimed had been stolen from them, were advised to bring civil suits to recover their property.

FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

Elders Return From Europe and Indian Territory.

Episode on the Steamer New York—An American Killed and Thrown Overboard by an English man.

Among those who returned from Europe, arriving in this city yesterday, July 16, was Elder Jules M. Gheaque, of this city, who has been laboring as a missionary in the Swiss and German mission. Elder Gheaque left the city on April 7, 1892, proceeding to Berne by way of Liverpool. He was assigned to labor in northern Italy, where he remained ten months, mostly among the Vaudois. He was kindly treated by the people. His next field of labor was in and about Geneva, Switzerland, where he continued until the early part of June in this year. In these districts French is the language used. Elder Gheaque came on to Paris, where he remained some time and baptized two persons. Having been released to return home on the New York, leaving Southampton June 30, he made the voyage as that vessel, arriving in New York July 7. Owing to the strike he was detained until the 12th inst., when he resumed the journey homeward. Coming overland there were abundant evidences of the strike, though the train on which the party traveled suffered no inconvenience except a few hours' delay, which kept the train from being on time at the cities where the strikers at Ogden began beating up the track to wreck the express. Elder Gheaque says he was informed on route that the strikers at Chicago felt in a very ugly mood, and were only awaiting the opportunity for doing further damage to the property of their former employers, against whom they evince strong hatred.

On the second day out from Southampton a man was killed and thrown overboard by one of the steerage passengers, an Englishman. The latter was seen in talking of this matter the day over the fall, which brought out the fact of the killing that other wise probably would have remained unknown. The man who was killed was a resident of New Jersey, and leaves a family. He had been to England and losing out of funds was trying to get back as a stowaway. He had two companions, also stowaways, and up to the time of the trouble the presence of the trio had not been discovered on the vessel. The Englishman stated that about 11 o'clock on the night of July 1 he had occasion to leave his berth and came out on the deck. He said that just as he got out he was assaulted by a man whose evident purpose it was to rob him, and that in the scuffle which followed he dealt the stranger a blow behind the ear, felling him to the floor. The man did not rise, and after leaving him a few minutes the Englishman ascertained that his heart had ceased to beat. Realizing that he had killed the man he seized the body and threw it over the rail, hoping thereby to relieve himself of any suspicion of crime. In this act he was observed and taken charge of, though the body of the victim was could not be recovered.

A day or two afterward the two stowaways were discovered and placed in the hold. Then it was learned who the mysterious stranger was and how he had come on board. Before this there was considerable speculation about it, as none of the known passengers were missing. The Englishman who did the killing was retained in custody, but whether he will be followed for murder is not known. There is no one living to contradict his story of the affair, the stringent circumstance against him being the disposal of the body.

Among the missionaries who have returned home are Elders John A. and Joseph H. Lowe, of Franklin, Idaho, who arrives from the Indian Territory mission on July 15. They left home October 11, 1892, and commenced missionary labors in the Cherokee nation. They were called near to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, where they traveled some time. Elder John A. Lowe was then assigned to preach in Oklahoma. The brothers were twins, and this was the first occasion when they had been separated for any length of time. Elder Joseph H. Lowe continued in the Chickasaw nation. Upon the conversion of their labors both brothers were transferred to turn together. During their entire mission they have enjoyed excellent health and the spirit of their labors as preachers of the Gospel.

Land Office.

Filings in the local land office under date of July 17 were as follows:

John Humphreys, of Spring City, Sanpete county, homestead entry of lot 4, section 7, and lot 1 and 2 and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 16 south, range 4 east.

J. M. Thomas, of Salt Lake City, desert land entry of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 3 south, range 1 east.

The filings in the local land office for July 16 were as follows:

Joseph Gibbons, of Garden City, Rich county, desert land entry of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 15 north, range 5 east.

Clara Lovigren, of Grantsville, Tooele county, desert land entry of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 2 south, range 1 east.

William Rogers, of Deseret, Millard county, homestead entry of lots 1 and 2, section 12, lot 1 and 2, section 13, and lots 7 and 8, section 24, township 16 south, range 8 west.

Lauritz Erickson, of Gunnison, Sanpete county, homestead entry of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 15 south, range 1 west.

HINTS ON SERICULTURE.

Interesting and Valuable Information As to the Worms.

The Egg, Stages and Age of the Silk Worm, and the Changes as Strongly Pressed Through.

Little Deseret News.

The experimental station has received several enquiries from Salt Lake City in regard to the raising of silkworms. Inasmuch as this station has conducted no experiments in sericulture, and as none of the other stations of the country have published anything on the subject, we, as well as the Queensland department of agriculture, can give no direct information. The department of agriculture at Washington has at different times published articles on the subject, and it is the sight that an abstract of those, published in the newspapers of Salt Lake City, will better reach those interested than by any other method.

Bulletin No. 8 of the Division of Entomology, U. S. department of agriculture, by C. V. Riley, constitutes a manual of instruction in silk culture. Bulletin 23 of the Queensland, Australia, department of agriculture, contains information on sericulture much of the same nature. From these we extract the following:

STAGES OF THE SILKWORM.

The mulberry feeding silkworm exists in four distinct stages, viz.: egg, larva or worm, chrysalis, and moth.

The egg, otherwise called the "seed" by silk raisers, is nearly round, slightly flattened, and about the size of a turnip seed. The color is usually yellow on being first deposited, which color it retains if unimpregnated. If impregnated the color changes, according to the variety, to grey, slate, violet or dark green. It also becomes indurated.

When diseased the egg assumes a dark and dull tint. Near one end of the egg a small spot may be observed, known as the "micropyle", or opening through which the fecundating liquid is injected, just before the female moth deposits it. This micropyle is closed by a gummy varnish, with which the egg is coated, and which serves also to stick the egg to whatever it has been deposited on.

As the hatching point approach, the egg becomes darker in color, and eventually the worm makes its exit by gnawing a hole at the micropyle. Each female moth produces on an average from 300 to 400 eggs. In the standard ounce of 25 grains there are about 50,000 eggs in the small Japanese races, 37,000 in the ordinary yellow annual varieties, and from 30,000 up to 34,000 in the race with large cocoons. The specific gravity of the egg is slightly greater than water. Experiments have shown that the color of the albuminous fluid of the egg corresponds to that of the cocoons; that when the fluid is white the cocoon produced is also white, and when yellow the cocoon will also be yellow; but this is not always the case.

The worm goes through four moults of skinned, the periods between these moults being known as "ages." There are five of these ages: (1) The period from the hatching out to the end of the first moult, usually occupying five or six days. (2) From the end of the first moult to the end of the second occupying four or five days. (3) From the end of the second moult to the end of the third, about five days. (4) From the end of the third moult to the end of the fourth, from five to six days. (5) From the end of the fourth moult to the transformation of the worm into a chrysalis, a week occupying about nine days.

These periods vary somewhat, due to climatic influences and race of silk worm. The life of the worm, from the hatching out to the time of spinning the cocoon varies from thirty to forty days, according to race, mode of rearing, temperature, etc.

Before each moult the worm practically fasts for two or three days, during which time it attaches itself firmly to some artificial perch, and builds up for itself a kind of tent or hammock for part of its body. At this time it does little or no feeding, but quiet rest is noticed in front of the first moult is the commencement of the growth of the new seed, and then the skinned is worn, the worm throws off its old skin, rests a little while to recover strength, and then feeds voraciously to make up for lost time. These sicknesses are, in reality, the changing of skins. The worm usually consumes its own weight of its own every day it feeds, but during the last few days before the spinning it consumes more than during the whole period of its previous existence. Another curious fact observed in connection with the worm is that the color of the abdominal prolegs, at the commencement, and just before the spinning time, corresponds to the color of the silk which will form the cocoon.

When the worm has obtained its full growth it is ready to spin. Before starting, however, it retreats up to a bit, tests a deal of experiment, makes several attachment, often quite a number of them, becomes very restless, stops feeding, and throws out silken threads. The spinning of the cocoon usually occupies from three to five days, and, after another three days, by a final change, is transformed into a chrysalis. The chrysalis is a brown, oval body, very much smaller in size than the full-grown worm, and is the pupa form. The chrysalis state continues for from two to three weeks, when the skin bursts and the moth emerges. The moth, in order to find its way out of the cocoon, is provided in two glands near the mouth, with an alkaline liquid solution, with which it moistens the end of the cocoon, dissolving the gummy thing. Then by a forward and backward movement the sticky threads are passed aside and the moth escapes. The moth is usually of a green color, with more or less distinct transverse markings across the wings. The wings are first crinkled up in the cocoon, are stripped and cramped, but very soon expand and dry. The male moth is known from the female by the broader antennae or moth processes; he moves with a hop and a skip as a female fluttering moth, on the wings, the more regular one after mating from the cocoon. When, sometimes, the female begins depositing her eggs, whether they have been impregnated or not. The life of the moth usually extends to four or five days, but frequently a fortnight or longer.

In a future article we will speak more authorities data in regard to the rearing of silk worms.

J. Dee Thomas,
Agricultural College,
Logan, July 17, 1894.

Closing Out the Canal.

Workmen are engaged in closing out the weeds growing in the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal in the vicinity of Cottonwood. The men have a movable camping outfit and move it to place to place as the work progresses.

Resort Sales.

Twelve wardens to the number of about one thousand went today to Garfield.

The members of the A. O. U. W. pleasures their outing at Garfield yesterday the most enjoyable excursion ever arranged for by them. It was one round of pleasure from the going out of the first to the coming back of the last train.

Recovering.

The little boy Simmons, who was so seriously injured in the Park ward by an explosion of gunpowder, on the Fourth of July, is progressing satisfactorily, and is now able to leave the house. He will not, as was at first feared, lose the sight of one of his eyes. Dr. Millikin has been most assiduous in his care and every steps he expected and has done everything in his power for him.

Weber Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of the Weber Stake convened in the Ogden tabernacle on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., and continued for two days. The first day there were with us Presidents Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, also Elders Lorenzo Snow and F. D. Richards of the Council of the Twelve, and being Elders Homer J. Stout and A. H. Cannon were present. Besides the Stake presidency, High Council and Bishops, etc., there was a large concourse of people from all parts of the stake. Before the hour of opening the house was crowded to its utmost capacity and many others could not gain admittance.

The visiting brethren all addressed the conference, as also did Elder D. H. Peery. The subjects spoken on were numerous and timely—all suited to the circumstances of the people here in these peculiarly critical periods—the teachings provided to all those who are called to make sacrifices for the Gospel's sake, if they endure faithful to the end of their mortal career. The principle of economy, living within our means, and not expending more than we earn, which of late years we have been striking our homes by mortgages thereon, and subjecting our families to destitution; the evils of intemperance, extravagance and waste—all were pointed out in a forcible manner, and while the people have been plenty of food and to spare, the saints were advised to try to some extent a time of scarcity and famine, which, they were assured, will come, for the Lord has spoken it, and His words can not fail. They were reminded that although the prospects now for an abundant harvest are very good, we cannot tell how soon a change may occur to prevent such profits for our labor as a remuneration of the labors of the husbandman.

The imperative necessity of the establishment of various home industries was dwelt on at great length and with a force that carried conviction to the hearts of all who listened to the admonitions and instructions. The saints were also instructed to cultivate peace, harmony, and the spirit of love and good will towards all mankind, to live pure lives—to be honest, truthful and virtuous, and to let their example be such that the young and the old may associate with safety and profit, and that they may look back upon it in after life with satisfaction.

President Woodruff spoke upon the judgments of God that are afflicting the people of the world and which are causing so much distress of nations and perplexity, and assured the saints that the angels spoken of have left the courts of heaven, and have come down to earth to execute the judgments of the Almighty. He referred to the agitations that are causing so much trouble in the industrial and commercial world, and counseled the saints not to be drawn into any of these evils by mixing with or taking part in any of these agitations.

Eloquent discourses were delivered on the Word of Wisdom, in which it was shown that hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent and the enormous sums drained of their money for tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., which do not profit the body, but on the contrary absolutely destroy life, but the observance of the Word of Wisdom, as was shown, is adapted to the organism of all, and will promote health, vigor of body, mental and spiritual strength, tempering, with a promise that all who do observe these things shall receive the blessings wrin which the destroyer will spread through the earth. If the Saints will come such lavish expenditure in things which are not profit them, it was said, they could soon save enough means to establish some industries that would make them independent.

The weather was exceedingly warm and the comparatively small morning was packed, with anxious listeners that it produced a comfortable temperature and lower. But we hope this uncomfortable day are long remembered, and that we may be able to erect a house that will accommodate all who attend, and that conference sessions may be made even more enjoyable than they have just ended.

Very truly,
JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN, July 16.

Weather.

Salt Lake Valley—Local (Lieut.) Dunn's report: Mean temperature, 80.2; highest temperature, 95; lowest temperature, 67; range of temperature, 28; total precipitation, 0.00; prevailing direction of wind, southwest; total movement, 150 miles; average velocity, 6.3 miles per hour; weather, clear.

Report from stations in Utah for the 24 hours ending at midnight, July 16, 1894:

Stations.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Salt Lake City	95	0.00	Clear
Ogden	90	0.00	Clear
Logan	88	0.00	Clear
Kanab	95	0.00	Clear
Battle Mountain	84	0.00	Clear
Eureka	76	0.00	Clear
Beaver Fort	88	0.00	Clear
Modena	76	0.00	Clear
Pioche	86	0.00	Clear
Milford	90	0.00	Clear
Fort Cummings	84	0.00	Clear
Fort Lowell	84	0.00	Clear
Tucson	90	0.00	Clear
Phoenix	98	0.00	Clear

Mean temperature, 86.1. Total rainfall, 0.00. Weather, clear.

Mean temperature, 86.1. Total rainfall, 0.00. Weather, clear.

PIONEER DAY.

Wagner's Grove and Pioneer Park.

At the mouth of Emigration Canyon. The coolest and most shady place in the vicinity. Only 40 cents from Camp Dennison.

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At the mouth of Emigration Canyon. The coolest and most shady place in the vicinity. Only 40 cents from Camp Dennison.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award and Diploma.

Union Units.

The people of Union will celebrate the 24th with a program of exercises in the ward meeting house, given by the Sunday schools of the ward. There will be a free dinner for children in the afternoon, and there places will be open for dancing for grown people in the evening in Gem of the.

Murray Theatricals.

The Honest Dramatic club will break the long silence of the Murray opera house on Friday evening next and present the charming play of Pomeroy. It will be followed by the afterpiece Pepperton's Divorcements.

A Juvenile Publication.

The Webster Bulletin is the title of a four page two column juvenile publication, the first number of which was issued from the press today. It is principally the product of members of the Webster Literary society, from which it received its name and which is composed of boys and girls whose ages range from 10 to 17 years of age. It is usually entertaining in the matter of "pulling taff" on time, as it came out of July 20th. The Board of Editors is as follows: Heber Mc-Allister, editor-in-chief; Edward Pike, associate editor; Lena Washburn, literary; Alice Miller, local; Joseph Fowler, business manager.

Without hesitation in criticising these young aspirants literary honor and distinction, it is only fair that we state the suggestion is made that they not further indulge themselves with the Knickerbocker fashion of making to the use of foreign phrases, as instance the elegantly inscribed application of a Fowler quotation.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE GRAIN HOUSE.

Today's cash grain house exchanges amounted to $[illegible], same day last year, $[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 59c bid, $0.10.
London.—Silver, 29 [illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Gold, $[illegible]; silver, $[illegible].

U. S. Express & Co. received today: Gold, $6,200; Ores, $3,100. Total, $9,300.

McCornick & Co. received today: Bullion, $2,[illegible]; silver and lead ores, $2,[illegible]. Total, $4,[illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the Utah Abstract and Land Office Co., July 16, 1894.

[illegible]	$ 1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[