RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

They Are of Interest to Business People.

The following are embraced in a late exhibit published by a journal entitled *Cushing's Trade Goods and Notions*:

Transfer of note to forged endorsement.

Where the lawful ownership of a note, payable to the order of a particular payee, bears the payee's name and transfers the note to an innocent purchaser for value, the latter acquires no title as against the payee.

Hatch vs. Woodall, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 18 S. W. Rep., 677.

Damages for non-delivery of goods.

Where goods are purchased by a merchant, and part of the order is not delivered, he cannot recover damages for such non-delivery unless he shows that he had an opportunity to make sales which he was thereby prevented from making, or was otherwise injured, actual damage from the breach of contract.

Wisconsin vs. Hall, Supreme Court of Colorado, 28 Pac. Rep. 17.

Liability for attachment.

Where a person indebted to an attachment operating against the employee of another are engaged in work upon the premises, he may recover if the injury resulted from the negligence of the attachment, but if it was an unavoidable accident, unattended with negligence, he is entitled to be dismissed.

Stone vs. Williamson, Supreme court of California, 29 Pac. Rep., 83.

Liability for employee's accuracy of guess.

Where a clerk deposits money with his employer to be held as security for the faithful discharge of his duties, the employer's failure to return the money does not constitute embezzlement, since the deposit creates a debt and not a trust. Where the clerk is employed for a month, he is not entitled to a return of the deposit before the end of the month, unless his employer has in the mean time employed another person in his stead.

Mulford vs. People, Supreme Court of Illinois, 28 N. E. Rep., 1084.

Sale of goods under description.

Where goods are ordered and sold by a trade designation which imports a certain grade of the goods, and without intervention by the buyer, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods are of the quality indicated. And where the nature of the transaction is such that the selection of the particular article is necessarily left to the seller, it he knows the use for which they are intended it is his duty to select those which are best adapted to that use.

Moore v. Union Stock yards, Supreme Court of Oregon, 28 Pac. Rep. 2.

Damages for refusal to accept goods bought.

A firm bought a carload of goods to be shipped and paid for on delivery. The seller shipped the car and forwarded a draft. The draft was presented under the car arrived, and payment was refused, and the buying firm notified the seller that he had rested the contract by demanding payment before the delivery of the goods, and that they would not accept the goods when they arrived. When the car arrived it was tendered to the buyers, and they refused it. It was then sold for what it would bring, which was less than the contract price. The buyers were liable for the deficit.

McCord vs. Lindley, supreme court of Georgia, 13 S. E. Rep., 509.

Insurance commensurate for losses prior to admission of member.

A mutual assessment insurance company has no power, in the absence of a provision therefor in its policies or its rules and regulations, to charge a member with an assessment made before he became a member, or for losses arising prior to his membership, and, therefore, if the money deposited by a member to meet future assessments was sufficient to meet all lawful assessments made before his death, he could not be in default, by reason of the fact that the company used the money by applying it on an assessment made prior to his becoming a member.

Evans vs. U. S. Mutual Accident association, Supreme Court of New York, Supp., 27.

Notice of dissolution of partnership.

Where an attempt is made to charge with liability a person who has retired from the firm, on the ground that the person selling the goods had never been notified of the dissolution, evidence by the remaining partner that he has so informed the agent of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had erased his bills from the old style to the new style of the firm, and has received checks in payment signed in the new firm name, is sufficient to warrant a finding that there had been notice, although the agent testified that he did not remember any such conversation.

Hugh vs. Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., court of appeals of Colorado, 29 Pac. Rep., 822.

Obtaining bank deposits under false pretenses.

A banker who, for the purpose of securing a deposit, takes a pretended bank book or a forged bank book to induce the depositor to believe that it is not, and who represents to the depositor that he has a safe place to invest the money or so as to enable him to pay the depositor six per cent. interest thereon, is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, though he intended to repay the money, within Gen. St. c. 29, sec. 2, art. 18 which defines that offense to be obtaining money or property from another by means of any false pretense, statement or token, with intent to commit a fraud.

Commonwealth vs. Schwartz, court of appeals of Kentucky, 18 S. W. Rep. 684.

Personal.

George Hunt, of Richmond, Utah, is at the Walker House.

J. Nicolson, of Nephi, is registered at the Continental.

William Barker has returned from Idaho, whither he has been in business for some time past.

E. H. Sampson, of York, Nebraska, is sojourning at the White House, on route to the Columbian exposition to be held at Chicago.

Dr. H. Y. Evans and wife, of Dallas, Dakota, are guests at the Knutsford.

James T. Galvin, of the Moore Safe Company, is at the Knutsford.

Mr. A. S. Smith, assistant passenger agent of the Burlington Railway, with headquarters at Omaha, spent a portion of his day on relaxing from the meeting of the Stock Growers' Association at Salt Lake City.

BUTTER WORKER.

A Necessity in Creameries and Large Farm Dairies.

Butter workers are now a more part of dairy appliances wherever more butter than for home health use is made. They are of various patterns and sizes. They are made to be worked by hand alone, will pass the butter out in a fine state of division from which moisture is easily expelled, or they may have power applied to the revolving

POWER BUTTER WORKER.

machine will work 100 to 125 pounds of butter at once, and some of the large creameries have machines in use that do more. The power is applied to the revolving shaft. The cost of one of these machines is from fifty to seventy dollars, one machine advertised at twenty dollars, but this is the cost of a common machine which is the cheapest machinery being the price sought to be reached by the cheap machine. This is a wide country to be sure and there are many dairies and creameries in the east. A simple implement so cheap that apparently not good enough as cheapest could put together for a few months is needed in the catalogues of manufacturers away up at from twenty to fifty dollars. One reason why creamery men who have not more butter in the expense of these supplies. The butter-maker ought to agree to put the price of this worker as low as possible till the creamery industry gets on the legs thoroughly in this country. It would be money in their pocket to do so.

The butter worker here shown has a drip in the center, with a guard to run around the edge to prevent drops of butter from dropping on the floor.

The New Way.

The editor of the New York Sun gives a half guess to be an illiterate on the difference between the old way of making butter and the new. Of the new way he writes:

Instead of our herd of cattle, a hundred heads or more constitute material for a single churning. When a dairyman delivers his milk at a creamery station, the cheese can fall to appraising his milk in the cream of the weight, not, just how much better the farmer is entitled to be credited with, provided the machinery does its work properly. This is a great improvement upon the old-fashioned way of a few years ago, which consisted in doing so the honest for customers, where presence in the milk was held to indicate an entire opposite proceeding.

At the station, steam power takes the place of great cows. There is no waiting for the cream to come to the top of a pan because it is lighter than skim milk; the milk is run through a centrifugal separator at the rate of more than a hundred revolutions a second, and out of one part of the machine cables cream to the percentage indicated by the milking test previously made by the chemist. The product of forty or fifty of these separator stations is in some instances received at a single central plant to be made into butter. Here there is a reservoir for taking care of thousands of gallons of cream at one time, till it is churned and worked by steam power, and packed for shipment. The product is marketed, not the dairyman is credited with his share of the proceeds, less the charges of the manufacturer. Here upon the cream vat half-way clearly with the chemical tests made when the farmer delivered his milk.

Among the factors to be taken into account by the proprietors of creameries are the cost of the plant—somewhere from $2,000 to $10,000, the consumption of fuel in generating power, the comparative throughpower with which the various kinds of separators do their work, and the cost of the skilled labor necessary to handle the material to be manufactured. All of this is extraordinarily an old story to those who have set up with the march of improvement in regard to the various increasing departments of farm life, but it is new and strange to those who in boyhood went away from the old farm and now, in middle age or older, think of things as still going on in the montonous ways the same way as when dissent by the white haired dame in a ruffled cap of mouth.

The Double Tube from Better Tube.

The National Dairyman offers this valuable service to its readers:

Turn the dry tube over a stove, or for a smaller one, put a handful of coarse salt around the inside of the tub and then fill with water, letting it stand a couple of hours after dissent. The tub will take up water very rapidly and two or three hours will be all they need to absorb all the water they will hold. To overhear yourself that this is the best way to seal a tumbleme tub just try it. You will find

That there will be little or no breakage of tubes.

The woody taste and odor is removed.

The tube will not be good of tubes, and for this reason the cream will fit.

The tube will present a much better appearance than by means of any false pretense.

The wood is filled with juice and has not from the time from the butter.

You will find that this have less shrinkage and dirty, you will not be sorry if you give this method of sealing a trial.

An Improved Household Bath.

In place of the ordinary stockings there has been introduced a lower which permits easy handling, and it is also saved by pull the down from and one place be sure is has shrunk in the frame. Another improvement introduced the power in a small pulley on the hub, which works into a chain, and when the foot is behind the tub cause to drawn back under the bottle is given a half turn to make the pendulum swing pass through the tube. It is a simple thing to work for a person inside the room, but it seems to a difficult matter for any one trying to effect an entrance from the outside.—Philadelphia Record.

The Only Way to Grow Up a Child.

The only way you can bring a child up is to bring up you're going yourself.—Wonder Kind.

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TO SELL THE PATENT LAMP CONNECTOR. Connects new or old lamps by simply screwing on the burner. Sample, 25 cts. CHIC. ARC LIGHT CO. Kenosha, Wis.

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NOTICE.

E. C. L., Salt Lake City.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CITY are closed for the year ending April 30, and to operate May 10, 1892.

ALEX. WILDER, Secretary.

WATER RATES! WATER RATES!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE CITY Corporation for Water Rates are hereby notified that unless settled on or before the first day of May, 1892, the water will be shut off without further notice.

WILLIAM CLAY, Jr., Water Commissioner.

Salt Lake City, April 20, 1892.

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Corner Main and South Temple Streets. Opposite Temple.

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ALONZO YOUNG, Manager.

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ALL FOR ONE CENT.

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NEPONSET, BOSTON, MASS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held in the office of the Union in the Deseret Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 30th day of April, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

GEO. CANNON, President.

ANDREW PETERSON, Secretary.

G. H. TAYLOR, President. D. C. ROMNEY, Sec. and Treas.

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WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has been from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles on which they believe, and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing the people, if any there be desired from its being devoted to extolling its spirit of usefulness, and beautifying the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and typefounding, encouraging and encouraging—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which is this Territory they have not yet passed) can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is a danger of any subscriber to the News falling to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed on machinery bought in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it. In fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the type of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never measures its readers by obtaining off volumes of sold prices for news items.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits, as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News, and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

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