GREAT RUSH FOR BONDS CONTINUES.

Home and Foreign Capitalists Are Anxious to Secure Them.

AGREEMENT AMONG NEW YORK BANKERS.

REASON TO BELIEVE THE LOAN WILL BE OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

Share Market Strong, in Sympathy With the Improved Tone of American Securities on the London Exchange—Sugar Takes a Downward Plunge—Good Market Generally Firm—Sterling Exchange Quiet—Lead and Silver Dull.

New York, Nov. 22.—Subscriptions for an amount greater than the entire issue of $50,000,000 of government fives will be made by a number of banks and other financial institutions of this city, including some foreign capital.

This was decided today after a number of conferences, and it was settled, also, that the members of this agreement should make their bids separately, but at exactly the same price.

This action insures the success of the loan which is now certain to be oversubscribed.

The figures which the bankers in the agreement will bid for the bonds is not made public, but it is understood will allow a good profit to the government.

Some of the banks who hold the largest gold reserve have agreed to furnish gold to subscribers to the loan to the amount of $30,000,000, and other banks announced that they would supply their customers with all the gold they may need for the purposes of the loan without drawing upon the United States treasury. Gold is being shipped from San Francisco and other cities of the Union and from Canada to this country for the account of intending subscribers to the loan, $1,000,000 alone coming through the Bank of Montreal.

It is to be seen from this that the situation is brightening, and it is fair to assume that as a result of the loan the treasury reserve will be brought up to or very near the $100,000,000 mark. Not until about the close of business on the stock exchange today, were the circumstances made public, and the current speculation was not influenced thereby.

At the opening of business, the share market was strong in sympathy with the improved tone of American securities on the London exchange, and there was foreign buying of the international stocks, both of which facts led to a covering movement on the part of the shorts and sent prices upward a fraction, the Grangers joining in the procession. The market, however, had not recovered from the shock of yesterday's scaling of the Burlington dividend and the consequent break in prices, and the advance of this morning was not maintained long. A reaction followed, in which the gains were almost entirely lost, and throughout the day the trading was irregular; recoveries and declines followed each other in rapid succession, up to the close, which was marked by depression, the final trading being quite heavy in tone. The grangers attracted the chief speculative attention, and were very largely dealt in, but fluctuated within a much narrower limit than on yesterday. Burlington rose ½, reacted ⅝, advanced 1⅛, closing ¼ below the highest, and ¾ up on the day. St. Paul moved within a range of ⅞ and shows a gain of ⅝ on the day. Northwest advanced ½, but was attacked by the bears on unfavorable reports as to the forthcoming dividend, which, it is claimed, will have to be scaled as have the Rock Island and Burlington. Heavy selling caused a break in the stock of 1¼ with a rally of 1 per cent, of which ⅝ was lost at the close, making a decline of ⅜ on the day. Rock Island sold up 1⅛ and reacted ⅝, closing ⅜ higher than yesterday.

Sugar receded ¼, advanced ⅞, broke 2½ on clique selling, with only a rally of ⅛, showing a net loss of 2⅞; the preferred is down 1¼.

The bond market was generally firm during the day. The Atchison issues were heavily sold and betrayed weakness, but in the final dealings they scored a slight recovery. Those securities figured for $596,000 in the transactions out of a total of $1,335,000 for the day.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan, 1; closed, 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 2⅞@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet but firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½@4.87¾ for demand, and 4.86½ for sixty days.

Posted rates, 4.87@4.87½ and 4.88@4.88½.

Commercial bills, 4.85¼@4.85½.

Silver certificates, 63⅝ bid.

Government bonds firm for fives and steady for the others.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds firm except for the Atchison issues.

Petroleum steady. Pennsylvania oil sales, none. December option sales, none; closed, 82⅛ bid. Lima oil sales, none.

The total sales of stocks today were 237,149 shares, including: American Sugar, 8,400; Burlington, 24,600; Chicago Gas, 13,200; Manhattan, 2,100; Northwest, 27,200; Pullman, 3,200; Rock Island, 12,700; St. Paul, 24,300; Southern railroad, 4,00; Southern railroad preferred, 2,400; United States Cordage, 6,700; United States Cordage preferred, 3,000; Western Union, 8,200.

THE COUNTRY'S CASH.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The cash balance today was $100,411,950; gold reserve, $57,742,764.

FOREIGN FINANCES.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Evening Post's London cable says: The Baring liquidation has virtually closed. The trust formed to take over the entire concern will issue first and seconds ten year mortgage debenture bonds for one and a half million pounds. This will repay the amount owing to the Bank of England and complete the liquidation and will have a good effect on the markets.

The stock markets today were deadly idle and irregular. Consols were over 100. Americans were flat but rallied after the regular hours. Gold still flows to France and a further efflux is expected. The decrease in coin and bullion of 540,000 is due to the net efflux for the week of 762,000 which gold has returned from international circulation. The movements during the week included 200,000 pounds to America, 616 bars were sold, 200 to South America, 19 were received from China and 57 from Australia.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 22.

HOPS—Quiet.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 11@12; pulled, 19@24.

PIG IRON—Dull.

TIN—Depressed; straits, 14.10; plates market dull. Spelter, steady; domestic, 2.95. Sales on 'Change, 50 tons April tin, 14.50; 50 tons April tin, 14.05; 50 tons April, 14.00; 10 tons May, 14.35.

LEAD—Firm; brokers' price, 3.00; exchange price, 3.15.

COPPER—Steady; brokers' price, 9.50; exchange price, 9.50.

COFFEE—Options opened irregular with September, 20 points higher and others unchanged to 10 points higher, ruled easier under local pressure, closed steady at net unchanged to 15 points lower; sales, 18,750 bags, including: November, 12.90@13.05; December, 13.30; January, 12.75@12.80; March, 12.30@12.25; May, 12.80; September, 11.55@11.60. Spot, Coffee—Rio, steady; No. 7, 15¾; mild, steady; cordova, 18¼@19. Sales, 11,000 bags; Rio No. 9 afloat at 13¼; 3,000 bags Maracaibo p. t.; 2,000 bags Padang, 13¾@13.

SUGAR—Raw, dull; refined, quiet at decline. No. 6, 3⅞; No. 7, 3⅞@3 15-16; No. 9, 3 7-16@3⅝; No. 10, 3⅜@3 9-16; No. 11, 3 5-16@3¼; No. 12, 3¼@3 7-16; No. 13, 3 3-16; off A, 3 13-16@4; standard A, 3 15-16@4¼; confectioners' A, 3 15-16@4¼; cut loaf, 4⅝@5 11-16; crushed, 4⅝@5 1-16; powdered, 4 5-16@4½; granulated, 4 1-16@4¼; cubes, 4 5-16@4½.

CHICAGO GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The temper of the wheat speculators changed again to the bull side this morning. The Russian crop of wheat was officially declared to be approximately 64,000,000 bushels less than the year before, and Beerbohm cables that the Argentine crop would be no larger and probably less than that of last year.

December was weaker than May, the rear approach of delivery day causing a general desire to liquidate. Minneapolis and Duluth received 820 cars against 588 last year. Primary market receipts were heavy. The opening cablegrams were firm and the closings weak. The latter came in at a moment when the market was ready to respond to bear news and they were the occasion of the lowest prices of the day. May opened with 59½ bid, sold sparingly at 59⅝, worked gradually down to 59, then recovered to 59½, after which the price dropped to 58¾.

About an hour from the close the price was 59. Selling out of long December wheat was one of the weak features of the pit trading. May closed at 58⅝.

The corn market varied very little in price during the day, but got a trifle limp near the close.

The trading in oats was very dull.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT NO. 2:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Nov	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛
Dec	54⅝	57¼	53½	53⅝@53¾
May	59½	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞

CORN NO. 2:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Nov	50⅛	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝
Dec	49⅛	49¼	48¾	48½
May	49⅛	49¾	48⅞	48⅞

OATS NO. 2:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Nov	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
Dec	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
May	32½	32½	32¼	32¼@32⅜

MESS PORK, PER BBL:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Jan	12.20	12.35	12.07½	12.07½
May	12.45	12.60	12.40	12.40

LARD, PER 100 LBS:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Jan	7.05	7.10	6.45	6.95
May	7.25	7.30	7.12½	7.12½

SHORT RIBS, PER 100 LBS:—	Open	High	Low	Closing
Jan	6.15	6.20	6.05	6.05
May	6.32½	6.37½	6.20	6.20

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 57½@57¾; No. 3 spring, none; No. 2 red, 55¼@54½.

CORN—No. 2, 49¾.

OATS—No. 2, 28½; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾; No. 3 white, 32.

RYE—No. 2, 48.

BARLEY—No. 2, 54@55; No. 3, 54@55; No. 4, 52½@53½.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1.51.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, 5.60@5.65.

MESS PORK—Per barrel, 12.12½@12.37½.

LARD—Per 100 pounds, 6.97½.

SHORT RIBS—Sides (loose) 6.12½@6.37½.

SHOULDERS—Dry salted (boxed) 5⅝@5¾.

SHORT CLEAR—Sides (boxed) 6⅝@6½.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, 1.23.

Article	Rec.	Ship.
Flour, barrels	17,000	1,000
Wheat, bushels	39,000	3,000
Corn, bushels	176,000	98,000
Oats, bushels	59,000	112,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	9,000
Barley, bushels	37,000	20,000

On the produce exchange, today, the butter market, firm; creamery, 14@15; dairy, 14@22; eggs, steady, 20@24.

BOSTON QUOTATIONS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 22.—Atchison, 5⅛; Bell, 1.36; Berlington, 71; Mexican Central, 7.

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 22.

Chollar	60	Plymouth	3 00
Crown Point	55	Sierra Nevada	65
C. C. & Va	3 75	Standard	1 50
Deadwood	40	Union Con	50
G. & C	45	Yellow Jacket	40
H. & N	50	Iron Silver	10
Homestake	15 50	Quicksilver	1 50
Mexican	90	Preferred	15 00
Ontario	6 50	Bulwer	06
Ophir	2 00		

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BONDS.

New York, Nov. 22.

U. S. 5s reg	117¾	D. & R. G. 4s	84½
U. S. 5s coup	117¾	Erie Seconds b	78⅝
U. S. 4s reg	114	G. H. & S. A. 6s	96
U. S. 4s coup	114	G. H. & S. A. 7s	100
U. S. 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	105
Pacific 6s of '95	101	H. & T. Cent. 6s	99
Ala. class A	102	M. K. T. First 4s	83
Ala. class B	106	M. K. T. Second 4s	46½
Ala. class C	96½	Mutual Union 6s	108
Ala. Currency	97¾	N. J. Cent. Gen'l 5s	113
La. New Cons. 4s	94	Nor. Pac. 1sts	114½
Missouri 6s	100	Nor. Pac. 2ds	85½
N. Carolina 6s	124	N. W. Consols	142¾
N. Carolina 4s	100	N. W. S. F. deb. 5s	110
S. C. Non-Fund	1½	R. G. W. 1sts	70
Tenn. New Set 6s	83	St. P. Consols 7s	130
Tenn. New Set 5s	102	Do. C. & P. W. 5s	112
Tenn. Old 6s	60	St. L. & I. M. gen 5s	80
Va. Centuries	98	St. L. & S. F. gen 6s	126½
Preferred	9⅝	Tex. Pac. 1sts	80⅝
Atchison 4s	65¾	Tex. Pac. 2nds	26
Ditto Second A	19½	U. P. 1sts of '96	100¼
Canada So. 2nds	106½	West Shore 4s	106
C. Pac. 1sts of '95	108½	Southern R. R. 5s	86¾
D. & R. G. 7s b	113		

SAN FRANCISCO—MINING.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	23	Justice	19
Alpha Con	02	Kentuck Con	02
Andes	53	Mexican	90
Belcher	69	Mono	05
Belle Isle	03	Mount Diablo	10
B. & B	90	Occidental Con	02
Bodie Con	87	Ophir	2 85
Bullion	24	Overman	11
Bulwer Con	05	Potosi	53
Caledonia	10	Savage	48
Challenge Con	32	Sierra Nevada	71
Chollar	64	Silver Hill	01
Confidence	1 00	Union Con	41
C. C. & Va	3 90	Utah	09
Con. Imperial	01	Yellow Jacket	55
Con. New York	02		
Crown Point	50	Silver bars	63⅝@63¾
Exchequer	03	Mexican dol	52½@53
Gould & Curry	55	Drafts, sight	Par
H. & N	1 05	Drafts, telegraph	65

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 22.

Atchison	5⅛	U. P., D. & G	4¼
Adams Express	140	Northwestern	97⅝
Alton, T. H	37¾	Preferred	142½
Preferred	158	N. Y. Central	98½
Am. Express	114	N. Y. & N. E	31½
B. & O	67	O. & W	15⅝
Canada Pac	58¾	Ore. Imp	12⅝
Canada Sou	51	Ore. Nav	20
Central Pac	15½	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6
Ches. & O	18¼	Pacific Mail	22½
Chicago Alton	145	P. D. & E	3½
C. B. & Q	71⅝	Pittsburg	157
Chicago Gas	73⅝	Pullman Palace	157
Con. Gas	123⅛	Reading	17⅝
C. C. C. & St. L	37	Richmond Ter	15¾
Colo. C. & I	08	Preferred	19
Cotton Oil Cert	27½	R. G. W	16⅝
Del. Hudson	125⅝	Preferred	42
D. L. & W	157⅛	Rock Island	61
D. & R. G. pref	34⅝	St. Paul	59⅝
D. & C. F. Co	9½	Preferred	119
East Tenn	10½	St. P. & O	33½
Erie	13⅛	Preferred	110
Preferred	37	Southern Pac	19½
Fort Wayne	158	Sugar Refinery	88⅞
Great Nor. pref	101	T. C. & I	14¾
C. & E. I. pref	93	Texas Pac	9⅝
Hocking Val'y	17	T. & O. Cen. Pref.	74
Illinois Central	89½	Union Pac	13⅞
St. P. & D	22	U. S. Express	43
K. & T. pref	22¾	W. S. L. & P	6¼
L. E. & W	16⅝	Preferred	13¾
Preferred	80	Wells, Fargo Ex	105
Lake Shore	132¾	Western Union	87½
Lead Trust	41	W. & L. E	11⅝
L. & N	84⅝	Preferred	40½
L. & N. A	7	M. & S. I	27½
Man. Con	103⅞	D. & R. G	11⅝
M. & O	10	Gen. Elec	35
Mich. Cen	99	Nat'l Linseed	18
Missouri Pac	28⅛	Col. Fuel & I	22⅝
Mobile & Ohio	18	Preferred	73
Nashville Chatt	66	H. & T. Cent	9½
U. S. Cordage	08⅝	T. A. A. & N	4½
Preferred	15¾	T. S. L. & K. C	1
N. J. Central	93	Preferred	6
N. & W. pref	22¼	So. railroad	11½
North Am. Co	4½	Preferred	38⅝
Northern Pac	4½	Am. Tob	91¼
Preferred	17¾	Preferred	108

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

London, Nov. 22.—The sixth series of colonial wool sales for this year opened at the wool exchange today. There was a poor selection offered as is usual on the opening day. The competition was dull throughout, in spite of large attendance of English and continental buyers. The character of the bidding was hesitating and irregular and there were free withdrawals. Any really sound parcels attracted competition and these made poor prices. American growths were 5d down and new clipping Queensland, very faulty, were weak. Australian cable dispatches had a bad effect on the market. The number of bales offered today was 9,954 of which 1,500 were withdrawn.

Following are sales in detail:

New South Wales, 1,849 bales; scoured preferred, 1s. 1d.; greasy, 3¾d.@8½d.

Victoria, 1,486 bales; scoured, 4½d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 5½d.@8½d.

South Australia, 1,476 bales; scoured, 4½d@1s. 4d.; greasy, 5½d.@8¼d.

South Australia, 1,470 bales; scoured, 7¾d.@1s. 1½d.; greasy, 4½d.@7½d.

Swan River, 34 bales; greasy, 4s.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,587 bales; scoured, 6½@1s. 4½.; greasy, 4½d@6½d.

THE IRON TRADE.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Iron Age today says:

The prospects for work for the future are becoming more and more favorable. Bids are in for a four-track railroad bridge in this city which will call for 35,000 tons of material, including the approaches. The work will extend over two years. Then there is the certainty that the coming years will witness a very large outlay of money for rapid transit in New York with its large requirements of iron and steel. The building of large structures, too, promises to absorb a very large amount of structural material in all the big cities of the country, still the better prospects refer rather to the more distant future and have less to do with the perplexing problem relating to the turn of affairs for the next three or four months. Bessemer has got down to $10.40 in Pittsburg. Rumors of $15 billets in the Pittsburg market are numerous but cannot be verified. However, $15.25 has been paid for lots of a few hundred tons. Chicago records quite heavy sales for billets and rods. In the central west the latter have gone down to $22 at seller's mill. There has been no new developments in the steel rail trade but something is expected soon. In foundry irons, sales are moderate and the market for the southern products has displayed unmistakably a weakening tendency.

SAN FRANCISCO WHEAT.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Wheat, easy; December, 91⅞; May, 100⅝.

GOLD AT BUENOS AYRES.

London, Nov. 22.—Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 250.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 22.

HOGS—Receipts, 41,000; official yesterday, 44,000; shipments, 597; left over, about 16,000; quality fair. Market fairly active; sales range at 3.85@4.45 for light; 4.25@4.40 for rough packing; 4.20@4.70 for mixed; 4.45@4.90 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and 2.40@4.50 for pigs.

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000; dull and weak at 5@10 cents decline. Natives quoted at 2.00@2.50 for poor to choice cows, and bulls, at 2.00@2.85 for stockers and feeders, and 2.30@4.25 for common to extra steers.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200. The few lots sold showed a loss of 10@25 cents in sheep and 15@25 in lambs. The former are now quoted at 75@1.35 for inferior to choice and the latter at 1.75@3.25.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, Nov. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 4,000. Texas steers, 2.50@3.15; Texas cows, 1.90@2.25; beef steers, 2.50; bulls and mixed, 1.50@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 500. Market unchanged.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Omaha, Nov. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; cattle ruled slow and weak on rather discouraging news from Chicago. There was no outside demand and on beef steers trade ruled slow. The good style fleshy feeders sold at fully steady prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000; the heavy and heavy mixed hogs sold largely at 4.40@4.60, and the light and light mixed stuff at 4.40@4.45. The bulk of the trading was at 4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; the supply was light and the quality indifferent. There was no change in the market, prices ruled firm, native mixed, 2.50.

Burlington Route Dining Cars.

The Burlington Route is the only line running dining care on the "a la carte" plan between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure your ticket reads via the Burlington.

MAY MEAN RETALIATION.

The Repressive Policy Now Pursued Towards America By Germany.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Indications multiply to show that the German government is pursuing a repressive policy towards importations from the United States that in the end may call for retaliation. The latest evidence is contained in a report to the state department from United States Consul Robertson at Hamburg. He says that a movemnet is being set on foot by the imperial government looking to the complete exclusion of dried and evaporated apples from the United States, which are found to contain more than a specified amount of zinc, supposed to have been taken up from the zinc frames on which the fruit is dried. As a result, the trade would severely suffer. The consul suggests that fruit driers change their methods and use wooden frames as it is all-important that articles sent from the United States to Germany should be prepared in every direction so as to offer no grounds for complaint on the part of either German officials or competing dealers, such as must be justly and successfully used to injure or destroy our trade. At the same time the consul does not admit without further proof, the full extent by any means of the alleged well advertised defects in our food products that are being claimed in Germany. He is convinced that our government, on the proper representations, will take all necessary steps for the protection of healthful and unadulterated wares of our exporters from unfair and unreasonable interference when offered for sale in the markets of Germany, and that it will use every means in its power to bring it about that any restrictions imposed on them there are such as are actually justifiable from a sanitary standpoint, and not merely arbitrary, and are applied to similar articles when imported as well as from other countries than the United States. Enclosures sent with the report from our consular agencies show that the attacks made in the German papers on the American products, have extended to American seeds, clover, timothy, etc., which are supposed to have been adulterated and worthless.

The same consul transmits a complaint from an importing merchant in Hamburg against the requirement that all American small arms shall be submitted to government test and proof before sale.

He says that the additional cost of process makes it impossible to sell American arms in competition with German arms. Inasmuch as Belgium and Great Britain saved their trade by securing German recognition of the sufficiency of tests made at their own gunshops under government supervision, he suggests that American gunmakers combine to secure the same privileges.

PREPARING HIS MESSAGE.

President Cleveland is Now Busily Engaged.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—President Cleveland has not been at the White house since Friday. Since then he has remained at Woodley, denying himself to all callers except members of the cabinet. This is partially accounted for by the necessity of completing, without interference, his annual message before December 3, but he is suffering considerable pain from an injury sustained by straining the tendons of his foot, which happened to be particularly sensitive owing to gout. It is stated that beyond this temporary ailment the president is enjoying his usual health.

IMPORTANT LITIGATION.

A Suit Involving Three Claims at Tintic.

SANDBERG VS. THE VICTOR.

CLAIMS MADE BY THE PLAINTIFF IN THE CASE.

Construction of the Ibex Smelter is Being Rushed—The Mining Stock Market—Alice Bullion Received—A Horn Silver Shipment—General Mining Notes.

In the near future a suit involving the three claims in the Tintic mining district, known as the Victor group, and made up of the Victor, Red Rose and Brazil, will be tried at Provo. These mines are now being operated by leasers, and are said to be very valuable properties. On August 23, 1893, the group was purchased at forced sale by T. A. Clawson, son-in-law of William Groesbeck, one of the chief parties at interest, and upon that sale considerable will depend. The suit spoken of is that of Nelson Sandberg vs. Victor Gold and Silver Mining company et. al., and the National bank of the Republic yesterday filed its answer, at Provo.

President Knox, for the bank, alleges that the claim of Nelson Sandberg, plaintiff in the suit, is asserted and sought to be foreclosed for the purpose of defeating the said bank out of its just claims against William Groesbeck and also for the purpose of defeating J. M. Wheeler out of his just claim against the Victor Gold and Silver Mining company, and also for the purpose of rendering of no value the decree rendered in the Third district court of Utah, adjudging that T. A. Clawson, the son-in-law of William Groesbeck, fraudulently purchased said property August 26, 1893, with intent to defraud the creditors of the Victor Gold and Silver Mining company, and to render worthless the decree of the National Bank of the Republic against William Groesbeck, decreeing that T. A. Clawson purchased said property for William Groesbeck and that said Groesbeck furnished the consideration for the same; that said Clawson holds the property so purchased in secret trust for William Groesbeck and his creditors; that said Groesbeck is insolvent and is indebted to divers parties in sums aggregating about $100,000; that he has no visible means of paying the same, and that the pretended lien now asserted by Nelson Sandberg for the pretended work on the mining claims at Eureka is made by Nelson Sandberg as the willing tool of William Groesbeck, under a fraudulent and collusive agreement to protect William Groesbeck against his creditors; that Nelson Sandberg is prosecuting said action to foreclose his alleged lien for the use and benefit of the defendant, William Groesbeck, and that the expenses of said action of foreclosure are to be paid and borne by William Groesbeck. Said defendant also denies each and every material allegation of the plaintiff's complaint, and alleges that plaintiff's claim or pretended claim or lien, is barred by the various sections of the statute applicable thereto.

The property is considered valuable and was recently bid in at Sheriff's sale by Frank Knox, at the time the same was advertised for sale on a judgment of J. M. Wheeler, which judgment had been established as a lien thereon.

It promises to be a very hotly contested case. The bank is represented by Booth, Lee & Gray and the plaintiff by Brown & Henderson.

RUSHING THE CONSTRUCTION.

Ibex Smelter Will Be Ready For Operation in Two Weeks.

At the present rate of construction the smelter of the Ibex syndicate at Leamington will be ready for operation within the next two weeks. The stack is almost completed and the machinery and furnace are being rapidly placed in position. Two of the switches from the Union Pacific to the smelter have been finished and the third is now well on toward completion. Down at Oasis the syndicate has a large amount of high grade ores, taken from the Ibex and Charmel and held there awaiting the completion of the railroad tracks. Twenty-five teams are now on the road between Oasis and the mines hauling the ore to the station. The contracts for the delivery of the ores were awarded some time ago and the line of teams is now permanent. It is highly probable that there will be an increase in the working force, however, as soon as the works commence operations.

General Manager Williams, of the syndicate, has just returned from the south where he has been looking over the ground and inspecting the plant. On his way back the gentleman visited the Sunbeam group in the southern part of the Tintic district, recently leased by the syndicate, and put a force of men to work. These properties will contribute ores to the Leamington smelter. Mr. Williams has also secured the output of the Cactus mine in the vicinity of Frisco, said to be very rich in copper, silver and gold. Several other properties will also ship to the smelter and an abundant supply of ores is now assured.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Some Pertinent Questions Anent the Mining Stock Market.

Always on the alert, James A. Pollock has just issued one of the most taking circulars on Utah mining stocks yet issued. It gives all the principal points in the history of this territory's great bonanzas and commences with the question, "Why Don't You Buy Utah Mining Stocks?" These circulars are being sent broadcast over the United States and will attract much attention to Utah's mining industry. A copy is as follows:

Why Don's You Buy Ontario? Ontario Silver Mining company. Capital stock, $15,000,000; 150,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. Has produced $40,000,000 in ore and paid dividends of $13,175,000. Owns a plant of machinery valued at $3,000,000. Has just completed a drain tunnel 16,000 feet in length, doing away with the heavy cost of pumping and materially reducing the operating expenses of the mine. Company expects to shortly resume dividends. Former dividends were 50 cents a share a month. It is the best buy on this market.

Why Don't You Buy Daly? Daly Mining company. Capital stock, $3,000,000; 150,000 shares of a par value of $20 each. This property is the extension of the great Ontario vein. Has paid dividends of $2,850,000 and will undoubtedly in time equal the Ontario. The drain tunnel of the former mine takes the water from the workings of this mine, and naturally reduces its operating expenses. Former dividends were 25 cents a share a month and I look for a resumption at any time. A great speculation at present quotations.

Why Don't You Buy Silver King? Silver King Mining company. Capital stock, $3,000,000; 150,000 shares of a par value of $20 each. Located in the same district as the Ontario and Daly. Has reserves of ore estimated at $12,000,000 at present price of silver. A new mine and fully equipped with a new plant of machinery. Has paid in dividends to date $175,000. For a steady dividend-payer of 25 cents a share a month and the surety of a wonderfully bright future, this is the stock to buy.

Why Don't You Buy Centennial-Eureka? Centennial-Eureka Mining company. Capital stock, $1,500,000; 30,000 shares of a par value of $50 each. Has paid dividends to date of $930,000. Has probably the finest plant of machinery in the country. Ore reserves of unparalleled richness are blocked out ready for shipment. Is paying regular monthly dividends of $1 per share a month. A legitimate and conservative investment.

Why don't you buy Horn Silver? Horn Silver Mining company. Capital stock, $10,000,000. 400,000 shares of a par value of $25 each.

Has paid in dividends $4,390,000. One of the best-known mines of the country. Quarterly dividends are paid of 12½ cents a share. This is a ready marketable security and can be placed at short notice.

Why don't you buy Mercur? Mercur Gold Mining and Milling company Capital stock, $2,000,000. 200,000 shares of a par value of $10 each.

Has paid dividends to date of $175,000. Dividends are 12½ cents a share payable bi-monthly. Has the greatest deposits of gold ore of any mine in Utah. Equipped with a plant capable of handling 150 tons of ore a day. Worked by the cyanide process, which insures cheap operation. Make a purchase of some of this stock and rely on a safe and well-paying investment.

Now you did not know that such opportunities for the purchase of big dividend payers like these existed, did you? Well, these are not half of the stocks I handle and can tell you about.

There is the Mammoth that has paid $1,050,000. The Crescent with a record of $280,000. The Bullion Beck with $1,500,000 to its credit. The Utah with $200,000.

In prospective stocks, there is Anchor, Apex, Meears, Daly-West, Alliance, Crescent and a host of others in the same district as the great Ontario, and who can say that they will not, in time, prove as big mines as the Ontario?

Down in Tintic there is the North Eureka, Cleveland, Silver Spar and other mines located near the Centennial-Eureka and Bullion-Beck and may some day prove the equal of any of the above.

We have mines like this without number in Utah, but we are not in the habit of blowing our trumpets very hard or very loud. We have the mines and produce the results desired. If you will write me I'll tell you all about them.

My specialty at present is the Tetro Mining Company of Tintic. This company owns ground in the immediate vicinity of the Centennial-Eureka, ($30,000 in dividends); Bullion-Beck, ($1,500,000 in dividends); Gemini, ($600,000 in dividends); Eureka-Hill, ($1,500,000 in dividends); Copperopolis, ($1,000,000 in dividends); and the Mammoth, ($1,050,000 in dividends); and is supposed to have the same vein as the two latter properties. The shares are on the market at 25 cents each.

Alice Bullion Received.

The Walker Brothers' Banking company yesterday received a twelve-bar shipment of Alice bullion. It was valued at $14,215.93.

No Change in Quotations.

Silver and lead remained stationary yesterday, the former at 63 cents and the latter at the usual $3.

Horn Silver Ore Shipment.

The first car of first-class ore from the Horn Silver since the fire was received in this city yesterday and sent to the smelters. Hereafter regular shipments will be made.

General Manager Farnsworth is still confined to his bed, but his condition is improved.

Gone to Idaho.

Colonel Post, of the Cane Springs Consolidated Mining company, left for Idaho yesterday morning on private business. He will be gone several days.

Ore and Bullion Receipts.

McCornick & Co. yesterday received: Silver and lead ores, $20,900.

T. R. Jones & Co., received: Silver and lead ores, $3,100; Germania bullion, $6,200.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received: Pennsylvania bullion, $3,936.

FRUIT DESTROYERS.

THE CODLING MOTH AND HOW IT GETS IN ITS WORK.

Its Favorite is the Apple, But it Also Attacks Pears, Peaches and Plums—A Remedial Prescription.

The codling moth, carpocapsa pomonella (Linio)—This insect, which appears in the early worm-eaten apples and pears, in the form of a reddish-white grub, was introduced into this country with the apple tree from Europe. It causes the fruit to fall prematurely from the trees. The early brood of moths appears on the wing about the time of the opening of the apple blossoms, when the female deposits her tiny yellow eggs singly in the calyx or eye, just as the young apple is forming; in a few instances they have been observed in the hollow at the stalk end and occasionally on the smooth surface of the cheek of the apple. In about a week the egg hatches, and the tiny worm at once begins to eat through the apple to the core. Usually its castings are pushed out through the hole by which it has entered, the passage being enlarged from time to time for this purpose. Some of the castings commonly adhere to the apple, hence, before the worm is full grown, infested fruit may generally be detected by the mass of reddish-brown exuviae protruding from the eye. Sometimes as the larva approaches maturity it eats a passage through the apple at the side, and out of this opening thrusts its castings, and through it the larva, when full grown, escapes. The head and upper portion of the first segment of the young larvae are usually black, but as it approaches maturity this changes to a brown color. The body is of a flesh color, or pinkish tint, more highly colored on the back; it is also sprinkled with minute, elevated points, from each of which there arises a single fine hair.

In three or four weeks from the time of hatching the early brood of larvae attain full growth, when the occupied apples generally fall prematurely to the ground, sometimes with the worm in them, but more often after it has escaped. The larvae which leave the apples while still on the trees, either crawl down the branches to the trunk of the tree, or let themselves down to the ground by a fine silken thread which they spin at will. In either case, whether they crawl up or down, the greater portion of them find their way to the trunks of the trees, where, under the rough bark and in cracks and crevices, they spin their cocoons.

Having selected a suitable hiding-place, the larvae constructs a papery-looking silken cocoon, which is white inside, and disguised on the outside by attaching to the silky threads small fragments of the bark of the tree, or other available debris.

After the cocoon is completed, the change to the chrysalis takes place in the early brood in about three days. At first the pupa is of a pale yellow color, deepening in a day or two to pale brown; the insect remains in this condition about two weeks, when the moth escapes.

Each moth is capable of laying on an average probably not less than fifty eggs, but these are not all matured at once; by careful dissection they may be found in the body of the moth in different stages of development. Hence they are deposited successively, extending over a period probably of from one to two weeks or more. Add to this the fact that some of the moths are retarded in their development in the spring, and it is easy to account for the finding of larvae of various sizes at the same time; indeed, sometimes the later specimens from the first brood will not have escaped from the fruit before some of the young larvae of the second brood make their appearance; the broods thus, as it were, overlapping each other and very much extending the period for the appearance of the winged insects.

The moth conceals itself during the daytime, and appears only at night, and, since it is not readily attracted by light, is seldom seen. The second brood of moths are usually on the wing during the latter half of July, when they pair, and in a few days the female begins to deposit her eggs for the later brood of larvae, generally selecting for this purpose the later apples. These larvae mature during the autumn or early winter months. If they escape before the fruit is gathered they seek some sheltered nook under the loose bark of a tree, or other convenient hiding place; but if carried with the fruit into the cellar, they may often be found about the barrels and bins in which it is stored; a favorite hiding place is between the hoops and staves of the apple barrels, where they are found sometimes by hundreds. If thus provided with snug winter quarters, and through negligence allowed to escape, the fruit-grower must expect to suffer increased loss for his want of care. Having fixed on a suitable spot, the larvae spins its little tough cocoon, firmly fastened to the place of attachment, and within this it remains in the larval state until early the following spring, when it changes to a brown chrysalis, and shortly afterwards the moth appears, to begin the work of the opening season.

Besides injuring the apple, it is very destructive to the pear. It is also found on the wild crab and occasionally on the plum and peach. Sometimes two larvae will be found on the same fruit.

Besides the codling moth, there are a great many more injurious insects to the apple. At the Columbian Exhibition the United States Entomologist commission exhibited thirty-five different insects injurious to the apple,