

examination will tend to connect such party with the commission of fraud, but such answers cannot be used as evidence against said persons in any criminal action or proceeding based upon such fraud.

1890, ch. 558.

87 E. Under the proceedings provided in the three preceding sections, the court, in its discretion, shall grant relief unto said judgment creditor by orders in the nature of injunction, decree for specific performance, writ of mandamus, or for the appointment of a receiver, and shall pass such orders as will subject said property or credits of said judgment debtor, either in his own hands or in the hands of any person or corporation, to the operation and effect of the judgment.

Ibid.

87 F. Any person who refuses or without sufficient excuse neglects to obey any order of the court made pursuant to any of the four preceding sections and duly served upon him or an oral direction given directly to him in open court in the course of the proceedings therein provided, or to attend before the court or before a commissioner or examiner according to the command of an order or summons duly served upon him or to answer any lawful question propounded to him by such court, commissioner or examiner, may be punished by the court by which such order or summons was issued for a contempt.

Legal Sufficiency of Evidence.

1894, ch. 516.

87 G. If the defendant in any action at law in contract or in tort shall, at the close of the plaintiff's evidence, and before offering any evidence or defense, pray the court to instruct the jury that the plaintiff in such action has offered no evidence legally sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover, or a prayer to the same effect, and the court shall reject such prayer, the defendant shall not be precluded from offering evidence of defense, but any defendant in such action may offer evidence of defense as fully and to the same extent as though such prayer had not been offered.