EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, March 11, 1887.

PROBATE COURTS AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SOME people in their undue anxiety to appear upright get so straight that they lean over backwards. The Edmunds law Number Two provides:

SEC. 12. That the laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah conferring jurisdiction upon probate courts, or the judges thereof, or any of them, in said Territory, other than in respect of the estates of deceased persons, and in respect of the guardianship of the persons and property of infants, and in respect of the persons and property of persons not of sound mind, are hereby disapproved and annulled; and no probate court or judge of probate shall exercise any jurisdiction other than in respect of the matters aforesaid, except as a member of a county court; and every such jurisdiction so by force of this act withdrawn from the said probate courts or judges shall be had and exercised by the district courts of said Territory respectively.

In the incorporation laws of this Territory it is provided that when a corporation is organized for mining, manufacturing, commercial or other industrial pursuits, or for other specified purposes, an agreement in writing, signed by each of the incorporators shall be acknowledged by at least three of their number before the Probate Judge of the county in which the business is to be established. The agreement, with the oath or affirmation, is to be filed with the Probate Clerk of that county and by him recorded in a book kept for the purpose. Before the officers of the corporation enter upon their duties, they are to enter into bonds to the acceptance of the Probate Judge, and the bonds are to be filed with the County Clerk. A certificate to the effect that these provision of the law have been complied with is to be issued by the Probate Clerk, and, *in some cases*, this, with a copy of the articles of agreement and the oath or affirmation must be filed with the Secretary of the Territory, who is to issue a certificate under the great seal of the Territory.

Some newly organized corporations, not having been fully advised, perhaps, have jumped to the conclusion that the Probate Judges are no longer authorized to perform the duties defined in the incorporation laws, and have rushed to the District Court supposing that thereby they were complying with the new law of Congress. We believe that the results will show they have made a great mistake. Let us examine the question briefly but carefully:

The new law transfers all jurisdiction, except in respect of the powers named, from the Probate Courts of Utah to the District Courts. The question to be decided then, in relation to this subject, is what is meant by "jurisdiction?" Here is the definition given by Bouvier, a recognized authority on all legal terms:

"A power constitutionally conferred upon a judge or magistrate, to take cognizance of, and decide causes according to law and to carry his sentence into execution."

Webster's definition is in accord with this. Judicial authority is comprehended in the term. The word appearing in the law in reference to the powers of a court must be taken according to its legal signification. Jurisdiction is either original or appellate, civil or criminal, concurrent or exclusive. In either case it relates to the exercise of judicial functions. The jurisdiction of a judge means the power he holds as such. The acknowledgment of a legal paper, the acceptance of a bond, the issuance of a certificate are not judicial acts. They are often performed by persons who have no judicial powers whatever.

The Organic Act provides that

"The judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and in Justices of the Peace."

"The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law."

For a long time the Probate Courts exercised concurrent, original jurisdiction with the District Courts in both civil and criminal cases under the laws of the Territory. But in 1874 the Poland law was enacted which provides that,

"Probate Judges in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the estates of decedents, and in matters of guardianship and other like matters; but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery, or criminal jurisdiction whatever; they shall have jurisdiction in suits of divorce, for statutory causes, concurrently with the District Courts; but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a Probate Court shall be entitled after apearance, and before plea or answer, to have said suit removed to the District Court having jurisdiction."

The authority vested in the Probate Courts to enter land for the occupants of towns, etc., was not called "jurisdiction" by the Poland law, and was retained under it, as were all other powers except in respect to their *jurisdiction*, which was limited as above.

Now comes a further limit to that jurisdiction, taking away the powers of the Probate Courts as to suits for divorce, which are made original and exclusive to the District Courts. The jurisdiction of the former is limited to the exercise of probate powers. But this does not deprive them of authority over matters in which no judicial power is used and which is conferred upon them by law. The territorial laws in regard to the incorporation of associations for business of different kinds, are not affected by the Edmunds law Number Two. The Probate Judges are hereafter to be appointed by the President and Senate instead of elected by the people, but this does not change their duties nor limit their powers. The present incumbents will serve out their terms, but their jurisdiction in regard to divorce suits is taken away, and their jurisdiction or judicial power is limited as defined in the section first quoted above.

It will be found, then, in our opinion, that those corporations which have not made their acknowledgements and filed their papers with the Probate Judges and Clerks, have not complied with the law and are therefore not entitled to the benefits thereof. This is a matter worthy of their attention and they should duly consider it.

There is a provision of the law which seems to have slipped the attention of incorporators generally; that is that many corporations have no need to file their articles of agreement, etc. with the Secretary of the Territory nor to obtain his certificate. The law says:

"*Provided* that corporations formed for religious, social, benevolent, educational or scientific purposes, or corporations formed for the construction of irrigating ditches, or corporations known in this Territory as 'co-operative mercantile institutions,' shall not be required to file copies of their articles in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, but the County Clerk shall issue to such corporations, under the seal of the court, a certificate to the effect that the articles of agreement and oath or affirmation have been filed in his office, which certificate shall be evidence of the due incorporation of the same."

This is sufficiently explicit and appears in the law on Private Corporations of 1884. With these considerations, is not the action of those incorporators who have been in such a hurry to run to the District Court a little too previous? It is a matter that deserves careful examination and due caution, for an association unlawfully incorporated is not a corporation, and difficulties and complications may grow out of an unintentional error that will cause great trouble and much expense.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

WE hear of blue streaks of profanity from the lips of "Loyal Leaguers" over the Supplementary Edmunds Law which has taken the place of the Tucker concoction. We cannot repeat their language, we can only allude to their lamentations. If this new law is such a "contemptible," "boneless," "useless" thing, as they declare in private, why do they attempt to pretend that they rejoice over it in public?

We are afraid that the half dollars cease to drop from the dupes who have supplied the ammunition for the campaign, and that they will soon see that the fun and the honey have all been for the two B's who have turned tail upon Washington with their stings extracted, while the chagrin and the waste of cash have all been for the downcast donaters. And that the exclamation at the end of the next financial month will be: "Oh, what a falling off was there!"

The test oath, on which it was confessed "everything depended," turns out to be just exactly what was not wanted by the hungry crew who echo Flanagan's famous query, "What in h—— are we here for if not for the offices?" There is trouble in the "Liberal" camp and much "cussing" of "traitors" who are held reponsible for the expurgation of the vital infamies of the Tucker-Edmunds mixture. All right. "When rogues fall out" etc. But who should question the "loyalty" of a Half-a-dollar Leaguer?"

There are sections in the law which we admit are particularly severe on many in the ranks of the Order, particularly Sections Three and Five when linked with Section Twenty-four. But how could the two B's help that? They could not very well explain, as did the fleeing Federal officials in early days, in reference to the marrying up of all the Utah women that, "this is particularly hard upon the Gentiles." And so those efficient expenders of League half dollars must not be held responsible for the insertion of the obnoxious provisions. No "Liberal" is obliged to take the oath, nor will he be forced to break it after it is taken. But we admit that it will be "particularly hard" upon some of them to lose their votes or offices as the case may be, or else "pull up and reform" as advised by a limb of the law who says he wants them to "become respectable."

In some respects this new law *is* a kind of a boomerang, and we do not wonder that the throwers are smarting under their self-inflicted wounds, and that many contributors to the "Liberal" lobby fund feel that their money has been worse than wasted. They had better now consider how well they deserve their defeat and take a little warning by the past. They may plot to make the law in its workings effect more than its language and spirit express, but we promise them that it will eventually prove labor in vain, they will cast their cash into a deep, deep sea, and there will be more cursing and less satisfaction. And they will do well to remember the old proverb: "Curses are like chickens, they come home to roost."

DISPLAY AT FUNERALS.

THE ante-mortem request of Henry Ward Beecher that there be no funeral ornamentations, no draping in black, and that none of the family should assume "the trappings and the suits of woe," has been literally fulfilled. Instead of the customary mourning flowers and crape, lilies of the valley, white roses and smilax, bound with white instead of black bands, appear at the doors and wherever required in the house. This is peculiar and striking, but because of that it need not be condemned; as Beecher himself said: "What is the sense of ostentatious grief over a person stepping from this life into a brighter and better one?" Sure enough, when one thinks of it, where is the sense? The tyrant custom and a desire to comport with the feelings of the bereaved as much as possible, are perhaps all that keep what Mr. Beecher termed "the barbarous practice" in vogue at all. The views of the late President Brigham Young and President George A. Smith were similar to those entertained by Mr. Beecher in relation to dispay at funerals.

GREAT GUNS.

KRUPP enjoys the reputation of being the boss great gun maker of the world, though other European firms follow close upon his trail. But necessity has caused American inventors of Reading, Pennsylvania, to set their wits to work in order to get up a weapon that will beat the world. If the statements of an exchange can be relied upon they will undoubtedly succeed. It is claimed that this gun is simply converted from one of the old cast-iron smooth-bores which the government has had lying idle for a series of years and which has been pronounced unserviceable and utterly unfit for the exigencies of modern warfare. The intention of the inventors is to take it to the Potomac River and prove publicly its efficacy as a destroyer. The proprietors claim that they will there demonstrate not only that it is capable of the greatest penetration of iron, but that it also combines the longest range with the greatest precision, and at the same time is capable of a more rapid rate of firing than any other gun in existence. It will be fired thirty times an hour with a charge of 300 pounds of carefully-prepared powder. The projectiles, which weigh 600 pounds each, are centered mechanically, to secure accuracy of aim. It gives an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and delivers 18,000 pounds of projectiles every hour. It is said that President Cleveland and cabinet, members of Congress and others will be present to witness the demonstration of its power. If what is claimed for this gun proves true, Mr. Krupp, of Prussia, will soon have to take a back seat.

The only remedy which the British royal commission has to offer for the ills of the Irish "congested districts" is the removal of the population beyond the sea.

WHAT A CLOUD-BURST DID.

A cloud-burst at Victoria, near De Soto, Missouri, on the Texas Pacific Railway, shortly after 10 o'clock on the 5th inst., caused a startling accident on the Texas pacific Railway. A trestle which crosses Joachim creed at that point gave way under a strain. The train was the Texas express, consisting of baggage, express and mail cars, a smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day and the creek was much swollen. When the engine reached about the middle of the trestle Engineer Kelly felt the whole structure sinking beneath him. In an instant he opened the valve operating the air brakes full and brought the train to so quick a stop that the front end of one of the cars was crushed in by the sudden shock. This saved the coaches, but the baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below, carrying with them all aboard. Engineer Kelly and Fireman Hatch went down with the engine and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggle to free himself, found that one of his feet was held fast, but at the same instant, and just as he realized that he must drown, the engine turned over, his foot was released and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log, he clung to it desperately, and was swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree 150 yards below. With scarcely strength enough to move he clasped his legs and arms around a limb of the tree, became unconscious and was not restored until two or three hours after he had been taken from the tree, when he found himself kindly cared for in a house in Victoria. His face and head were cut severely, two of his toes were amputated and he was injured in various parts of the body. Fireman Hatch was carried about five thousand yards down stream, lodged in a mass of brush or drift, and was rescued soon after the flood subsided. He is a good deal bruised, but not seriously hurt. The postal car was swept away some distance, and as the water rushed through it the mail was literally washed out, and is now scattered over miles of territory or imbedded in the mud of the creek. It is regarded as an almost total loss, the whole of it being completely soaked and the addresses of the letters obliterated. The postal clerks—McCullough, Shaffer and Ryan—were badly bruised and almost drowned, and being stripped for work they lost all their clothes, their gold watches and about $250 in money, which were carried away by the flood. The smoker, which is said to have contained some twenty persons, was swept down about three hundred feet below the trestle, and all of its occupants are believed to have been saved. They succeeded in getting over on one side of the car, and clung to its top until they were rescued. There is some doubt about the baggageman and express messenger being saved, but a late dispatch from the wreck said that none of the trainmen were lost. The cause of the unprecedented flood is believed to have been a cloud-burst which took place late in the evening, and filled the creek which runs between the rugged hills for miles so full that it became a raging torrent, with a current of over twenty miles per hour, and swept everything before it.

A PARADOX IN PORK.

A RESPECTED contemporary gravely informs its readers that "Pork is still on the jump." This, of course, is sufficiently startling to pork raisers, pork dealers and pork eaters. But it springs a puzzle on the general public. If pork is "still," how can it be "on the jump?" Or if it is "on the jump," how can it be "still?" "A still sow gets the most swill," is an old country adage, while "a rolling stone (or jumping pig) gathers no moss." To be still it must not jump, to jump it cannot be still. Has not the purveyor of this porcine information been in the neighborhood of the "still," and thus been moved to "jump" to this paradoxical conclusion?

DEATH OF CAPTAIN EADS.

THE telegrams inform us of the death of Capt. James B. Eads at Nassau yesterday. It is probable that his ship canal scheme across the Isthmus of Panama with go with him, as it is certain that no one is likely to take the the same degree of interest in the project, even if the ability to do so were possessed, that he did, and it is one requiring personal and untiring ingenuity and energy to pull through. Eads was one of the greatest civil engineers of the day; he was fully as successful as and more original than Count de Lesseps; but his plans were so largely contained, from first to last, within his own head, that he left nothing for his successors to proceed upon; this is equivalent to a man with a concealed fortune dying without declaring the secret of his hidden treasure—it is there, but it remains there and does no one any good. Perhaps it was because of the fact that Eads' great originality obviated the possibility of his having a successor that he never thought of it; but however that may be, the world of science, enterprise and progress has been dealt a severe blow in the loss of Captain Eads.

Says the Jersey City *Argus*: The danger of arming irresponsible men and giving them even a quasi protection of law and semblance of authority has again been illustrated, this time in South Amboy. Two "special deputies" sworn in for duty at that place got drunk on Thursday and amused themselves by firing pistols at inoffensive persons. Their first murderous attempt was upon Miss Mary Thomas, principal of the public school. She was standing with a teacher at a window as the two drunken officers were passing, when one of the ruffians drew his revolver and fired, the ball passing over the heads of the two women and lodging in the wall. The janitor and two of the male persons went out to remonstrate with the men when both of them drew their weapons and fired two shots at them, but fortunately they were too drunk to shoot straight. They then passed on and though complaint was subsequently made and warrants issued the men had not been arrested at last accounts. There ought to be very, very little difficulty in finding them—and less in securing the punishment their ruffianly conducts deserves.

In is said that Bob Ingersoll is fast fading away from malignant disease of the throat. He has had several surgical operations performed upon him and had his tonsils cut away repeatedly. His voice has shrunk to a hoarse whisper, and he has to reserve it—not speaking even in his own household for days at a time. His form is getting bent, his cheeks have lost their roundness and hang down with the dewlaps of age; his hair—what little there is left of it—is as white as snow, and he looks like an old man.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Protesting Against the Bulgarian Cruelties.

DENMEAD INVESTIGATION.

The Passage of the Septennate Bill.

A NEW R. R. DEAL INSTITUTED.

BROOKLYN IN MOURNING — RUSSIA HAS THE ENGLISH NAVAL DESIGNS.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Protesting Against the Cruelty.

VIENNA, March 11.—It is asserted that the Russian government has invited the powers to join in a protest to the Bulgarian regents, against the cruelties practiced on the insurgent prisoners.

Starved to Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The result of the post mortem examination on the bodies of Robert and Cordelia Denmead showed that the woman's lungs were in a normal condition and that her death was not caused by pneumonia. Her stomach showed that the woman was starved to death. Mrs. Dunmead had been dead for at least two months. Robert Dunmead's body was gaunt and shrivveled, and the lungs and heart were decomposed; the stomach and intestines were empty. His death was also caused by starvation. The stomach of both Robert and Mrs. Denmead will be examined for traces of poison.

The Septennate Bill Passed.

BERLIN, March 11.—The septennate bill was read the third time in the Reichstag to-day and was passed without debate by a vote of 227 to 31. Eighty-four members abstained from voting. The announcement of the passage of the bill was received with applause. All the conservatives and national liberals and a few centrists voted with the majority. The minority was composed of new German liberals, socialists and Alsatians.

Fallen Through.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The negotiations between Garrett and the Richmond Terminal Co. have fallen through and the deal is off. A new proposition is now being considered by Garrett and negotiations are now on foot for the transfer of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio to a syndicate of private bankers.

Russia Has the Designs.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Telegraph* asserts that the admiralty has trustworthy information that the Russian government received and now has drawings and papers connected with British naval designs, which were sold by draughtsman Terry, who has just been discharged from employment in the navy yard at Chatham.

Brooklyn in Mourning.

NEW YORK, March 11.—All Brooklyn was in mourning to-day over the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Public offices were closed, business was entirely suspended and memorial services were held in a large number of churches in the vicinity of Plymouth Church. The members of Plymouth Company G, Thirteenth regiment, of which Beecher was chaplain, were stationed at the doors of the church, and no one was allowed to enter without a ticket, while a vast crowd of people gathered outside the church. Lady members of the congregation were working within and the whole interior was turned into a perfect

FLOWER GARDEN

and the fragrant perfume of roses pervaded the air. The facade of the gallery was covered with potted plants; the pulpit was loaded down with flowers and floral emblems sent by friends of the different organizations. The coffin was placed on a catafalque of white roses, white carnations and smilax, directly in front of the reading desk. Not a vestige of the black covering of the casket could be seen. there was nothing to indicate the presence of death except the stillness which pervaded the room and the hushed conversation of workers. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the doors were thrown open to those who had been out waiting for nearly three hours. The first four seats on the right of the center aisle were reserved for relatives of the deceased. Beecher's family were not present and the family pew was filled with flowers. Mrs. Beecher was in the church for a few minutes before the doors opened and went with her sons before the crowd entered.

The New Deal.

WALL STREET, March 11.—The new arrangement for the purchase of the control of the Baltimore & Ohio by a private syndicate, in which President Garrett will have an interest, comtemplates placing the stock in collateral trust for the new company and issuing bonds secured by this trust company to the amount of ten million dollars. These bonds are to be taken as part payment. The new company will issue fifty millions in stock and the holders of outstanding Baltimore & Ohio stock will receive three shares of the new stock for one share of the old; the new stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and on the present basis of earnings will receive a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The express business, parlor cars and telegraph lines will be sold at the best opportunity, but until that is done, they will be operated as heretofore.

An English Tourist.

A hardy Englishman who applied to the Southern Pacific tourist agent about ten days ago for a ticket to Yosemite, was not to be put off by such a flimsy excuse as ten feet of snow on the stage road, or the report that avalanches were of daily occurrence on the Mariposa trail. He said that if the agent would "book" him for the point nearest to the valley to which he could be hauled by steam or horse, he would walk the remainder of the way. He was allowed to proceed on his reckless journey, the agent stating that he would not be responsible for any accident that might occur. The globe-trotter went to Merced by rail and to Mariposa by coach, and nothing daunted by the fact that the untrampled snow lay three feet deep over the road, he set out, following as near as he could the directions given him by Sam Miller on leaving the city. At Hite's cove he met what less intrepid tourists would have considered an insurmountable barrier in the enormous drifts of snow which covered the road, but he would not back out. By rare good luck he obtained a pair of snowshoes at the Cascades, near by, and he made his way, after much hard labor and miles of snowshoeing, to Sledig's, near the center of the valley.

From Sledig's he made several excursions into different parts of the valley, remaining five days altogether in the grand arena of the Yosemite. The tourist found less trouble in walking his way back to Mariposa, but he was unlucky in choosing his lodging place there, as the hotel at which he stopped was burned down the night of his arrival and he had a narrow escape from the flames. He now walks the streets of the city with close cropped hair, having had his head singed while flying down a burning staircase, and he had less clothing on his arrival here than when he went away, as in his haste to get out of the hotel he forgot his valise, which was consumed. Yosemite in winter is described by the daring Briton as the most wonderful scene which he ever beheld.—*S. F. Chronicle March 8.*

—The Missouri river is steadily rising in Northern Montana. The town on Sun river crossing is cut off from the outside world except by telegraphic communication.

—The cowboys call a horse herder a 'horse wrangler,' and a horse breaker a 'broncho buster.' Their steed is often a 'cayuse,' and to dress well is to 'rag proper.' When a cowboy goes out on the prairie he 'hits the flat.' Whisky is 'family disturbance,' and to eat is to 'chew.' His hat is a 'cady,' his whip a 'squirt,' his rubber coat a 'slicker,' his leather overalls are 'chaps' or 'chappereals,' while his revolver is a '45.' Becoming 'overland trout,' and unbranded cattle are 'mavericks.'"

DEATHS.

JONES.—At Enoch, Iron County, Utah, March 4th, 1887, of liver complaint, Hannah Jones, widow of the late Joseph Jones.

St. Louis and Milwaukee, Wis., papers please copy.

DUDLEY.—At Willard, Box Elder County, March 4th, 1887, of pneumonia, Mary Ann Williams, the beloved wife of Moses Dudley, aged 69 years, 11 months and 4 days. Deceased was born April 1st, 1817, at Nautyglo, Monmouthshire, South Wales; was baptized under the hands of Elder Benjamin Evans into the Nautyglo branch, January, 1847; emigrated in 1854, on the ship *Golconda*, under the presidency of Elder Curtis, crossed the Plains the same year in Captain D. Richardson's company, arrive in Salt Lake City September 30th, and immediately thereafter moved to Willard (then North Willow Creek), where she has resided ever since. In connection with her husband she fulfilled a mission to the St. George Temple and finally she sank into her grave crowned with the laurels of a peaceful and industrious life, leaving a husband, one son and two daughters, with a number of grandchildren, to mourn her loss.

Her mortal remains were interred in the cemetery on Sunday the 6th inst., the ceremonies being conducted by Counselor O. Owens.—COM.

Millennial Star, please copy.

HOAR.—At Richville, Morgan County, Utah, March 3, 1887, of old age, after a lingering illness, Charles Hoar. Deceased was born October 12, 1813, at Deanshanger Northamptonshire, England; he died in full faith in the Gospel.

Millennial Star, please copy.

COUNSELL.—In the Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, March 10th, 1887, from natural causes; William, son of Joseph and Sophia Counsell; born August, 1836, in Sommersetshire, England; he went to Australia, and from there to Utah; he leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss; he has two sisters residing in Utah.

Funeral services will be held at the Sixteenth Ward meeting house, Sunday, March 13th, 1887, at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Salt Lake Dramatic Association is hereby given, that on the 21st day of March, 1887, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. at the office of Le Grand Young, 39 s. East Temple street, Salt Lake City, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Association, for the purpose of electing Director to serve for the balance of the year ending October 29th, 1887.

DAVID MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 10th, 1887.

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Prince Richelieu!
WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1887 at the farm of A. W. Davis, one mile west and one half mile north of the white bridge. PRINCE RICHELIEU, is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, and is Hambletonian and Morgan breed.
Terms, $15.00 a Season.
d3m

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
March 5th, 1887.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be CLOSED on March 15th, and RE-OPENED on April 6th next.

THOS. G. WEBBER,
d2w SEC'Y AND TREAS.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
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PUTNAM'S
HOT FORGED NAIL
Every Putnam Nail
is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus, receiving over sixty quick successive sharp blows, at a welding heat. They are then scalded by the water process,
NO ACIDS
being used, and afterwards
HAMMER POINTED.
Our nails, therefore, are to all intents and purposes the same as the old fashioned hand and hammer pointed.
Some other manufacturers claim to make a Hot Forged Nail, but you will observe on all such a Sheared Edge near the point.
THE PUTNAM NAIL
IS THE ONLY
Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed
HORSE SHOE NAIL
Made by Machinery in the World.
We address these lines to HORSE OWNERS, because they are the parties most vitally interested. We feel assured that after knowing the facts, and giving the subject due consideration, they will INSIST that their horses be shod with the Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed Nail. A few months' trial will always convince.
The Putnam Nail Company,
BOSTON, MASS.
P. O. Address, NEPONSET, MASS.
☞ For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branches.

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