

AND still the Jefferson City Continuous goes on.

THIS from Labor is suggestive: "Without Ed. Butler & Co. leading St. Louis boodle politics, Francis, Murray Carlton, Chas. H. Turner, Wainwright, Blair & Co. could not have secured the World's Fair franchise legislation. Queer, is it not?"

THE move to apply that \$460,000 Federal money due the State to road-making, is a most excellent one. We need no memorials to perpetuate the time when brother's hand was raised against brother; the schools are well provided for. Let this money go to the improvement of our roads.

I TAKE from the New Madrid Record:

Rev. A. T. Osborn gave three of his lectures, with demonstrations, on "Spiritualism," at the opera house this week. The demonstrations accompanying his lectures are entertaining and provoke considerable mirth in the audience, as he performs his "tricks" like a true magician. The purpose of his lectures is to explain and expose these mysteries and show their fraud to the people and strike a blow to the medium and spiritual seance, by convincing the people that the disembodied spirit claimed to be produced by the medium is mythical and does not exist. The last night of his lecture quite a number in the audience expressed themselves that there are no such things as "real spirits, or ghosts." If a man will explain away these things he will have done more for the Christian religion than all the preaching in christendom.

How so, brother? Would not the demonstrating of the reality of spirit-life aid Christianity by forcing belief in its teachings as to the other world? Some years ago an eminent divine who had preached the orthodox doctrine—I believe he was a Presbyterian—for forty years, upon his death-bed said in reference to the Great Question, "I would give the world to know!" He didn't know, but would not the establishment beyond the veil of the spiritual existence for which longs every soul, be a blessing to him? Above all, how could it have evilly affected his Christianity?

If there is anything on earth of greater uncertainty in its conclusions—speaking from the viewpoint of justice and reason, and law itself—than the average Supreme Court, it has kept itself hidden from my knowledge. It will, if the exigencies require it, to-day write itself down wrong of yesterday; no previous adjudication of a law-point is worth so much that to-morrow may not see it banished, homeless and disgraced. Theology may be speculation, as Ingersoll said; medicine, experiment; but law—like the wind, it is invisible, intangible and desultory, changing to all the points of the compass within the twenty-four hours. So little dependence have the knowing ones upon the stability of the higher courts that even of the Chief Tribunal of this great Republic it is the current saying that it "goes with the Government"—and that it changes with the government as facilely as the stroke of a bandmaster's baton in an eight-page overture. I am led to these reflections through reading the debate in Congress over the freight-rate bill. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts is against the bill. He maintained that it was incompatible with the fundamental principles of private property. The granting of authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, he said, was crossing the line between regulation and confiscation in a manner that outraged the most patent principles of justice, and he inquired if anyone could imagine a more ideal method for the destruction of private property and one more likely to corrupt the American people. The powers vested by the bill, he said, were too vast and dangerous to be wielded by any political government and were likely to lead to the destruction of cities, and to government ownership of railroads over the pathway of confiscation. The very air, he said, vibrated with the demands of an aroused public appetite. "But who imagines," he inquired, "that the supreme court of the United States will stand between the national government and its victims?" He declared immediately afterwards that unfortunately there was a disposition on the part of the courts to uphold the policy of the party in power. He stated the general belief in this, but how many people stop to consider the danger to the Republic if that belief be well founded?

CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

BY I. B. MANLY.

At a mission in Boston the Episcopal Church furnishes a substantial lunch to the poor for three cents.

Church members are satisfied in staying away from church either because they have never loved God, or if they have, that love has been lost.

When a revival has taken hold on you there will be an earnest effort on your part to attend all the services of the church and to get others to attend.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, in this state collected and expended \$9,904.96 during last year for schools, hospitals and other religious work in foreign countries.

The Salvation Army has established stations in all parts of New York City where poor children can get breakfast before going to school. It is believed that seventy thousand children in that city go to school without breakfast.—Ex.

If you want to make your religious meeting interesting, go early, sing if you can, stay long enough after church for some one to speak to you, and you talk some to your friends and strangers, it will help you; do not forget to look in, if you do not put in the collection basket.

It is very reasonable that a boy's education and usefulness thereby will be commensurate with the time and effort used to become educated. Now, if your happiness in heaven amounts to the effort, time and money that you put into the church and its work here, how happy will you be? Let truth answer.

If your child does not go to school nor attend church services because of your neglect or indifference, do you not feel ashamed when you see other children being educated and taught in the church? Such children will be useful and successful in life, but your neglected one will be worthless—live and die in ignorance.

During this winter a man more than 50 years old told the writer that he learned his letters after he became a man of family; and now he reads well, writes his own business letters, and has a religious experience that he is not ashamed of and is trying to lead others to Christ. The Bible he uses was bought of money earned at night. Is that not heroism?

Of the danger of religious neglect, the N. Y. Advocate puts it this way: "Parents who habitually neglect family worship and the proper observance of the holy Sabbath are placing a powerful temptation in the way of their children. In most cases they desire to have their children attend church and grow up Christians, but while they may go to church for a time, when they grow older they will remember the example set before them in the home and fall into careless and worldly habits. The parents who love them more than life will bear a large share of the blame for the worldly lives of their children."

Obituary.

Died—At his home in Ironton, Mo., Feb. 26, 1905, James Edward Riley, of tuberculosis.

Deceased was born in Watford, Racine County, Wis., April 1, 1855, and was married to Miss Sarah Plucker May 21, 1878, at Depere, Wis. In 1880 they came to Cadott, Wis., which was their home until 1897, when they moved to Ironton, Mo., where they have since lived.

During the years spent in Cadott Mr. and Mrs. Riley formed strong friendships, and old friends, tried and true, are sought in times of trouble, so the bereaved wife, accompanied by their only child, a daughter of seventeen, and a friend from Ironton, brought the body of the deceased to Cadott, where in the early years of their married life two infant children had been laid to rest.

The funeral was held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zimmerman on Thursday afternoon, the services being in charge of the M. W. A., of which Mr. Riley was a charter member. He was also a charter member of the K. of H. lodge of this village. A large number of people were present at the last rites to pay a last tribute of respect and a wealth of beautiful flowers bore mute testimony of the loving regard in which he was held. Mr. Riley had been in poor health for many years, but his final illness was of short duration.

Mrs. Riley and Miss Eva will spend a short time with their friends in Cadott, whose hearts are overflowing with sympathy for them in the great loss they have sustained.—Cadott Blade.

Obituary.

From the Plymouth (Ill.) Scribe.

Mrs. Mary Emily Buster Vall was born in Orange county, New York June 21, 1833. She was converted and united with the Presbyterian Church in Scotchtown, N. Y., in the year 1850. Here she lived with her parents and cared for them until their death; after which, in 1876, she came to Plymouth, Ill. In 1877 she was married to Mr. Nathan C. Vall, of Ironton, Mo., to which place they went and resided until Mr. Vall's death, which occurred in 1896. In 1897 Mrs. Vall returned to Plymouth Ill., and made her home with her sister, Mrs. A. B. Yeung, until after a long and painful illness, tenderly cared for by her sister and other friends, she passed to her heavenly home, Feb. 10, 1905. Mrs. Vall was consecrated to her Master's service. Whenever it was possible for her to be there, she was always in her place in all the

meetings of the church. On the Sabbath she attended the preaching services and taught the infant class in Sunday School. She was present at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Were any of her scholars absent from Sunday School she sought them and, if possible, procured their return; she visited and comforted the sick; she read God's word to the aged blind. She was interested in missions, both home and foreign. She gave liberally of her means for all religious purposes. And withal she was a very humble Christian, ever feeling that she could do but little for God and humanity, and that what she did so imperfect God could only accept for Christ's sake. Her place in the church will be hard to fill. R. M. HALL.

Overcrowded.

It is a pretty dangerous thing to allow your system to get overcrowded with undigested food—poisons, bile poisons, bowel poisons. Get rid of them by taking Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin, and you will, right away, feel such a change for the better, that you will never let yourself get into that condition again. Safe and pleasant relief and cure for headache, constipation, biliousness, etc. Try it. Sold by Arcadia Valley Drug Co. at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

You Can Prevent Sick-Headache when you feel it first coming on, by taking a Ramon's Pill at once. It removes the poison that causes the trouble. A guaranteed cure, and money refunded if not satisfied. 25 cents.

Arcadia Valley Drug Co.

Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation—February 25, 1905.

Arthur Huff, Plaintiff, vs. William A. Jones, Mrs. Harriet W. Miller, Mrs. Blanche Barrington Mullony, Mrs. Mary E. Price and Mathew Price, her husband, Francis Valle Le Sieur, Augustus Valle Le Sieur, Mary Emily Le Sieur, Ethel Augustus Cowbry, Francis Adolphe Le Sieur, a minor, Joseph Valle Le Sieur, a minor, Mrs. Pauline Northington, Fannie Jones and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of Augustus Jones, deceased, Defendants.

[Petition to quiet title.] Now at this day comes the plaintiff, by attorney, and by leave of court, files his amended petition in this cause duly verified by the affidavit of said plaintiff, setting forth that he is now, and has been since the year 1903, the owner of and in the actual possession of certain tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Iron county, State of Missouri, described as follows, to-wit:

A part of the John Lewis survey No. 2141 in township 34 north, range 3 east, bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner where the line between sections 8 and 9 intersects the south boundary line of said survey No. 2141 at a triangular granite stone, from which a black oak 15 inches in diameter bears south 78 degrees, east 29 links, and a hickory 15 inches in diameter bears north 25 degrees, west 22 links; thence north 36 3/4 degrees, west 9 63/100 chains to a granite stone set for corner; thence north 79 1/4 degrees, west 41 99/100 chains to a granite stone set on the east bank of a small creek, a tributary of Saline Creek, and also on the west line of said John Lewis survey No. 2141, from which a sycamore 20 inches in diameter bears north 33 degrees, east 58 links; thence north 3 degrees, east 28 86/100 chains to a granite stone set at the southwest corner of J. M. Fitzpatrick's land, from which a post oak 10 inches in diameter bears north 64 degrees, west 18 links, and a white oak 24 inches in diameter bears south 54 degrees, east 115 links; thence south 89 1/4 degrees, east 37 31/100 chains to a granite stone set at the southeast corner of J. M. Fitzpatrick's land, which point is also on the west line of Wm. Buford's land; thence south 3/4 degrees, east 14 72/100 chains to a point in the middle of the Caledonia and Ironton county road, from which a black walnut 16 inches in diameter bears south 42 degrees, west 55 links; thence south 78 1/4 degrees, east 20 chains to a point in the middle of said Caledonia and Ironton county road, from which a white oak 24 inches in diameter bears south 23 degrees, west 50 links; thence south 83 1/4 degrees, east 6 83/100 chains to a point in the middle of said Caledonia and Ironton county road set a granite stone for corner, which point is also the northwest corner of Mrs. Virginia McColl's land, from which a hickory 24 inches in diameter bears south 20 degrees, west 47 links; thence south 1 3/4 degrees, west 24 99/100 chains to a granite stone set for corner at the southwest corner of McColl's land, from stump of white oak bears south 50 degrees, west 16 1/2 links, and black oak 6 inches in diameter bears north 1 degree, west 4 links; thence north 86 1/2 degrees, west 17 35/100 chains to the beginning corner, containing 189 5/100 acres, more or less.

That said above described land has been in the actual, open, notorious, hostile and adverse possession of said plaintiff and his grantors since the year 1855 to the present time under and by virtue of regular warranty deeds duly recorded.

Plaintiff further states that he believes that the parties named herein as defendants are the sole heirs of Augustus Jones, deceased, and that they claim, as such heirs, an interest of record in the above described real estate, and that the nature and extent of their interest is unknown to him, and he has no knowledge of the same. Plaintiff further states that the defendants, William A. Jones, Mrs. Blanche Barrington Mullony, Mary Emily Le Sieur, Ethel Augustus Cowbry, Joseph Valle Le Sieur, a minor, Mrs. Pauline Northington, Fannie Jones and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones are non-residents of the State of Missouri, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron county, in the State of Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said non-resident defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, State aforesaid, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of said court declaring the title to the aforesaid real estate to be vested in the plaintiff herein, under and by virtue of the statute to perfect title in such cases made and provided by Section 653, page 262 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, Vol. No. 1.

And unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden for said County of Iron, and State of Missouri, on the fourth Monday in April next (1905), and on or before the third day thereof (if the term shall so long continue; and if not, then before the end of the term) and plead to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer thereof.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in some weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron and State of Missouri.

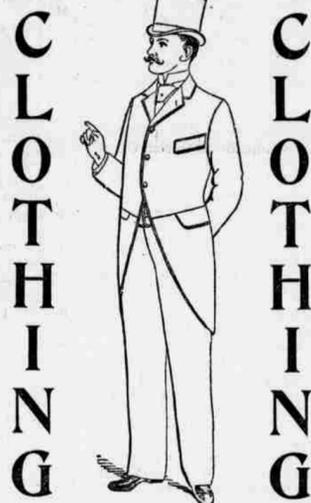
J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk. A true copy from the record: Attest with seal this February 25th, [SEAL] 1905. J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk Circuit Court Iron County, Mo. Wm. R. Edgar, Atty' for Plaintiff.

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