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VOLUME L.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917.

NUMBER 33.

Bradley Wins First Point.

(Dunklin Democrat.)
Word that the supreme court of Missouri had overruled the motion of Judge Argus Cox in opposition to the appointment of a commissioner to take evidence in the contest proceedings filed by John H. Bradley against Judge Cox was received in dispatches from Jefferson City Saturday.

The ruling of the court implies that the court will appoint a commissioner to inquire into the will of the voters of Maries County in which an error in the printed Democratic ballot threw all the party's votes of that county for judge of the Springfield court of appeals to Judge Arch A. Johnson of Springfield, who was not a candidate for the office.

Friends of Mr. Bradley regard the ruling of the court as highly important on account of the fact that it will enable him to produce witnesses who testify regarding their intentions to vote for the Democratic nominee. Attorneys who are familiar with the facts of the case state that the appointment of the commissioner over the opposition of attorneys for Judge Cox is practically a victory in the contest for the Democratic nominee.

One of the significant features of the case is that in the event the testimony of the 1,311 witnesses is taken the costs in the case will reach a large sum, to be paid by the party which loses the suit. Whether or not this testimony will be taken will likely be determined when the court passes upon the case at the January call. The case is docketed for January 18.

In Mr. Bradley's brief in opposition to the motion of Judge Cox the Democratic contestant quotes an opinion of the Springfield court of appeals in which Judge Nixon, concurring in an opinion by Judge Cox, the contestant in the present case, says:

"Jurisdiction is thus conferred by the legislature upon the courts of this state to determine contested elections and the results thereof, and under the terms of the Missouri statute it reaches back to the very initial steps of the election and includes every subsequent step by which the result was finally reached, and decided. There is no limitation or restriction as to the scope of the investigation in such statutory contest and it goes ex vi termini to the whole election proceedings."

It is argued by Bradley that the statute and its interpretation by Judge Cox, Nixon and Gray in this case is authority exactly in point to justify the proposition to go behind the ballot is wholly sound and tenable.

Judge Cox was seated with other judges of the court of appeals at the January call which began last Tuesday.

Mr. Bradley returned home this (Thursday) morning and advises the Democrat that Harry Alexander of Cape Girardeau, has been agreed upon as commissioner to take the evidence of the voters in Maries county; and the matter of taking this evidence will probably have early attention.

The Mining Industry.

Ten mines in Arizona paid \$34,000,000 in dividends during the past year. Adding Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho dividends to those of Arizona we have a total of \$100,000,000 in dividends paid out of the mines of these five western States in a single year.

These are some of the impressive facts brought out by the report of the Geological Survey to Secretary Lane just made. "Never before," said Mr. Lane, "has so large a draft been made on the natural resources of our country as during this year, and never before have the metals been extracted from these ores with less waste or utilized to better advantage in advancing the general prosperity of the country. Even as written in the plain figures of 1916 production the wonderful record of our mines sets forth a degree of national industrial independence only hoped for a few years ago.

"Again copper stands out as the best illustration of how American mines can meet a world demand. The output of nearly 2 billion pounds of the red metal is double that of ten years ago and its value is twice that of the copper produced in 1916. Add to this the facts that in value copper now contends with iron for first place among the metals and that together the amount of these two metals produced last year had a value of more than one billion dollars and we have a measure of what this country can contribute in useful metals.

"The output of zinc from domestic ores increased last year 30,000 tons, which makes a new record for that metal, the total value of spelter from United States ores being 150 million dollars. Lead also shows a large increase, the 75 million dollar output being a gain of more than 50 per cent.

"With all this activity in metal production the coal mines have had to meet a heavy demand, so that the bituminous coal output has now passed the half-billion ton mark, an increase of 12 1/2 per cent over the previous year. Coal production increased 33 per cent and it is greatly

ing to note that by-product coke made the largest gain, which means a corresponding gain in benzol and other valuable by-products.

"Again the oil wells have given a new record for petroleum yield, the estimate of marketed production of crude petroleum for 1916 being 292 million barrels, or 11 million barrels more than in 1915.

"Another mineral product which furnishes an index of business conditions is cement, the 1916 production of which is estimated to be 5 million barrels in excess of the output of the previous year, while the shipments were even greater, aggregating 94,500,000 barrels, with the outlook reported as good for the new year.

"The reports received from the Survey's western offices contains most significant mining records. Every western State shows a large increase in yield of metals, Arizona leading with a gain of 100 million dollars over last year, while Utah and Montana together report another million dollar gain. Alaska also had its best year, contributing a total value of more than \$50,000,000 this year, or over 50 per cent in excess of any previous year.

"These advance statements not only show that 1916 marks a new advance for the mineral industry of the country, but this remarkable increase promises to be approximately 25 per cent over the 1915 production, so that we may expect the final figures to show a total of three billion dollars."

Effect of Webb-Kenyon Decision.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)
The chief effect of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Webb-Kenyon law will be to absolutely prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors for use or sale, contrary to the laws of the state to which shipment is attempted.

But several states have liberal shipment exemptions. For example, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Maine and North Dakota place no limit upon shipments for personal use. In Alabama the user of intoxicants may have shipped to him a gallon of spirituous liquor, or four gallons of wine, or 10 gallons of beer or ale, within any four weeks. Georgia is nearly as liberal; so is North Carolina. Oklahoma puts no limit on shipments for personal use, but possession at one time of over a gallon is prima facie evidence of intent to evade the law. Other dry states that permit more or less liberal shipment for personal use are Arizona (under a recent State Supreme Court decision), Oregon, Tennessee, Washington and Virginia.

The Webb-Kenyon hearing in the Supreme Court was a test case arising out of a suit in West Virginia, which State forbade shipments but permitted individuals to carry into the State limited quantities of liquor for personal use, under certain restrictions.

Analysis seems to show that the people of the dry states want to drink, but want to do it in moderation. The Webb-Kenyon law will not bother them greatly.

Bees Help Fruit Growers.

Did you have a full apple crop last year? Failure of some varieties of apples may be due to lack of pollination. T. J. Talbert, of the College of Agriculture, told Farmer's Week visitors at the University of Missouri recently how bees helped to make a fruit crop.

"The numerous white showy flower clusters act as a guide to the insects and may attract them far away. When a bee alights on a flower its hairy body may be covered with pollen from another variety of apple. As the bee works its way down to the bottom of the flower to get the nectar it rubs its dusty body against the stigma or female organ of the flower and cross-pollination is accomplished.

It is a well known fact among the best fruit growers that the weather conditions during fruit bloom has much to do with the setting of the fruit. If the weather is clear and warm at blooming time the bees are active and cross-pollination proceeds rapidly, while if the weather conditions are wet, cloudy and cold the insects are not active and usually a poor set of fruit is secured. Strong cold winds may often prevent the bees from cross-pollinating one side of the apple trees and this may account for the set of fruit on only one side of the trees.

Actual counts and observations at blooming time have shown that the honey bee is decidedly the most important insect in the work of pollinating the fruit flowers. Many counts have shown that from seventy-five to ninety per cent of the insects pollinating the blossoms were honey bees.

The wind cannot be relied upon as an agency to transfer pollen from apple tree to apple tree throughout the orchard. This work must be accomplished by insects, and the honey bee is by odds the most important of them all.

Bees will pay for their keep in a way, aside from their services in fruit production.

Grippe More Dangerous than Ordinary Colds.

Grippe is a different and more dangerous disease than the ordinary cold, according to Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri. It has become a fashion, however, to call all severe colds, grippe. The ordinary cold is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract. The proper name for grippe is influenza. It is caused by a specific germ which, to a greater or less extent, invades the body. It invariably produces a nervous condition and often times intense depression, symptoms which are not seen with the ordinary cold.

Grippe is a dangerous disease. It may be followed by pneumonia, meningitis or severe intestine symptoms. Indeed, in one form of grippe the digestive track is the chief location. This is known as abdominal or intestinal grippe.

Grippe is particularly dangerous for those suffering from chronic diseases, particularly consumption. After a long absence from America, an intensely severe epidemic reached this country in 1889. There was a large number of deaths, and a number of cases in which the depression and delirium almost reached insanity.

There were many cases of tuberculosis following this epidemic. These cases were unquestionably people who had been infected with the tubercle germ and were resisting it. The attack of grippe so lowered their vital power that the tubercle germ again became active.

The first symptoms of grippe are usually those of an acute cold, chilliness, sneezing, discharging from the nostrils and a cough. The germ is thrown out particularly in the material which is coughed up. It is fortuitous a delicate germ, and can not survive exposure for any length of time.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by our method. Send for circular free. J. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. The Catarrh Cure. Write for particulars.

State Capitol Nearly Done.

Missouri's magnificent capitol, according to estimates made by E. W. Stephens, chairman of the building commission, is 93 per cent complete.

Two dominant facts stand out in relief in connection with its construction. One is that the work will be completed within the amount voted by the people. The other is that not a breath of scandal has marred the enterprise.

The work has been done in record breaking time. The corner stone was laid June 24, 1915. Eighteen months later the interior construction was finished.

There yet remains to be executed 18 per cent of the carving, 30 per cent of the ornamental iron and bronze, 18 per cent of the plaster work, 10 per cent of the interior marble, 50 per cent of the mill and carpentry, 15 per cent of the interior glass and glazing, 5 per cent of the mechanical and 15 per cent of the elevators.

"The first floor now is virtually ready for occupancy," said Mr. Stephens. "The second floor will be finished by February 1, the legislative floor by March 1 and the State stairway, Legislative Library and the dome by April 1."

The plan now in mind by the members of the building commission is to dedicate the building July 4, next. Governor Gardner will have the choice of using the temporarily fitted up suite in the new building or he can use the present quarters of the executive office in the temporary state house.

In round numbers the contracts of the Gill company up to date aggregate \$2,900,000, and on this the commission has paid a total of \$2,378,511.41.

The Gill contracts do not include \$300,000 paid by the commission for additional ground to enlarge the campus, \$100,000 for the construction of the foundation, \$90,000 for erection and equipment of the power house and \$25,000 for concrete work on approach to the south entrance.

1917 Corn Yield Contest.

The Agricultural Department of the State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo., will conduct a Corn Acre Yield Contest again in 1917. The prizes and rules will be very much the same as in previous contests. One scholarship, valued at \$15.00, is given to the person growing the largest amount of corn to one acre in each county. Cash prizes for the highest yields in the District are offered by the Cape Girardeau Commercial Club.

Circular letters are sent out to the contestants at the contest programme.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

II--L. E. Johnson On Two-Cent Passenger Rates



The farmers of this nation are vitally interested in railroad rates and equity between passenger and freight rates is especially important to the man who follows the plow for the farmer travels very little but he is a heavy contributor to the freight revenues. Some of the states have a two cent passenger rate and whatever loss is incurred is recovered through freight revenue. The justice of such a procedure was recently passed upon by the Supreme Court of West Virginia and the decision is so far-reaching that we have asked L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western Railway whose road contested the case to briefly review the suit. Mr. Johnson said in part:

both the State and the Railway Company testified that the claims of the railroad were sustained by the facts. Two cents did not pay the cost of carrying a passenger a mile. The State, however, contended that the railroad was earning enough surplus on its state freight business to give a fair return upon the capital used in its passenger as well as its freight business. For the purposes of the case, the railroad did not deny this, but held to its contention that the State could not segregate its passenger business for rate fixing without allowing a rate that would be sufficient to pay the cost of doing business and enough to give some return upon the capital invested in doing the business regulated. This was the issue presented to the Supreme Court. Its decision responds to the judgment of the fair-minded sentiment of the country. The Supreme Court says that, even though a railroad earns a surplus on a particular commodity by charging reasonable rates, that affords no reason for compelling it to haul another's person or property for less than cost. The surplus from a reasonable rate properly belongs to the railway company. If the surplus is earned from an unreasonable rate then that rate should be reduced. The State may not even up by requiring the railroad to carry other traffic for nothing or for less than cost.

The decision is a wholesome one and demonstrates that the ordinary rules of fair dealing apply to railway companies. The fact that one makes a surplus on his wheat crop would never be urged as a reason for compelling him to sell his cotton at less than cost. It would not satisfy the man who wanted bread to be told that his high price enabled the cotton manufacturer to get his raw product for less than cost. In this case the court reaffirmed the homely maxim that each tub must stand upon its own bottom."

Such a law was passed in West Virginia in 1907. The Norfolk and Western Railway Company put the rate into effect and maintained it for two years. Its accounting during these two years showed that two cents a mile per passenger barely paid the out-of-pocket cost and nothing was left to pay any return on capital invested. It sought relief from the courts. Expert accountants for

Catholic Church Services.

ARCADIA.
First Mass, Holy, 6:30 o'clock High Mass and Sermon, 9 o'clock; Benediction, 7:30 P. M.
PILOT KNOB.
First Sunday of the month, 10:30 o'clock; Second and Fourth Sundays, 8:30 o'clock.
GRANTVILLE.
First Sunday of the month, 8:30 o'clock; second and fourth Sundays, 10:30 o'clock.
No mass at Pilot Knob or Graniteville on the third or fifth Sundays of the month.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and ninth day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Mary Ruth, George Ruth, Henry Ruth, Sophia Ahrens, Anna Ahrens, Henry Ahrens and Minnie Ahrens, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Mary Ruth, George Ruth, Henry Ruth, Sophia Ahrens, Anna Ahrens, Henry Ahrens and Minnie Ahrens, if they be dead, defendants.
(Action to enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Mary Ruth, George Ruth, Henry Ruth, Sophia Ahrens, Anna Ahrens, Henry Ahrens and Minnie Ahrens, if they be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911, 1912 and 1914, to wit:

Lot 11 in block 17 of the Merdock Crumb Company's Subdivision of parts of sections 29 and 32, township 34, north of range 4 east; tract 5 in section 35, township 34, north of range 3 east, 10.57 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; all of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six and 23-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and state of Missouri.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
L. Jones, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of L. Jones, if he be dead, defendants.
(Action to enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of L. Jones, if he be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911 and 1914, to wit:

Tract 1 in section 18, township 34, north of range 4 east, 11 1/2 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; Iron County Missouri. All of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two and 85-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and state of Missouri.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Robert L. Jones and J. Jones, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Robert L. Jones and J. Jones, if they be dead, defendants.
(Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Robert L. Jones and J. Jones, if they be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911 and 1914, to wit:

Tract 2 in section 18, township 34, north of range 4 east, 10 1/2 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; all of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two and 21-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and state of Missouri.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Joseph Schnabel and James Schnabel, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Joseph Schnabel and James Schnabel, if they be dead, defendants.
(Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Joseph Schnabel and James Schnabel, if they be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911, 1912 and 1914, to wit:

Lot 11 in block 17 of the Merdock Crumb Company's Subdivision of parts of sections 29 and 32, township 34, north of range 4 east; tract 5 in section 35, township 34, north of range 3 east, 10.57 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; all of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six and 23-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and state of Missouri.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Henry Kolbe, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Henry Kolbe, if he be dead, defendants.
(Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Henry Kolbe, if he be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911 and 1914, to wit:

Lot 16 in block 20 of the Merdock Crumb Company's Subdivision of parts of sections 29 and 32, township 34, north of range 4 east; tract 5 in section 35, township 34, north of range 3 east, 10.57 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; all of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two and 21-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Iron, and state of Missouri.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Sam'l Demerville, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Sam'l Demerville, if he be dead, defendant.
(Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Sam'l Demerville, if he be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1911 and 1914, to wit:

Lot 16 in block 20 of the Merdock Crumb Company's Subdivision of parts of sections 29 and 32, township 34, north of range 4 east; tract 5 in section 35, township 34, north of range 3 east, 10.57 acres, as shown by Merdock Crumb plat book 3, page 8; all of the above described land being subject to mineral reservation made by Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company in book 53, page 24, Iron County Land Records—said real estate being in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill showing the amount of taxes, interest and costs now due on said real estate, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two and 21-100 dollars, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)
And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court to be held for the county of Iron, and state of Missouri, at the court house in said county on the fourth Monday in April next, 1917, 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, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

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JESSE M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.
A true copy from the record:
[SEAL] Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of December, 1916.
JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk
Circuit Court, Iron county, Mo.

Order of Publication.

In the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, December 9th, 1916, and 9th day of October term, 1916.
The state of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, against
Sam'l Demerville, if living; or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Sam'l Demerville, if he be dead, defendant.
(Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.)
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, B. P. Burnham, collector of the revenue of Iron county, Missouri, and it appearing from his petition and affidavit, among other things, that the defendants, if living, or the unknown consorts, heirs and devisees of Sam'l Demerville, if he be dead, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that they cannot be served with summons in said state; it is therefore, ordered by the clerk of the circuit court of Iron county, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the circuit court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the state of Missouri on the following real estate, belonging to the said