

PROCEEDINGS IN PARTITION.

We print below a correct copy of the amandatory act recently approved by the Governor, relating to the proceedings for partition. Under the general statutes much inconvenience had resulted from the provision repeated by this amendment, the effect of which was absolutely to prevent partition of any lands, any part of or interest in which had descended from a deceased person, until final settlement of his estate.

AN ACT, amending chapter 152 of the general statutes in relation to partition. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section fifty-one of chapter 152 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the same as it now stands, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Section 51, upon judgment of partition in proceedings commenced under this chapter when the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any portion thereof, sought to be divided as hereinbefore directed, shall have descended to any one of the parties in interest, and the court shall not be satisfied either that the estate, from which the same has descended, has been finally settled, and claims against the same fully discharged, or that the personal property or other real property, not already partitioned, belonging to such estate, is more than sufficient to pay all claims and demands against the same, the order of distribution shall not apply to nor take effect upon any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments allotted, or the share of the proceeds of any sale adjudged, to the parties, where interest shall have so descended, until such estate shall have been finally settled and all claims against the same fully discharged, and until such final settlement, the interests of all such parties in such lands, tenements or hereditaments, or in the proceeds of sale in cases where sale has been ordered, shall remain and be subject to the claims against the same.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved February 27, 1888.

CONCERNING THE SOUL.

A preacher once endeavored to teach some children that their souls would live after they were dead. They heard his words, but did not understand them. He was to abstract; he shot over their heads.

"Snatching his watch from his pocket, he said, 'James, what is this I hold in my hand?'"

"A watch, sir."

"A little clock," said another.

"Do you see it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is a watch?"

"It ticks, sir."

"Very well; can any of you hear it tick?"

All listen. After a little pause, "Yes, sir, we hear it."

Then he took out the case, and held that in one hand and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch?"

"The little one in your hand, sir."

"Very well, again. Now, I will put the case inside—put it away down there, in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the ticking."

"Yes, sir, we hear it," cried several voices.

"Well the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, you can see, when the case is off and put in my hat. So it is with you, children. Your body is nothing but the case. Your soul is inside. The case may be taken off, and buried in the ground; may be cast in the fire, or thrown into the sea, but the soul will live on just as well without the body, as this watch will keep on ticking when the case is laid aside."

Now, that illustration and that thought will live in the minds of those children who heard it forever.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY.—On Wednesday, March 14th, at one o'clock, p. m., the corpse of a young man named Ezekiel Wiley, was found by the deceased's father and Mr. Harris Hill, in the woods, one and a half miles north of Mr. Wiley's house or farm, which lies eight miles northeast of Albany, in Howard township.

When found, the corpse was lying on its back, with a horrible gash in the top of the head, in which an ax had been buried half way to the helve. The ax was covered with blood, and lying eight feet from the body, between that and the wagon. A log of wood lay across the right thigh, as though the young man had been struck down by an assassin.

Strange to say, the horses were standing quietly, as if waiting for their driver to return home with the wood. An inquest was held by the following named persons: D. S. Parks, Geo. Culp, Geo. McKinley, Wm. Stevens, and two others. The verdict pronounced was, "Dead by an unknown hand."

When found, the ax was sticking in the young man's hat, about six or eight feet from the body. The deceased was 19 years of age, of good family, and a quite honorable, clever boy. The murder, for such it must be, has sent a thrill of horror through the entire county. No possible cause can be assigned for its perpetration, and its secret must rest with the murderer, and He who shall command the land and sea to give up its dead. No quarrel or trouble has ever arisen, between the Wiley family and their neighbors, so that conjecture is useless. It is to be hoped that necessary efforts will be made for the unfolding of so awful a tragedy.—[Albany (Mo.) News, 12th.]

OWING to the fashion of making rich and costly presents to the bride becoming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people accepting an invitation to attend a wedding, that they should bring presents, the number of "regrets" has increased to an alarming extent. To remedy this state of things the custom is now introduced in New York of putting at the bottom of invitations: "No presents will be received except from relatives." This move will ruin dealers who rent out bridal presents.

PRINTING ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.—An extraordinary discovery has been made of a press in India. When Warren Hastings was Governor General of India, he observed that in the District of Benares a little below the surface of the earth, is to be found a stratum of a kind of fibrous woody substance of various thicknesses, in horizontal layers.

Major Roebuck, informed of this, went out to a spot where an excavation had been made displaying this most singular phenomenon. In digging somewhat deeper, for the purpose of further research, they laid open a vault, which, on further examination, proved to be of some size, and to their astonishment they found a kind of printing press set up in a vault, and on it moveable types placed as if ready for printing. Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect it appeared probable that the press had remained there in a state in which it was found for at least one thousand years.

We believe the worthy Major, on his return to England, presented one of the learned associations with a memoir containing many curious speculations on the subject. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it, and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many years before Faust and Gutenberg invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans to know that, while they approached so near as to engrave in a style not to be equalled in the present age on gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions of them, they should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF GENIUS.—It is one of the mysteries of life that genius, that noblest gift of God to man, is nourished by poverty. Its greatest works have been achieved by the sorrowing ones of the world in tears and despair. Not in the brilliant saloon, furnished with every comfort and elegance—not in the library well fitted, softly carpeted, and looking out upon a smooth green lawn, or a beyond expanse of scenery—not in ease and competence is genius born and matured, but more frequently in adversity and destitution, amidst the harassing cares of a straitened household, in bare and fireless garrets, with the noise of squalid children in the midst of the turbulence of domestic contentions, in the deep gloom of uncheered despair is genius born and reared. This is its birth-place, and in scenes like these, unpropitious, repulsive, wretched, have men labored, studied, and trained themselves, until they have at last emanated out of the gloom of that obscurity, the shining lights of their times—become the companions of kings, the guides and teachers of their kind, and exercised an influence upon the thought of the world amounting to a species of intellectual legislation.

AN exchange says, we can always tell what kind of a woman a man marries, by the way he treats the printer. If he gets a common wife, he forgets the printer altogether. If he gets a tolerable good wife, he will send in the notice of his marriage. If he gets a very good one he will send the printer a slice of cake accompanying the notice. If he gets an extra good one, he will send a greenback with the notice. And if he gets a glorious creature—all affection and goodness, he is sure to send the printer a gold or a silver dollar with the notice of his happiness.

A bankrupt merchant, returning home one night, said to his noble wife: "My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff." After a few moments of silence, the wife looked calmly into his face and said: "Will the sheriff sell you?" "Oh, no!" "Will the sheriff sell the children?" "Oh, no!" "Will the sheriff sell me?" "Oh, no!" "Then do not say we have lost everything. All that was most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune, if our hearts and hands are left us."

Can we wonder that, encouraged by such a noble wife, he is now on the road to fortune again?

RUSSIAN DISCIPLINE.—A recent French writer gives the following anecdote, which illustrates the discipline of the Russian service, though the reader must make allowance for the long bow which Frenchmen are apt to draw when speaking of Russia. A Russian general, while reviewing the troops, noticed a soldier who was decorated with a military medal.

"Where did you obtain that?"

"At Inkerman, General."

"Very good, you are a brave man," and the general, handing him a dollar, added: "There is something for you to drink my health with."

The soldier extended his hand to receive the gift, when the General exclaimed: "Eight days in the guardhouse for this man who has failed to preserve his position."

Ten paces down the line, the same scene; but the soldier when offered the money stood like a statue. He was ordered to take it by the General, but he was stolid. "Eight days in the guardhouse for this man; cause, disobedience of orders received from his superior officer."

AN UNNOTED PRECEDENT.—To General Grant is accorded the honor of having first placed on record a determination to "fight it out on that line," but a critic who has a mania for disturbing claims to originality in everything human except sin, claims that the feat in question was first accomplished by two cats who, having had their tails tied together, were thrown over a clothes line, and left to carry on a combat a Pouterance. Their fate, of course, paralleled that of their Kilkenny kindred.

A hand-organ grinder was lately noticed turning away in disgust from the front of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford. His audience, so to speak, consisted of one little boy, and a deaf one, intently curious to see what he was turning the handle for.

VAN BUREN'S

GOLDEN DWARF PEACH.

The subscribers again offer to the lovers of the beautiful and the luscious, well grown trees of Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach. There is nothing of its size more beautiful. It is prodigiously prolific, and in quality of fruit, it has few if any superiors. The fruit is very ornamental, being above medium size, of a golden yellow color, with a rich mottled carmine cheek. The leaves add much to its beauty, being very large, closely set, of a deep green color, and hang on longer than any other peach leaves.

It Ripens its Fruit in September.

Attains a growth of from four to five feet, the original being but 22 inches in height, when four years old. The buds are so close together that one of these little trees loaded with fruit, would almost remind the beholder of an immense bunch of very large grapes. The idea that naturally suggests itself is that this is an ordinary dwarf peach; but that is not the case; it is a distinct variety with a dwarf habit, and is not sticky like the common peach.

This tree will be invaluable in the extreme north, as it is small and can be protected from the frost by covering or planting in a box and setting in during the cold season.

SENDING ORDERS,

We would say to those who wish to practice economy, that they had better order early, and we will pack well in a box and send by freight, being much cheaper than by express. There will be no doubt about their safe carriage, and arriving in good condition.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

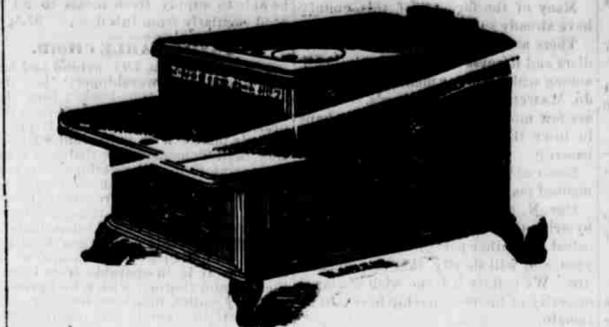
Agents, Nurserymen, and Tree Dealers.

Agents wanted in every town in the Union, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. There is nothing that sells better. Send stamp for colored plate and tree, and a circular containing price, origin, etc. Great inducements are offered to the trade.

Address MILLER & CO., Setzler's Store P. O., Chester county Penn. (30-2m)

W. H. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN



Stoves, Castings, and Hardware,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware.

FOREST CITY, Mo.

KEEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves, of the latest patterns; also a full line of Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc. etc., which they offer at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash rates. Call and see. [6768]

W. & J. W. ZOOK,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

FOREST CITY, Mo.

NORTH-WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

INSURES AGAINST ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

Fire and Lightning.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - \$200,000!

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GOOD SOLICITING AGENTS WANTED. S. M. RULEY, Traveling Agent. CH. W. BOWMAN, Local Agent. [31 19]

D. A. CONSTABLE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Iron, Steel, and Heavy Hardware.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGON MAKER'S AND BLACKSMITH'S MATERIAL, OUTFITTING GOODS, Etc.

Fourth Street, SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

1148 ly

Lemon, Hosea & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &c.

No. 5 Fourth Street, ST. JOSEPH, MO. (1151 ly)

AUGUST BERGIES, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, Oregon, Mo.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

MANUFACTURES AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND PHOLSTERY, at prices which will defy competition in this market. Call and examine. He has also made arrangements to keep on hand an assortment of READY-MADE COFFINS, and will thereby be enabled to fill all orders in this line on the shortest possible notice. SHOP, 3d floor of Whittier's Middle Store. (1151 ly)

FAIRBANK'S Standard ESCAL'S all KINDS.

FAIRBANK GREEN LEAF & CO., 228 and 228 1/2 St. CHICAGO, 350 Market St. ST. LOUIS. Be careful to buy the genuine. (1151 ly)

Taken Up.

BY A. Gillilan, in Lewis township, in the county of Holt, as a stray, the following: One steer two years old just, red and white spotted, white tail, a white spot in the forehead, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, and spotted at twenty dollars. Given under my hand the 7th day of March, 1888. GEORGE WEBER, J. P. (30-3)

Final Settlement.

Creditors and other interested in the estate of Hannah Becker, deceased, late of Holt county, Missouri, are hereby notified that on the first day of the next May term of the Holt County Court, we shall make final settlement of said estate. THOMAS COTTIER, J. D. BREEL, Executors of Hannah Becker, dec'd. March 13th, 1888.—[30-3]

Taken Up.

AS strays, by James L. George, of Nodaway township, in the county of Holt, one red cow, with the bush of her tail white, supposed to be seven years old; also one roan steer calf, split in right ear, the ends of right and left ear supposed to be frozen off, supposed to be twenty-two months old. Appraised at the sum of twenty-four dollars. Done this 10th day of February, 1888, before me, RICHARD ACTON, J. P. (30-3)

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Beaulieu Winn, deceased, have been granted to me by the Holt County Court, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1888. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred. Adm'r of Wm. Perkins, dec'd. Oregon, Mo., March 13th, 1888.—[30-3]

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Notice of Administration de bonis non.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Nathan Johnson, deceased, not administered upon by William Perkins, late administrator, have been granted to the undersigned by the Holt County Court, dated the 10th day of March, 1888. The authority of the said Wm. Perkins, ceased on the 30th day of January, 1888, by death. HENRY W. BOND, Adm'r. b. n. of Nathan Johnson, dec'd. Oregon, Mo., March 13th, 1888.—[30-3]

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which the fluids become vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generations;" indeed, it seems to be the evil of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, deprives the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the destructive consequences of the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rook, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Itch, and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, and Salt Rheum; Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Bilious Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed for the whole class of malarial diseases, arising in malarial districts, and in the Malaria of Mississippi Counties.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the malarial poison from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its precursory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for these complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague, Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, are so common, it is an invaluable protection. It has it and use it freely both for cure and prevention. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, Bilious Ague, or malarial, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the malarial poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are: Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Biliousness, Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed for the whole class of malarial diseases, arising in malarial districts, and in the Malaria of Mississippi Counties.

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