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And this is the confidence that we have toward him, that if we ask anything according to his will he hears us. (John 5:14)

Judge McHaney Rules Law Sets People Of Illinois Free

By John Bayler

Possibly the final act in the play taking place in the Clay County Courthouse the past couple of month theoretically brought the curtain down on Bailey vs Pritzker Thursday.

Act 3 of Bailey vs. Pritzker. The location, Courtroom B of the Clay County Courthouse, Louisville.

The actors, the same as Act 2. For the Plaintiff, Darren Bailey, his attorney Thomas DeVore.

The Defendant, Jay Robert Pritzker, his attorney, Assistant Chief Deputy Attorney General (AG) Thomas Verticchio.

Presiding Judge Michael McHaney.

As the curtain goes up Judge McHaney calls for the Bailey v Pritzker case, that was remanded back to Clay County Circuit Court from the Federal Court in East St. Louis.

At that time Attorney General (AG) asked that they hear the other case scheduled for the day, Mainer vs. Illinois Department of Public Health and the President of the Illinois State School Board. Judge McHaney agreed and the AG stated that under local law (a law that deals with legal principles and rules of the state) there had to be 10 days between the filing of a summary judgement and the hearing. The summary judgement filed by attorney DeVore was filed the first of this week and thus 10 days hadn't passed. Judge McHaney not wanting to go against local law agreed and stated that the Mainer hearing would have to wait.

Judge McHaney then called the Bailey case. Plaintiff had filed a motion for summary judgement. The AG then argued that jurisdiction had not vested back to Clay County as the Clerk had not received a certified copy of the order remanding it back. After the Circuit Clerk received the certified copy it would then have to be 10 days according to the local law. Judge McHaney then asked if either lawyer had a copy of the Federal Court's ruling. Attorney Verticchio said he did except he had highlighted lines on last pages but there were no notes written. The Judge accepted the copy and read the order. Judge McHaney asked why it wasn't filed electronically; the AG cited a 1992 case which does not allow for electronic filing. After both sides debated the jurisdiction issue Judge McHaney asked Circuit Clerk Ballard, if she had her stamp and if not to have someone go get it. Since the only copy was one belonging to the AG which had highlighted parts, Judge McHaney ordered the Clerk to copy it and mark it filed after court adjourned.

As for the local law issue and 10 days Judge McHaney stated that the case was set for hearing before it was appealed to the Federal Court so it had been longer than 10 days. The AG argued that once the case left Clay County it did not exist here so there was no jurisdiction. He also stated that while Judge McHaney had stated before that there was an emergency, no emergency existed now. The state was opening up and people were going back to work. So there was no reason for the Court to turn it's back on it's own rules (local law). Judge McHaney then stated that the Executive Orders change everyday and were getting ready to change again. Once again the AG argued that there wasn't proper notice given and that the Court's 10 day rule applied. Judge McHaney then said the Court was going to proceed, "We're going to hear this case, GO!!"

Starting out the Plaintiff said they would withdraw Count One which deals with the definition of a disaster. After a brief argument by Attorney Verticchio, DeVore then proceeded to go through Count One and the dates of the numerous Executive Orders and whether a disaster existed or not. That the Governor was not wanting to overtake disaster, but manage it and had the Governor not put a 30 day limit on each one, we wouldn't be here.

Count Two, dealt with Section Seven of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act (IEMAA) which the Governor states for his using emergency powers. While there is no 30 day limit the Governor continued to issue Executive Orders with 30 day limits. Then Attorney General Ryan dealt with this same issue and determined that after 30 days the Governor would have to go to the General Assembly to extend it.

Count Three, is in regard to under what authority did the Governor act

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Reach Of Downstate Judge's Thursday Ruling Unclear; Bailey Says It Applies To All Illinoisans, Governor's Office Disagrees

By REBECCA ANZEL

Capitol News Illinois

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SPRINGFIELD — An order Thursday by a downstate judge nullifying each of the COVID-19-related executive orders issued by Gov. JB Pritzker the past three months is quickly causing friction between the state and a Republican lawmaker.

Clay County Circuit Court Judge Michael McHaney also expanded his ruling beyond Xenia Republican Rep. Darren Bailey, who filed a lawsuit at the end of April alleging the governor overstepped his authority. That case, as filed, would lift public health-related restrictions for only the representative.

But as they exited the courthouse Thursday, Bailey and his attorney, Thomas DeVore, touted the order as freeing the people of Illinois right before the Independence Day weekend.

"This is a good day for accountability," Bailey told reporters.

DeVore said business occupancy limitations, social gathering restrictions and other elements of Pritzker's orders were immediately void.

But the governor's office interpreted the ruling differently — Pritzker's orders are still valid, a spokesperson said in an email, which means provisions in the state's reopening plan are still enforceable.

McHaney's ruling in Bailey's case is only one decision among multiple related lawsuits filed across the state, the spokesperson pointed out. But, DeVore responded, in many of those cases judges in state and federal courts ruled only on the question of whether to temporarily suspend enforcement of restrictions.

The state's two Illinois constitutional law professors told Capitol News Illinois on Friday that both sides are right, and wrong.

"Based on what's been seen," University of Illinois professor Scott Szala said, McHaney's decision Thursday "certainly leaves the law uncertain." As indicated by a statement from Pritzker's administration, the attorney general's office will likely appeal the order on Monday.

The judge wrote he "declares any executive orders in effect after April 8, 2020, relating to COVID-19, and finding their authority under the emergency powers of ... the (Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act) are void."

But, Ann Lousin, professor at the John Marshall Law School, said McHaney has authority in only his judicial district, not the entire state. At the very least, his ruling applies to residents in Clay County.

This issue of competing court orders in response to lawsuits challenging the legality of Pritzker's response to COVID-19 will need to be addressed by the Illinois Supreme Court, she added.

Szala agreed that the state's highest court "is going to have to sort this out."

On Friday, Pritzker and Illinois Department of Public Health Director Dr. Ngozi Ezike urged Illinoisans to follow safety guidelines.

"The virus is not taking the holiday weekend off, and neither can we," the governor said in a news release.

According to his office, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission and Illinois Gaming Board alerted local officials and business owners to follow health recommendations. The State Police also has worked with local police departments to outline "fines and suspension or revocation of licenses" if residents or businesses violate regulations, especially in the case of "the small minority of business owners who have chosen to put themselves and others at risk."

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July 2 saw Clay County Sheriff Andy Myers direct all the occupants of the Courtroom to rise for the Honorable Michael McHaney in what is the final Circuit hearing of Case 20CH6, better known as Bailey v. Pritzker.

Before arguments began on this case Attorney Thomas DeVore, representing State Representative Darren Bailey (plaintiff), brought up another case for brief action. The case referenced was 20CH13, better known as the Mainer family lawsuit against the Illinois State Board of Education. There was some discussion on a timeline for action of this case, with both sides having input, before the Judge moved back to Baileys' case. At this point, Mr. DeVore began his opening arguments by stating that this case was set to be heard weeks prior. However, the case had been moved to the Federal Court at request of the Governor. This case spent weeks in the hands of United States Magistrate Judge Gilbert C. Sison in the Southern District of Illinois. Judge Sison ordered this case be remanded back to Clay County on June 29 and be closed.

At this point, Chief Deputy Attorney General Thomas Verticchio, representing the Governor, expressed his conclusion that this case could not be heard by the Circuit Court yet. Verticchio stated, "a certified copy of the Remand (from the Federal Court) must be delivered to the Circuit Court before jurisdiction is vested." Mr. DeVore cited this as another attempt to "delay" his clients case. After further argument from DeVore, Verticchio plainly stated his stance as, "this case still cannot be heard", referencing United States Code. What happened next was certainly a shock to most in the courtroom. Judge Michael McHaney said interrogatively, "So you're telling me that because someone hasn't pressed send on this document I cannot proceed?... I have to have this certified copy?" After a confirming response from Verticchio, the Judge looked down below his Bench and said, "Madam Clerk, do you have your stamp?" To which, Circuit Clerk Crystal Ballard stated, "Yes, it is in my office." Judge McHaney directed her staff to retrieve the certification stamp. The staff brought the stamp back to the Judge's bench, as McHaney declared, "I do have jurisdiction on this case. The defense chose to remove this case to Federal Court and delay... proceed."

DeVore continued with brief arguments on Count One, which deal with the definition of a "disaster." It appeared as though DeVore had intent to withdraw this count at one point, but then he moved on to Count Two, which is on the matter of expiration of the Governor's powers after 30 days. DeVore referenced Section Seven of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, and drew the conclusion that the Governor "cannot artificially bunnyhop Executive Orders." Plaintiff's Arguments on Count Three, which deal with the existence or nonexistence of the Governor's Constitutional authority to restrict movement, close businesses, and so forth. DeVore first began his arguments by saying that the Defense will probably purport that Count Three is "moot" now that we have entered Phase Four, and these things are no longer near as restricted. However, DeVore cited the "Mootness Principle", which contains a provision of applicability if there is reason to believe such policy could return. DeVore justified with, "The Governor has been quoted saying he will not hesitate to draw back these phases at any time he sees fit." Mr. DeVore moved forward in arguments by citing the IEMA Act further, the United States Constitution, and IDPH Laws which grant them "Supreme Authority" during a public health emergency. To build on that, DeVore explained that with powers given to IDPH, there then must be "Due Process", which is where the Constitution once again was cited.

Before the Defense could begin, Judge McHaney and Mr. Verticchio cleared up some previous matters in a set of motions. Then, Verticchio explained the concern that the Plaintiff, "only made argument for three counts, instead of four." Verticchio then made arguments for the Governor's orders by bringing up the "record setting number of cases" in other states. He then, as he has done before, made it a point to read Section Seven of the IEMA Act, while also referencing some documentation from IDPH, CDC, and other groups. Verticchio made very brief comments on Count One, quickly moving to attack Count Two. Verticchio began to hand out a series of four different court cases from all around the State, including Madison, Cook, and Sangamon Counties. Verticchio made lengthy argument on the rulings these Judges gave in favor of the Governor's orders, saying they were "on the same exact matters as today." In a turn of events following this, Mr. DeVore made motion to dismiss Count Four of the lawsuit, with prejudice, after which no argument was given towards the Count. Mr. Verticchio then brought to the table a series of House Bills that Representative Darren Bailey is cited to have voted "Yes" on during Session. Verticchio then moved to citing the Attorney General Ryan letter, which has previously been cited as justification for arguments made by Plaintiff, pointing out why it was invalid in this case. On Count Three, Verticchio made a motion that Mr. Bailey was not adversely affected considering he is "not a business owner." Which is actually now known to be a false statement made by the AG. The Governor's Attorney continued by reasoning that IDPH Laws might not apply in this situation, and once again arguing the Count is moot. He then went on to explain that the urgency for action on this case was lost, comparing the need for Covid policies to that of a hypothetical nuclear war. To which, Judge McHaney begged the

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The Hometown Transformation Committee presented their first event July 4th at Mills Park in Clay City. The non-profit Committee celebrated the holiday with a military display, red, white, and blue rubber balls in the Mills Park Fountain, and other patriotic displays. Live country music was provided by Everett, Smokey, and the Williams Boys provided the evening's entertainment. More photos will be posted on the CCR-Electronic Facebook Page. (Mary Anne Maxwell Photo)



Kathy Lauderback grew up in Clay City and moved back to her hometown five-and-a-half years ago. She recently had the idea to form the HTC (Hometown Transformation Committee) to take the town back to where it was when she was growing up. One of her goals was to use Mills Park more, the site of the HTC's first event. The Committee will eventually be composed of four men and four women and they are currently trying to fill remaining slots. More photos will be posted on the CCR-Electronic Facebook Page. (Erin Maxwell Photo)

Bryden

November 11, 1947--May 19, 2020

Judy A. Bryden, 72, of Flora passed away Tuesday evening, May 19, 2020, at Deaconess Midtown Hospital in Evansville, IN. She was born Nov. 11, 1947, in Wayne County, the daughter of Roy J. "Jr." and E. Ellen (Devore) King. She was united in marriage to David M. Bryden on Jan. 5, 1969, at First Baptist Church in Flora and together they have shared 51 years of marriage. She was a longtime active member of the Flora Garden Club and First Baptist Church of Flora. Named the 1993 Citizen of the Year in Flora, Judy also found joy in volunteering her time, spending many years as a coordinator for local Red Cross blood drives. She was active with the Kappa Delta Sorority. She formerly worked as a secretary at First Baptist Church. She is survived by her husband of Flora; two daughters, Jennifer (Tom) Shermer of Denver, CO, and Meredith Bryden of Annapolis, MD; a grandson, Anthony Shermer; and siblings, Linda (Bud) Martin of Fairview Heights, Debra King Casell of Flora, Pam King of Dundas, and Steve King (Susan Signall) of Austin, TX.

She was preceded in death by her parents and a brother-in-law (Carson "Cas" Casell). A public memorial service will be held 11 a.m., Saturday, July 11, 2020, at Frank & Bright Funeral Home in Flora. A public memorial visitation will be from 10 a.m. until time of service on Saturday at the funeral home.

At the request of the family, observing social distancing guidelines is recommended, and all arriving visitors will be asked to have a very brief temperature scan performed.

In lieu of flowers, memorial donations are suggested to Fur A Good Paws or Clay County Diabetes Education and these will be accepted through the funeral home.

To share a memory or condolence visit www.frankandbright.com.



Judges Once Again Rules In Favor Of Rep. Bailey



Continued From Page One

while the Illinois Department of Public Health Act Section Eight deals with pandemics and gives the power to the health department to make those decisions. The supreme authority goes to the IDPH which has in its act "a ton" of due process while the IEMMA has no due process. The Legislature gave the authority to the IDPH.

The Defense in response to the Plaintiff's argument stated that the Court has been very clear that the case comes to and end today and asks the Court to accept an oral motion for summary judgment since the Court isn't applying the local law (10 days) to this case. No matter the outcome it is getting appealed to the Appellate Court and they should have an opportunity to hear it. Motions for summary judgments are almost always written and filed. Judge McHaney granted the oral motion for summary judgment.

The Governor's efforts stemmed the tide and saved lives with the numbers going up in other states. That this issue is no longer relevant. Count One relies on the definition of a disaster. The Plaintiff cites Section Four as to when the Governor may declare a disaster exists. Reading the statute the AG says the only time Section 4 applies is to "avert" something like a hazardous spill thus, Section Four is not a serious argument. Stating that the Center for Disease Control says this is a disaster.

Count Two, as to the Governor only allowed to issue a proclamation of a disaster once, the Plaintiff is wrong. There is no limit to how many times a Governor can declare an emergency and that the General Assembly has done nothing to limit the Governor. Count Two is wrong as a matter of law.

Count Three, Judge McHaney is not the only judge to deal with this issue. He then goes on to cite other circuits in the state where the judge has ruled in favor of the Governor including a case in the Northern District of Illinois Federal Court and that Count Three is now moot.

Count Four, has multiple problems (injunctive ((or monetary))relief). At that time the Plaintiff dismisses Count Four with prejudice (dismissed with prejudice means that the plaintiff is forbidden for filing a future law suit based on the same grounds).

The Defense then goes on to state that Covid-19 is here and the threat is not gone and that the measures taken were required. While the statute in Count Two is the basic theory of the Plaintiff the Governor is not limited as to how many proclamations he can issue. The public health act works in tandem with the emergency act as one would with a thermo nuclear war. At which time Judge McHaney asks "Are you comparing thermonuclear war with the flu?" The AG replied that Covid is serious with more than 7,100 deaths in Illinois. Judge McHaney then asks how many deaths has Covid been the sole cause of death and how data has been manipulated. The Defense then stated that the Plaintiff could bring in expert witnesses but hasn't. He goes on to argue that the Governor has constitutional authority in the case of an emergency to move swift and that the Governor has the power of Martial Law. The Governor is not Legislative. Count Three is moot, the Public Health Act does not apply. In summary the AG ask that the Judge rules as his fellow brethren and that they got it right. He ask for Judge McHaney consider the possibility his views at earlier proceedings were not consistent with law.

In response to the Defense, Attorney DeVore says the Governor has said he'd move back, if there is a surge, thus it isn't moot. The authority lies in the Public Health Act. The other judges got it wrong with Section Seven, there is no due process. Due to the Governor's comments Count Three is not moot.

While the Defense did not speak a second time, the AG did, asking Judge McHaney to not take his word or the word of Mr. DeVore but to read the opinions. There are statutory considerations and no due process claims.

Judge McHaney then stated he re-read the 1938 decision cited in the first hearing and has reversed his decision, stating this decision will apply to everyone in the state. Judge McHaney then delivered his opinion which did not disappoint local residents. "What data?" "Which experts?" "Who made people experts?" "Illinois citizens can not be mandated to cede their constitutional rights." Judge McHaney then asks how the Defendant is qualified to tell the citizens what they can do. Quoting a line from the Federal Court ruling "Due process is flexible" this Court disagrees. Due process is flexible in Russia, China, Argentina, etc., and Banana Republics. Due process is a birth right of every US citizen "Hell will freeze over before this Court rules due process is flexible." Absolute power is unconstitutional. If he goes beyond 30 days, Illinois citizens get due process rights.

Judge McHaney gave his rulings on the counts. **Reiterating this is not restricted to only the Plaintiff.**

Judge McHaney then asks Attorney DeVore if he has an order for him to sign. DeVore did, but commented that he could get his laptop and write one. At which time Judge McHaney adjourned court so the documents could be prepared.

After about an hour Representative Bailey and Thomas DeVore emerged from the courthouse to cheers from his supporters that had been waiting in the near 90 degree temperature for over an hour. The two then went through a series of television interviews.



Bateman

July 29, 1940--July 2, 2020

Marilyn Yvonne Bateman, 79, of Louisville passed away Thursday morning, July 2, 2020, at her home with her brother, Darrell and sister, Carolyn at her bedside.

She was born on Monday, July 29, 1940, in Louisville, the daughter of Burlin and Vida (Kincaid) Bateman. A life-long resident of Louisville, Marilyn worked at the Clay County State Bank for 43 years. She retired on Saturday, July 16, 2005. Throughout the years Marilyn attended the Louisville United Methodist Church. In later years, she attended the Boca Raton, FL First United Methodist Church West Campus.

Marilyn is survived by one brother, Darrell Bateman of Louisville; one sister, Carolyn (James) Banks of Boca Raton, FL; and 3 nephews: Tim (Teresa) Bateman and Wes Bateman both of Flora, and Dr. Sean Banks of Plantation, FL.

She was preceded in death by her parents and sister-in-law: Lois. A graveside service was held 10:30 a.m., Monday, July 6, 2020, at Orchard Hill Cemetery, Louisville with Pastor Ron Payne officiating. Arrangements were in the care of Frank & Bright Funeral Home in Flora.

Memorial donations are suggested to the Parkinson's Disease Foundation or the American Cancer Society and will be accepted through the funeral home.

To share a memory or condolence visit www.frankandbright.com.



Sandridge

July 4, 1926--July 1, 2020

Maxine Willa Sandridge, 93, of Xenia passed away Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at Good Samaritan Hospital in Vincennes, IN.

A full obituary will follow. Arrangements are in the care of Frank & Bright Funeral Home in Flora.

Winters

August 5, 1952--July 2, 2020

Joe F. Winters, 67, of Cisne passed away Thursday, July 2, 2020 at Good Samaritan Hospital in Mt. Vernon.

Joe was born August 5, 1952 at Fairfield to John P. and Evelyn L. (Etheridge) Winters. Joe was a factory worker for Roadmaster. He was a member of Pleasant Grove Christian Church near Geff and attended Christ Church in Flora.

Joe is survived by a sister Mary (Gary) Gain of Fairfield; a brother John E. (Shannon) Winters of Flora; and a sister-in-law, Joilene Kettle of California; also three nieces, three nephews, and several great nieces and nephews.

Joe was preceded in death by his parents, two brothers (Galen and Paul), and a sister-in-law (Judy).

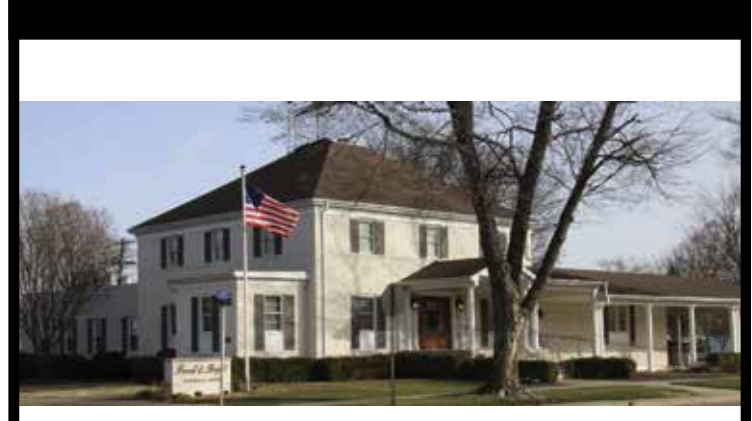
Funeral services will be 11 a.m., Wednesday, July 8, 2020 at Pleasant Grove Christian Church. Burial will be in Pleasant Grove Cemetery. Visitation will be 10-11 a.m., Wednesday at the church. Social distancing measures are strongly encouraged for those attending the services. This will be a St. Louis Cardinal Baseball theme and the family requests everyone to wear their Cardinal gear.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be given to Pleasant Grove Christian Church of Geff or Christ Church of Flora and will be accepted at Hosselton-Meridith Funeral Home.

Fond memories and expressions of sympathy may be shared with the family at www.meridithfuneralhome.com.



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question, "Are you actually comparing Thermonuclear War to the Flu?" The Judge then continued by citing the almost 98% survival rate of Covid, to which Verticchio countered with the "more than 7,000 Illinois lives that have been lost." Judge McHaney made a comment that there is speculation on the validity of the data, and the known cases of manipulation of said Covid data. Verticchio then insisted that in this case, the Governor has a "Constitutional Right to exercise (these) powers." He then said that the claims about the Governor having no police powers could not be true, because the Executive Branch is entitled to enacting "Martial Law." Verticchio concluded his arguments by pleading with the Judge to consider that, "there is a possibility that these other Judges got it right... and that your initial views at earlier proceedings were not consistent with the law."

DeVore rebutted Defense first by being disgusted that the justification for Governor's police powers would be Martial Law. He then spoke once again to Count Three not being moot, despite the Defense's comments, once again citing the Governor's threats to "reimplement the previous orders" if seen fit. DeVore also explained why he thought one of the Judges referenced by Verticchio "got it wrong big time." He stated that the Judge made a citation on the mandating of a 30 day clause, which is statutorily incorrect. DeVore wrapped up his rebuttal with statements on the limitation of emergency powers, and the "fictional" authority of the Governor.

Before Judge McHaney ruled, Verticchio made a final plea to "consider everything and take Judicial Notice (of all facts presented)" he continued, "don't take my word for it, or DeVore's word for it..." Judge McHaney then began his ruling by stating that everything has been given Judicial Notice for the ruling. DeVore then made an inquiry to verify that this ruling would in fact apply to all citizens of the State. Verticchio cited an earlier case to which the Judge refused to make that part of the ruling for that earlier case.

Judge McHaney then ruled, "These Executive Orders are driven by data, research, experts, etc." But, he then asked, "What data? What Research? Who are the experts? Were there any opposing opinions? What was their bias?" He continued, "Americans do not cede their Constitutional Rights to an 'expert.'" McHaney then referenced the Federal Court testimony made by the Governor, which included a statement that, "Due Process is flexible." In response, Judge McHaney stated, "Due Process is flexible if you live in Russia, or China, or Cuba or other countries that are disarming their population." He continued by stating that "Hell will freeze over" before Due Process was "flexible" in his Court. He made further statements that this absolute power by the Governor is "Unconstitutional". Finally, he ruled that Count One was denied, Count Two was granted, and that Count Three was also granted. Judge McHaney then also stated that this ruling applies to "all citizens of Illinois". For full text of the order and justification, please contact the Circuit Clerk's Office.

Following the ruling, Representative Bailey, Mr. DeVore, and their party exited the Courthouse to a large crowd of cheering supporters and several news cameras. In the interviews that followed, Mr. DeVore and Representative Bailey both explained that this ruling in fact makes the Executive Orders moot, "like they never existed", and that this State was open for the Independence Day Weekend. A spokesperson for the Illinois Attorney General states that an Appeal of this decision will be coming, and those dates should be announced shortly thereafter.

Filed By Collin Moseley, Committee Clerk, State of Illinois House of Representatives; Legislative Intern; Illinois FFA Executive Center; Vice President of Student Government; Political Science Student University of Illinois at Springfield

www.TherelsHopeinJesus.com

Separation Anxiety--Helping Your Pet Through Challenging Times

By *Trudy Lambird, President, Fur A Good Paws*

Hard as it may seem to believe right now, there will be a day in the future when we're back at work full time, outside of our homes. While that day sounds glorious to us, it's going to be traumatic for many of our pets. They've grown accustomed to having us around them 24/7. We're there to talk to them, play with them and cuddle upon their request. A lot of pets will experience separation anxiety when the world goes back to work.

Many factors cause separation anxiety in pets, including moving to a new home, the loss of another family pet, recent adoption from a shelter, or expecting their human to be available 24/7 for walks and trips to the dog park.

You can lessen the separation anxiety your dog feels by consistently spending some time apart. For example, take a daily trip outside your home, so your dog gets used to saying goodbye to you and then greeting you when you return. Don't be dramatic with the goodbyes - a simple "I'll be back, see you soon," is appropriate. Make sure your dog has toys to keep him/her occupied during the day, whether you are home or away.

Exercise also makes a huge difference in the level of separation anxiety your dog faces. Tired dogs are less bored than dogs full of energy. Make sure your dog gets the appropriate amount of daily activity for his/her age and breed.

Cats also face separation anxiety issues. Symptoms of separation anxiety in cats include inappropriate urination or defecation, loud, persistent meowing, destructive behavior, excessive grooming or refusal to eat food. It's important to note that these same behaviors can also indicate underlying medical issues, so seek professional medical attention before assuming the behavior is separation anxiety.

Similar to managing separation anxiety in dogs, you can help your cat work through this challenging condition by assuring he/she has plenty of interactive toys to keep busy (assure the toys are safe for unsupervised use) and calming sounds from a radio or television. If you're away for an extended amount of time, consider asking a pet sitter to visit frequently.

Additionally, we always appreciate monetary donations either through Facebook, by snail mail at PO Box 294, Flora, IL 62839, or by using PayPal through our website at www.furagoodpaws.org. Another way you can help Fur A Good Paws is to use Amazon Smiles when you order online. Thank you for your continued support for our rescue and adoption center.

A huge shout out and thank you to Doug Lindsey (left) and David Windle (right) of Lindsey's Dreamscapes for their donation of time, equipment and skills for our tree trimming. It was a big job and saved us a lot of money!



Meet JoJo

JoJo is a male, yellow tabby born late April 2020. This guy is simply awesome! He has a sweet, quiet personality and loves to cuddle. JoJo will be neutered, vaccinated and microchipped prior to adoption. We are now open Monday and Wednesday from 9-11 am and on Friday from 1-3 pm, or by appointment. If you are interested in adopting JoJo or any of our cats/kittens or dogs, please contact us at (618) 662-7297 or www.FurAGoodPaws.org to complete an adoption application and arrange a time to visit.

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