

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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An optimist is the firm which continues to advertise malt for sale.

The Atchison Globe believes the joke is on Gandhi. His "diet to the death" made him more fit physically.

Sister Aimee McPherson and Albert B. Fall, are examples of how soon we are forgotten.

A man tells the Journal that he had holes in the pockets of his only pair of pants for a year and a half, and he hasn't lost anything either.

Before condemning Mr. Morgan entirely for nonpayment of income taxes, let us find out whether he has established his many partners as dependents. Some people seem to think they are.

Chicago hoodlums are indignant because a state's attorney calls them criminal bums. This may lead to habeas corpus to recover their armour propre.

It seems to have been recalled by everybody at once that "Pecora" means sheep, which is not inappropriate for the name of a man who perhaps feels he represents the fading interests of lambs who have been shorn by Wall Street.

Care has been taken to check up all the details of McGee's kidnaping confession with those of Miss McElroy and the maid at the McElroy home, and fortunately the check indicates that McGee is the right man. People confess things so readily nowadays that one can't be too careful.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, June 11th By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Jesus on the Cross"

Mark 15:22-39.
We are now about to study the darkest period in the life of our Lord. Dear Bible Student: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

We were with him in the Garden, we witnessed his arrest, the betrayal, forsaken by his friends, he goes to tread the wilderness alone. (Isa. 62:1-3). It is still night, but his enemies are not asleep, they are up early, possibly were up all night, for "this is your hour." (Luke 22:56); the whole Sanhedrin is assembled, 70 members, 63 voted to kill Jesus; Joseph of Arimathea (Luke 23:51) and Nicodemus had voted "No." All this procedure was illegal, this the Jews well know; this was more of a mob, than a dignified body of lawmakers (rather lawbreakers). The trial has fittingly been called "the lynching of Jesus." Before this tribunal Jesus is charged with blasphemy; but that charge will not do before a civil court, so they charge Jesus with sedition, equal with treason. But Pilate was no fool; it did not take him long to see that Jesus was no enemy of Rome. He also knew that envy was the cause why the Jewish leaders were persecuting Jesus. Pilate tried to release Jesus, by giving them the choice of choosing between Christ and the murderer, Barabbas. Even Herod Antipas, the murderer of John the Baptist, passed Jesus back to Pilate, clad in an old soldier's robe—purple, in derision and mockery. Finally, weak, cowardly Pilate had Jesus scourged—flogged, then exposing him to the crowd streaming with blood, with some hope to move them to sympathy, saying: "Behold the man."

But the infuriated mob demanded his death, which was at last granted. The crucifixion is called "the most awful crime of the world's history." We will spare the reader with a description of the treatment by the soldiers, often sentence was passed—the crowning with thorns—blinded, then struck in the face and asked to tell who struck him—spitting in the face—mockingly bowing the knee to him and buffeted about, the butt of their derision.

Finally the crowd or mob tired of their sport, the centurion gave the orders to be ready to go to the place of execution. The cross is laid upon the bleeding shoulders and they are on the way along the Via Dolorosa—the sorrowful way, out of the northern—the Damascus gate—he must die outside of the Holy City. Galgatha is finally reached. "Golgatha" is Aramaic and "Calvary" Latin for "a skull."

Here he refused the narcotic; he will drink the cup of the wrath of God, with unclouded senses. He will pay the full price, to redeem man. Now follows the shameful spectacle of divesting him of all his clothes, naked he is laid on the cross, his arms stretched out and spikes driven through the palms of his hands, then the feet laid one upon the other and a spike driven thru them. Now the cross is raised up and dropped down into the socket,

leaving the body hanging on the outstretched arms. (Here please read Isa. 53.) "We hid, as it were, our faces from him." It is nine o'clock (or the third hour Jewish reckoning) the time of the morning sacrifice. The soldier guard pass the time gambling—casting lots who should have Jesus clothes. "And the people stood beholding." (Luke 23:35). What a spectacle! May we record here the seven sentences uttered by Jesus from the cross, in the order of their utterance:

- 1—Father forgive them, for they know not what they do. (Mark 15:34).
- 2—Today thou shalt be with me in paradise. (Luke 23:43).
- 3—Woman, behold thy son! Behold thy mother. (John 19:26).
- 4—My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? (Math. 27:46).
- 5—I thirst. (John 19:28).
- 6—It is finished. (John 19:30).

7—Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. (Luke 23:46).
We also observe the phenomena in nature: (1) Three hour darkness; (2) The rending of the veil; (3) The earthquake.

All nature was in sympathy with Christ; it put on mourning and trembled, but man could still stand by "beholding," unmoved, untouched.
Ah! Here comes a soldier with a sponge full of vinegar at the cry, "I thirst." There is one voluntary act of kindness in the story of Christ's Passion. Jesus was not slain; he gave up the Ghost, handing back his earthly life to the Father, who had given it to him. He had said truly of his life (John 10:18) "No one taketh away from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment received I from my Father."

The climax is reached. Jesus is dead—died of a broken heart. Nature is in convulsions; the earth quakes, the rocks are rent asunder, the veil in the temple was rent in two from the top to the bottom. (This veil was between the Holy place and the most Holy place, 60 feet long and 30 feet wide and as thick as the palm of the hand, requiring 300 priests to manipulate it). The centurion's testimony is very important; he testified to what he saw and heard. "Truly this man was the Son of God."

Jesus was no deceiver, his death no sham. The darkness and the earthquake might mean much; Christ's mighty cry and willing surrender of his life might mean more; but the "quietness and confidence" with which he commended his spirit to his heavenly father was irresistible.

Two members of the Sanhedrin buried Jesus. This service was the least they could do for him. Joseph of Arimathea, and Nicodemus obtained the body and hastily laid it in a new tomb, close by in a garden. He was "with the rich in his death." So went the Son of God and paid the price for the sins of the world. O that man could realize and visualize what a price was paid for his redemption.

SOCIETY STILL PAYS

Society still pays for the error it committed when it refused to administer adequate punishment to Wilbur Underhill. Having fought his way out of Lansing prison and into the refuge of the Cherokee Hills, the escaped murderer is once more free to pursue his chosen career of crime. His red hands may be redder still ere he is recaptured and before the tale of his life is fully told.

Twice have faint-hearted juries refused to send Underhill to execution. The Wichita jurors were helpless in a state that will not permit capital punishment. The Oklahoma jury had no such excuse, for the death sentence is not banned in an Oklahoma jurisdiction. But Underhill has been found guilty of homicide two times in succession. Once he had been sentenced to prison for robbery with firearms, which in some states is a capital offense. But the sum of his punishments has been brief incarceration in state prisons, from which he managed to escape with comparative ease.

Many hold that capital punishment is barbarous and should be abolished everywhere. But opponents of capital punishment must admit that if Underhill had paid with his life for his first homicide, the life of a Wichita policeman would have been spared. The people of three states would have been spared the necessity of paying for continuous trials of this habitual criminal. The life of many an enforcement officer would be safer today if the first jury to try Underhill for murder had possessed sufficient courage to exact adequate payment from the man who so wantonly kills.

It is a passing strange that nearly every man thus far sent to the electric chair by an Oklahoma jury has been a first offender. Who can name a professional gunman or habitual killer who has ever gone to the chair in Oklahoma. The electrocution of some man who in a moment of passion has slain his wife or neighbor or personal enemy is no strange part of the passing news. But apparently the chair was not prepared for the desperado who shoots his enemies at pleasure and kills one officer after another. —Editorial Opinion of the Tulsa World.

FUTURE OF AMERICA IN HANDS OF WOMEN

To me it is pretty clear that the future of our civilization lies in the hands of women.

One of the troubles that embarrass and afflict us is that the pioneer period of America has come to an end. It has been dribbling to a close for a long time; only lately we have realized it with a bang. The pioneer period was an episode of skimming the cream. There was so much land; so much gold to be had for picking around in river beds; resources so enormous and abundant that if you didn't like one place or one manner of life you just wandered along to the next one.

This period is definitely over. The cream is skimmed. From now on America must face a destiny of hard work. And saving. There will not be many more quick fortunes. Whoever makes money will do it by effort, not by juggling options.

The pioneer period was essentially masculine. The history of our border is "he" stuff. The period of readjustment is essentially good housekeeping. Of economizing, of bargaining and of working. A period of literal realities—without romantic dreams. In other words, woman stuff.

The American woman is a wider spender; but—under compulsion—a more skillful saver.

The flush period of American life developed a girl—and a woman—who were insufferable. Conceited, self-satisfied, wallowing in luxuries she did not earn.

Cocktail parties, gigolos, operations, gambling, uneasy travel, divorces...

This woman passed with the flush times. One of the saving comforts of this period of depression is the courage, ingenuity and resource with which the rich women have tightened up their belts and gone out to face the storm.

Generally speaking, a woman has clearer vision and more courage in adversity than a man.

The other day I asked a young society girl in a fur coat what she and her soft little friends will do if it ever comes to the time when she has to go out and raise her own food on a little farm.

"I will be the best damn little plow hand that ever drove a mule," she said without a quiver.
And I doubt it not. She has been raised on good food; she has good ancestry; she is smart; has the athletic trained strength of a young bull. And the courage of a fighting bull terrier.—Harry Carr in the Los Angeles Times.

Cass County Farm Bureau Notes

Copy furnished from Office of County Agent Waincott

Home Gardens Pay

The total valuation of farm products raised and used at home, as shown in the summaries of the 1932 home account books are proof that home gardens pay. An average food income to the extent of from \$108 to \$265 was supplied by the farm in 1932. This has also been a factor in making the average value per meal per person lower than in preceding years.

The Home Account summaries, which were returned to the co-operators the past week not only give the true living cost, including food, clothing, shelter, operating and development expenses, but make an interesting study for future improvement and better home management.

Pass Goal

June 1st showed a total of 700 boys and girls enrolled in 17 different 4-H projects for 1933. Aside from meeting the requirements of the project in which they are enrolled the members are looking forward to demonstration and judging work, exhibiting at county and state fair, Ak-Sar-Ben, Club Camp and other club activities.

Sewing Machine Tension

The following suggestions for adjusting tension of the sewing machine may prove helpful: Make sure that the machine is threaded with the thread you expect to use. Double a piece of the material with which you expect to work, so that you have a square or rectangular piece of material of double thickness. Sew diagonally across this piece of material, two or three inches. Catch the stitch with the fingers and thumb of one hand about one-half inch from the fingers of the other hand and pull evenly on both threads until you hear a snap. Stop pulling immediately. If the lower thread is broken and the upper one not, the lower tension is tighter. Should the upper thread be broken and the lower one not, the upper tension is tighter. Both are examples of imperfect stitches. If both threads break at exactly the same time that is an indication of a perfect stitch.

The operation of adjusting the tension to secure a perfect stitch is known as balancing the stitch. It should always be done with the upper tension. When the lower thread breaks upon test, the lower tension is tighter and the upper tension should be tightened until it corresponds to the lower. If the upper thread breaks upon test, the upper tension should be loosened until it corresponds to the lower.

4-H Boys Feed More Fat Stock

Cass county 4-H boys are feeding 59 baby heaves and 27 fat wether lambs for their 4-H work this year. This is considerable more baby heaves and fat sheep than have ever been on feed in the county.

All the heaves were T. B. tested and given an identification mark last week. The fact that there will be a county, state and Ak-Sar-Ben show has intensified the interest of the boys this year and they are expecting to make a good showing at the fairs this fall.

Many Farmers Try Krug Corn

Twenty-seven Cass county farmers are trying from one to five bushels of Krug's Yellow Dent corn this year. This is a variety of yellow dent that originated in Illinois and has been one of the highest yielding varieties in the county plots for four years. Reports this fall will be a real test of whether this corn is a higher yielding variety than our best local varieties.

Cracks in Concrete Tanks

Concrete water tanks commonly crack because of insufficient steel reinforcing or because the inside walls are straight rather than sloping, and they can not stand the pressure of expanding ice when the tank freezes. Cracks can sometimes be successfully repaired, if properly done. Two methods are commonly used.

(a) First cut a V shaped groove along the crack, so the crack is the bottom of the groove. Next wash out the groove with a weak solution of muriatic acid. Then mix a strong cement mortar, usually sand and cement in equal proportions and fill the groove. Allow this to harden and then wash it with a thick cement and water mixture. Unless the crack is spreading, this will make a water-tight repair.

(b) Make a V shaped groove as outlined above. Mix pure cement

with hot linseed oil and apply this mix to the crack. Wash with thick cement and water coat.

Asphalt compounds should not be used for concrete repair. Such repairs are not permanent because after the asphalt hardens it will separate from the concrete surface and the tank will continue to leak.

Leaves for Washington Trip

Maize Foreman, Palmyra, Cass county 4-H club member, will leave Lincoln Saturday, June 10th, in company with three other club members from the state, to attend the National Club Camp in Washington, D. C.

This camp is an annual event for the four outstanding club members from each state. In the past five years, Maize has carried to completion twelve projects, besides leading a cooking club two years, a health club one year and was assistant leader of a poultry club one year.

Club members and leaders should plan to listen in at the club over the National Broadcasting system thru the National Farm and Home Hour.

AVOIDABLE DEFECTS IN THE INCOME TAX

The income tax laws for the United States for a dozen years past, it is well to remember, have been framed and administered by a class—the "big business" class for which the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover were a convinced and willing agent. If the Morgan partners found loopholes by which to escape income taxes it is not surprising. The laws were written and administered largely to suit interests and views of such as they.

The laws as framed were administered, moreover, in special sympathy with this class. To please this class the rates were lowered in the boom days when collections were high. The situation, from the view of broad national interest, called for keeping the taxes up till the national debt was liquidated. It was one of the blunders of the time that this was not done.

The fact that the income tax as operated and planned in that period has broken down does not imply that the income tax cannot be made to work justly. The defects which have been encountered here have been avoided in Great Britain. They can be avoided here. They can be avoided as soon as income tax laws are drafted and administered from the national viewpoint rather than from the class viewpoint of the last dozen years. There is yet time for the present congress, acting for an administration which represents a notable reaction back to the national viewpoint, as distinguished from the viewpoint of any special class, to devise an income tax free of the bausens now so obvious.

We might note, meanwhile, the remark of W. Clement Moore, a business analyst of high repute that "double the 220 million dollars which the president needs for financing the public works and bond issue is already due the government from tax evaders."—Dayton News.

WHERE TO BEGIN

Senator Arthur M. Robinson of Indiana professed to be shocked by the fact that Norman H. Davis, before he became ambassador-at-large, once borrowed money from the Morgan bank; and that William H. Woodin, before he became secretary of the treasury, used to trade with the Morgan bank, and was let in on the ground floor of at least two of its deals.

Senator Robinson, of course, does not attempt to show that there was anything illegal or even immoral in these transactions. It is not the deals themselves that shock him, but the idea that men who have accepted favors from Morgan should be in public life. Senator Robinson indignantly demands that both resign.

We have no intention of defending either Mr. Woodin or Mr. Davis. But we venture to point out that if we are to throw out of the public service every man who has associated with dubious characters in the past, it is hardly advisable to begin with Davis and Woodin. After all, Mr. Woodin has never accepted favors from Ed Jackson, the governor of Indiana, who escaped trial for frauds by pleading the statute of limitations. Mr. Davis owes nothing, and has never owed anything to D. C. Stephenson, Ku Klux lord of Indiana, who is now serving a life sentence for a revoltingly foul crime.

If all jobholders whose past associates have generated an evil smell should resign, why should not the first resignation be that of the senator from Indiana?—Baltimore Evening Sun.

New Hampshire has legalized race-track betting, which makes two ways of losing money in the Granite state—farming and playing the ponies.

Lumber Sawing

Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications. We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices. NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

One of the detectives who has dealt a good deal with Mr. McGee, the boss kidnaper, says he is "hard but dumb." On the other hand, Mr. McGee can see things if they are obvious enough; when the Oldsmobile dealer at Amarillo said: "Well, we'll have to finish this car deal when you get out of your jam," Mr. McGee replied, "Yeah, but the car will be clear out of style by that time."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of James Janca, deceased.

To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 30th day of June, 1933, and on the 6th day of October, 1933, at ten a. m., of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 30th day of June, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 30th day of June, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) J. S. D. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of John Hobscheidt, deceased.

To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 23rd day of June, 1933, and on the 29th day of September, 1933, at ten a. m., of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of June, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 26th day of May, 1933.

(Seal) m29-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Execution issued by Clerk of the District Court C. E. Ledgway, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-ninth interest in and to the west half of the northwest quarter of Section four, and an undivided one-ninth interest in and to the east half of the northeast quarter of Section five, all in Township eleven, Range ten, East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, subject to the life estate of Evelina Rager therein—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Theodore S. Rager, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court, recovered by Searl S. Davis, Guardian of Evelina Rager, incompetent, Plaintiff against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 1st, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Gottlieb Gustav Hofmann, deceased: On reading the petition of Auguste Ernestine Hofmann praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 5th day of June, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Gottlieb Gustav Hofmann, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Auguste Ernestine Hofmann, as executrix;

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the hearing of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) j8-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SALE

Pursuant to an Order entered on the 19th day of May, 1933, in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in the case entitled The State of Nebraska vs. Charles Maybee, and in the case entitled The State of Nebraska vs. Russell Albert Glover, I will sell at the west front door of the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 10th day of June, 1933, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. One Chevrolet Coach, Model 1930, Motor No. 1412505, License No. 11-2363; also One Buick Coach, Model 1923, Motor No. 885-506, License No. 11-D-16. Dated this 27th day of May, 1933. HOMER SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in an action wherein The Nebraska City Building & Loan Association, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Louis Kell et al are defendants, I will at 11 o'clock a. m., on June 19, 1933, at the south front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, offer and sell at public auction the following described real estate in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

Lot 9 in Block 99, in the City of Plattsmouth, and the east 14 feet of lot 4, in Block 10, in Young & He's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth. Dated May 13, 1933. H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

WM. H. FITZER and MARSHALL FITZER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. m15-5w

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Estate of John Weyrich and wife, Emilie Weyrich, deceased.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block 6 in Thompson's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska—being as their sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Emil J. Weyrich, Clara E. Weyrich and Alice B. Weyrich; That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is as a son and heir at law, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said John Weyrich and Emilie Weyrich and of their heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 23rd day of June, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) m29-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Execution issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of Lot nine (9) in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-three (23) lying south (S) and east (E) of the railroad right of way; also the south one half (S 1/2) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) and the north one half (N 1/2) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), except the east one-half (E 1/2) of the east one-half (E 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), and all Lot six (6) in the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), and the west three-fourths (W 3/4) of the north one-half (N 1/2) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-four (24), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., containing 215 acres more or less according to the Government survey; also Lots sixteen (16), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-four (24), Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., all in Cass county, Nebraska, subject to all mortgages and liens now on record.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of B. F. Wiles, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Plattsmouth State Bank, Plaintiff against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 8th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

(Seal) m8-5w