

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Funny how Nature puts on all the warm colors just before she takes everything off.

Some are complaining that Coach Kipke of Michigan doesn't stick to his magazine article strategy.

News ahead of the news, has been discovered. A cartoon in the Washington Star shows Hitler sans mustache.

Vice-President Garner having emerged from obscurity to declare that he has faith in the President, little is left to hinder the progress of recovery.

As the season proceeds, it seems to us that the worst case of football overemphasis this year was that which was placed upon K. U.'s tying Notre Dame.

A crowd of 40,000 saw Minnesota defeat Iowa at Minneapolis Saturday afternoon. We guess the farm strikers close up shop at noon on Saturday and go to football games.

Professor Moley's new magazine is off the press, and the first copy has been sent to President Roosevelt. This seems to assure us that it is at least not an anti-administration magazine, and until No. 2 is out, the general freedom of the press is not

The frost on the pumpkin is free silver.

All of the animals, excepting man, know that the principal business of life is to enjoy it.

Dr. Einstein, once a pacifist, has changed his mind. It's no fun to be chased out of a country.

In the good old days, the farmer who could show the biggest hogs at the fair got the prize. Nowadays, no doubt, the blue ribbon will be awarded the farmer who can show the fewest hogs.

Until we heard so many people singing with such pathos and feeling "Headed for the Last Round Up," we did not realize that there were so many who had put on a rodeo in depression times. But the title should be changed to read "Headed From" rather than "for."

The administration's unemployment figures have been revised. The administration said, in its radio address Sunday night, that there were about 3 million unemployed who would work occasionally when they felt like it, or who preferred not to work at all. Does anyone recall hearing this distinction made in the campaign last year when employment was up for discussion?

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, November 5

By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Paul in Jerusalem"

Acts 15:1, 2, 22-31.
We are coming to an epoch in the life of the church of far reaching consequences for the future, and showing the authority of the church sanctioned by the Holy Spirit. The first great council at Jerusalem, occasioned by the following incident: Paul's work and success among the Gentiles and their reception into the church had been reported in Jerusalem; some of the Pharisee Jews, members of the church, believing that was not the proper procedure, went of their own accord to Antioch and created a great disturbance in the church by telling them that they cannot be saved except they keep the law, be circumcised and come into the church as proselytes. Untold confusion and trouble has been caused in the church by such disturbers. Why should there be over two hundred different protestant bodies in this country alone? How did they arise? How can we lessen their number? How can we learn to work together?
These self-appointed delegates did not object that these Gentiles came into the church, but by the way they came in. It is such non-essentials as this that cause the trouble, and often split a church. The question must be settled, but how? Paul and Barnabas discussed the matter pro and con with these Jews from Jerusalem, but neither side would give in. The result was the church selected Paul and Barnabas and a few others and sent them to the church at Jerusalem for a decision on this question.
By discussion of vital questions between men with strong convictions, truth has been promoted and advanced throughout the ages. The delegation arrives at Jerusalem, receives a glad welcome, informal meetings are held and after considerable debate, the council is called together. Now, the leader of the apostles opens the meeting, James presiding. The disturbing Jews had presented their case, with a finality that convinced them that there was only one side to the question. But all questions have two sides to them and some three—mine and thine and the public's. In a masterly way Peter tells them how God had given him the keys whereby he was to open the gates to the Kingdom, first to the Jews at Pentecost in Jerusalem, next to the Gentiles in the home of Cornelius in Caesaria, and how the Holy Ghost was given to all these thousands, without distinction, and they were saved. After this, we hear no more of the disturbing element. They were silenced. The apostle's address must have made a deep impression on the assembly. He had

called attention to the fundamentals of Christianity, to the founding of the church by the Holy Spirit; no body dared to speak contrary to that which had been spoken of heaven.

Peter could testify to what he had seen and heard and this is always the most convincing testimony. Now the chairman, after having heard both sides, sums up the whole matter and makes a proposal that all could agree to. First, he refers to Peter's address and substantiates what he had said, then quotes the prophecy of the admission of the Gentiles as found in Amos 9:11, 12: "In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof; and I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old; that they may possess the remnant of Edom and of all the heathen, which are called by my name, saith the Lord that doeth this."

In view of all the experiences recorded, coupled with these words of the ancient prophet, he gave it as his judgment that they should not trouble those among the Gentiles that turned to God, but should merely lay upon them certain elementary rules, appropriate to their coming out of heathenism, certain rules that every true Christian would gladly assent to. In this proposal, James took his stand squarely with Peter, Paul, Barnabas and others, while at the same time he removed every ground for fear that the Judaizers had any right to entertain. The proposal became a motion and was unanimously adopted, reduced to writing—as all agreements should be. (See verses 23-29).

A clear-cut statement, easily understood, well received by the church at Antioch. Thus ended the first council of the church. "There is a spirit of concession here and love, but not of compromise of principle." (Rev. W. Robinson.)
No ritual was prescribed as necessary to salvation. "This is the character of the church's liberty to the present day. No man or body of men has a right to prescribe to Christians, as of authority, any observants or any form. The conscience is not subject to human law." (Rev. Wm. Arndt.) It is subject only to the law of Jesus Christ. "Where the spirit of Christ is there is liberty." (II Cor. 3:17.)

A great question was settled and disposed of to the satisfaction of all. Would to God, that all the actions of church bodies could, at the conclusion of their deliberation, write this superscription to their acts: "It seemed good to the Holy Spirit and to us, to do what has been done."
God's blessing would attend such harmonious work!

JUST COMMON SENSE RATHER THAN COURAGE

It is difficult to agree with those who say it took political courage for President Roosevelt to make overtures to soviet Russia toward establishing diplomatic relations. One might as well attribute extraordinary courage to a lion tamer who crosses a field where cattle are pastured.

Probably 99 per cent of the people of the United States know of no good reason for refusing to recognize Russia. The other 1 per cent contain among their number such vocal persons as Hamilton Fish of New York and Senator Robinson of Indiana, who for years have striven to make political capital by inflating a rubber giant labeled communism and exhibiting it to the country, shrieking with rage and terror. The people have looked at this sideshow with little curiosity and less interest. They are not afraid of communism; they know it can strike no permanent roots in the soil of America. Those who have examined the specter more closely may have seen on it, in small letters, the words "Political adv."

President Roosevelt has tackled, with a light heart and with supreme courage, many problems with far more serious political repercussions than the recognition of Russia.

Nor can we hold with those who see in the president's invitation to Russia a clever move in international politics, calculated for its effect on Europe and Asia at this time. The president's note to Kallinin was dated October 10. This was a Tuesday. Not until the following Saturday did Germany give notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations and the disarmament conference, and that notice was a bolt from the blue, which could not have been foreseen four days previously. Moreover, notes like that of President Roosevelt to Russia are not written on the spur of the moment. They are considered for days and weeks. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the president was actuated by a desire to shine as an international chess player announcing check to any opponent.

We hold rather to the idea that the administration, in the course of its survey of foreign trade possibilities, which include negotiations with the Spanish-American republics, finally got around to Russia as a potential source of orders for American goods and of supply for a number of things that we can very well use. The great stumbling block in the way of better trade with Russia is lack of diplomatic intercourse, the absence of consular officers, and the consequent difficulties in arranging for public and private credits, on which trade depends. Our differences with the soviet government are an old story, a cold story; the heat has departed from it; both sides can discuss it reasonably. And it may as well be discussed now.

Let those who will try to make political capital out of the president's act. The common sense of the American people must approve it.—Detroit News.

NRA MAKES RETREAT FROM SMALL TOWNS

The fact that the NRA has been withdrawn from communities not exceeding 2,500 population, with some exceptions, is due to its virtual failure in small towns and rural communities.

The most encouraging aspect of this development is that the retreat was ordered. The president and the recovery administration do not cling with the fanatical zeal of doctrinaires to any feature of the recovery plan that fails to make good after a period of testing. Originally, the president said that in experimental enterprises he would not lose sight of the necessity of dropping an experiment that fell short of success.

The taunts of critics are irritating, but they must be ignored if novel, untried measures are to be tested on an scientific basis. The quicker anything is dropped that fails the better for the administration itself; and a demonstrated readiness to scrap the failures promptly will best inspire and conserve public confidence.

That the recovery administration means to follow this course appears from General Johnson's statement in reference to the price control plan of the retail code. "This is frankly an experiment," he announces, which will be studied closely by a "distinguished committee" charged with making recommendations on February 1. No doctrinaire fanaticism or pride of partisanship is discernible in that.

The retail price control plan will be an adventure, no less; it involves the entire problem of the competition between chain stores and "independents" which, as General Johnson pointed out, has driven out of business in recent years some 400 thousand small retail merchants. The interest of consumers in the low prices that chain stores offer, especially by means of their "loss leader"

device, has aroused formidable opposition, among farm organizations and other consumer protective groups, to code regulation designed to curb competition deemed unfair by the small, independent retailers.

The problem bristles with difficulty for any central regulating authority that does not rest on an unshakable economic dictatorship. The United States recovery administration can proceed only in a tentative way.—Springfield Republican.

POPULISM'S PROPHESS

"In these later years I have seen, with gratification, that my work in Kansas in the Populist days was not in vain. The Progressive party has adopted our platform, clause by clause, plank by plank." Thus in 1914 spoke Mary Elizabeth Lease with the air of one who was speaking of things in the dim distant past, and with the evident satisfaction of one ready and willing to die seeing her principles enacted, definitely and finally, into common law.

Fate did not lend the hand that would have given Mrs. Lease's utterance nearly twenty years ago its best dramatic effect. Instead, it permitted her to live on into an era which, in the matter of social and political idealism of the 1890 populists as make them appear almost ridiculous in their cautious conservatism. Nevertheless, there was a certain heroic grandeur in the courageous idealism of those Populist leaders of the 90s, of whom Mrs. Lease and Jerry Simpson were prominently in the lead; and the things they fought for were not mere vote-catching phrases formulated by political schemers, pseudo-surgeons or self-made martyrs with an itch for office, but for the most part constructive reforms arrived at through long-suffered grievances and sincere thought. Much proof of their soundness is found in that fact that all Populist measures claimed by Mrs. Lease as now embodied in law, only one is threatened with repeal; and even that exception—prohibition—is not seriously imperiled in the state where Mrs. Lease led her revolt.

Among Mrs. Lease's reforms, however, there was one which was nearly forty years ahead of its time. That was the one from which she framed her famous battery to the Kansas farmers—to "raise less corn and more hell." Perhaps it is even more than forty years—for only now we are beginning to experiment with cooperative farming, but as for raising hell as a general crop, even the New Deal hasn't yet sanctioned the policy.—Kansas City Times.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES 3,800 LETTERS A DAY

An article in last Sunday's Times described how the White house mail has increased from an average of six hundred letters a day in Hoover's time to 3,800 a day at present. Unquestionably, this is a great personal tribute to President Roosevelt, showing the hold he has on the common people, high and low, throughout the land. "They write to him as they would to a friend."

During the campaign, we are told, Mr. Roosevelt "sometimes signed as many as five hundred letters at a sitting." Even more amazing is the statement that in the White house today, "with all the secretarial protection that hedges a president from work that can be delegated to others, he himself receives and answers fully two hundred letters, official and personal daily."

Many of them must take him at least five minutes to read and another five minutes to answer, even by dictation. Then he must at least glance over the typewritten reply and sign it, because we are told that no form letters are used, and that rule No. 1 in the executive offices is that "only the president himself signs the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt to a letter."

Supposing he averages as low as three minutes a letter—reading, making up his mind what to reply, dictating and signing. That would be remarkably swift work, even for a born letter writer. Even so, it would take him six hundred minutes, or 10 hours a day. It is impossible that he can devote that amount of time to his correspondence. What is the explanation of the mystery? Many a hard-worked executive would like to know.—New York Times.

An actress divorced three times is to marry the sweetheart of her childhood. He just never happened to be around before to catch her on the bounce.

A good many of our recovery plans resemble the football plays we see charted on the sport pages these days. They'll work only if each does his part and makes them work.

Journal Want-Ads get results!

IOWAN FLAYS RIVER PLANS

Washington—Representative Willard (D. Ia.) said he had told President Roosevelt the upper Mississippi river development program would cost "ten times more than has been estimated, not counting upkeep, and then nobody would use it."

Leaving the white house, the veteran opponent of upper Mississippi development said he assured Mr. Roosevelt that interior farmers opposed the project for which about \$30,000,000 already has been allotted by the public works administration, and that "the only people who favor it are those who have their arms in the pork barrel." He said the president indicated his chief interest in the navigation project was its ability to provide labor.

HIT-RUN VICTIM IS DEAD

Omaha.—Louis Sues, 22, Elkhorn, died in a hospital here Sunday of injuries suffered Oct. 22 when he was apparently struck by a hit and run driver on the highway near Elkhorn. He was found unconscious and never regained consciousness sufficiently to tell what happened.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the Court House, in said County, offer for cash the following real estate to-wit:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the West Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section Five, Township Eleven, North Range Eleven, East, extending West 79 rods, thence South 81 rods, thence East 79 rods, thence North 81 rods, to point of beginning, containing forty acres more or less, and the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-three, Township Twelve, Range Eleven, all east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, subject to a mortgage in favor of the Conservative Mortgage Company in the sum of \$15,000.00.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Henry Hill, Jr., et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by John H. Fowler, Trustee, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 31, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

ORDER OF HEARING

and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of James Janca, deceased:

On reading the petition of Rose Janca, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court, on the 16th day of October, 1933, and for assignment of said estate; determination of heirship, and for her discharge as Administratrix;

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 10th day of November, 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 pendency of said petition and 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.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING

and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska; State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of J. P. Schroeder, deceased: On reading the petition of Peter Schroeder, administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 14th day of October, 1933, and for assignment of said estate; determination of heirship and discharge of administrator;

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 10th day of November, 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 pendency of said petition and 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.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 14th day of October, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Wyoming Fletcher, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 24th day of November, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Edgar Fletcher or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 25th day of October, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the application of N. D. Talcott, administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts.

Now on this 28th day of October, 1933, came N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, and presents his Petition for License to Sell the Real Estate of the deceased party in order to pay the claims filed and allowed against said estate, and the expenses of administering said estate. It appears an insufficient amount of personal property in the hands of the administrator to pay the claims presented and allowed by the County Court and the expenses of the administration of said estate; and that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of the deceased in order to pay the aforesaid claims and the costs of administration.

It is Therefore Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that all persons interested in the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court, in the District Court room in the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 9th day of December, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why such license should not be granted to N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, so as to pay claims presented and allowed with the costs of administration and of this proceedings.

It is Further Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that notice be given to all persons interested by publication of this Order to Show Cause for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in the County of Cass, Nebraska.

By the Court, JAMES T. BEGLEY, District Judge.

Law Offices Brogan, Ellick & Shoemaker Omaha, Neb.

NOTICE

TO—Sophia M. Schafer and Calvin H. Taylor, Executors of the Estate of Terrace C. Pitman, deceased; Sophia M. Schafer; Albert Schafer; Terrace Leone Schafer; Bert Hennings Schafer; Clara Shorten; Maude A. Randall; Sophia M. Schafer, Trustee:

You, and each of you, are HEREBY NOTIFIED that there has been filed in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, a petition, Appearance Docket 6, Number 235 of said Court, wherein Rosa Wark is plaintiff and you and each of you, together with W. A. Robertson, Administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Terrace C. Pitman, deceased; Samuel O. Pitman; George E. Nickles; Gardner Hamilton; Murray Hardware Company are defendants, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an accounting of the amount due to said plaintiff under the terms of a certain deed dated August 7, 1913, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass county, Nebraska, and recorded on the 25th day of August, 1913, in Book 51 of Deeds at page 435, at the rate of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) per year from and including 1924 with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum to the date of filing said petition, less the sum of One Thousand and Six Hundred Eighty-Seven and 68/100 Dollars (\$1,687.68); to have said amount with interest at six per cent (6%) per annum and costs decreed a lien, prior and superior to the right title, interest, lien, claim, demand and equity of redemption of you and each of you upon the real estate described in said petition by virtue of the terms of said deed; to have said lien foreclosed and to have said real estate and appurtenances sold to satisfy said lien, interest and costs, and to bar and foreclose you and each of you of all right, title, interest, lien, claim, demand and equity of redemption whatever in and to the said real estate and appurtenances thereto, and to obtain such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.

You are further notified that unless you appear in said court in answer to said petition on or before the 11th day of December, 1933, judgment will be taken against you in accordance with the prayer thereof.

ROSA WARK, Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of November, 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:

The southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township ten (10), North, Range eleven (11), East of the 6th P. M., containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, Government survey, Cass county, Nebraska—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William H. Grafe et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 14, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1933, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in said County, sell as public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

Lots twelve (12), thirteen (13), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in West Greenwood, Greenwood, Cass County, Nebraska—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Orvel E. McCluer, et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Greenwood State Bank, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 9, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

ORDER

In the County Court of the County of Cass Nebraska.

In Re: Trusteeship of W. A. Robertson, Trustee under Last Will and Testament of William H. Newell, deceased.

Now on this 18th day of October, 1933, this cause came on for hearing upon the report of W. A. Robertson, trustee, under the last will and testament of William H. Newell, deceased, praying for approval of said report and for an order directing payment of the income due Newell Roberts to the Clerk of said Court as child support for the minor child of said Newell Roberts, and it further appearing that a time and place for hearing upon said report and upon all other reports heretofore made, by said trustee, should be fixed and notice thereof given.

It is Therefore Ordered that hearing upon said report and all prior reports made by said trustee, be set for hearing on the 10th day of November, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order in the semi-weekly edition of the Plattsmouth Journal, commencing with the issue of October 19th and continuing to and including the issue of November 9th, and that all objections to said reports must be filed in said Court before said day of hearing.

By the Court, A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) 019-4w

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, in the Lincoln Division, and in pursuance of a decree of said Court entered January 7, 1933, in an action wherein The Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, is plaintiff and Harry A. Doty, et al are defendants, being number 450 Equity Docket, I, Daniel H. McClenahan, Special Master, named in said decree to sell the property therein described, and to execute said decree, will on the 22nd day of November, 1933, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the entrance of the County Court House of Cass County, Nebraska, in Plattsmouth, the County Seat of said County, at the usual place where sheriff's sales of land are made, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The South Half (S 1/2) of the North West Quarter (NW 1/4) of the West Half (W 1/2) of the South West Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Twenty-eight (28), Township Eleven (11), Range Two (2), East, containing One Hundred Twenty (120) acres, all in Cass County, Nebraska, to satisfy the decree, interest and costs.

Dated October 14, 1933.

DANIEL H. MCCLLENAHAN, Special Master United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Lincoln Division.

Journal Want-Ads get results!