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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1909.

STROTHER & STOCKWELL, Proprietors.

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BACK TO THE OLD HOME.

The old-fashioned cylinder press that has been on duty in the Journal office for thirty years has been replaced by a modern Cottrell press.

The old press has a history running back nearly seventy years, and is among the first power presses manufactured in this country.

It was in 1814 that Frederick Koenig invented the cylinder press. He was an English inventor employed by the Walter family, founders of the London Times, the leading newspaper of the world at that time, and still considered at the head of newspaperdom by the people of England.

The Times remained under control of the Walters family until about one year ago when a majority of the stock was disposed of to other parties and the paper is now printed under a new management.

The first cylinder press made by Koenig did not prove satisfactory, and it was not until 1827 that his invention was perfected and put to practical use.

A few months previous to the appearance of the cylinder press in the office of the Times, rumors of its invention caused a threatened strike among the hand pressmen employed on the paper, and the manufacture of the press was carried on secretly.

One night, as the hour for the forms to "come down" had passed, there was a commotion among the pressmen. They thought that news of great importance had delayed the paper, when suddenly one of the Walters appeared among them and handed out copies of the first paper ever printed on a cylinder press, and informed them that the new invention had turned out the edition at the rate of 2,000 per hour.

The exact time the old Journal press commenced recording the news of the world is not known, but as far back as its history can be traced it was in 1839, twelve years after the cylinder press was first used on the London Times. Possibly it was on duty before 1839. Anyway it was among the first cylinder presses made in America, and has been in constant use from the date it was made until May 20, 1909.

When the press first entered upon its career Martin Van Buren was president of the United States. It has printed the news and recorded the inauguration of Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

It told of the great debate between Webster and Hayne, the march of Scott and Taylor through Mexico, the discovery of gold in California, the laying of the Atlantic cable and the building of the Union Pacific railway; it printed the speeches delivered in the celebrated debates between Lincoln and Douglas, and gave to the public the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and a war commenced that was to shake the earth with the tread of mighty armies; it told the anxious public of Gettysburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Sherman's march to the sea and of Appomattox, and later recorded the victory of Dewey at Manila and the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

The old press has been a faithful recorder of events for seventy years and is entitled to a rest. It has printed its last paper, it has recorded its last item of news. And now it is going back to its old home to remain.

Thirty-eight years ago the old press was used by the late Edward Rosewater for printing the first edition of the Omaha Bee and was used by that paper until 1879, when it was purchased by M. K. Turner and installed as one of the permanent fixtures of the Columbus Journal, where it was used in printing the paper until the date of the 20th of last month.

Edward Rosewater had often expressed a desire to buy the press and place it in a conspicuous place in the Bee building, and Victor Rosewater

will carry out the desire of his father and give the press a permanent home in the building which stands as a monument to the genius of his father.

BAILY, THE SLUGGER.

Senator Baily has demonstrated that he is a bully and a slugger as well as a grafter. Baily is a huge combination of conceit, bones, beef, tallow and whisky—saturated meat. He has a satirical hatred for newspaper reporters and newspapers in general for the publicity they have given him for his questionable deals with Standard Oil while posing as a champion of the people. Baily's vindication by his Texas partisans is on a par with Pat Crow's vindication in the kidnapping case by a Douglas county jury; Crow acknowledged his guilt, but the jury said he was innocent. Baily admits taking Standard Oil money, but insinuates he had as much right to it as any other man as long as it was in sight to be grabbed. He acted upon the theory that if he hadn't taken it some other lawyer serving the people as a United States senator would.

In view of the fact that Senator Baily has been influenced in the past by corporate greed his sincerity as a reformer is now questioned, and he should not allow his prejudices and bad temper to overpower him and reduce him to the level of a common slugger. His recent attempt to chastise the reporter for a New York paper that questioned his sincerity on the proposed income tax amendment to the Payne revenue bill, has not raised the Texas bully in the estimation of the American people. As long as Baily represents Texas in Washington, Texas will be disgraced and the finger of shame pointed at the great state that prohibits card playing but endorses a man for senator whose rotten record is a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

WE ARE ONE PEOPLE. The Republican knows no difference between a northern man and a southern man. The northern man did his duty, as he saw it, under his flag, for his country. God bless him. The southern man did his duty, as he saw it, under his flag, for his state. God bless him. Now we are one people and one country. Wipe out the sectional lines. The blood of both sections flowed in defense of a reunited country in the Spanish-American war. Welcome to all measures, to all thoughts that will help us to forget the wounds of war times, and the pain of those wounds. But while we meet in brotherly love with those who opposed our cause, we have the right to demand that these opponents of ours forget the cause which failed at the tribunal of war, the cause which the world today acknowledges to have been wrong, and which many who supported it acknowledge to have been wrong. The supporters of the lost cause have the right, and it is their duty to hold in loving memory the deeds of those who bravely bore arms in the face of disaster, who met starvation and hardship with the sturdy manhood of American manhood. There are many bright and beautiful things which we can remember. Let us remember them, and rejoice in them. There are many dark and damnable things which we ought to forget. Let us forget them. Two great, black spots loom up through the history of those times. If the people of the north can forget those spots, the people of the south should be thankful that our memory for injury is short, and be silent. "Libby," "Andersonville." All the after shame that can be felt for heartless, needless brutality, should gather around these names. There were many excuses for the hardships suffered by northern prisoners at the former place. Guards were inadequate, and hungry men were guarding hungry enemies. At Andersonville the God of mercy alone can find excuse for things that were done, and I hope with all my heart that He will never forgive those who were responsible for them. That open stockade, exposed to a blinding southern sun in summer, and chilling winds in winter that brought death to thousands of half-naked, nine-tenths starved northern prisoners, was a dastardly outrage too high, and too deep, and too broad for the shadow of the cross in its broadest sense to cover. Built over a stagnant stream that carried the sewage from the officers' quarters, when only a short distance away a great, pure spring bubbled from the ground. Built on a bare hillside when only a short distance away a heavy forest would have afforded protection from sun in summer and fuel and protection from wind in winter. And when the unpeppable alien, the brute Wirz, was remonstrated with at the location of the human shambles, and the advantages of another location shown to him, he swore that he would create there a place where the blanketed, blanketed Yankees would die faster than the Confederate troops could kill

them in the field. That would have been war, and patriotic of Wirz had they been armed enemies, but they were helpless prisoners. According to the laws of humanized warfare, you do whatever you may for the discomfort or destruction of your enemy, but when he is captured, and deprived of his means of resistance human intervention to protect him from any voluntary act of cruelty on your part, and war then ceases to be war and becomes plain brutality. This was the case with Wirz, and he was arrested by the federal government and tried for murder and executed. Everything would so far be satisfactory, had the united daughters of the confederacy permitted the sleeping dog to lie. They did not see fit to do this, and have erected at Andersonville a great monument to southern brutality embodied in the brute Wirz. It was unveiled with great ceremony, amid the blare of bands, playing the old tunes of the confederacy and the flaunting and flapping of confederate bunting. There are other republics, other countries under the sun, whose people enjoy their rights and liberties just as fully and unrestrainedly as we enjoy them in America. But the sun shines on no other country where the participants in the erecting of this shaft to the memory of this brute would have been permitted to complete their work, and there are many countries whose people are happy, free and prosperous where they would have been arrested for treason, and there are countries where the people manage to live and love and die in great comfort and happiness, where they would have been executed.—York Republican.

He was only a tramp, but he was there with the nerve. Entering the fashionable lunch parlor he pompously seated himself at a table, devoured a pickle and dropped seven lumps of sugar and two biscuits into his coat pocket. Then he sampled the horse radish, drank a glass of water and glanced at the menu.

"Well?" snapped the tall waiter in the low-cut waistcoat.

"Well, howdy, pal!" called the stranger affably. "What you got to eat?"

"Everything," responded the waiter in key tones.

"On my word! Got any Welsh rabbit?"

"Yes."

"How do you serve it?"

"Any way you want!"

The tramp moved his chair out a few inches.

"Well, give me the left hind foot old sport. I want it for luck."

And helping himself to another biscuit the tramp dodged a saucer and vanished into the night.

Fear of Microbes. Microbes are agents of disease and death. When they were discovered and when their character was exposed science made a big step forward. Microbes taught men not only how to cure disease, but how to avoid and even how to prevent it. But into life they brought a new terror! Now the question is how to guard against this terror. For all fairly healthy persons there is just one thing to do. Ignore the existence of microbes altogether! Don't even stop to think of them, save in emergencies, which, to the layman, seldom arrive. Human beings have no reason to be in continual fear of microbes. The way to be immune from their influence is by not caring a snap of the finger about them, and by observing the ordinary rules of wholesome living. Eat and sleep regularly. Take exercise. Keep in fresh air. And devote a few minutes each day to deep breathing. Microbes hate healthy people as the devil hates holy water.

Another of Lillian's Victims. He was telling of his lifelong love for Lillian Russell. "It was when I was two years old," he said, "that I first fell in love with her. I saw a beautiful picture of her on a cigar box, and I have never recovered. I never really saw her, but I have been in love with her from that day to this."

They looked at him earnestly, for while he wore no beard he appeared to be somewhat past his first youth at least.

"How old are you?" they asked him presently.

"I am 26," he said.

Seeing Is Believing. Isaac (who has just recovered from typhoid)—"Doctor, you have charged me for four weeks' calls: I will pay for only three weeks!"

Doctor—But I called on you every day for four weeks, Mr. Isaac!

Isaac—Well, dere was one week I was delirious and I didn't see you come in!—Life.

His Motive. A.—That old villain has gone and married his cook. I wonder at it, for her cooking is miserable.

B.—That's all right. He has now got her out of the kitchen, and hopes she will hire a cook 'bat will suit him.

As the Wisp Is Bent. There is some twigs for the boy who has to be driven into the bathtub, but there is mighty little hope for the boy who has to be driven away from the mirror.—Atholion Globe.

A Dude Wrote This. A woman is said to have invented a machine for darning socks, but nobody has yet devised means for making darned socks comfortable.—Providence Tribune.

Almost Perfect Timekeeper. The clock of the tower of Columbia university, New York, is said to be one of the most accurate in the world, varying but six seconds a year.

DOWNFALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

[This article is a textual reproduction of a popular German pamphlet (Nach dem Stern)—one of innumerable efforts to inflame the German people against Great Britain—which helps to explain the practical unanimity of the German Reichstag in endorsing the imperial program as well as the extraordinary popular enthusiasm in Germany for airships. In form it purports to be a lecture delivered at the International university of Alexandria in 1911, by Arabi Pasha.]

On June 12 English spies announced that the German navy was maneuvering in the North Sea. Immediately ten engineering officers set out for Kiel and Berlin under orders to destroy the German airships with dynamite. In the night of June 12-13, 300 English warships sailed to the North Sea. It will ever remain a mystery how it was possible that the plan to take Germany unawares missed fire. The hypothesis of treachery is supported by the fact that the engineering officers, although they wore German airship uniforms, and were masters of the German language, were seized before they could carry out their enterprise, and rendered harmless. It is further borne out by the action of the German fleet, which retired to the coast. With feverish excitement the English war office awaited the message agreed upon announcing the successful destruction of the German airships; but hours passed, and it was finally decided to communicate with the admiral in command by wireless telegraphy, and order him to postpone the attack.

Whether this message reached the English fleet too late, or circumstances rendered it impossible to carry out the order, has never been established with certainty, as not a single being who could have given information on the subject ever saw home again. One thing, however, is certain—the German naval stations were informed as to the movements of the English fleet. On the morning of June 14 it met its fate. The fleet was at this time thirty miles west of Heligoland, when its outpost ship sighted great German armored cruisers on the horizon. A thick fog enveloped the sky in dense gray, obscuring the view. The fleet was just about to carry out a change of front, when suddenly one after the other fearful explosions occurred on three ships. Before it had been grasped what had occurred, fresh detonations followed, and now began an unbroken, murderous bombardment by an unseen foe. The brave sailors were panic stricken. It was obvious that they found themselves immediately beneath the German airfleet, which, favored by the weather, had escaped the notice of the English balloon scouts.

Now followed a scene of which the few survivors cannot speak without shuddering. A gray mass plunged with furious rapidity through the air, and midst an uproar as if the end of the world were at hand, the admiral's ship was blown into atoms. Twenty or so ships in proximity were likewise blown up and sunk. What had happened? English balloon scouts had so damaged the chamber of a German airship with their fire that the commander, to prevent his ship capsizing, had no choice but to unchain the ammunition car. Thus many hundred weights of explosives had been hurled from a height of 1,000 yards and had struck the unhappy admiral's ship. There was now a holding back, and in wild fight such of the English fleet as were in action scattered in every direction. The German squadron, which had slowly approached in full strength had been awaiting this moment. The retreating foe was pursued, and in the cross fire from the Heligoland fortresses, from the guns on German battleships and from the bombardment of the airships, the pride of England sank in the flood of the North sea.

On the morning of June 15 a German army corps brought the news to England of the destruction of the British fleet.

Of small avail to France and England were now their mutual assurance of help. The German army poured like a flood over France. Russia's promised support was not forthcoming after the catastrophe in the North sea. Japan showed herself an apt pupil of England. She had promised to put 100,000 men at England's disposal in the hour of need. On the evening of June 15 the extent of the British defeat was made known in Tokio, and ten days later Hongkong was in the possession of Japan, the English garrisons being unable to offer any serious resistance to such superior forces. In India there broke out a fearful insurrection which cost thousands of Englishmen their lives, order being only restored after the entry of the Cossack who, as once before in the Balkans, were welcomed as deliverers. In Egypt a massacre was only prevented by the landing of Italian troops, ostensibly to

assist "the legitimate owner." On June 21 the united Free States of South Africa were constituted. On the same day the Congress of Washington passed a resolution that American troops should march into Canada "for the preservation of law and order." For Ireland, moreover, the hour of liberation had at last arrived. The English functionaries were hounded out of the country, and a republic proclaimed.

This war, which was decided by a naval battle lasting a single hour, was of only three weeks' duration—hunger forced England into peace. In her conditions Germany showed a wise moderation. In addition to a war indemnity in accordance with the wealth of the two conquered states, she contented herself with the acquisition of the African colonies, with the exception of the Southern states which had proclaimed their independence, and these possessions were divided with the two powers of the Triple Alliance. Nevertheless this war was the end of England. A lost battle had sufficed to manifest to the world at large the feet of clay on which the dreaded Colossus had stood. In a night the British empire had crumbled altogether; the pillars which English diplomacy had erected after years of labor had failed at the first test.

But would the course of history have been different had British arms emerged victorious? Let us imagine that the British plan to destroy the fleets and the overseas trade of the great powers in succession had been successfully accomplished. What would have followed? With its surplus population and the overproduction of its industries, Central Europe would have been forced, after the outlet of the sea had been barred by England, to seek new paths and fresh markets. The *locus minoris residentiae* through which the foiled nations would have found an outlet would have been Southeast Europe—the path to Asia. We should then have witnessed the interesting spectacle of the human deluge, which in former days had streamed from the high plateaux of Asia over Europe, pouring back with irresistible force into its ancient home. Through Asia Minor the stream would have taken its course to Syria and Persia, and England's naval supremacy being powerless to interfere, would have reached India and Egypt by land and taken possession of them.

England's East Asian colonies were bound also to be lost as soon as the Mongolian peoples had awakened to their national self-consciousness. The projected destruction of the Japanese navy could only have postponed this process for one or two generations. The establishment of the independence of South Africa was a natural product of historical evolution, as was formerly the severance of North America, and as to Canada it was only a question of time as to when she would fall a victim to the imperialistic movement in the Union.

From these reflections we see that England's loss of the supremacy of the world was an inexorable necessity of historic evolution. The British Empire was bound to be broken up when the hypotheses of its existence were no longer tenable, i. e., the impossibility of attacking the British colonies by land or sea, and the national inferiority of the subjected nations. Thus the British Empire, which did not constitute one organic whole, but had been collected together by force in the course of time, had become a psychological impossibility. It was unthinkable that the exuberant nations of Europe should for all time submit to little England's requisitioning the globe, or that the fanatical nations of the East should not seize the first opportunity to shake off the British rule, which, in spite of marvelous skill in the art of government, was felt to be a foreign yoke.

But that the overthrow of England should have taken place so rapidly finds its explanation in the psychology of this proud people. Had this nation of conquerors accommodated itself to the inevitable course of events, and had it been able to witness without envy the rise of new empires, Great Britain must have indeed sunk from her peculiar height, but the process might have stretched over centuries, and thanks to her wealth she might have remained *primus inter pares*. But the arrogance of British Imperialism admitted of no such peaceful development. Accustomed to look down on the other nations of the earth, Great Britain would acquiesce in no partition of the sovereignty of the world. And so it was eventually those same psychological motives which had raised England to such unheard of power, which now hurled her to the deepest depths of national humiliation.

But the Kultur work of this great nation has not been in vain for human-

ity. The memory of it will live on in history as a lesson for the nations. While France has sunk to the position of a rendezvous for the pleasure-seekers of all countries. London will forever remain the honored center where, as at the Forum Romanum, devotees assemble to worship the shades of a decayed world power.—From the National Review, London.

His Photographic Plates Spotted. A New York photographer recently learned, to his sorrow, that the gas mantle emits a ray. He had stored away a large number of plates in a dark place and inadvertently left a gas mantle near the plates. They remained in the place for a month, and when the photographer took his plates out he found all of them fogged. The mantle contained thorium, a radioactive substance that penetrates a cardboard plate box as easily as it goes through glass. The man didn't know this, but now he knows better than to leave gas mantles near his plates.

Servia No Hunting Ground for Cupid. Servia retains many memories of Turkish rule. The women are kept in the background. The men marry for the qualities of the housewife rather than for romantic love. It is often that young men marry women much older than themselves.

The Young Idea. "Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.'" "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—Christian Work and Evangelist.

Done For. A New York woman has used a whip instead of the divorce courts. She has ruined her matrimonial future.—Washington Post.

Millions of Pins Daily. The largest pin factory in the world is at Birmingham, England. It turns out 37,000,000 pins every day.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased. Order to show cause. This cause coming on to be heard on the petition of Emma A. Riede, administratrix of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, praying for license to sell: Lot number three (3) and the undivided one-half of lot number eleven (11), all in block number twelve (12) in the village of Lindsay, in Platte county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the debts and claims allowed against the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, and also the costs and expenses of administering his estate, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell said real estate. It is further ordered, that this order be published for four successive weeks in the Columbus Journal prior to said hearing. GED. H. THOMAS, Judge. Dated May 27th, 1909.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Becker, John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, minors. Notice is hereby given that on hearing on the petition of Emma Becker, guardian of Henry H. Becker, John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, minors, praying for license to sell an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in all that portion of lot number seven (7), in Section number thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17) north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying west of a line beginning at the southeast corner of said lot and extending north and south across said lot five (5) and six (6) to the place of beginning. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in all that part of lots numbered five (5) and six (6) in Section thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17) north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the north side of said lot six (6) thirty-one (31) and seventy-two one hundred thirty-three (72-1) chain east of the Section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid, and thence south to the south side of said lot six (6), thence east along the south boundary of said lot six (6) six (6) to a point forty-seven and fifty-nine one-hundredths (47-59/100) chain east of the Section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid, and thence north and south across said lot five (5) to the north boundary thereof. Thence west along the north boundary of said lot five (5) and six (6) to the place of beginning. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in the southwest quarter (S.W. 1/4) of Section twenty-seven (27) in Township seventh (7) north of Range two (2) west of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in lot number one (1) in block number one hundred and eleven (11) and lot number five (5) in block number one hundred and forty-six (146), all in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in the northeast quarter (N.E. 1/4) of Section number twelve (12) in Township sixteen (16) south of Range five (5) west in Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, for the purpose of having the proceeds of the sale of said property put out at interest or invested in some productive stock, and was submitted to the court. On consideration whereof, it is ordered that the next of kin of the said deceased, viz: John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, and all persons interested in the estate herein described appear before me at the court house in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said John Lester Becker, guardian of said minors to sell the above described real estate. It is further ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks in the Columbus Journal prior to the said day of hearing. GED. H. THOMAS, Judge. Dated May 27, 1909.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska. The name of the corporation is "Knights of Columbus Home Association." The principal place of business is Columbus, Nebraska. The principal business of the corporation shall be the maintenance of lodges and club rooms and public hall and the acquiring of such property and the erection and maintenance of such buildings as may be necessary therefor. The capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000, in shares of \$5.00 each. Of these four hundred (400) are to be preferred and six hundred (600) shares common stock. All stock to be issued upon payment of cash. All subscriptions to stock to be payable when the aggregate subscriptions received shall not exceed two-fifths of the authorized capital. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-fifths of the paid up capital stock. The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of six directors. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager who will be selected by the directors. STEPHEN J. RYAN, ALTON FRENCHMILLER, MARK McMAHON, THOMAS WALDE, MARK BURKE. Dated April 23, 1909. FRANK GEBHAEL.

People who get results advertise in the Journal.

To Get the Greatest Value For Your Money in Clothes Buying. you will miss it, if you don't visit this store and look at the exceptional values we offer in Men's New Model Sack Suits at \$15 \$30. They are the same sort of suits your tailor would charge \$25 to \$50 for. We stand ready to prove this, if you so wish, but you will be able to see it for yourself the moment you examine these splendidly hand-fashioned suits. Not a new style nor fabric is missing. If you want the best there is in ready-for-service garments, then don't fail to come here. GREISEN BROTHERS.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased. Order to show cause. This cause coming on to be heard on the petition of Emma A. Riede, administratrix of the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, praying for license to sell: Lot number three (3) and the undivided one-half of lot number eleven (11), all in block number twelve (12) in the village of Lindsay, in Platte county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the debts and claims allowed against the estate of Peter P. Riede, deceased, and also the costs and expenses of administering his estate, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell said real estate. It is further ordered, that this order be published for four successive weeks in the Columbus Journal prior to said hearing. GED. H. THOMAS, Judge. Dated May 27th, 1909.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Becker, John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, minors. Notice is hereby given that on hearing on the petition of Emma Becker, guardian of Henry H. Becker, John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, minors, praying for license to sell an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in all that portion of lot number seven (7), in Section number thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17) north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying west of a line beginning at the southeast corner of said lot and extending north and south across said lot five (5) and six (6) to the place of beginning. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in all that part of lots numbered five (5) and six (6) in Section thirty-three (33), Town seventeen (17) north of Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the north side of said lot six (6) thirty-one (31) and seventy-two one hundred thirty-three (72-1) chain east of the Section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid, and thence south to the south side of said lot six (6), thence east along the south boundary of said lot six (6) six (6) to a point forty-seven and fifty-nine one-hundredths (47-59/100) chain east of the Section line between Sections thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33) in the Township and Range aforesaid, and thence north and south across said lot five (5) to the north boundary thereof. Thence west along the north boundary of said lot five (5) and six (6) to the place of beginning. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in the southwest quarter (S.W. 1/4) of Section twenty-seven (27) in Township seventh (7) north of Range two (2) west of the 6th P. M. in Platte county, Nebraska. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in lot number one (1) in block number one hundred and eleven (11) and lot number five (5) in block number one hundred and forty-six (146), all in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska. Also an undivided three-fourths (3/4) interest in the northeast quarter (N.E. 1/4) of Section number twelve (12) in Township sixteen (16) south of Range five (5) west in Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M. in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, for the purpose of having the proceeds of the sale of said property put out at interest or invested in some productive stock, and was submitted to the court. On consideration whereof, it is ordered that the next of kin of the said deceased, viz: John Lester Becker and Katherine Becker, and all persons interested in the estate herein described appear before me at the court house in the city of Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said John Lester Becker, guardian of said minors to sell the above described real estate. It is further ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks in the Columbus Journal prior to the said day of hearing. GED. H. THOMAS, Judge. Dated May 27, 1909.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the laws of the State of Nebraska. The name of the corporation is "Knights of Columbus Home Association." The principal place of business is Columbus, Nebraska. The principal business of the corporation shall be the maintenance of lodges and club rooms and public hall and the acquiring of such property and the erection and maintenance of such buildings as may be necessary therefor. The capital stock of the corporation is \$25,000, in shares of \$5.00 each. Of these four hundred (400) are to be preferred and six hundred (600) shares common stock. All stock to be issued upon payment of cash. All subscriptions to stock to be payable when the aggregate subscriptions received shall not exceed two-fifths of the authorized capital. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-fifths of the paid up capital stock. The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of six directors. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager who will be selected by the directors. STEPHEN J. RYAN, ALTON FRENCHMILLER, MARK McMAHON, THOMAS WALDE, MARK BURKE. Dated April 23, 1909. FRANK GEBHAEL.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF PLATTE