The Plattsmouth Journal

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The University of Iowa has a volume on metallurgy, autographed and translated from Latin by former President Hoover and his wife.

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Japan has expelled forty-five American dancing girls on the ground (perhaps that they were unfair competition for the well known geishas.

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The cattoplex industry is said to be staging a big comeback. Apparently some of the more progressive colonies are featuring illustrated rudists.

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The brain trusters who were at the Virginia dinner say Dr. Wirt did all the talking. It doesn't sound possible, but, of course, we're not acquainted with Dr. Wirt.

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Alexander Pope's immortal lines, "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is modernized as follows: "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that Huey Long."

Mr. Ford says when prices go up business goes down. Well, when business goes up, prices go up, and it's a poor rule that won't run in reverse. Maybe one of our great economists is wrong.

:o:

Now that the life of Topeka's champion Alfredate has been saved from the execution his late owner provided for by will it would be just like him to run out into the street in front of a motor car.

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Samuel Insull, who very much wants to continue an exile, is ending his long months of freedom aboard the Greek freighter, S. S. Exiltona. Mr. Insull may have noticed the name of his new ship.

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"I wonder," wonders F. S. B., "what the society editor will do when she is called on to write up a nudist wedding." Don't worry about the society editor—she always comes through with something, no matter how little there is to go on.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, April 22 By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Our All for the Kingdom"

Matt. 19:16-30.

The teaching and preaching of our Lord becomes more intense and impelling as he nears the end. Only a few more months, and that sweet voice, so full of love and compassion, will be stilled; the hands that have touched so many sufferers will have been pierced and nailed to the cross. With all the power of his magnetism, he prays men to give their all to possess the kingdom. His eloquence had stirred the depths of the soul of a fine, anxious, eagerly searching, rich, still young man to ask the most vital, momentous question, what to do to have eternal life.

Jesus began with this lesson, his Perean ministry, east of Jordan, where he thought to be free from interruptions of the Pharisees. But it could not be. "And, behold"—Matthew thus indicates his feeling that an important scene is coming. All eyes are strained; here comes a man "running." Jesus is leaving the city—it's the man's last chance. So we see him "kneeling" reverently, prostrating himself before a superior—by rank, a ruler, either a member of the Sanhedrin, or of a synagogue; by his dress he shows his wealth—yet not ashamed to take this position—he feels and knows there is something lacking in his life. Does he know who he is addressing?

"Teacher," Matt.

"Good Master," Mark.

"Good Master," Luke.

Does he only recognize a "good" man in Jesus? "One there is, who is good." This attribute belongs only to God—the absolute good. Does he see in Jesus the image of God? The son of God? We leave the question open. He was young, he showed his enthusiasm that marks youth at its best. Boys are foolishly afraid to express enthusiasm, especially in regard to religion on which enthusiasm is best bestowed.

It may have cost the youth a self conquest to come to Christ before the eyes of men. "Until we come to Christ as authoritative, as divine and not merely as good and worth our notice, we cannot get our question answered."—Rev. J. M. Wilson.

Here is a man of high moral character. Jesus finds no fault with. He had kept the moral law. Does that entitle him to a place in the kingdom of God? The world and the churches have many men that come up to this standard—but they lack the most essential thing that will give them a place in the kingdom—"The love of God is NOT shed abroad in their hearts." (Rom. 5:5. A good moral character is a great asset—See Mark 12:34, where Jesus said to such a one: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." But Jesus points to the weak spot in his character—his besetting sin. Mark says: "Jesus looked upon him and loved him." (Mark 10:21).

Here was a man Jesus could use, he tries to win him. "If thou wouldst be perfect"—without defect—sell—give—come, follow me. That is the only way to serve God. What a struggle must have taken place in the man's soul—he stands at the parting of the way—which way will he go—what will the decision be? Jesus loved him—he needed him. One more moment—the die is cast—he went away sorrowful—so did Jesus. He could not change the standard of the kingdom for the rich—there is but one standard: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." (John 3:3). What a sad moment—"he went away"—whither did he go? Was this the "rich young ruler?" (Luke 16:19-31). The love of money got him—so near heaven and "almost" saved—yet lost. "Almost" a Christian—Agrippa. (Acts 26:28). What a fearful doom! He came there, but he went away. Do you not see how much you can do and yet do nothing? Do you not see how moral and attractive and beautiful it is possible to be in the eyes of the world and yet turn your back on Christ, and go your own way? (Gipsy Smith).

The perils of wealth are very great, as Jesus emphasizes by using the adverb "Verily," and by repetition brings it more forcefully to the mind of his disciples, who in consternation say: "Who then can be saved?" They were greatly disturbed and agitated about this declaration of Jesus, who allayed their fear and spoke these comforting words: "With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible." You just trust God, he can make a camel pass through a needle's eye; he will find a way to bring you into his kingdom, O ye of little faith! God can take out of the human heart the love of this world and its perishable contents and idle pursuits. That miracle Christ had already worked in the cases of many, including probably Matthew the publican, the writer of the gospel, and soon to include the publican Zacchaeus. "And there will be a way." (Isa. 35:8.) "God is faithful—also make a way to escape." (1 Cor. 10:13). That should allay all fears of man.

Now comes impetuous Peter and wants to know about pay day. Only the voice of a Whitefield and Wesley would be adequate to describe the honor, glory and eminence of a servant of Jesus Christ. To be a co-worker with him in regenerating—making over—the present world; to be ambassadors of the King of heaven proclaiming amnesty—a complete pardon to all that will swear allegiance to the King of Kings. And later in the day of judgment be on the jury of 24 elders, twelve representing the O. T. and twelve the new dispensation.

Few of God's servants are here fully compensated for their sacrifices—they are looking to the future for their reward. "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." (Dan 12:3).

WE CAN LEARN FROM HISTORY

One of the most interesting and illuminating pieces of news that has come out of Russia in a long time is that the boys and girls in the Soviet high schools are demanding to be taught history. Up to now they have been taught only what a wonderful thing is their Communist system, and what a glorious future lies ahead of it; but now a great many of them are beginning to ask about the past. Did the world begin with the Communist revolution, or were there people on earth before, and how did they manage to get along without that glorious system?

It is significant not only that the children are asking that, but that the Soviet authorities are granting their request. The latter may indicate that perhaps they are finding their system isn't working as well as they dreamed, and are willing to let a little intellectual thinking creep in among their people.

What makes this especially interesting to us is that a lot of the ideas for changing everything over in America sound to us as if they came from young folks who think the world began when they were born, and who don't know and don't care anything about history. At least, their scorn of everything that existed before the war, or at least before the 1900's began, would suggest that they think the world and this country only got to where these bright young people started, by accident and the grace of God.

Some of their notions, we are sure, come from some of the books that have been written in such numbers in late years—mostly by themselves—in which everything and everybody concerned in the building of America is held up as a scoundrel or a thief. All this "de-bunking" of Washington and Jefferson and the rest of the founders of the republic, including pretty near every President, gives us a deep-seated pain in the neck. And we think the idea that a recent book called "Robber Barons" confesses, that everybody who took any part in developing America and adding to the real wealth of the nation was a common thief accounts for a lot of the loose thinking and talk of "changing all that" that we hear so much these days.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in the history of America. It is nothing to be ashamed of that a good deal of it was made by men who made a profit for themselves in the doing of it. The man who creates wealth is robbing no one when he takes a share of the new-created wealth for his reward.

Maybe they are going to let the young Communists in Russia learn that fundamental truth of history. We would like to see it taught to a lot of the young would-be communists in America.

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IDENTITY OF WIRT'S BRAIN TRUST BUSTER

Henry Pope, Chicago hosiery manufacturer, is the man who hired former Senator James A. Reed to act as counsel for Dr. William A. Wirt, according to Dr. Wirt's statement. Mr. Pope apparently was interested enough in saving the nation from the "brain trusters" to pin up his own cash for the purpose. Therefore, his identity is of considerable interest.

Mr. Pope is president of the Bear Brand Hosiery company of Beaver Dam, Wis., which is now up to its ears in labor trouble. A part of the workers organized a union under the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and asked recognition for the purposes of collective bargaining. So far Mr. Pope has defied the national labor board and is now threatened with a citation for violating Section 7A of the national recovery act.

But the Bear Brand's history runs farther back than that. In 1932, it was asking, along with a number of other companies, for permission to employ women at night. The state industrial commission decided a request on the ground that the Beaver Dam plant had not taken full advantage of its opportunity to increase plant capacity for day work; also, that the effect of permitting such an exception from commission rules as the hosiery firm asked would be to permit it to replace men workers with women workers at a lower wage. The commission added this stringer:

"This already is taking place in the Illinois plant of the employer who now proposes night work for women in Wisconsin."

The company at the hearing had indicated that its additional work would go to its Illinois plant if it was not permitted to work women at night in this state.

That about tells the whole story. The "rugged individualist" from Chicago who is out to save the nation with the help of Jim Reed wants to work women at night because he can get them at a lower wage and defies the recovery administration when it steps in to assure his workers their rights. What a "brain trust buster" he is!—Milwaukee Journal.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF DR. WIRT

Paradoxically, Dr. Wirt's importance centers in the fact that he is a person with no outstanding claim to fame. It is in his capacity of a typical American citizen, holding a position of large local responsibility and imbued with more than the average amount of interest in public affairs, that he has rightly assumed significance for the nation. And for that reason from the fundamental approach, the Wirt testimony was thought-provoking just because it was superficially ridiculous. If it had not been silly it would not have emphasized so clearly both the anxiety and the absence of understanding throughout the country in respect to the policies being shaped in Washington.

For this combination of anxiety and ignorance there are two very good reasons. The first is the difficulty the country experiences in obtaining any real insight as to national policy. Excepting Secretary Wallace's recent pamphlet on "America Must Choose," and perhaps Professor Tugwell's study of "Our Economic Society," it is impossible to name material available to the average citizen which will give tangible clues to the philosophy, objectives and purposes of the present administration. And this assertion is made with full knowledge of the content of President Roosevelt's new book, conspicuously entitled "On Our Way," but singularly lacking in information as to where.

This inability to assess our national purpose is one good cause for anxiety, in the small towns of Indiana and every other state. The other good cause is the secrecy; if not actual deceit, with which tremendous powers for unadvertised ends are being sought—and obtained—by the administration in current legislation. Whether the purpose of these tactics is to promote recovery, to change the economic system, or to combine the two objectives with varying degrees of emphasis, nobody seems to know. Is it remarkable, then, that the plain people of the country—or those of them not dragged by federal subsidies of one kind or another—should be drawing their own conclusions, fantastic or otherwise, as to the objectives of the new deal?

Dr. Wirt's testimony has revealed no subterranean plot. No one with any knowledge of the administration ever thought it would. But his testimony has revealed, in part by its very naivete, the extent to which the American public is fumbling in the dark—uncertain, anxious, befuddled and to an increasing extent irritated by a kaleidoscopic and disorderly program too acute for analysis, yet too provocative for uncritical acceptance.—Editorial opinion of the Washington Post.

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THE LAST FRONTIER

disaster, has given an illuminating explanation of why explorers, like Lincoln Ellsworth, who confesses that "the call of antarctica still lures me," in spite of the failure of his recent expedition that almost ended in disaster, and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, persist in visiting the south polar regions, although the information they seek seems to have little practical value.

The land in the vicinity of the South Pole, Dr. Ellsworth points out, offers the last opportunity in human history for "unveiling a continent." Nowhere else in the world does there remain a land mass of continental proportions still unexplored. And although the South Pole has been reached, comparatively little is known about either the topography or the geological history of this great area at the "bottom of the world." It has not been ascertained whether the Antarctic land constitutes a single continent or is actually two huge islands, divided by a strait.

Dr. Ellsworth quotes a remark by the great explorer, Nansen, that "man wants to know; and when he does not want to know, he ceases to be a man." As long as the Antarctic continues to be largely unknown land, it will remain a constant challenge to the curiosity of mankind and the skill and daring of men like Dr. Ellsworth.—Kansas City Times.

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Mr. Insull is particularly touchy at any suggestion that he might have saved something for himself out of the wreck. "I have repeatedly said," he told an interviewer on the S. S. Exiltona, "that I have sunk everything I have in my business, and that's the truth." Mr. Insull's lawyer was out of hearing, or he'd have found some other word to use beside "sunk."

HAPPY DAYS!

The most reassuring statement we have read in years is the assertion of Dr. William E. Hurt, head of the University of Minnesota mathematics department, that he "knows many people who have great difficulty with mathematics who are brilliant otherwise." Those words from any lips would fall as pearly drops of nectar upon the listening ear, but coming from the head of a university mathematics department they are concentrated ambrosia seasoned with the perfumes of Araby. How sweetly do they flutter against the eardrums, setting up quivering little vibrations that extend themselves into shafts of gleaming light, piercing the heart, warming the soul! They are as invisible strands of etc., etc., upon which the silver cords of etc., whisper sweet music etc., to the weary, unlogarithmic pilgrim.

So, hereafter, in order to impress the party with one's brilliancy, it isn't going to be necessary to know right off hand how much $50 a year is the interest on for one year compounded semi-annually and permitted to accumulate until maturity. It won't be necessary to be able to add in one's head or to subtract in one's head or to multiply or divide in one's head. It won't even be necessary to add, subtract, divide or multiply on paper. There just won't need to be any addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. A person can just say to hell with it and still be considered brilliant.

Now, perhaps, the poets are going to get a shot at that long-deferred recognition. They've always been considered a bit so-and-so, and principally, we believe, because it was a generally accepted fact that they can't add, subtract, divide or even multiply. They can be fruitful but they can't multiply. A rabbit is a better multiplier than a poet. But now it is all different. Now it isn't going to make any difference about multiplication. A poet from now on is going to be considered just as brilliant as—well, as a rabbit.—World-Herald.

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IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN THE FARMER'S LOT

The advantages the Roosevelt program is bringing to the American farmer have now progressed to the point where they can be calculated in both dollars and percentages. Everybody who remembers the farm strikes of last spring, the various evidences of unrest and the spirit of black depression that lay over the farm belt like a pall, knew that the farmer's lot must have been improved materially since that time or the country would now be in a most serious state of turmoil. The facts and figures bear out such a conclusion.

To begin with, the farm income for the year 1933 rose to $6,274,000,000, an increase of $1,358,000,000, or 55 per cent over the previous year. This included, of course, the early months of 1933, which were bad in all departments of American business. The improvement which came late was sufficient to offset this slow beginning and carry it on to a big advance over 1933.

Another view of the encouraging picture is given in the report of the consumers counsel of the agricultural adjustment administration, just released in Washington. This report reveals that the average price of farm food products has gone up 45 per cent since the new deal began, while the index for department store goods, things farmers buy, has stepped up only 23 per cent.

This obviously leaves a comfortable margin of improvement in the position of the farmer, who is getting almost half again as much for the thing he sells and paying less than a third more for the things he finds it necessary to buy. Only one staple in the store index, cotton wash goods, has shown a greater price advance than the average gain of farm food products. It is up 52 per cent, and that is mainly a reflection of the improved fortunes of cotton.

Last spring there was cause for grave concern in the attitude of the men and women of the farming regions. A genuine revolt among this class is not an easy thing to start, but it is about as hard to stop as a good raging prairie fire. The farmers of America had heard enough about farm relief from the mouths of politicians during the past few years, and seen little enough results from all this talk, to make them thoroughly sick and resentful.

The new farm program has not yet had time to bring advantages to all the members of the agricultural class, and it is still in a state of development, but the farm people are beginning to see that there is a man in the White house who has a long-range plan for insuring them a chance to make a decent living from the soil.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS IS IMPORTANT

There is no question that business is on the way up. Any important merchant will testify to this effect, and the standard indexes tells the same story. In general, the low point of the depression was reached all over the world between July, 1932, and July, 1933. Since that time there has been general, although somewhat spotted recovery. The most pronounced advance has been in England and Canada, where recovery has outstripped the recovery in the United States.

The situation is running true to form as exemplified in the history of all previous depressions. After the forces of liquidation have exhausted themselves, the natural productive capacity of the world finally reasserts itself and the upward spiral begins.

How much of the gain in the United States is due to natural forces, how much to artificial measures carried out by the government must remain a disputed question. Undoubtedly many helpful things have been done. Other measures have been of doubtful or negative value.

But it is true that the prevailing uncertainty is a handicap upon recovery. Business can adjust itself to almost anything except uncertainty. When virtually every measure is labeled an experiment is it possible to expect the necessary planning for the future? Can conviction be built on suspended judgment?

There are limits to the method of trial and error under which the administration has been proceeding. In business, as well as in cases of illness, there comes a time when the patient can recover best by being let alone. Continued dosing may retard recovery.

These considerations apply to the present session of congress. Its greatest contribution now can be the one that apparently is favored by President Roosevelt—action on a few important pending measures and then adjournment.

This would be good politics as well as sound economics. hTe next election will be to a considerable extent a referendum on recovery. From the present outlook recovery is under way provided congress does nothing further to upset confidence and so hold it back.—Kansas City Times.

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It may be true that Trotsky has lost his old punch, but his footwork seems to be all that it ever was.

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 5th day of May, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South Front Door of the Court House in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

West Half of Section Nineteen, Township Twelve, North, Range nine, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of James E. McKinley, et al., defendants, to satisfy a judgment of the Court recovered by The First Trust Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska April 2nd, A. D. 1934.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
Nebraska.

a6-5w

LEGAL NOTICE

To Lovonia W. Patterson, Nels C. Johnson, Charles S. Smith, and all persons, having or claiming any interest in Lot nine (9), being the west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section seventeen (17), and Fractional Lots numbered six (6) and seven (7), in the south half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18), all in Township eleven (11), North, of Range fourteen (14), East of the Sixth P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, real name unknown:

Notice is hereby given that Adolphus O. Pearsley as plaintiff has filed in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, his petition against you as defendants, the purpose of which is to obtain a decree quieting title to the above described real estate in plaintiff against all claims by or under any of the defendants and canceling and setting aside, as having been paid and barred by the Statute of Limitations of the State of Nebraska, a mortgage made by W. H. Royal and Elizabeth R. Royal to the defendant, Charles S. Smith, dated March 9, 1882, filed for record July 6, 1882, recorded in Book C of Mortgages, page 14, of the records of said county, to secure the payment of the sum of $800.00.

You may answer said petition in said court on or before the 28th day of May, 1934, or otherwise the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and a decree entered accordingly.

ADOLPHUS O. PEARSLEY,
Plaintiff.

TYLER & PETERSON,
Attorneys, Nebraska City,
Nebraska.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Otto F. Peters, deceased. No. 2954.

Take notice that the administratrix of said estate has filed her final report and a petition for examination and allowance of her administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for her discharge, that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on April 27th, 1934, at ten a. m.

Dated March 30th, 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

a2-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of aCss County, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of David C. La Rue, deceased. No. 2967.

Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administartion of said estate and appointment of Wayne C. Garrett as administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 27th day of April, 1934, at ten a. m.

Dated March 28th, 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

a2-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of William Douglas McCrary, deceased. No. 3002.

Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is August 11, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on August 17, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated April 13, 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

a16-3w

LEGAL NOTICE

To The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., Limited, of Scotland, and all persons having or claiming any interest in the Northwest Quarter of Section Sixteen (16), in Township Ten (10), North, of Range Thirteen (13), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Cass County, Nebraska, real names unknown:

Notice is hereby given that Fred Hechner as plaintiff has filed in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, his petition against you as defendants, the purpose of which is to obtain a decree quieting title to the above described real estate in plaintiff against all claims by or under any of the defendants and canceling and setting aside, as having been paid and barred by the Statute of Limitations of the State of Nebraska, the mortgage made by Eli J. W. Pitman and wife, Anna Pitman, to the defendant, The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., Limited, of Scotland, dated June 14, 1882, filed for record June 14, 1882, recorded in Book N, Page 63 of the records of said county, to secure the payment of $1000.00.

You may answer said petition in said court on or before May 7, 1934, or otherwise the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and a decree entered accordingly.

FRED HECHNER,
Plaintiff.

TYLER & PETERSON,
Attorneys,
Nebraska City, Nebr. m29-4w

NOTICE of Hearing for Determination of Heirship

Estate of Ella Elsie Jessup, deceased. No. 3008.

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in the estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that John Jessup has filed his petition alleging that Ella Elsie Jessup died intestate in Cass county, Nebraska, on or about February 22nd, 1929, being a resident and inhabitant of said County and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbered eight (8), (9), Twenty-one (21) and Twenty-three (23) in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section seven (7) in Township twelve (12) North, in Range fourteen (14) East of the 6th P. M., in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, according to the published and recorded plat thereof; Also all of Block three (3) in Townsend's Addition to the said City of Plattsmouth, according to the published and recorded plat thereof;

leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

John Jessup, her husband; George Gardner, John Gardner, Leonard Gardner, Mary Allmon, and Jennie Sass, brothers and sisters of said deceased.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of an heir and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Ella Elsie Jessup and of her heirs, the degree of kindship 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 27th day of April, 1934, before the County Court of Cass County in the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

a29-3w

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