

The Art of Rock Laying Explained

Many Small Rock Gardens Being Re-modeled Along Modern Lines—Late Autumn Best.

With the rapidly growing appreciation and use of real rock garden plants, gardeners are gradually coming to realize the fact that a rock garden—even a very small one—must be something more than a pile of earth and stones. New rock gardens are being constructed with more care, and many an old one is being rebuilt—a job that can be done to great advantage just at this season of the year.

A rock garden built in the fall need not be rushed, as it usually is when made in the Spring. Fall rains will settle the soil and test the work. The most important single fact for the builder is primarily a home for plants not adapted to the ordinary beds and borders. It is not just a garden feature or accessory, like a sun dial or a bird bath.

The old adage that beauty is only skin deep does not apply to the rock garden. The basis for the beauty of a rock garden is generally several feet deep, being even more dependent on sound construction below ground than on a pleasant arrangement of the surface rockwork.

Room for Long Roots.
Rock plants, or, as they are more correctly called, alpine plants, grow in nature under the harshest possible conditions, in amazingly narrow crevices, on shifting rock slides, in any little patch of soil that has collected in their mountain haunts. As a natural consequence of such an environment, they have developed distinct habits of growth, inclining toward very deep, tough, roots, compact rosettes of foliage, or scantily clad, wandering wiry stems. In sharp contrast to this paucity of top growth is their brilliant display of blooms. An attempt to better their lot by giving them ordinary garden conditions and "rich" soil will, in most cases, lead to their death, or to a gross and disproportionate growth of foliage which robs them of their distinctive natural character.

The first essential in the construction of any rock garden is adequate drainage to protect the crowns and roots of the plants against conditions causing rotting. Most alpine plants if their roots penetrate into standing water or wet, soggy ground. Therefore, when a rock garden is to be built, unless the natural drainage is exceptionally good the whole area to be covered is dug out to a depth of at least eighteen inches—preferably two feet or more. The bottom is then lined with eight inches to a foot of broken stone or old broken bricks or tiles. Over this is put two or three inches of soil mixed with sand or gravel, which is washed in thoroughly with the hose. (This washing in or setting is important all through the construction as it insures against air pockets into which roots might stray, and prevents later settling which often changes the contours of the rockwork in a most discouraging way.)

On top of this layer of stone is placed several inches of smaller broken stone, road ballast or coarse gravel, and into this is washed a mixture of soil and sand. Such preparatory work—which is really much simpler than it sounds—brings the filling up to within a few inches of the ground level and provides a solid foundation of good drainage upon which to build the visible rockwork, with its ledges, slopes and levels.

Slopes to the South.
In our climate the "exposure" of this miniature terrain—that is to say, the longest slope—should be to the south or southeast. Therefore the "mountain," or greatest height, is placed rather near the north end of the area. If this is not possible, an eastern exposure is next choice.

Soil for use between the surface rocks is the next problem. A special mixture is made for this purpose. Any good top soil will do as a base, but if it is obtained from woodland it must be sweetened with a liberal admixture of limestone chips, or a somewhat smaller amount of old mortar rubble, because most alpine plants prefer a sweet soil. A good mixture is one part leafmold, one part light top soil, one part sand, and one part limestone chips. As leafmold is not always available, peat moss serves as a substitute. Sometimes a mixture of half top soil and half sand or gravel is used. The finished mix is light and pliable, not bailing together when wet, and not caking when baked by the sun. Water sinks into it immediately, instead of standing on the surface. One would expect such a soil to dry out rapidly, but this is only partly true, as each par-

title of grit is surrounded by a film of moisture available to the deep running roots of the little alpine plants.

A pile of suitable soil having been prepared, the actual rockwork is begun. Probably the most general mistake here are those of placing rocks on end, or at regular intervals. Either error immediately gives the garden an artificial appearance which no amount of judicious planting can overcome. The experienced builder strives to create the impression of a natural outcropping of rock, the stones being placed with the "grain" or stratification marks running in the same general direction. The rock need not be all of the same kind, although it is preferable to have it so if possible.

The First Step in Building.
The first step in building is to lay an irregular rim of stones around the outside of the garden area. Some are placed flush with the ground, others rise considerably above it. Then the enclosed space is filled in with soil, which is settled with the hose. If large rocks are to top the high points of the construction, a foundation is made by sinking flat stones well into the earth at these points. As the work progresses, these foundations are built up to the height desired.

It is well to leave part of the garden area at or near the ground level, sloping somewhat upward toward the height. This lends variety to the finished garden; and then, too, some alpine do not require crevices, or in fact, prefer a level.

After the first level is finished, and foundations for the high points started, the rock garden builder marks off the section that will correspond to the second level, remembering that the long slope is to be to the south. Around this he lays an irregular ledge, filling it in with soil and settling with water. The rocks are all placed to slope in to the soil, so that moisture will be carried back along them to the roots of the plants. This slight upward tilting of the outer ends of the stones also helps to prevent soil from washing off the terraces, and the rocks are not likely to be forced out by frost. The terraced slopes, in order to prevent soil washing, are made not too steep, but it is just as well to fill them with a little more soil than seems necessary to allow unavoidable settling.

Arranging the Terraces.
In this way, terrace by terrace (irregularity is essential), the highest point of the garden can be built up several feet above the level of the plain. Most small-piece gardeners are not fortunate enough to have an unlimited supply of earth and stone, so that it is often more economical, as well as equally decorative, to obtain additional height by the use of dwarf evergreens or other shrubs planted near the top. Evergreens are particularly effective because of their compact and solid appearance. The finished garden is covered with a thin layer of stone chips. This helps to prevent soil washing and spattering and checks evaporation.

It is difficult to keep in mind, when one's supply of stone is scanty, that the greater part of each rock must be sunk in the earth to obtain solidity and permanence. Loose rockwork will cause endless trouble later. However, the other extreme of an over-abundance of rock is undesirable, too, for it should be possible to dig, with a narrow trowel, a hole at least six inches deep in almost any part of the garden without encountering serious obstacles.

A small rock garden such as described above can be built on level ground. Construction on a slope is really easier and it requires less material. Fortunately, the world-beat rock gardener seldom needs be discouraged by the size or location of his space, for rock-gardening, while it is a particular and specialized form of the art of gardening, is one of the most adaptable.—By Walter B. Wilder in the New York Times.

STEFAN HEARS FARM GROUP

Norfolk, Neb.—Representing distressed farmers living in the northern part of Cedar and Knox counties, a delegation of four men arrived in Norfolk Thursday to place before Congressman-elect Stefan a picture of conditions confronting owners of livestock and farm people. Members of the group were: Harry Hinman, E. J. Goebel, Tom Jackson and Joe Buschkamp, all living near Crofton. This is the second delegation to arrive in Norfolk this week with a plea for immediate feed for livestock, the other being from Boyd county.

Conditions in Boyd county are paralleled by those in northern Knox and Cedar counties, where five years of crop failure due to drought and two because of grasshoppers have placed many farmers in desperate circumstance, the delegation reported.

Cochran Assured of Feed Loan Increases Soon

Monthly Allowances to Be Extended if Necessary, Nebraskan Told at Washington.

Washington.—Assurance that monthly allowances for emergency feed loans to farmers in drought states will be increased if necessary was gained by Governor-Elect Cochran of Nebraska from officials of the emergency crop and feed loan office here.

Cochran had suggested a 50 percent increase on the ground increasing feed costs since the figures were set last summer had made the allowances inadequate.

He conferred with Norman Monaghan, director of crop and feed loans, and C. A. Stewart, deputy production credit commissioner, from whom he said he obtained the "very satisfactory" pledge of meeting farmers' needs with larger loans. "They told me," Cochran said, "they wanted to keep the loans as small as possible but that whenever larger sums are necessary, they would see that the monthly allowances were increased to meet the situation."

The governor-elect, who has been carrying to federal relief and agricultural officials a picture of the damage done to Nebraska's agriculture by the 1934 drought, said he thought such a policy would meet the situation.

Besides dealing with agricultural problems, Cochran added additional information to the store he is accumulating on problems in connection with the handling of liquor. He conferred with Chairman Choate of the federal alcohol control administration. "I wanted to learn all I could from him as to what the federal government has learned in its experience in handling legalized liquor again," Cochran said.

He was unwilling to discuss the suggestions of Choate or others with whom he talked until information being gathered for him by William H. Wright, attorney general-elect, is completed.

COUGHLIN FLAYS DU PONT

Detroit.—Attacking munition manufacturers as "merchants of murder," Rev. Charles E. Coughlin charged in an address "we actually equip our potential enemies among the world powers and out of fear of offending Japan our navy, our army, our state department all approve a sale of a secret process to Japan."

The priest said he referred to the sale of a certain type of DuPont powder to the Japanese government and he singled out members of the DuPont family for special criticism, remarking "this family witnessed American liberty in its cradle and is seemingly happy to follow it to its grave."

"Collusion, bribery of high officials and governmental corruption were proven to be the elements in making munition sales," said Rev. Coughlin summing up the senate investigation of the munitions industry. "Away with the prince of peace! Crucify him! Crucify him! Crucify him! Give us the Barrabas of war! Is the motto of the American munitions manufacturers," he charged.

TINY FREIGHTER SENDS SOS

New York.—Lashed by the most devastating storm to sweep the North Atlantic in many winters, the tiny Norwegian freighter *Sist* sent an SOS pleading for "urgent assistance." Immediately all wireless stations, both in the British Isles and in America, concentrated for further messages from the little ship but no word was forthcoming. The exact nature of the vessel's danger could not be learned, but apparently it had lost its rudder.

At 10:23 p. m., Mackey radio picked up a message from Land's End, England, reporting the arrival of a British ship, at the side of the *Sisto*.

Boston.—The coast guard reported the trawler *Naomi* drifting disabled in a gale thirty miles east by south of Graves Light.

FORMER KAISER LOSES SUIT

Leipzig, Germany.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II lost a case he brought to the supreme appellate court against the Goldschmidt Rothschild company, Berlin banking house. He had sued for annulment of a deal in industrial shares made on his behalf in 1928 thru the court counsellor Nitz, controller of Wilhelm's privy purse. The amount involved was 480,000 marks, (about \$192,000), against which the bank made a counter claim of 250,000 marks for the balance due in the kaiser's account.

NEBRASKA'S INCOME TAXES

Washington.—Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, reported 1932 income tax figures for Nebraska showed a reduction in corporation taxes and an increase in individual taxes compared with 1931. In a report on the 1932 income tax, for which returns were filed in 1933, Helvering showed corporation tax payments dropped from \$1,087,290 in 1931 to \$848,000 in 1932, while individual payments increased from \$723,426 to \$970,563. The number of corporation returns fell off slightly, but the number with a net income in the aggregate dropped from \$12,648,406 to \$7,128,206. The number of corporations showing a deficit increased from 2,355 to 3,308 and the amount of the deficit from \$21,106,405 to \$27,802,817. There were 2,336 individual returns reported.

Nebraska had only one return showing more than \$100,000 net income, and it was under \$150,000. There were four others above \$50,000 and sixty-three between \$25,000 and \$50,000. There were 25,053 individual returns showing net income of \$66,007,036 and tax of \$97,563. Only 1.84 percent of Nebraska's population filed income tax returns.

Prepare Bill to Cover Racing in Nebraska

Ak-Sar-Ben Horse Racing Committee Prepare Measure to Submit to the Legislature.

Following the approval at the election in November of the measure to permit pari-mutuel horse racing in Nebraska, the racing committee of the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha, are preparing a measure to present to the next legislature in regard to this matter.

The bill provides a commission of three persons to be appointed by the governor. "These men will not even be one-dollar a year men," said George Brandeis. "They will serve without pay."

The purpose of having the members of the commission serve without pay is to obtain civic-spirited citizens who have at heart only the best interest of the whole state. The bill provides for the commission supervising the licensing and regulating of the entire pari-mutuel system of the state. However, it exempts from its provisions any county or state fairs which may want to conduct horseraces without the pari-mutuel system. In this way these fairs can operate as they did in the past before the pari-mutuel racing amendment was approved by the voters.

To Promote Horse Breeding.

Here are some of the provisions: A portion of all license fees and taxes collected by the racing commission would be appropriated to the state department of agriculture, for the purchase of transportation of high grade stallions and jacks to various parts of Nebraska. This is the plan successfully followed by Kentucky and Maryland in developing the horse-breeding industry.

At each race meeting, one race a day must be conducted for Nebraska-bred horses. A percentage of the purse must be paid to the breeder of the horse winning each such race for Nebraska-bred horses.

Funds collected by the racing commission would be distributed among all county fairs, regardless of population. These funds would be for use only for payment of agricultural and live stock premiums, heretofore raised by direct tax levy in each county. The bill, therefore, would constitute tax relief and the payment of such premiums, Ak-Sar-Ben believes, will greatly encourage rebuilding of drought-depleted herds by Nebraska cattle-raisers.

Sunday Racing Taboo.

License fees are to be charged according to the population of the various counties. However, harness horse meets, most popular at county fairs, are to pay only one-fourth as much as the running horse meets.

Sunday racing is barred. "We are confident that racing will be properly conducted wherever a license is granted and that it will mean a great deal to the agricultural interests of our state," said Mr. Brandeis. "We appreciate the confidence the people have bestowed in us and this confidence will never be violated as long as Ak-Sar-Ben has anything to do with racing."

THREE DEAD IN HOME

Steele, N. D.—Three men were found dead in a home here, killed, authorities believe, by a combination of fire and suffocation. The dead are Hartwig Stark, farmer; Nels Berry, bachelor recluse, and Olaf Borrud, Minneapolis, visiting Berry.

War Profits 228 Millions

Figures for du Pont Firm Are Revealed to Senate Munitions Committee Probers.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A world war profit of more than 250 million dollars by the du Pont Powder company, after expenses and taxes had been deducted, was detailed today before the senate munitions committee.

As business figures totaling more than a billion dollars were unfolded, Alfred I du Pont simultaneously was reported by a committee investigator to have had a gross income of \$29,536,000 between 1920 and 1926 on which he did not pay "one cent of income tax."

Evidence then was put forward that Alfred du Pont had incurred such large losses in the Nemours Trading company that his gains were offset.

Billion Dollar Business.

In showing that the Delaware company had a net war profit of \$228,751,000, Alger Hiss, an investigator, produced the following figures: The company's gross business between 1915 and 1918, inclusive, was \$1,157,000,000, of which 225 million dollars was for salaries. A total of 602 million dollars went into materials, 72 million into taxes and 15 million to employes in bonus payments.

Successful du Pont efforts to obtain high postwar tariffs on chemical imports were credited by officials of the Delaware company with saving the American people millions of dollars.

Letters from du Pont officials spoke of having had to sell the republican senators who don't know anything about it.

A letter from R. M. Carpenter, a retired vice-president of the company, to Irene du Pont, introduced today, brought in the names of the then Senators Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Watson of Indiana and Henry P. Fletcher, now chairman of the republican national committee. Watson is to be called before the committee tomorrow.

Fletcher Is Mentioned.

It suggested the establishment of a Washington office by the du Ponts, and said Watson criticized du Pont legislative methods as "handled the worst of any corporation in the country. It suggested that du Pont 'get in touch' with someone who could give advice. One name was mentioned in this connection because 'of his very intimate relationship with Fletcher.'

Irene du Pont told the committee "the only way to wage a war is to have an absolute monarch at the head of the government."

The powder manufacturer made this observation while being questioned about the advisability of conscripting industry in time of war.

SHOT TO DEATH IN THEATER

Chicago.—Marcelus Turner, a Negro awaiting his turn in an amateur night performance at a small south side theater, was shot to death by a woman as he sat in the audience. Six hundred other spectators, startled by the gunshot, streamed wildly into the aisles and rushed from the exits. Henry Parano, 24, white, an usher, attempted to fight his way thru the crowd and was stabbed in the shoulder by an unidentified assailant.

Maxwell street police, hunting the woman, seized Mrs. Ruby Britten, 45, a Negro, and quoted her as saying she shot Turner because he persisted in pressing his foot against the backrest of her seat. With her two daughters, who had accompanied her to the theater, Mrs. Britten was held for the inquest.

INTERCEDES FOR KIDNAPER

Boston.—Miss Dora Millicent Miles of Los Angeles, who travel across the continent to intercede for George E. Gilbert, convicted kidnaper, asked the Massachusetts board of pardons to act favorably on Gilbert's petition for parole because "I love him."

Gilbert, who has a wife and four children, escaped from the state prison colony at Norfolk in 1930 and fled to California. There he wooed Miss Miles, she told the board, and gave her to understand he would obtain a divorce and marry her.

Gilbert was captured on the west coast and returned to prison here. Asked what her interest in Gilbert was, Miss Miles quickly replied: "I love him and I believe he loves me. Arrangements are being made for a divorce in Massachusetts and if this is granted we will marry."

Buy new ALL the things you need. Prices are going higher, so don't wait longer.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Daisy Nottelman, deceased. No. 3092:
Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of John Nottelman, Sr., as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 4th day of January, 1935, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated December 5, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d10-3w

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of William Douglas McCrary, deceased. No. 3092:
Take notice that the Administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on January 11, 1935, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Dated December 11, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d17-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To the Creditors of the estate of Martha T. Henwanz, deceased. No. 3085:
Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is April 12, 1935; that a hearing will be had at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth on April 19th, 1935 at 10 A. M. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated December 14th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Bernard C. Rakow, deceased. No. 3085:
Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is April 12, 1935; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 12, 1935, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated December 14, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d17-3w

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of James M. Barkhurst, deceased. No. 3041:
Take notice that the Administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on January 7, 1935, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated December 7, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d10-3w

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notices hereby given that pursuant to an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, and by virtue of the terms of the decree of said Court entered in an action wherein The Nebraska City Building & Loan Association, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Mike F. Duda, et al, are defendants, I will on January 21, 1935, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. at the South front door of the first house on Platte street, Cass County, Nebraska, offer and sell at public auction the following described property, to-wit: Lot 3, in Block 61, original City of Plattsmouth, in Cass County, Nebraska.
Dated December 18, 1934.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.
WM. H. PITZER AND MARSHALL PITZER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. d20-5w

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.
In Re Application of W. H. Coffelt, administrator of the estate of Martha S. Lewis, deceased, for license to sell real estate.
Notice is hereby given that under a license issued by the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Martha S. Lewis, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 29th day of December, 1934, at 10 o'clock a. m., the real estate belonging to said estate and described as Lots 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78, in Wise's Out Lots Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska. Terms of sale, 10% cash at time of sale, balance on confirmation. Possession to be given at time of confirmation.
W. H. COFFELT,
Administrator of the Estate of Martha S. Lewis, Deceased.
n26-5w

Cass County residents should buy everything possible in their home town.

If you can't be supplied there, come to Plattsmouth, your county seat and logical large town trading point.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Catherine Hild, deceased. No. 3028:
Take notice that the Administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on January 11, 1935, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Dated December 15th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d17-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Anna E. Hell, deceased. No. 3084:
Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is April 12, 1935; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 19, 1935, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated December 14, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d17-3w

NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship
Estate of Adam Hild, deceased. No. 3092.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Michael Hild has filed his petition alleging that Adam Hild died intestate in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on or about May 5th, 1930, being a resident and inhabitant of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot nine (9), in Block ninety-seven (97), in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Elizabeth Katherine Hild, widow; Michael Hild, Ferdinand Jacob Hild, George Michael Hild, Philip Adam Hild, Fredrick Leonard Hild, Anna Katherine Puls and Erma Elizabeth Friedrich, children;

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is owner of a two-twenty-first interest therein, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Adam Hild and of his heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 11th day of January, 1935, 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 16th day of December, A. D. 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
d17-3w

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.
In Re Application of W. A. Robertson, administrator c. l. a., of the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman, also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased, for license to sell real estate.

Now on this 12th day of December, 1934, there was presented to the court the petition of W. A. Robertson, administrator c. l. a., of the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased, for license to sell the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11, Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the debts and costs of administration of said estate, and it appearing that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of the administrator c. l. a., to pay the debts and costs of said administration; and it further appearing that the personal property remaining in the hands of said administrator amounts to the sum of \$2,587.39, and that the unpaid claims amount to \$3,459.95, and that the costs of administration will be approximately \$500.00; that an order should be entered directing all persons interested in said estate to appear and show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate.

It is therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased, appear before the undersigned Judge of the District Court within and for the County of Cass, Nebraska, on the 17th day of January, 1935, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to show cause if any there be, why a license should not be granted to W. A. Robertson, administrator c. l. a., of the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased, to sell the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11, Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the debts and costs of administration of said estate.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon all persons interested in said estate by publication of this order for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper printed and of general circulation in the County of Cass, Nebraska.

By the Court,
D. W. LIVINGSTON,
Judge of the District Court.
d17-4w