

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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There is a rumor, which persists in spite of repeated denials, that Francis Bacon is really the author of Gene Tunney's articles on Shakespeare.

A small boy may be said to begin growing up when he permits the Sunday comics to be thrown away by the Wednesday following their publication.

If we could pick a job, we'd take that of the piper. According to all the bigwigs who comment on the situation, everybody has got to pay him eventually.

A dietitian says a well-balanced diet will enable a person to memorize poetry. Now, can't somebody take the other side, and give us a defense of the well-balanced diet?

Mayor Jimmy Walker has agreed to perform the marriage ceremony at a friend's wedding. Yet it is only a short while since he was trying to get a man out of prison.

Certain natives of Central Africa, we are told, use garden produce as cash. When a bill-collector calls, the householder takes him round to the back garden and forks out.

Another great institution is threatened. With Henry Field likely to represent Iowa in the senate, how, asks the King City (Mo.) News, can we expect to get any more free garden seeds?

With all the debunking that novelists have engaged in in recent years, it seems a little odd that nobody has rewritten the adventures of Robinson Crusoe from Friday's point of view.

Contributing factors to the problem of juvenile discipline and control: the razor-strop went out with safety razors, the hair-brush with bobbed hair and the woodshed with natural gas.

The "gross misrepresentations" found by the auditors of the late Swedish match king's estate indicate a pretty serious situation in the affairs of his company, especially when you consider that the false assets he listed in 1920 don't begin to include the matches that won't light.

The reporter who interviewed John McGraw yesterday says he doesn't seem to take as much interest in baseball as he used to. The reporter didn't try calling him "Mugsy," that always used to induce Mr. McGraw to take an interest in things, almost immediately.

Probably the section on the new tax bill to which there will be the greatest objection is that raising letter postage from 2 to 3 cents. In truth, though, the higher rate is an unmixing blessing. It will make at least a few persons think before they write and squander a 3-cent stamp. It will improve the quality of the mail and perhaps fit it so that at least more than on letter in five is worth the effort to tear open the envelope.

The department of agriculture finds, after a survey of the spring intentions of American farmers, that there will be a radical reduction of the tobacco acreage and some reduction in the case of beans and rice. But there will be increased acreage of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, sweet potatoes, feed grains and forage crops. Of ordinary potatoes fewer will be planted in the eastern states and more in the western.

This is called by the department "further widespread readjustments of the acreages of principal crops." So far as it applies to tobacco farmers readjustment seems evident enough, but the wideness of its spread is less apparent.

Taking the corn belt as a whole little, if any, readjustment in its manner of farming seems either likely or possible. It already farms according to the most approved method of the agricultural scientists. It rotates its chief crop, corn, with small grains, pasture and forage crops. It maintains great numbers of live stock on its farms, marketing the bulk of its crops as meat, milk or other live stock products. It does this because it has been told and believes that it thus maintains soil fertility and secures the maximum return from the crops it harvests.

The department explains that in general farmers are reducing acreages of those crops that are selling at low prices or that necessitate heavy cash expenses and are increasing crops needed on their own farms for food or feed. And there are no crops that aren't selling at low prices, whether they be crops grown in the field or crops grown in the feed lot or dairy barn.

The past year has seen perhaps a closer approach to the self-contained farm than since the days of the pioneers. There has been more attention to the kitchen garden, to home butchering and home butter making. But there is an irreducible minimum of cash still needed on the farm. Taxes must be paid; if the land is being bought on credit, interest must be paid; the family needs clothes that cannot be produced on the farm; implements must be bought; freight rates and commission charges must be paid; and, unless the farmer has a large family, labor must be hired, even if it is only occasional and seasonal labor.

The only readjustment that will serve the corn belt farmer is a readjustment of prices. Already practicing the kind of farming which the best agricultural minds advise as the only road to agricultural prosperity, he is stopped unless he can sell for more or buy for less.—World-Herald.

Steamship lines are now offering sea trips on the installment plan, a good way to keep them fresh in memory.

If we may judge from the Digest poll, the end of Prohibition is in plain sight. All the Union has to do is secede from Kansas.

A taxpayer is a man who thinks government ought to cost less, and a citizen is a man who feels that it ought to be worth more.

A college professor says the price of civilization is insanity. If he thinks the present brand is worth going insane over, he's crazy.

A woman writer says there is too much snobbery in our education. Which isn't the trouble at all. The trouble is that there is too little education in our snobbery.

Washington State University has a course in clog dancing, archery and canoeing. Finally higher education has hit upon a plan whereby a graduate may earn a living.

Girls, false hair is coming back. The new wide shoulders and slender waists demand a "rat" fastened on the back of the neck to pin the hair to the back. The international beauty show held in New York demonstrates all sorts of thick bangs and pompadours. But eyebrows are to be natural. If your girl friend decides to stay at home for a few weeks, she is not ill—just "growing eyebrows."

READJUSTMENT
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ROOSEVELT AND TAMMANY

The relations of Governor Roosevelt and Tammany Hall are certain to figure in the party campaign for the presidential nomination and in the convention. The record of Tammany's attitude and influence in national conventions leaves a question as to whether Roosevelt would fare better with the support of the organization than with its opposition. At present Tammany is said to be undecided as to where to throw its support, but this attitude is taken as disciplinary rather than selective. Unless the governor deals more harshly with the organization with respect to the smelly scandals recently uncovered, he will have the "hall's" approval.

The first really national Democratic convention was held just 100 years ago. Andrew Jackson dominated it. Tammany and Jackson were for each other then and in the convention of 1835, and Tammany did not oppose the nomination of Van Buren in 1840. But in 1844, although voting for Van Buren on the first ballot, Tammany engineered the switch to Polk, who, although not a New Yorker, had been initiated a member of the organization. Tammany was given credit for the nomination of Lewis Cass in 1848.

Tammany supported Cass again in 1852, but the nomination went to Pierce. Buchanan was nominated in 1856 without Tammany's help. Neutral in 1860, the Tiger fought for General McClellan in 1864 and stamped the convention to Seymour four years later. Inactive in 1872, it was hostile to Tilden in 1876, and the convention of 1880, which nominated Hancock, expelled the Tammany delegates. Cleveland, bitter foe of Tammany, was nominated three times against its opposition, and the organization lost in the conventions of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908. In 1912, a powerful factor in the nomination of Wilson was Tammany's effort, in switching from Harmon to Champ Clark, giving Bryan the opportunity to make his memorable plea against Tammany control. There was no contest in 1916. The nomination of Cox in 1920 was something of a Tammany victory, but there was defeat in 1924 when Al Smith failed to win. In 1928 the nomination of Smith was a Tammany victory.

It will be seen, therefore, that only once between 1868 and 1928—sixty years—did a Tammany candidate win. In half of the conventions held in that time the opposition of Tammany seems to have been an asset to the winners. This year the value or the handicap of Tammany is a very pertinent consideration, for not since the Tweed days has the "hall" been so scandalized as through recent exposures.

MAY BE A UNIQUE CONGRESS

The record, probably the memory, of the present congress is going to be merged with the national election campaign upon which it impinges in the public mind, or that reason it may lose its identity, or at least be slighted in the summation of its conduct and achievements and go down in history as just one of many congresses, known to the informed few only by a number.

That would be unjust; because whatever distinction it bears in the popular estimation may be conferred by headline readers and they catch only the day by day features, the incidental eruptions and partisan comment. The record isn't made by a long way and it would be a wild venture to speculate on the outcome; but there is a trend which, if consistent to the end, might distinguish this session.

Even the partisan debate inside and outside the halls of legislation takes an odd course. The accusation usually heard in these debates is that one side or the other is being partisan. The controversy is over the credit for what is being done or attempted. Partisan spokesmen impeach one another for not co-operating, and those so charged feel impelled to defend themselves against the reaction. That is contrary to the immemorial custom of legislative assemblages. Partisan antagonism in the past has been a boast; those who refused to co-operate made capital of it. Language may be just as bitter at this session, differences just as pronounced as at any time—the surface may be ruffled by the same contrary winds; but the current of common desire seems to be running strong in an unchanging direction.

—Editorial Opinion of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR SALE

Late 1930 model Ford coupe with hot water heater. Phone 3905.—A. G. Johnson, Rt. 1. 1tw

JOURNAL WANT-ADS GET RESULTS!

PROHIBITION FACES GROWING DISSENT

Federal prohibition faces a rapidly rising tide of dissent. That fact is disturbing, of course, to prohibition's staunch supporters, but it is disturbing also to all persons of a serious turn of mind who recognize the potency for evil inherent in the liquor traffic. Multitudes of such persons are to be found among the dissenters.

By common agreement, the licensed saloon system has been banished permanently. It was the incubator of ill individual, social, economic and political. The overwhelming sentiment of the country is against its return. But prohibition has not settled the question of a substitute system of control. Moreover, the increasing dissatisfaction with prohibition means that its enforcement must become increasingly difficult, and that the evils of non-enforcement will multiply. Such evils include those of which the abandoned saloon system was prolific no less than others peculiar to an illicit but highly profitable traffic.

The movement which culminated in prohibition began many years ago as an educational and moral crusade against grievous abuses and effects of which were manifest on every hand. It aroused a powerful and enlightened sentiment. But when that sentiment was converted into political action by the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment and the enactment of the Volstead law, the movement ceased to be educational, and such moral fervor as remained with it was concentrated on law enforcement. Chief reliance was placed no longer on public enlightenment and the building of character resistance. The aggressive war against the evils of intemperance and the ills begotten by traffic in ardent spirits lapsed into a political defense of prohibition. The cause crystallized in a creed, of which the only tenet is "I believe in the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law." Now no one is accounted orthodox in his hatred of the saloon and its works if he will not recite that creed. That unfortunate attitude is an obstruction to clear thinking and further progress in dealing with the problem.

The legalistic, political defense of the Eighteenth amendment is dissipating the supporting sentiment laboriously developed by the long crusade of education and moral appeal. Thousands of men and women who deplore the evils of intemperance, who hate the saloon and all its works, having surveyed the results of prohibition, are unable honestly to recite the creed of dry orthodoxy. It is estimated that since the Eighteenth amendment was adopted 20 million young Americans have attained voting age. They have no personal knowledge of the hideous nature of the licensed saloon system, but they do know the evils fostered by the bootlegger, the speakeasy and gangsters financed in crime by profits from contraband liquor.

Surely if the real fight is against the evils of the liquor traffic, legalized or outlawed, it is time that all who recognize those evils and seek to end them should take common ground and stand unitedly. Otherwise interests animated by aims less consistent with social welfare may shape the substitute for prohibition which growing dissent seems to foreshadow as inevitable. In a stubborn defense of dry orthodoxy the cause may be lost.—Chicago News.

SO NOW WHERE ARE WE,

Few would have suspected Albert Einstein of being a practical joker. Soon after the close of the world war, the shaggy-haired little scientist announced his epochal theory and set the heads of laymen swimming. Most of us are still bewildered. And now, after we have spent almost 13 years valiantly endeavoring to comprehend the significance of four-dimensional space, Science Service has the professor announcing casually, almost absent-mindedly, that he must have been mistaken, after all.

The concept that space is curved and finite had phases that were undeniably fascinating. When scientists suggested the possibility that those distant nebulae, visible only through the most powerful telescopes, might after all be only the familiar star-clusters that are, astronomically speaking, just over our earth's back fence from us, we shamefully confessed that, while we had never thought of it in that way before, it did sound reasonable. We had no taste for becoming Wilbur Glenn Volivas of science; we hastened to admit, and eventually even to assert, that space was curved like the surface of the earth.

Some of us were so imaginative as to accede to the proposition that a man, with the aid of a telescope sufficiently powerful to encompass space

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in its entirety, could see the back of his own neck.

And now Herr Doktor has abandoned us, and left us hanging there. It was all a mistake. Space is infinite, and has only three dimensions. Fortunately, Dr. Einstein has saved us something out of the wreck. His famous theory of relativity, whatever it is, is still valid.—Des Moines Register.

The El Dorado (Kansas) Times says a little boy went home from school the other day and sat on the porch two hours before venturing into the house, where, to his surprise, he found his parents and his little sister, who was ill, quite alone. "Where are the agents?" he asked. "Agents?" echoed his father. And the little boy led him to the front door, where, while the boy was away, the father had tacked this sign over the doorbell: "Agents, Do Not Disturb."

W. T. Richardson writes for the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., of Lincoln. It is reliable and inexpensive. a4-tfw

FOR SALE

Oak posts for sale.—E. F. Stava. a4-2tw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Rudolph H. Ramsel, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1932 and on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 6th day of May, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of May, 1932. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 8th day of April, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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 16th day of April A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Frances F. Brendel and Thomas J. Brendel, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by John S. Vallery, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 16, A. D. 1932. ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska. m17-5w.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice of Probate of Foreign Will

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman, also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased. On reading the petition of Sophia M. Schafer and Calvin H. Taylor praying that the instrument filed in this Court on the 29th day of March, 1932, and purporting to be a duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Terrace Hennings Pitman, also known as Terrace H. Pitman, deceased, that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to W. A. Robertson as executor for the State of Nebraska. It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court this 29th day of March, A. D. 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a4-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of John Stuart Livingston, Deceased. Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 22nd day of April, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Maud M. Livingston, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m28-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Marian Elizabeth Miller, deceased. Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon her estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 22nd day of April, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Edgar E. Miller or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m28-3w

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Peter Campbell, Administrator of the estate of John Campbell, deceased, to sell real estate. Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an Order of the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, made on the 24th day of March, 1932, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 15th day of April, 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NW 1/4) of Section twenty (20), Township eleven (11), Range fourteen (14), in Cass county, Nebraska, and Lots (12) and thirteen (13) in Block four (4), in the Village of Murray, Cass county, Nebraska. Said sale will be open one hour.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1932. PETER CAMPBELL, Administrator of the Estate of John Campbell, Deceased. m28-3w

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Decree of Descent

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of John H. Miller, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate that Edgar E. Miller has filed in this Court his petition showing the death of said John H. Miller intestate at his residence in the Village of Union, in Cass county, Nebraska, March 18, 1926, owning the following described real estate situated in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

Lots seven (7), eight (8) and the east thirty-five (35) feet of Lot nine (9), in Block four (4), in the Village of Union; That he left surviving him as his sole next of kin and heirs at law his widow, Marian Elizabeth Miller, and the petitioner, Edgar E. Miller, his son. That said real estate was his homestead and descended to said Marian Elizabeth Miller as her homestead estate for her lifetime, and subject thereto an undivided one-half interest each to the said Marian Elizabeth Miller and Edgar E. Miller as his sole heirs at law.

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 26th day of April, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the south door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of Section eight (8), in Township eleven (11), North, in Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, containing 160 acres.

Subject, however, to a mortgage in the sum of \$14,000.00, in favor of John M. Lehigh, with interest thereon at six per cent, and due May 1st, 1934.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Theonal Vallery and Elizabeth Vallery, defendants, to satisfy a Decree and Judgment of said Court recovered by William Sporer, Plaintiff against said Defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 24th, 1932. ED. W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska. m24-2

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage dated on November 20th, 1931, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Platteau County, Nebraska, on the 24th day of November, 1931, and executed by Paul Kelly to E. J. Kiddle, and duly assigned to the International Harvester Company of America, a corporation, on the 20th day of November, 1931, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty and 24/100 Dollars (\$266.24), because of default having been made in the terms of the transaction, we are selling the property herein described to-wit:

One International Motor truck, Model No. A-2 Chassis No. 8429, Engine No. 292115. Equipped with inclosed cab, 30x5 heavy duty tires front rear; together with all other equipment now on the truck or which may be added thereto at public auction for cash at the place of business of the P. A. Sanborn Service Co. in the city of Greenwood, County of Cass, State of Nebraska, on the 27th day of April, 1932 at 12 o'clock, noon, of said date.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1932. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA. By—Paul H. Koeller. m31-4w

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that under authority of an Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in an action pending in said court, which said case W. Straub is plaintiff and Frank A. Cox and Louisa M. Cox are defendants, commanding me to sell the real estate hereinafter described in satisfaction of the amount adjudged by the decree of said Court entered June 18, 1931, to be due plaintiff in the sum of \$7,222.57, with interest and costs, as in said decree provided, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Cass county, Nebraska, will, on April 18, 1932, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public vendue the following described real estate, to-wit:

South 75.40 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 2, in Township 10, North of Range 12, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, and will sell the same to the highest bidder for cash.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska. Wm. H. Pitzer, Attorney. m17-5w

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the trusteeship of the estate of Anna Gorder Ploetz, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, made on the 12th day of March, 1932, for the sale of real estate hereinafter described for the payment of legacies and expenses of administration under the last will and testament of Anna Gorder Ploetz, deceased, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 30th day of April, 1932, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half (E 1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section eighteen (18), Township thirteen (13), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, and an undivided one-half interest in and to Lots two (2), three (3) and four (4), in Block thirty-five (35), in the City of Weeping Water in Cass county, Nebraska. That the sale will be held open for the period of one hour and that the highest bid will be submitted to the Court for confirmation and approval. Dated this 26th day of March, 1932. FRANK A. CLOIDT, Trustee of the Estate of Anna Gorder, Ploetz, Deceased. A. L. TIDD, Attorney. m28-2w