

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Another reason most Hollywood divorces are of no importance to the public is that their partners for the next matrimonial dance are generally already programmed.

Another advantage of the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States, is that it apparently has made it impossible for British authors to come over here any more on lecture tours.

The first few weeks after the inauguration, the newspapers thought they were going great lengths when they referred to the "brain trust." But now some of the bolder ones rashly call them the absent-minded professors.

Man's talent for homicide continues to flourish in practically all branches except in dueling. Very few people are killed nowadays in duels, but so many other improved means have been provided that the grand total does not suffer.

The President has issued a full pardon to Representative Shoemaker of Minnesota, who served a term at Leavenworth in 1929. Mr. Shoemaker's offense was considered very grave as he was a robber of widows and orphans. As we remarked before, that was considered a very grave offense in 1929.

Chancellor Hitler is well pleased as he reviews the five months of his chancellorship of Germany. This view will be shared by most of his countrymen who talk out loud. Those who see the administration in a different light will not comment audibly. As for foreign opinion, it will not circulate freely among the German people. Thus Hitler may continue to be amazed at the unanimity with which administration is approved by the Germans.

THE CASH VALUE OF INLAND NAVIGATION

Persons interested in advancing the inland navigation program sometimes grow somewhat discouraged by the indifference of those residing in inland towns and cities and their lack of knowledge of the subject.

Only recently one of northwest Iowa's fine inland towns was given an opportunity to hear a discussion by a competent authority on what inland navigation would mean to that particular community. The secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce reported that there was not enough interest in the community to warrant the speaker going there.

Yet, that is the very sort of community that should take the pains to inform itself. The citizens simply are sleeping on their own rights, ignoring their own interests, in refusing or failing to learn the facts.

The benefits to the very community the Tribune has in mind would amount to about 20 per cent reduction in transportation costs on everything that community produces and buys. That particular community produces, roughly two million bushels of corn. A saving of 5 cents per bushel on transportation costs would add 100 thousand dollars a year to the net income of that community.

The same community buys at least 190 thousand tons of coal per year. Navigation would reduce that community's coal bill about 25 per cent. Multiply these savings by the total volume of business transacted in that community and it is possible to get a picture of what inland navigation means.

The most humble citizen of the smallest community center in this whole territory is just as vitally interested in this navigation project as is any citizen of Sioux City. Improving the Missouri for navigation is not strictly a Sioux City affair. Every town, hamlet, every farmer within the Missouri river valley, will be benefited.

A Chamber of Commerce or other civic organization that will not take the pains to inform its membership and the citizens of the community it is designated to serve concerning inland navigation is not performing its whole duty to those who support it.—Sioux City Journal.

There's one thing about the rise in bread prices. It makes the "heels" more palatable.

Hitch-hikers are becoming particular now, they even pick out the cars they want to ride in from town to town.

The warm weather is said to be good for young pigs, but the trouble is most of us are either hogs or humans.

Because he was at one time an easy mark, there is no sensible reason why Uncle Sam should continue to play the part.

We can remember when a town man was seldom criticized for anything he did, unless it was to get a haircut on Saturday afternoon. Everything else, nearly, was freely forgiven.

When a young woman had some trouble with her rubber bathing suit at the pool recently and telephoned home for immediate assistance, her obliging brother sent a tire repair man to her aid.

There are doo-dads to stick in the ends of a roasting car so as not to get butter on your fingers, but a person dainty enough to want to use them wouldn't care for roasting ears anyhow. There is no way to keep butter off the face.

TAX AX FALLS UPON AUTOMOTIVE GOOSE

Public confidence is stronger now than at any other time since the happy days of early 1929. At a period when the summer decline in trade and industry normally begins, statistics in abundance testify that there is no sign of relapse. Wholesale trade has expanded in defiance of seasonal trends. Sales by department stores are increasing sensationally. There are gains in employment and the number of beneficiaries of relief agencies is decreasing.

While the desire to buy household necessities before prices advance is partly responsible for the improvement in retail trade, it is scarcely a factor in the steel industry. Three important users of steel—the railroads, the building trades and farm machinery—are still sharply depressed, and have taken only a fraction of their normal steel tonnage. Yet steel, which is regarded as the prosperity index of the nation's industries, is operating at 50 per cent of ingot capacity. A year ago it was operating at 18 per cent.

The giant responsible for the improvement is the automobile. Despite banking moratoriums and other troubles, the output and sales of new cars thus far in 1933 have exceeded last year's marks by substantial margins. Car output in May was 23 per cent ahead of that in April, while production in June probably ran nearly 20 per cent ahead of May. The rising volume of automobile purchases may be sufficient to eliminate the midsummer dull period. That is good news not only for the steel industry, but for tire companies, plate glass manufacturers, and the makers of a long list of accessories and parts.

There is in the picture, nevertheless, a warning to state and national lawmakers who soak the automobile industry and the individual motorist unmercifully for taxes. In 1932 the industry and the car owners paid a total of nearly \$1,100,000,000 in taxes on account of the sale and operation of motor cars. This year the sum will be larger, thanks to the recent increase in the federal tax on gasoline. No industry can long survive a burden of discriminatory taxation. It is no mere accident that an unusually large percentage of the automobiles sold this year have been small models that are operated at low cost, and that the motorcycle and the bicycle have reappeared in numbers on the boulevards.

The automobile industry and the car owner are taxed too much. If the burden is increased materially, government may find that the tax ax has killed, or at least badly maimed, the automobile goose that has laid so many golden eggs.—Chicago Daily News.

Story of Early Nebraska Law Enforcement

Miss Olive Gass Gives History of Vigilantes in Plattsmouth and Cass County.

The July issue of the magazine published by the Nebraska State Historical Society features an article by Miss Olive Gass, entitled "The Vigilantes, Nebraska's First Defenders."

The story deals intimately with the activities of the Vigilante Band of Plattsmouth and Cass county, during the years 1855-1865 inclusive. A copy of this magazine will be sent with other Nebraska historical material to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago. The article follows:

I am a native Nebraskan. My father, Mr. Perry P. Gass, was a member of the Vigilantes Band of Plattsmouth and later, he was sheriff of Cass county during some of the most dramatic and spectacular events of those disorderly times.

The Nebraska State Historical Society is making every effort to preserve these traditions, and I consider it a duty as well as an honor to have a part in recording some of the interesting events as told to me by my father and others conversant with the facts.

No written records were kept by the Vigilantes, of their activities, and therefore we are dependent on the oral information handed down from father to son for the interesting and colorful folk-lore of this phase of earliest Nebraska history.

In order to get the proper "atmosphere" for this picture of the activities of these vigilantes, it will be necessary to review conditions in Nebraska at its organization as a territory in 1854.

The first settlements were made at points along the Missouri river. In the early 50's about the only settlements were at Bellevue, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Omaha and Brownville.

All of these settlements had to have some defense organization on account of the depredations of claim-jumpers and horse-thieves. The organization at Plattsmouth, Cass county, was the most active and the largest of these. The Vigilantes membership grew to over 300 men, including settlers from every part of Cass county.

I have chosen to record the history of the defense organization at Plattsmouth because it is familiar to me. I have often heard the members talk of the "good times" when they were the Vigilantes. However, the objects and characteristics of all the others were the same as that of the Plattsmouth Band.

The law-abiding settlers in these river-towns had no sooner "staked their claims" and built their homes, before claim-jumpers and horse thieves infested the villages and surrounding country and stole their property.

Therefore, we see the founding of these hamlets and the organization of committees for self-defense, going forward hand-in-hand. And the settlers felt compelled at times to resort to unlawful methods to bring these criminals to justice.

The founders of Plattsmouth were Mr. James O'Neill and Mr. Martin. In 1857 Mr. O'Neill made "claim" to the land on which Plattsmouth now stands. He built a log house, which had an earth floor, for his family. He then planned a village and began selling lots. During the summer of 1855 there were probably a dozen houses built.

The first law-enforcement organization in Plattsmouth and vicinity was called "The Club." Mr. O'Neill was a member of this club. He said that from June 1854 to Sept. 1855 Club law reigned supreme, not only in regard to claim-jumpers and horse-thieves, but in the preservation of order in the community. This club was often obliged to issue edicts of banishment from Nebraska soil for the most serious offenders.

In such cases, the criminals were taken over the Missouri river into Iowa and forbidden to return to Nebraska. In 1855 the Club was merged into The Vigilantes Band and its authority became more restricted after territorial organization in 1854. The duties of the Vigilantes were now confined mostly to arresting claim-jumpers and horse-thieves. They gave their prisoners a fair trial, generally, but always punished the guilty ones by death.

neighbors, Mr. John Buck, Mr. Wolf and others, armed themselves with guns and went to the home of Mr. Shryder to help him defend it.

Grandmother Shryder said "I can't shoot but I can scald them with hot water." She prepared a wash-bailer of hot water into which she put a generous supply of grease, "so that the water would not run off so easily." Then they all waited in great excitement, but the claim-jumpers did not appear. They probably did not relish the idea of the "hot time" that was in store for them.

Another method of attack on the part of the claim-jumpers, was to go to all the chimneys with debris, and "smoke out" the settlers who owned the property.

Punishment was sure death if the claim-jumpers were caught and found guilty as charged, in a trial conducted by the Vigilantes, themselves. When a lawful court trial was given the prisoners, they were sometimes punished less severely.

On one occasion, several claim-jumpers were made prisoners and found guilty by the Vigilantes. They tied the men's hands and feet and said they were going to take the prisoners over to Iowa. But when they got to the middle of the Missouri river, they had an "accident" and none of the prisoners were ever heard of again.

My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry P. Gass had a thrilling experience with the Vigilantes, as soon as they set foot on Nebraska soil, in 1857. They were married in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1856 and immediately left their quiet Ohio farm homes for the west and for the untried experiences of pioneers. They spent the winter at Red Oak, Iowa, where they met T. M. Marquette, a young school teacher.

When the term of Mr. Marquette's school was out he decided to come to Nebraska, and about the first of January, 1857, he departed, telling his friend Gass that as soon as he got to Plattsmouth, the place of destination, he would write him and tell him about the place and what he thought of the country. Before they parted Mr. Gass got a letter, telling all about the city, its possibilities and its present condition, saying that he thought it would be a good thing for him to come. Contracting with a teamster to take him to Plattsmouth, they, after a tortuous and extremely hard trip arrived at East Plattsmouth (or Bethlehem, Iowa). This was in the early spring of 1857, and as the water was high, Mr. Gass stored his goods in a building on the other side of the river, placing them in the second story, as water was in the lower rooms. He with his wife and another woman named Johnson engaged passage in a skiff and crossed to this side. In order to get to town they had to come over the hills, and when they got to the top of the hill just the other side of the river, they encountered a squad of 30 men in double file, which opened ranks for the three strangers, and after having passed the first few, they were stopped and asked where they were going, and it being about dark, Mr. Gass was somewhat puzzled, as on close inspection all of the men were heavily armed. Great to his relief of mind when Mr. Marquette stepped out of the ranks and grasping Mr. Gass by the hand, said "Well, if this is not my old friend, Perry Gass." They were then allowed to pass, and came on down town. This was a very memorable night in the early history of Plattsmouth, for in that night a family by the name of Johnson entirely disappeared, who had been suspected of being members of a gang of horse-thieves.

The Mrs. Johnson who came across the Missouri river with my parents, was the wife of one of the desperadoes. The Johnson Gang had their rendezvous south of Plattsmouth, at Fremont's Point. This gang of claim-jumpers and horse-thieves consisted of about 20 men, but the leaders were the three Johnson men and a relative named Kelly.

The Vigilantes who met the skiff containing the Johnson woman and my parents, kept Mrs. Johnson in custody. That night the Vigilantes raided the Johnson rendezvous, and captured all of them. The Vigilantes tried them and they were found guilty. When morning dawned the four leaders were missing. No search was ever made for them. No Vigilante could be found who would tell where the search for the four men was being made. The majority however were opposed to hanging and the result was that the jury disagreed, and the last ballot standing three for hanging and nine for imprisonment until such a time as a trial could be held under the provision of the statutes.

When the prisoners learned that they were not to be hanged the blacksmith broke down and cried like a babe, but the lawyer only smiled approvingly.

A boat was due about the time the trial was over and Sheriff Gass decided to take the men to Omaha for safekeeping. He placed the handcuffs on Tibbits' wrists and turning to Hunt said: "It's your turn now, hold up your hands."

"It's no use," replied Hunt, "for the handcuffs were never made that would stay on my hands."

What Hunt said was true, for as fast as the sheriff would clasp the irons on his wrists he would give his hands a shake and off they would drop.

Arriving at Omaha, Tibbits and Hunt were placed in jail, a rickety affair. That night they made their escape and crossed the Missouri river into Iowa. Hardly had they landed on the east side when they stole a pair of horses and headed for Red Oak, but a number of men were soon on their trail, among them being one or two vigilantes from Plattsmouth.

The party divided at Glenwood and while one crowd went east to Red Oak the other scoured the woods for the fugitives. Perry Gass was then sheriff, and

Andy Taylor his deputy. They took a party of men and started in pursuit of the horse-thieves. After a hard ride they came up with them and brought them back to Plattsmouth. By the time they arrived there about 300 members of the vigilant committee had gathered in town and it looked as if there would be a hanging before the sun went down.

The vigilantes demanded the prisoners of Sheriff Gass, but he refused to give them up, and he and his deputies asserted that at the first attempt to take them by force there would be someone killed.

A horse thief in those days, you know, was despised equally as much or even more than a murderer was. These two men had been caught red-handed and the vigilantes could not see why Sheriff Gass should feel it his duty to protect them.

Finally a mass meeting of the vigilantes was held and the question discussed as to whether the two men should be taken away from the sheriff and hanged or be given a trial. Jim Doom declared that every man should have a fair trial before he was condemned, adding: "And I am one man who will stand by the sheriff to see that Tibbits and Hunt get a fair trial."

By a fair trial Doom meant for it to be determined by a jury whether or not the prisoners should be hanged. As to their guilt of stealing the horses, there was no question. They even admitted it themselves, claiming they were drunk when they took the animals and did not know what they were doing.

Many of the vigilantes made speeches and insisted that the men be hanged at once. Some of the cooler heads sided with Doom and the upshot was that a trial was ordered. Twelve men, all vigilantes, were selected of which E. R. Todd, was chosen foreman.

The trial began, and it was soon proven by the sheriff and others with him when the men were caught that they had the horses in their possession. Then the man who had seen them riding the horses away was called. He testified to the facts as he knew them, and it began to look pretty black for Tibbits and Hunt.

After all of the evidence was in the prisoners were asked to tell their side of the story, which they did. Arguments then began and a member of the vigilance committee, who acted as prosecuting attorney, insisted that the men had been found guilty, and should be executed according to the rules of the committee.

Jim Doom spoke in behalf of the prisoners, and was followed by Hunt, who said, as near as I can recall it: "Gentlemen of the jury and honorable citizens of Plattsmouth and surrounding country: We admit that we are in a bad fix, but we don't want to be hanged. What will you gain by committing this murder? Will any of you gentlemen sleep sounder; will your future lives be more joyous, and will your horses be safer in the future, if we two are selected to ornament the limb of a lordly oak? Nay, you will not. Life is a precious thing; given to man by God above. To take that life violates one of the sacred rules of the will of God, who will not hold guiltless and possessed by the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren, who we admit we did wrong, but gentlemen of the jury, you will recall that on that eventful day when the Savior was dying on the cross he turned to a repentant thief at his side, and said: 'This day you shall be with me in paradise.' Now if the Savior of mankind forgave that poor misguided soul, why should you gentlemen of the jury refuse to do likewise? All we ask is freedom and we promise that we will leave your locality and never return. Think of Tibbits' wife and children, and let him go; but gentlemen, don't hang me unless you do Tibbits."

The vein of humor mingled with pathos, which had run like a thread through the address of Hunt, had its effect and turned the tide in favor of the accused. Hoarse whispering were heard throughout the room and occasionally a voice would say: "Guess hanging is too much for them fellows."

In time the jury retired to the corner of the room to deliberate on a verdict. Several ballots were taken, some reading "hanging" others "downswing" and one jury even wanted their toes before they were to be hanged. The majority however were opposed to hanging and the result was that the jury disagreed, and the last ballot standing three for hanging and nine for imprisonment until such a time as a trial could be held under the provision of the statutes.

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ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Lewis H. Young, deceased:

On reading the petition of C. R. Troop, Administrator c. t. a., praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 7th day of July, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, including personal property not reduced to cash; determination of heirship and for his discharge as Administrator c. t. a. thereof;

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 28th day of July, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 7th day of July, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) j10-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the matter of the Guardianship of Maggie Larson, an incompetent person, now deceased:

On reading the petition of A. L. Tidd, Guardian of Maggie Larson, incompetent, alleging therein that the said Maggie Larson departed this life on February 28th, 1933, and praying for a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this court on the 13th day of July, 1933, and for his discharge as guardian;

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 28th day of July, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper, printed and of general circulation in said county for one week prior to said day and hour of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 13th day of July, 1933.

(Seal) j17-1w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS

Albert E. Foreman and Essie R. Foreman, defendants, will take notice that on the 8th day of July, 1933, the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren filed her petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment against said defendants on two certain promissory notes for the sum of \$3,000.00, dated June 9, 1926, made and executed and delivered to the Bank of Polk, Nebraska, and another for the sum of \$315, dated June 8, 1926, to Godfred Olson and R. L. Cox, on which notes there is now due the sum of \$4,641.00, together with interest thereon, from June 9, 1933, at ten per cent per annum, which notes are now owned and possessed by the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren, and to subject and sell the title and interest of said defendants in the following described property, which has been attached in said action to satisfy said judgment, to-wit: An undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M.; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to Lot 5, of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, all in Cass county, Nebraska, for the payment of the amount found due the plaintiff on said notes, and for the costs of said action.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of September, 1933.

JOSEPHINE S. WARREN.

By: E. T. THOMPSON and E. R. MOCKETT, Her Attorneys.

A host of Frenchmen knocked off last week to assist the 20,000 Americans now in Paris to celebrate the Fourth of July, and it is reported as a manifestation of friendly sentiment. It also is a manifestation of the fact that Frenchmen, like most other peoples, will quit work any time to assist in celebrating something, and the more remote their personal interest, the more ardent they will celebrate, especially if the ones who are being assisted are also standing the expense.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Anton Koubek, deceased.

Notice of Administration. 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 28th day of July, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the 28th day of July, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Frank J. Libershal, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Gottlieb Gustav Hofmann, 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 28th day of July, 1933, and on the 3rd day of November, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, examining 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 28th day of July, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 28th day of July, 1933.

In witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of June, 1933.

(Seal) j3-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Estate of Aloisia Koubek, deceased.

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 Joseph J. Stanek has filed his petition alleging that Aloisia Koubek died intestate in Cass county on or about March 28, 1925, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in and to the east three-fourths of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twelve, Township twelve, North, Range thirteen East of the 6th Principal Meridian, leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Anton Koubek, her husband; Joseph J. Stanek, a son; Emil J. Stanek, a son, and Mary Racek (nee Mary Stanek), a daughter.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a son and heir, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Aloisia Koubek and of her 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 28th day of July, 1933, 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 1st day of July, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) j10-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice of Petition for Termination of Guardianship, Settlement of Guardian's Accounts and for Discharge of Guardian.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To the United States Veterans Administration and all persons interested in the matter of the Guardianship of John P. Miller, incompetent: Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Clويد, Guardian of John P. Miller, an incompetent person, has filed in this court his final report and petition for the termination of said guardianship proceedings, approval of his accounts and for his discharge as guardian.

Said petition alleges among other things that the said John P. Miller is now competent to manage his own estate and that for this reason said guardianship proceedings should be terminated and guardian discharged.

It is hereby ordered that you and all other persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereon 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 two successive weeks prior to said day of hearing and notice of said hearing be given to the United States Veterans Administration as prescribed by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of said court this 6th day of July, 1933.

(Seal) j10-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge, Cass county, Nebraska.