

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$3.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

"Some cars are very nervous," says a famous musician. That probably explains why they nearly always go about in pairs.

As time goes on the taxpayer begins to suspect that the politicians who offered economy as the watchword forgot to wind the watch.

James M. Cox, one of the delegates, says the London conference was called too soon. Possibly a date in 1933 would have been about right.

By canceling the 18th amendment Uncle Sam leaves himself under obligation to referee a new kind of fight between revenue officers and bootleggers. The bootlegger knows no code.

Although the swing toward repeal of prohibition is what one dry leader cautiously characterizes as "apparent," some of our basic customs continue in force, and the newspaper maps of the repeal situation still show the wet states in black and the dry states in white—or they would if there were any dry states yet recorded.

If everything in Washington were running as smoothly as its baseball team, the country would have fewer worries.

A scientist asserts vegetables can blush. If that is so the eggplant must blush with shame when it hears itself classed as a food.

A lot of people who are beginning to feel the force of Mr. Roosevelt's NRA are finding out for the first time that Santa Claus carries a club.

A man of the world is one who can show a modern girl a good time without spending any money on her. He's more than that, he's a miracle man.

A woman who read that Secretary Woodin had fallen heir to more than \$350,000 was seen looking him up in Who's Who to see if he were married.

Friends usually say of the bride when she grips the bridegroom's arm like a vise it's due to nervousness, but the more critical insist she is determined nothing shall halt the procession once it has started.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, September 3rd By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"David"

I Sam., 16:4-13; Ps. 78:70-72.

The story of David appeals at once to all lovers of the romantic, is full of pathos and heroism as well as the dramatic. We also see and learn how God chooses not the way men would choose, by imposing stature or keen intellect. In I Cor. 1:27-29, we have an example: "But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world, to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world and things that are despised, hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence.

This lad, about 17 years old, when anointed by Samuel, was the son of Jesse, grandson of Ruth and Boaz, being born in 1092 B. C., anointed as king in 1075, became active king over Judah in 1063, king of all Israel in 1055 and died in 1023 in his 70th year. God made no mistake in choosing this boy. The making of the man was in him. He was satisfied to herd sheep while the whole family was at a banquet. He may have wondered if he was "forgotten," but he went on attending to business and remained cheerful in spite of it. God had not forgotten him; His eye was on the lad. All his seven brethren are passed up, a lot of fine, upstanding young men who had impressed Samuel, but were rejected by God. Samuel is puzzled.

As they are introduced and presented to the old prophet, the spirit of God said: "I cannot use any of these." "Are here all the children?" Samuel asked. "So, the youngest is out with the sheep." "Send and fetch him; the banquet must wait until he comes."

In choosing men, God does not care how you look, but what you are is the first thing that counts. Trust the Lord's decision about your place in life. He may not select you for a kingly place, because he knows you would be a failure there. To God the man he chooses is transparent. He sees what is in him, so he can place him where he ought to be. The lowly toiler is honored all through the Bible. The greatest king of Israel was a lowly shepherd boy. Joseph tended sheep before him. King Saul was a farmer, so was Elisha, so was Amos, our Lord was a carpenter, the apostles fishermen, Paul a tentmaker. This boy was a musician and poet; in the peaceful stillness of nature with his father's flocks, he spends his days and often through starry nights, in contemplation of the divine secrets of God. His heart moved and directed from above, already poured itself out in sacred song and poem, which he sang, accompanied with his harp, to the praise of God.

The boy is brought in. Samuel be-

holds a picture of a "beautiful countenance, goodly to look upon," reddish hair, which are regarded as a mark of beauty in that country, where hair and complexion are generally dark; a wonderful melodious voice (his voice was the most eloquent part of him save his eyes). In them were hope, power, tragedy, comedy, glory. "In his voice was all and one thing more—the thrilling vibration of one of the greatest rulers of the world has ever known." (Sir Gilbert Parker).

As the family is all together, Samuel anointed the boy. The significance of this act may have not been understood by the family; they may have thought that David was appointed to one of the schools of the prophets. But "the spirit of Jehovah came mightily upon David from that day forward." The anointing and the gift of the Holy Spirit are connected. So in the case of every Christian, the spirit puts the seal upon our hearts, of our acceptance with God. "Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." Rom. 8:9.

David is ready for service; he has the equipment. Soon he will show his faith in God. His battle with Goliath is one of the outstanding achievements of his life, and got him a princess for a wife. The career of David was a stormy one. Saul's disobedience to God brought on melancholy and fits of insanity. David's combat with Goliath aroused Saul's jealousy against him. Saul on various occasions tried to kill David, who had to flee for his life and finally became an outlaw with a band of faithful heroes. During this period he married that admirable woman, Abigail. When Saul died on Gilboa, David's tribe of Judah made him king, reigning at Hebron seven and one-half years. At last he was made king over all Israel and made Jerusalem his capital.

More may be said of his later life—his sin of murder of the husband of Bath-Sheba. No man ever climbed so high and fell so low! Never one whose repentance was more absolute and all inclusive. But David shines best in his work as a singer and poet. Seventy-three of the Psalms are from his pen. As the faithful shepherd of the flock, he became the faithful shepherd of the nation. "I am the good shepherd," said our Lord. What a source of joy, inspiration and comfort are his Psalms! In all trials of life, in all circumstances, under all conditions, the heart finds a balm for its sorrow. They lift the soul to a higher plane; they never fail to cheer the faint. They are like a living spring of water, ever refreshing the soul of men. They exalt in praise to God.

David was upright before God and never swerved in heart from the obedient worship of Jehovah. Under his reign Israel obtained its greatest glory among the nations.

STARVING THE BODY TO FEED THE EGO

The intervals between Mahatma Gandhi's fasts are becoming shorter as it becomes increasingly difficult for him to swing his audiences in India and the occident. His struggle to hold the spotlight takes on a pathetic aspect, now that he seems in real danger of losing it. While he is confident enough that the Indian vice-regal government is not going to let him achieve martyrdom in a British jail, he is quite capable of ruining what is left of his health in a desperate fight against the awful shadow of obscurity. Death, to the great actor, is less frightful than oblivion.

This is not said lightly or cynically. Few persons who have studied the Mahatma at short range have doubted the sincerity of his hostility to the British Raj, of his aversion to the industrialization of India, of his belief in a village social order, or of his passion for reforms within the Hindu social system. Nevertheless, no unbiased observer of Mr. Gandhi's doings has ever escaped the impression that he got tremendous satisfaction out of his successes as a shrewd politician and as a consummate actor. So have apostles of causes that have survived.

Mr. Gandhi is no longer a successful politician. His party seeks peace with the British Raj, and is all but ready to disown him to get it; which is why he himself sought sanctuary in a British jail. The collapse of the passive disobedience movement does not leave him without a medium of expression, however. As he saw his political star waning, he concentrated on his anticaste movement. In this he sees an opportunity to forward a cause in which he believes, but also a chance to retain his position as India's most dramatic figure.

The Mahatma really wants nothing now but the right to give India and the world an unobstructed view of himself in the role of liberator of the "untouchables." "Face" will not permit him to pay the price that the vicerey asks for untrammelled liberty—renunciation of his new program of individual disobedience, which his own party chiefs have pronounced trifling and futile. To keep his face politically, Mr. Gandhi the politician is only too happy to have the British hold him in their Poona jail; but Mr. Gandhi the great actor is outraged by the prison restrictions which deny to his local and international audiences a full, clear view of him as a champion dedicated to the cause of the "untouchables." —New York World-Telegram.

OUR EXPERIMENT IS CALLED REVOLUTION

"The greatest national revolution of all time is now in progress in America. William Lloyd makes the assertion in the London Express.

What does he mean by "greatest"? If greatest means most violent, then the French revolution of a century and a half ago was greater. Even Hitler's revolution, in point of force applied, is much greater. In point of violence there was never anywhere a revolution that was not "greater" than this of ours.

If "greatest" means most radical, making the most complete change in the political, social and economic fabric of the people, then there have been numberless greater revolutions than this. On these scores, our revolution is not to be mentioned in the same breath with that in Mexico 20 years ago or in Russia 15 years ago.

If greatest revolution means greatest in humaneness of spirit, or deftness of method, absence of violence, then ours is among the greatest "of all time."

Our "revolution" is peculiar as well as great. Revolutions commonly repudiate the theory on which the established order stands. The French overthrew the established monarchy and aristocracy. The Russians abolished the institutions of private property.

Our "revolution" is attempting merely to give genuine effect to the theory on which our country operates—political democracy, equality of economic opportunity. To these doctrines we have always committed. In their application we have partly failed.

This is actually a counter-revolution. Under the forms of democracy there had grown up in America in the past 70 years a plutocracy. In the name of democracy we were ruled by political bosses serving privileged interests. Between Lincoln and Hoover there was a revolution, destroying democracy. ... Now we are headed back.

The Englishman asks: "Can this gigantic venture in idealism succeed—or is it a dream too impracticable for this complex modern world?"

The American answer is: We don't know; we are going to have a lot of fun finding out.—Dayton News.

MAKING IT HARD TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN

The attorney general of the United States, Homer S. Cummings, laments that the people of the United States do not have as keen a sense of duty in furnishing information to law enforcement agencies as have the people of Great Britain and remarks, "Why, is a puzzle."

The real puzzle is why the attorney general is puzzled. People in the United States do not give information to the police or government authorities because the federal and state system of criminal law and procedure make doing one's duty in volunteering information an excessively expensive contribution to good citizenship in time and money. Volunteering may cost the citizen his business or his life, in extreme instances. If the offender against whom information is volunteered, in New York City, for example, has gang, political or financial influence the volunteer witness may have to appear half a dozen times in the police court because of senseless postponements or adjournments granted by the magistrate to the defendant's attorney as a personal favor.

Having passed the police court ordeal, the volunteer witness may be called before the grand jury several days before his testimony can be reached. In the meantime, from the first mention of his name as a witness before the magistrate, he has almost certainly been impounded by friends, political associates, business connections or fellow members of lodge or religious organizations. If they cannot move the witness and the defendant has his gang connections the volunteer may receive threats over the telephone to oust him from his source of livelihood or to kill or maim him or members of his family, which threats are sometimes made good.

Should the witness stand firm and resist importunities and threats he reaches the stage of the trial. The case may last many days or even weeks or months and his evidence may be such that it cannot be called until the last stages of the trial. But the witness is kept hanging around reporting every day and possibly held in court all the time.

And then, after a witness working for day wages at a good trade may have wasted so much time that he has lost his job or has been heavily involved financially, a higher court may reverse the verdict of guilty and the witness has to go through the trial experience all over again.

What should puzzle Attorney General Cummings is that American citizens ever volunteer information to the law enforcing authorities. Very few do.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MOLEY'S SPECIALTY

From tariffs and war debts to kidnapping is rather a sudden change of labors. But for Prof. Moley, who has been transferred to that hasty fashion, it is a return home. Moley, named assistant secretary of state for want of a more suitable office, is not an economist, not primarily a student of foreign affairs. Although a man of unusual ability and one in whom the president rightly places great trust, he is by training and experience a student of public law. In his assignment of federal intervention to prevent kidnapping he comes back to his original field, to the realm of work in which he excels.

Moley has not merely taught public law for many years, and written several books dealing with public law, but has made crime surveys for several states. His investigation of crime conditions and his report of necessary legislation in Missouri was a monumental piece of work, and one that put him in the front line of constructive workers in the reforming of criminal law.

The new assignment of Moley is therefore a matter for satisfaction all around. It places the dean of the brain trust in a position where his usefulness will be greatest. It relieves Secretary Hull of further embarrassment. It reduces the danger of friction within the high personnel of the administration.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Don't be too hasty. That red nose may be caused by hay fever instead of three point two.

New York traffic cops, without coats, have been told to wear "invisible suspenders." Invisible suspenders are, of course, what one sees on nudists.

Billy Sunday is going to quit preaching prohibition and return to preaching the gospel. His friends have been urging him to do this for some time, especially since it began to look as though there was less chance of the voters repelling the gospel.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John Wesley Woodard, deceased.

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 8th day of September, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 8th day of September, 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 Charles L. Graves or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 11th day of August, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a14-3w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 18, 1933, until 10:00 o'clock a. m., and at that time publicly opened and read for Sand Gravel Surfacing and incidental work on the Plattsmouth East Patrol No. 129, State Road.

The proposed work consists of resurfacing 1.3 miles of gravelled road. The approximate quantities are: 260 Cu. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course Material.

The attention of bidders is directed to the special provisions covering submitting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour.

The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be forty (40) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Re-employment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract. As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation in an amount not less than Fifteen (15) Dollars. The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION, R. L. COCHRAN, State Engineer.

GEO. R. SAYLES, County Clerk, Cass County. a24-3w

THE REARREST OF INSULL

The failure to extradite Samuel Insull was a grievous disappointment to the American people. It was universally held that in the interest of honesty and decency so conspicuous an offender should be brought to justice. Some days ago it was reported that new indictments had been returned against Insull and others, and the hope was expressed that extradition might be possible under this action. The specific new charge against Insull is transfer of property to the extent of 2 1/2 million dollars in contemplation of bankruptcy. This, it is contended, comes under "fraudulent bankruptcy" as covered in the extradition treaty with Greece.

At least there is enough confidence in the possibilities of the new indictment to reopen the Insull case, beginning with the rearrest of the fugitive in Athens. The return of Insull is even more to be desired now than when the previous effort was made, for then the full extent of the losses and Insull's probable responsibility for them was not known. Also in the meantime he has lived in presumed safety and in comfort, with a cynical indifference toward the charges against him and the hardships of those who lost their means through his operations.—Kansas City Times.

Can you remember when, with each new suit the merchant tossed in a necktie, or belt or cap?

Sometimes the people who laugh at foreign names couldn't tell which is the funnier, Ypsilanti or Oshkosh.

One of our poets contrives submits a verse with the line, "And when the bubble is shattered." We never before encountered a bubble quite so brittle.

So very little has been said about a minimum wage for college football players under the NRA that we guess nobody wants to bring the subject up in a serious way.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Otto F. Peters, deceased.

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 8th day of September, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 8th day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the court may grant administration of said estate to Elsie M. Peters or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of August, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a14-3w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 22, 1933, until 9:00 o'clock a. m., and at that time publicly opened and read for SAND GRAVEL SURFACING and incidental work on the Louisville-Avooca and Murdock-Murray Patrols Nos. 130 and 133, State Roads.

The proposed work consists of resurfacing 8.7 miles of gravelled road. The approximate quantities are: 2,220 Cu. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course Material.

The attention of bidders is directed to the special provisions covering submitting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour.

The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be forty (40) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Reemployment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract.

As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation in an amount not less than One Hundred Fifty (150) Dollars. The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION, R. L. COCHRAN, State Engineer.

George R. Sayles, County Clerk Cass County.

NOTICE, ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the application of N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order and a License issued by the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on the 8th day of July, 1933, to me as Administrator, that will on the 9th day of September, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

One-half (1/2) undivided interest in Lot nine (9) in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9), all in Cass County, Nebraska—

subject to all liens and encumbrances, and on the same day at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block six (6) in Ryder's Addition to the Village of Greenwood, Cass County, Nebraska—

subject to all liens and encumbrances. Said offer for sale to remain open for at least one hour for the receiving of bids.

Dated this 10th day of August, A. D. 1933.

N. D. TALCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, Deceased. a14-4w

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass County, in an action wherein The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, is plaintiff, and George L. Weisinger, et al., are defendants, I will, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1933, at the south front door of the County Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section two (2), Township eleven (11), north, Range eleven (11), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian (6th P. M.), in Cass County, Nebraska; Said land to be sold subject to the lien of the plaintiff for the non-defunct balance of its mortgage which was as of September 1, 1932, the sum of \$12,130.52, payable in installments of \$400.55 on the first day of September and March in each and every year, with final payment of \$373.97, payable on September 1, 1935.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff. a17-5w

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Philip Thierolf, deceased:

On reading the petition of Frieda Thierolf, praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 8th day of August, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Philip Thierolf, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Frieda Thierolf, as Executrix;

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 8th day of September, 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 that 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 10th day of August, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a14-3w

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 estate of Wash Landis, deceased:

On reading the petition of Frank A. Cloldt, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this court on the 12th day of August, 1933 and for assignment of residue of said estate; determination of heirship and discharge of executor; 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 8th day of September, 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 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 12th day of August, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a14-3w

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 estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, deceased:

On reading the petition of Henry J. Ofe and Edward G. Ofe praying a final settlement and allowance of their account filed in this court on the 21st day of August, 1933, and for discharge of said executors; assignment of residue of said estate; and determination of heirship; 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 15th day of September, A. D. 1933, 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.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of said court, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a11-3w