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 $2.00 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.

The locksmiths have signed their NRA code, and now the lovers must get together and draw up their code, in derision of it.

:o:

The Nazi decree that film stars' names shall not be billed in large letters is regarded as the latest move in the rivalry between Herr Hitler and Mr. Charles Chaplin.

:o:

The department of commerce, which started only a few years ago in a small way, is now a 17-million-dollar institution, and if we ever have any commerce it will come in very useful.

:o:

Pacific Coast physicians are asked to diagnose a case of headache which the sufferer says has lasted twenty-six years. "Let's see," says the Detroit News—"that would be the panic of 1907."

:o:

The James River in Virginia contains the only known specimens of "the fish that cannot float." This strange creature has no air bladder and therefore, when it stops swimming, it sinks to the bottom.

:o:

"Mr. Hoover likes dogs," said Mrs. Hoover at the fair yesterday. And how were the dogs feeling, last night, after a day on the fair ground? The common experience is a willingness to trade them off, at a liberal discount.

:o:

No wonder the American Iron and Steel Institute considers abolishing its presidency. There must be something radically wron with the position. It paid $100,000 a year, and Robert P. Lamont resigned it the other day .

:o:

We continue to watch with interest the government's experiment in pig slaughter. If it works, why wouldn't a recovery measure also work that calls for burning down a few hotels and office buildings in cities that are overbuilt?

:o:

Back in the Hoover administration the task of railroad co-ordination was considered a pretty big job, but we note that Joseph B. Eastman, the new rail co-ordinator, is also taking on a few of the motor traffic problems, too.

:o:

One of the Big Six football players appears to have solved the problem of keeping up his studies during the football season in a neat way. He reported for practice a week late with the explanation that he remained home to finish a correspondence course.

:o:

There is a threat that if New York imposes the securities tax and the brokerage tax, the stock exchange will move over to New Jersey, where the buildings aren't so tall to jump out of, but theer is just as much water to jump into.

:o:

Only one out of eighty-two major league baseball experts picked the New York Giants to win the pennant this year. And further investigation probably would show that after picking the Giants, the smart expert said to himself, "Well, I might as well be a damphool complete, so I'll guess Washington will win the American League flag this year, too."

:o:

The 1-man grand jury in the Detroit banking investigation has found no evidence of criminal responsibility in the situation, but has learned that the two big banks there were solvent at the time the state banking holiday was declared. That, except for the more fact that the banks are still closed, makes the banking situation virtually hotsy-totsy in Detroit.

:o:

Religious schools in Schleswig, Germany, have made what is probably their first step in revising the Old Testament along Nazi lines by expurgating the episode wherein abraham offers his son Isaac in sacrifice. Other corrections are expected to follow. In fact, we may live to see the day when nothing will remain in the Nazi Old Testament except the little business transaction between Jacob and Esau, with perhaps a homily or two on the evils of selling one's brother for profit a la Joseph's brethren.

NRA CRITICS GETTING THEIR SIGNALS MIXED

Critics of NRA are getting their signals mixed. On the one hand, one is assured that the re-employment campaign is a flop becaust it is merely a job-sharing movement which will not improve mass purchasing power. On the other hand, the complaint is heard from merchandisers that the cost of adding extra help is so heavy that there must be sharp increases in prices. If the first generalization is true, the complaint is manifestly unjustified.

From certain steel quarters comes the assertion that steel got exactly what it wanted in the new code, with the intimation that General Johnson is kidding himself when he claims a gain for the industry's employes. If this be true, why the strong opposition to many of the code's clauses, notably the one about collective bargaining?

The August decline in several lines is naturally encouraging NRA snipers. But they should have a huddle before the open fire. Agreement on target and ammunition would make their attack more effective. The snipers are annoying. But happily they are in the minority.

More representative of America in these nervous but hopeful days is the plea of Alfred E. Smith for "universal co-operation in a fair trial" of the recovery movement. Smith is a realist, in economics and politics. He has always the courage to say what he thinks. When the recovery plan was announced, he was skeptical and did not hesitate to say so. He asserted in his magazine that he didn't see how NRA "could possibly work."

Presumably he still has some doubts. But he is not allowing them to induce him to hide behind a corner and throw rocks at those who are striving to make NRA work.

He is wise enough to know that that is both unpatriotic and plainly stupid. For, as he warns, if NRA is a failure through lack of individual co-operation, "we must dig in for a long siege and make up our minds that recovery will be slow and painful." In effect, he warns that, while we need not expect a miracle, we can by full co-operation help NRA to attain many of its desired objectives.

Equally timely is his warning against "intimidation, compulsion blacklists and boycotts." He is right in asserting they wer never contemplated in NRA and "have no rightful place in the picture." Effective co-operation removes any excuse for coercion.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

:o:

WORTH HEEDING

Whateer exceptions this or that party in interest may care to take to various things which are being undertaken in behalf of national recovery, it is difficult to imagine any sincere objection to Senator Wagner's exhortation to peaceful settlements of differences between employer and emvloye. It is not surprising that labor, in some instances disappointed in the too roseate expectations that were created by some enthusiasts, should be tempted to strike; and that some employers, seeing labor unionism officially lifted into a more advantageous position than it has yet enjoyed in the country's history, should be tempted into a fight to the last ditch. Unfortunately fights to the last ditch are often just that, and it is the desire of most of us to avoid the lats ditch if possible.

Many men could have said substantially what Senator Wagner has said relative to the futility of industrial conflict, the anxiety of the national labor board and its local subsidiaries to settle code differences fairly and the desirability of exhausting local recourses of conciliation before appealing to the government's arbitrage. But few could command the respect for such sane advice which Senator Wagner's career of patience and willingness to make concessions in the interest of progress has won for him. Throughout this whole difficult period he has preserved his sense of balance and his sense fo justice, and anyone tempted to ignore his words as just another official sermon takes too small account of the fact that Mr. Wagner has consistently practiced what he preached.—Baltimore Sun.

OWEN D. YOUNG URGES VIRTUE OF RESTRAINT

We don't know that Mr. Owen D. Young had any part in Wednesday's parade, but his radio address in defense of the recovery program was worth a whole division of marchers. In general, his plea was for self-restraint. It is better not to pitch expectations too high. Above all, the country must not think that "emotion" can take the place of calm thinking and steady work. Any notion that we have somehow got a magical formula which will enable us to dispense with correct and established ideas about wages and savings and tools and profits should be dropped at once. If NRA were to be thought of as a species of "jungle magic," it would be sure to fail. What it really presents to the nation is a great opportunity. The people themselves must avail of it, and wring benefits out of it by familiar and honest methods.

Mr. Young's chief warning was against selfish attempts to wrest special advantages out of the application of the recovery act. His phrase was "overreaching." Each of the parties to the great national compact may be guilty of it. Industrialists and big corporations may fix their thoughts too narrowly on large profits. Organized labor may defeat its own ends and wrong the public by demanding too much. Even the great body of consumers, Mr. Young remarked, may prevent full co-operation by "overreaching for bargains." The aim and ideal of the recovery act require restraint and self-sacrifice as well as enthusiasm and co-operative activity. Great possibilities have been opened to the American people. But their animating spirit should be in line with the injunction of the poet:

"Though we take what we desire,
We must not snatch it greedily."

Moderation is one of the outstanding human virtues. It is an excellent thing in public as well as in private life, good in diplomacy, useful even in war. Mr. Young has done well to urge it upon his fellow citizens in the present emergency. He himself exemplifies it in his radio address, which was neither hysterical nor overemphasized in any particular but was a clear and simple statement of fundamentals, replete with wisdom and timeliness.—New York Times.

:o:

INTERSTATE ASPECT OF CRIME PROBLEM

Twenty police characters, all public enemies or nuisances of various degree, were caught in the Monday raids put on by police at the direction of the prosecutor. Mr. Toy promises that this harassing of the underworld will continue until Detroit has earned a tough reputation among hoodlums.

His decision follows closely on similar drives in Chicago, where 10 volunteer judges are catching up with the criminal docket and driving the gangs to cover, and in Los Angeles, where California's vagrancy law is being put to service to rid that vicinity of the hoodlum. Mr. Toy acts now to stem an influx of criminals from other sections where the law has them on the run.

Herein we see another of the interstate aspects of modern crime. So mobile is the underworld today that anything upsetting it in Los Angeles has a quick repercussion here. A local prosecutor has no recourse, as things are, but to jail as many hoodlums as he can with what law he can command, in the hope of scaring others out of or away from his jurisdiction. Obviously, there is a great waste of time and motion in this process of shunting the hoodlum from town to town. If all communities were equipped with effective law against the public enemy, and all were relentless at all timse in his prosecution, there would be no peace for him anywhere. But laws vary, and so do local police and prosecutors in their capacity to cope with the hoodlum. So, though he is driven from one spot, he finds others more receptive, but remains, as ever, an enemy of society and living off whatever community harbors him.

The situation bespeaks the intervention of a federal agency, to index him and keep tabs on his movements, to warn a local authority of the presence and co-operate in his prosecution where it is possible under local statute, and to crush him whenever he runs afoul of federal law. It may be that national legislation for the extermination of the hoodlum-at-large is a thing we must come to. It would have, at least, the considerable virtues of meeting the hoodlum with law as applicable here as in Los Angeles or Chicago, and of working to end the constant procession of public enemies from here to there as police pressure sends them from one cover to the next.—Detroit News.

TOWARD THE GOAL OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Regardless of the treatment that will be required, a more intensive NIRA, inflation or government ownership of major industries, American civilization will fall short of its goal until it provides economic freedom for all the people. This country of ours, the United States, which for generations has been our proud boast as a nation that meant freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has fallen short of the objective which the founding fathers must have been inspired to conceive.

Modern America holds fast to the growing hope that the loss of economic freedom by the people is but temporary. We are all thinking today along new and different lines. Mass thinking is by all odds the most powerful thinking. Consider for a moment what it means when millions of educated men and women constitute themselves a jury to sift the evidence and to return a verdict. In the same environment, affected similarly by conditions of the times and interested alike in the rewards they expect from adjustments, they cannot fail to solve the problems confronting them. If America is a free country, it is a brave nation, if the people are true to themselves and to their progeny, there is no question as to eventual escape from economic thralldom, and that is what has been suffered in recent years in the United States because of economic developments so rapid we could not keep step with them.

Journal readers, of course, are familiar with the name of a man who has occupied high places in the world of affairs, who has been identified with New York's Wall street and who has been prominently mentioned politically, Owen D. Young. Mr. Young is a straight thinker, a rich individual whose attitude toward his fellow men and his country is refreshingly frank and honest. This is what he says about economic freedom:

"No man is wholly free until he is both politically and economically free. No man with an uneconomic and failing business is free. He is unable to meet his obligations to his family, to society and to himself. No man with an inadequate wage is free. He is unable to meet his obligations to his family, to society and to himself . . . Business, as the process of co-ordinating men's capital and effort (labor) in all fields of activity, will not have accomplished its full service until it shall have provided the opportunity for all men to be economically free."

Mr. Young means simply this—that all individuals in our country shall have full opportuntiy to work out their destiny regardless of how or where they may be placed in life. He means that the wage earner shall be gainfully employed permanently, that the small business enterprise shall have a chance to survive, the individual talents shall find expression, that all the people shall find this their common country, participating in the enjoyment of its abundancy.—Sioux City Journal.

:o:

ADVERTISING—RECOVERY

As business turns upward the part advertising plays in this recovery scheme is being discussed as it relates to the cost of distribution.

Somebody once said you can't run a department store in the Congo.

Plenty of people there, but two essentials lacking—desire and the wherewithal to buy. And even granted the wherewithal, if desire is lacking—no customers. A people accustomed only to loin cloths, fish, bananas, breadfruit and fiber huts doesn't constitute a market for all the things a department store has to sell.

As civilization has advanced human wants have multiplied. The luxury of yesterday is the necessity to today. Desire is something that has been created; something that didn't exist, but now does.

As desires have increased the capacity of the human race to produce has increased in proportion. And the two working together have built the vast volume of trade that is modern business. Out of it employment flows. From it comes prosperity if business is active and misery if business is stagnant.

When a depression comes and a people in whom the desires exist no longer can buy, then the crash; then the multitude of commodities which a people want pile up on the maker, and we have bankruptcy and chaos. Some call it overproduction. It is not. It is simply the inability of the people who want things to buy them.

That is where we have found ourselves in the last four years.

So long as there is a slum in a city, so long as there is an unpainted house on a prairie, so long as human beings in this land of unequalized plenty go hungry and ragged and cold there will be no such thing as overproduction.

Thus it is that only through recreating purchasing power so desires may be fulfilled and more desires created, more luxuries be turned into necessities, can the modern show go on.

That is what the NRA is all about.

Through what forces are human wants multiplied and the innumerable things desired made available?

Many forces contribute, but more than all others put together is—advertising. We are not speaking of any particular kind of advertising, but of all advertising—from the word-of-mouth of neighbor to neighbor over the back fence to vast publications that carry their thousands of advertised items into millions of homes.

Chief stimulant of human desire and mass salesman of things desired—that is advertising. Without more and more things being wanted and more and more things being sold the machinery of modern economics breaks down.

There are those who yearn to be rid of all the wants and the complications of modern life and to go back to the pioneer somplicities. But even if we all craved that, we couldn't do it without perishing on the way. The millions who now make the things and the millions who buy the things would all starve en route.

So NRA cries for business and more business—"buy—extend credit—open up the factories—pay more wages—increase employment to increas the number of buyers—more things to sell—more people to make them—more desires."

In all that, intelligently presented advertising is doing and will do a major part toward bringing this nation out of its long season of despair.—New York World-Telegram.

:o:

THE COAL CODE

Nothing more important has happened under the New Deal than the bituminous coal ocde. Drafted by a committee of operators, miners and NRA officials, it deserves and doubtless will receive today acceptance by the operators and signature by the president.

It is a great victory for labor. But it is much more than that. It is a victory for the nation.

For coal has been America's sickest industry. Before the depression, and since, its disease of disorder has infected other industries and sapped the economic vitality of the country. Labor wars, company gunmen, starving tent colonies of strikers' families, sordid towns in which companies ran everything from the local government, churches, stores, on down—feudalism in the midst of a democracy which it belied!

Few profited from that feudalism, not even the average mine owners. It was a cutthroat business. When the operators were not fighting labor they were fighting each other.

Meanwhile one of the nation's most valuable resources was being wasted by careless and inefficient exploitation.

The purpose of the code is to bring order out of that costly chaos. It is not perfect. It does not go the whole way. But it will constitute, when signed, probably the most sweeping advance ever made at one time by any American industry.—New York World-Telegram.

:o:

Journal Want-Ads get results!

PUBLIC AUCTION

to be held 2½ miles southeast of Plattsmouth, on Rock Bluffs road, beginning at 1:00 o'clock p. m., on—

Saturday, Sept. 30th

The following described property will be sold:

Live Stock and Poultry

One bay horse, smooth mouth; one gray mare colt, coming 3 years old.

Two milk cows, giving milk; one yearling Shorthorn bull.

Fifteen shoats, weight 80 pounds.

Three dozen gray Plymouth pullets.

Farm Machinery, Etc.

One McCormick Deering spreader, new; one Minnesota mower, 5-foot, new; one 16-inch sulky plow, new; one McCormick Deering truck wagon, new; one Newton wagon; one John Deere combine walking lister; one John Deere walking cultivator; one 14-inch walking plow; one corn planter; one 7-foot disc harrow; one 2-section harrow; one Hoosier seeder, grass seed attachment; one hay rack; one wagon box; one 1-hole corn sheller; two sets 1½-inch harness; several horse collars; one Vega cream separator; one grind stone; one sickle grinder; one roll cribbing; one set throw boards; two hog waterers; scoops and pitchforks; eight 16-foot lengths ⅜-inch galvanized pipe; one screw jack; one block and tackle; one anvil; two log chains; one 14-foot ladder; one lard press; one sausage grinder; one scalding pan and numerous other articles.

Also some household furniture.

TERMS—Cash.

Mrs. F. W. Nolting,
Owner.

REX YOUNG, Auctioneer
Plattsmouth State Bank,
Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Otto F. Peters, 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 October 13, 1933, and on January 19, 1934, at ten a. m. of each day to 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 13th day of October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of October, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of September, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) County Judge.

V. E. HEDRICKS,
Wahoo, Nebraska,
Attorney.

s18-3w

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 4th day of November, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half (W½) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of Section eight (8) and the northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section seven (7), Township ten (10). North Range ten (10), East of the Sixth P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Emil Bornemeier et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Lillian I. Monia et al, Trustees, plaintiffs against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
s21-5w Nebraska.

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 all persons interested in the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased:

On reading the petition of W. A. Wheeler, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 11th day of September, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirship, and for discharge of Administrator;

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 13th day of October, 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 hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 11th day of September, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) s18-3w 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 all persons interested in the matter of the Guardianship of Gertie Beckner, Insane:

Notice is hereby given that Searl S. Davis, Guardian of Gertie Beckner, insane, has filed in this court his final report and petition for termination of said guardianship proceedings, approval of his accounts and for his discharge as guardian.

Said petition alleges, among other things, that the said Gertie Beckner, is now sane, and competent to manage her own estate and has been discharged by the Insanity Commission of Cass county, Nebraska, and that for said reasons, said guardianship 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, in the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 13th day of October, 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 by serving a copy of this notice on the said Gertie Beckner personally, and to all other 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.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court this 20th day of September, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY.
County Judge Cass County,
Nebraska.

(Seal) s25-2w

Journal Want-Ads get results! good slogan to observe.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Wesley Woonard, 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 October 6, 1933, and January 12, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day to 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 October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of October, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of September, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) s11-3w County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Thierolf, 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 October 6, 1933, and January 12, 1934, at ten oclock a. m. of each day, to 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 October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of October, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of September, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) s11-3w 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 21st day of October, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter (SW¼) of Section Twenty-one (21), Township Eleven (11), North Range Nine (9), Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Charles A. Schuelke, et al, defendants to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 13th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
s14-5w Nebraska.

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 21st day of October, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The West One-half (W½) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Twenty-eight (28) and the East One-half (E½) of the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Twenty (20) all in Township Eleven (11) North Range Nine (9) East of the 6th P. M. Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Charles A. Schuelke, et al, defendants to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 13th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
s14-5w Nebraska.

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 Charles McGuire, deceased:

On reading the petition of Thomas McGuire, administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 8th day of September, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate; determination of heirship and discharge of administrator;

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 13th day of October, 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 hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) s11-3w County Judge.