

High School Notes

William Pullman, one of the former high school boys, who enlisted with Company "G" early in the spring of 1917, is now home from France. He, like some of the others, made the high school a visit, giving a short talk. One topic that seemed to interest Bill greatly was the French girls. He said, "They are much like American girls, some of them being good looking and some of them not." We shall take his word for it. It seems that the most beautiful girls were usually driving a team of oxen, and wore large, heavy wooden shoes. Bill told of an experience with a maid of this description, and stated that the oxen are not so gentle as they appear.

Graham Cusick is sub Beal. Pepper Warrick is Miller.

We are glad to have Marie Kibbe with us again after two weeks of absence on account of illness. Edward Morrow is still in the hospital in Omaha. Although he has been seriously ill, he is now improving slowly. Ora Dotson was unable to attend school this week for a couple of days on account of illness. We are sorry to learn of the illness of Marjory Stephens, who has scarlet fever. We hope she will soon recover.

The high school has the honor of displaying the banner for no tardies and a smaller number of absences than the seventh and eighth grades. There are so many of us and so few of them that we feel proud that we can surpass them in attendance. The Pedagogy class is doing practice teaching this period. The various members have been assigned to certain teachers in the city, in whose rooms they will observe and teach. What is worse than having to do a cross-country Marathon with "aches in various joints"? In the estimation of one member of the faculty—nothing.

We have three slightly used pianos in this territory which we are anxious to dispose of quickly. They are trade instruments, thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed. If you intend to rent a piano for six months or a year you will be interested in these goods. Terms. Write today. KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., Denver, Colo.

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INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IS FINISHED

NUMBER OF NEW MEASURES IS LESS THAN HERETOFORE

OTHER LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

A Brief Digest of Other Important Legislation Being Considered by the Nebraska Legislature

Lincoln.—The flood-gates were opened on the last day on which bills could be introduced in the Nebraska legislature, and 282 new bills were introduced. The house contributed 187 to the list and the senate 95, with eight sessions of both houses necessary to finish up the work. The last bill introduced in the house was numbered 576. The total two years ago was 793. The senate record is 253 for this session as against 297 during the last regular session.

The final collection contained a great variety of measures. One of the very late numbers prohibits the sale, gift or possession of cigarettes or cigarette material. Another provides for the creation of a state teachers' retirement fund and makes further provision for a \$500 annuity each year to teachers who have taught for a period of twenty-five years. One bill appropriates \$25,000 for the purpose of compiling a list of Nebraska soldiers and sailors. Osterman has a bill providing for a postal ballot system for primary elections. There's a pension for policemen bill, a bill to appropriate \$125,000 to establish a state home for the indigent, a subway crossing bill, a bill declaring void any marriage prohibited by the laws of this state, a copper bounty bill, a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the boys' working reserve, and a \$5,000,000 appropriation bill for the proposed Nebraska mill and elevator association. There are big bills and little bills in the final assortment.

Last week Representative Howard of Omaha, in the face of a determined fight, defeated an effort to kill his minimum wage bill by a vote of 49 to 31. It was then recommended for final passage, when it must have fifty-one votes to be successful. The bill fixes a minimum of \$1 a day for minors, \$1.50 for women apprentices, and \$2.00 for women other than apprentices. Exceptions are provided for physical defectives.

Representative Larsen has another bill for the establishment of a minimum wage commission, to fix minimums in various industries to meet various conditions. Representative Reynolds of Omaha argued against the Howard bill because he thought a flat scale would not work justly. Howard declared the minimum was simply a living wage, and would be just anywhere.

Representative Hart's bill, limiting employment of women in the packing houses, was another successful measure introduced by the Omaha delegation.

The joint sub-committee of the senate and house has decided upon a bill providing for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. Disregarding the desire of Governor McKelvie the committee has recommended election of the delegates on a non-partisan ballot. The bill provides for a special election November 4 to elect 100 delegates, one for each representative district in the state. The convention is to meet in December, 1919. Candidates are to be nominated by petitions signed by at least 5 per cent of the voters in the district.

The lower house has recommended for final passage House Roll No. 219, by McLeod of Colfax county, increasing the maximum school tax levy in cities of over 1,500 population from 45 to 55 mills. Omaha and Lincoln are excepted.

House Roll No. 371, by Wildeman, provides a system of licensing of real estate men and committing the enforcement thereof to the state railway commission. The license is issued by commission, and the fee is \$100 a year.

On motion of Jacobson, the lower house extended its inquiry into the state circulating libraries by requiring the state library commission to turn over to committee's inspection not only of German language books, but of all foreign-tongue books. The books are to be examined, but will not necessarily be destroyed.

Omaha and Lincoln barbers, both shop proprietors and journeymen, were before the house committee on medical societies in the interest of H. R. 112, by Foster and others, creating a state licensing and examining board for barbers, to have control of sanitation in shops, schools and colleges. The object of the bill, it was explained, is to place the barber profession on a par with other professions.

Representative Miller, in House Roll No. 483, would authorize the state banking board to deny charters to new banks in towns already adequately provided with banking facilities. This is a power which the board has tried to exercise, but which the courts ruled it did not have.

The judiciary committee of the senate decided to report out for favorable consideration S. F. 91 by Peterson of Lancaster, a bill to standardize loaves of bread by weight. The bill fixes the weight of several different sizes of loaves and provides it shall be unlawful for any one to sell a loaf that does not come up to the specified weight, a small allowance being made for shrinkage.

No reduction of the tuition rate for non-resident pupils attending city high schools will have the approval of the house committee on education. The committee voted to kill the Fries bill, H. R. 65, cutting the rate from \$1.50 to \$1 per week. The introducer was present and talked for the bill, but it was opposed by the city superintendents of Fremont, Seward and Aurora. Expressions of the unanimous sentiment of school men over the state against the measure were read.

House Roll No. 304, by Porter and others, amends law creating water power districts in the state and defining, describing and regulating their powers, duties and form of government. Prohibits furnishing of energy to any county or municipality that has refused to become a part of the district.

The state board of control has asked the legislature to appropriate \$287,900 to maintain state institutions up to April 1. The request is for deficiency appropriations amounting to \$316,500, less \$28,600 of estimated cash receipts which may come into possession of five of the fifteen institutions under the board.

Senate File No. 120, by Warner, requires property owners to eradicate barberry bushes, and provides that if they don't, the sheriff shall.

House Roll No. 306, by Strong, provides that before a school district may draw any part of the state appropriation it must, in addition to the present requirements, report that all children of school age in the district have attended school for the time required by law. The intent is to change the basis for the apportionment to actual school attendance basis.

Senate File No. 123, by Peterson and Saunders, authorizes the district judge of his own volition to alter or revise any divorce decree concerning the care, custody or maintenance of minor children.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Beef Steady To 10-15c Lower; Top for Year \$18.20.

HOGS STEADY TO DIME UP

Bulk, \$16.90@17.25; Tops, \$17.50—Sheep, 25c Up—Ewes, \$11.50—Top Lambs, \$17.00.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 11, 1919.—The cattle run was liberal, early reports of 10,000 head making the run nearly twice as large as on last Monday, and trading was steady to 10@15c lower on the bulk of the beef, outsiders making strong competition on anything choice and paying up to \$18.20 for best handy weight steers. Fair to good warmed up steers changed hands at \$15.00@16.75; common to fair grades anywhere from \$13.75@14.50. Butcher stock was steady on the best grades to 15@25c lower on the inbetween kinds. Feeders ruled steady on the desirable weights lots and 10c lower on off quality grades.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice heaves, \$17.00@18.00; fair to good heaves \$15.00@16.75; common to fair heaves \$13.75@14.75; good to choice yearlings, \$14.00@16.00; fair to good yearlings, \$12.50@14.25; common to fair yearlings, \$8.50@12.25; good to choice heifers, \$12.50@14.00; prime cows, \$12.00@13.50; good to choice cows, \$10.00@11.75; fair to good cows, \$8.25@10.00; cutters, \$7.00@8.25; canners, \$6.00@7.00; veal calves, \$7.00@13.75; hologna bulls, \$8.25@9.25; beef bulls, \$9.25@11.00; choice to prime feeders, \$14.00@15.25; good to choice feeders, \$12.00@13.75; medium to good feeders, \$10.50@12.00; good to choice stockers, \$10.00@12.50; fair to good stockers, \$9.00@10.00; common to fair grades, \$8.00@9.00; stock heifers, \$6.50@8.50; stock cows, \$6.25@7.50; stock calves, \$8.00@11.75.

With a fair run of hogs on hand receipts changed hands at figures ranging from \$16.00@17.25 for the bulk, with several loads at the top, \$17.50. Shipping demand was fairly active.

The supply in the sheep barn included 41 cars, or 9,500 head, and lambs sold 15@25c higher than last week, from \$16.50@17.00 at the top; less desirable grades down to \$16.20, and there was a good, strong undertone to the market. A fair representation of ewes sold a quarter higher, from \$9.50@11.50.

Fat lambs and sheep: Lambs, handy weights, \$16.50@17.00; lambs, heavy weights, \$16.00@16.50; lambs, culls, \$9.00@14.00; yearlings, \$13.50@14.50; wethers, \$12.00@13.00; ewes, good to choice, \$11.00@11.50; ewes, fair to good, \$8.00@10.00; ewes, poor to fair, \$6.00@8.00; ewes, culls and canners, \$4.00@6.00.

Feeders and breeders: Lambs, good to choice, \$14.00@15.50; lambs, fair to good, \$13.00@14.00; lambs, culls and cuts, \$10.00@12.50; yearlings, light, choice, \$9.50@10.00; yearlings, fair to good, \$9.00@9.50; wethers, \$8.50@10.50; ewe, lambs, good to choice, \$14.00@16.50; ewe lambs, fair to good, \$10.00@11.00; ewes, bred, \$9.00@13.00; ewes, feeders, \$6.00@8.00; ewes, culls, \$4.50@6.00.

Because of the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the city council Tuesday evening. Acting Mayor Highland called the roll and finding that there was not a quorum present, adjourned the meeting until Wednesday night. George E. Keeler, secretary and treasurer of Keeler Brothers, Denver investment bankers, was present for the purpose of looking after the purchase of the paving bonds which will be issued when the city paving is done this summer. Mr. Keeler stated that seven per cent Nebraska bonds of this nature are bringing par while bonds bringing six per cent are usually selling for slightly under par. Long-time twenty-year bonds of Nebraska municipalities bring slightly over par. Mr. Keeler will be one of the bidders for the bonds when issued.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day eat it, but flush your kidneys with salt occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or a headache, dizziness, your stomach and tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. Urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids cleanse the kidneys and flush out your body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. Famous salts is made from the acid grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in the blood, so it no longer irritates, thus curing bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, can be purchased, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

DRINK HOT TEA FOR A BAD COOL

Get a small package of Huang Pinesap Tea at any pharmacy, like a tablespoonful of the tea, 200° of boiling water up to the top of a sieve and drink a teacup full any time during the day or before going to bed. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus giving a cold from the system. Try it the next time you stir from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable—entirely safe and harmless.

RUB BACKACHE AND LUMBAGO RIGHT OUT

Rub Pain and Stiffness away with a small bottle of old liniment St. Jacobs Liniment

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a 30 cent bottle of "old liniment," "St. Jacobs Liniment" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache and by the time you count fifty, the stiffness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! It's soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the ache and pain right out of your back and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly!

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE WYETH'S TEA

Here's Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Faded Hair

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients for 50 cents a large bottle, and ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, even because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and your hair is lustrous. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is the best remedy for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.



Why Swift & Company Handle Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese

Swift & Company went into the produce business because they saw a crying need for the kind of service they were equipped to perform.

The produce business was in chaos. Collecting, transportation, preparation and distribution was hit or miss, with delay, deterioration and loss on every hand.

The farmer was at the mercy of an uncertain, localized market. He had no way of reaching through to the people who needed what he was raising for them. There was no premium upon improving his stocks, for grading was lax or lacking.

The consumer had to accept produce that, as a rule, had no known responsible name behind it. He had no way of knowing how long the eggs or the butter he was buying had been lying around in miscellaneous lots in the back room of a country store. Much of the poultry was not properly refrigerated before shipment or properly protected by refrigeration in transit.

Swift & Company's initiative brought system to this chaos. Their organization, equipment, and experience in handling perishable food products were already adjusted to the task. Their refrigerator cars, branch houses, central points, far-reaching connections, trained sales force, supplied just what was demanded.

Now the farmer has a daily cash market in touch with the nation's needs with better prices. Standardization makes better produce more profitable. More consumers are served with better, fresher, finer foodstuffs.

Nothing suffers from this save inefficiency, which has no claim upon public support.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



DENNIS H. CRONIN

Senator Cronin represents the twenty-fourth district. His home is at O'Neill where he has been editor of the O'Neill "Frontier" since 1897. This is his first term in the state senate, but he has served four terms in the lower house.

The house of representatives adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Representative Jacobson of Dawson county, calling on the state library commission to turn over to the chief clerk of house all German language books in its possession. The resolution states that there are some 1,200 of these books, now withdrawn from circulation. It declares that some of these books include Prussian war songs and distorted histories of the United States. It provides that a committee of the house be appointed to review such books and arrange that those containing offensive matter be burned.

House Roll No. 373, by Burney and Byrum, creates a uniform school text book commission for the state, which shall have charge of the selection of all text books in public and private schools up to and including the twelfth grade. It shall be composed of the state superintendent of schools, the state treasurer and the presidents of the state normals at Peru, Kearney, Wayne and Chadron.

The old effort to permit the sale of state school lands was renewed when Representative Sturdevant and Bethea introduced a bill for that purpose. Lands containing deposits of silica, peat or minerals are not to be sold but may be leased.

The privileges and elections committee of the lower house has decided to stand pat in its opposition to the non-partisan election of judges and school officials. The committee recommended for passage a bill abolishing the entire non-partisan election system, this being in accordance with opinions expressed by Governor McKelvie.

House Roll No. 372, by Wildman, fixes the following maximum rates for the service of graduate nurses: \$30 per week for regular cases; \$25 for contagious and obstetrics; less than a week, \$5 a day. They may receive room, board and traveling expenses in addition. For persons other than graduate registered nurses the maximum shall be \$20 a week and maintenance.

House Roll No. 387, by Purcell, provides that where land owners agree to build separate fences with a lane between and one does not do so the other may build it and recover.