

School History Reveals Educational Growth

Also Shows How \$25,000 Central Building Bonds Grew to \$53,000 and are Still a Liability.

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Educational organization did not delay long in following political and religious organization in Nebraska. The first school in Plattsburgh was opened in 1856, just three years after Samuel Martin built the first cabin in Plattsburgh and Mary Stocking was the pioneer teacher of this tuition school. The next year, a school supported by public funds was opened by Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gorrell. The enrollment totaled about a hundred pupils and the salary of the teachers ranged from \$15 to \$20 per month. In 1860, there were two schools in session with a total enrollment of 214 and the Territorial Commissioner of Education reported to the legislature in 1861 that "Class county was the most perfect school organization in the Territory..." The curriculum included the following subjects: Declaration, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Reading, Psychology and the Alphabet.

An early interest in higher education in the territory was also manifested as may be seen from the number of charters granted by the Territorial Legislature to various denominations and groups for academies and colleges. Most towns of the territory were anxious to become an important seat of learning as well as the seat of political power. On October 29, 1858, a charter was obtained for a university to be established at Plattsburgh under control of the Methodist church. Prior to this articles of incorporation were granted January 26, 1856, for the Plattsburgh Preparatory and Collegiate Institute and a board of directors was named, but no institution of higher learning was established at Plattsburgh although there were several private and denominational schools in the elementary and secondary fields.

By 1867, the need for a high school had become apparent and in February, 1867, the Territorial Legislature authorized the Plattsburgh city council to raise funds for the construction of a high school. The council decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000 for this purpose, but this plan did not go through because the council found that it could not issue the bonds without a vote of the people and further it was decided that \$2,000 was not sufficient. It was at this time that the first Board of Education was elected. It was composed of G. H. Black, C. H. Parmelee, P. P. Gass, L. H. Miller, William Lazenby and James O'Neill. The board of education published the following regulations governing conduct and tuition:

- 1—No swearing, wrestling or fighting on the school grounds.
- 2—No talking during school hours.

- 3—Each pupil must stand while reciting.
- 4—No drinking tolerated.
- 5—There must be no absence for more than three days out of the month unless for illness.
- 6—Each teacher must appear at school at least five minutes before class time.
- 7—The tuition shall be as follows: Common branches, \$7.00; Algebra, \$7.00; Latin, \$8.00.

In April, 1870, The Herald called attention to the fact that schools were needed in both the north and south parts of town as it was clear that the attendance of seven to eight hundred was too many for one school. In the month of August, that same year, the board announced plans to erect three buildings to meet the need. A Central high school building, a north ward school in both the north and south parts of town were planned. To this The Herald suggested, "Let us have the graded school building by all means." Again on November 10, 1870, The Herald called attention to the fact that "Plattsburgh is losing first class citizens because we lack a good school house; we must have a central school for advanced pupils."

While the agitation for public school buildings was going on in 1869 and 1870, Plattsburgh Business College was opened December 1, 1870 in a building on the corner of the Cass county court house. Mr. A. Murphy was the owner of the school which conducted "afternoon classes exclusively for the ladies." There was another private school opened at this time which later became the first public high school in Plattsburgh. This was the school opened by Mr. Adolphus D'Allemond in January, 1870, in St. Luke's church building. Two months later, the enrollment totaled fifty pupils and Mr. D'Allemond planned to erect a building. He purchased what was known as the Jones property on Chicago avenue as a location for the building in the spring term of 1870, a piano was added to the equipment and an English teacher was retained to handle the increase in enrollment. There were no formal graduation exercises marking the close of school, but it was customary to hold public examinations of the pupils before promotion. The examiners were usually persons not connected with the school.

In June, 1871, the Board of Education asked the authority of the council to erect a building in Ward One and the approval was given. But the movement for a high school building actively got under way July 15, 1871, when Councilman O'Neill introduced a resolution in the Council calling for a bond election to float bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the erection of a building. This resolution was unanimously approved. There was some opposition to the proposal in the community on the ground that \$25,000 was not sufficient and that the amount ought to be raised to \$49,000. This opinion did

not prevail, however. At this time, there were three schools in Plattsburgh, second and third ward schools and Mr. D'Allemond's private school, though the first ward school was just being built.

In support of the bond issue, The Herald pointed out that "Plattsburgh is today behind any other town of its size in the state in regard to public buildings and it is absolutely necessary that we have a high school building if we are to keep pace with other places in education." The bond election was called for August 25, 1871, and The Herald thought "every citizen of the city would blush to have the word go around that Plattsburgh had voted down the school."

But the people refused to endorse the bonds and The Herald lamented the fact that "we must hasten to rectify our mistake or fall in the rear of all the large towns in the state. Even Ashland is ahead of us." In February, 1872, The Herald asked, "What has become of the high school project? Does the city propose to make it a failure?"

In answer to this query, renewed activity was begun in May, 1872, for the building of a high school, but by this time considerable sentiment had been created for the issuance of additional bonds for the location of a college in Plattsburgh. On March 16, 1872, Dr. G. H. Black addressed the city and urged the issuance of \$900 for the proposed college. The Council approved both the bond issue for the high school and college and called a special election to be held on July 27, 1872, when the voters were to express their wish relative to the floating of twenty year bonds. The high school bonds carried by a vote of 193 to 51 and the college bonds 154 to 52. The college never materialized and no further reference to it has ever been found among the city records, neither is there any record of an issuance of the bonds nor a register of them. Evident sentiment in reference to the college changed in the community or no group would attempt to start a college without additional financial help.

But plans for the construction of the high school building went forward immediately. County Superintendent of Schools U. V. Wise and the mayor were named as a committee to secure plans for the building. This committee visited several schools and plans and specifications were presented to the council and a committee composed of Aldermen Buttery, Fitzgerald and White was authorized to select the final plan. The bonds were sold to the First National Bank at Plattsburgh at 90c on the dollar, leaving a net sum of \$22,500 for building purposes. On October 19, 1872, Architect C. F. Driscoll was paid \$300 for drafting the plans and on October 22nd the bond of H. B. Dexter as contractor was approved.

Building operations went forward at once and on November 16, a committee of three councilmen was appointed to inspect the foundation. This was done and the project was approved and the contractor was paid for the work done up to that time. It is interesting to note that at this time the city had an acute situation in finances and "borrowed" \$5,000 from the high school fund despite the fact that this was contrary to the proposition upon which the money was voted. This left a net amount of \$17,500 in the school bond fund.

By an act of the state legislature on February 18, 1873, the public schools were placed under the control of the City Council and that body functioned as the Board of Education. Acting as such, the City Council hired Mr. M. B. Reese as the first superintendent of schools at a salary of \$100 a month. In April, 1873, Supt. Reese recommended that a school be built in the third ward. At that time, also, Mr. D'Allemond, who had been conducting a private school as previously referred to, was engaged to take charge of the high school. Three other teachers completed the faculty for the entire system. Pending the completion of the new building, the Council voted to rent the building used by Mr. D'Allemond for \$20 per month as a high school. Members of the Council who served on the school committee were paid an additional \$50 a year, as a part of the duties of these public directors, regular visits had to be made to each school and a public report issued. The following report shows the condition of the schools in May, 1873:

High School—62 pupils; 59 average attendance; 1 parent visit, length 1 hour; 4 Co. Supt. visits, average duration, 1 1/2 hours; 1 City Supt. visit, length 2 hours; Order, good; Cleanliness, fair; Ventilation, poor.

1st Grade—57 pupils; 45 average attendance; 1 parent visit, length 1 1/2 hours; 1 Co. Supt. visit, length 2 hours; 1 City Supt. visit, length 1 1/2 hours; Order, fair; Cleanliness, poor; Ventilation, poor.

2nd Grade—79 pupils; 70 average attendance; No parent visits; 1 Co. Supt. visit, length 1 1/2 hours; 1 City Supt. visit, length 1 hour; Order, fair; Cleanliness, poor; Ventilation, fair.

3rd Grade—61 pupils; 45 average attendance; 2 parent visits, average duration, 1/2 hour; 2 Co. Supt. visits, average duration, 1 1/2 hours; 1 City Supt. visit, length 1 1/2 hours; Order, poor; Cleanliness, poor; Ventilation, bad.

4th Grade—102 pupils; 73 1/2 average attendance; No parent visits; 2 Co. Supt. visits, average duration 1/2 hour; 1 City Supt. visit, length 1 1/2 hours; Order, fair; Cleanliness, poor; Ventilation, good.

Totals—413 pupils; 329 1/2 average attendance; 4 parent visits; 12 Co. Supt. visits and 6 City Supt. visits.

The teachers were as follows: High School, Mr. A. D'Allemond; 1st grade, Dr. D. Martindale; 2nd grade, Mr. J. D. Patterson; 3rd grade, Miss Lou Keffer and 4th grade, Miss Gertie Johnson.

The report of the committee also deplored the fact that the parents

were so negligent about visiting the schools and charged that they were "not giving to the education of their children, one twentieth part of the consideration and care ordinarily bestowed upon the stock which is in the barnyard." The report emphasized the fact that "the order maintained is not up to standard and improvement in this particular is absolutely necessary. The promiscuous rush for hats and the noise at recess should be regulated. The orderly arising from seats and quiet march to the recitation room should be insisted upon as this discipline trains the youthful mind to methodical, orderly habits."

As for cleanliness, the committee "expected to find the floors dirty and were not disappointed." The ventilation was poor and the report recommended that "teachers who have no more sense than to stifle vitality in their pupils with foul air of a closed room should be discharged."

This critical report had a desirable effect upon the schools for the same committee made a tour of inspection again in June and reported improvement in nearly all points complained of in the first report. But referring to the recess period, the committee concluded that "the young brains of the pupils are not capable of the continued effort of constant application without an adequate amount of relaxation," and recommended that a ten minute recess every hour be followed by a recess period. The committee returned "with renewed vigor and refreshed intellects." The committee also made further comments on the matter of discipline and found that very little corporal punishment was used, but that "we have heard rumors that the children were struck with the hand and punishment bordering on brutality was sometimes adopted, but we are pleased to be enabled to fully refute such statements and to assure the Council that nothing of the kind exists and that we will not tolerate it." However, the committee urged the teachers not to discourage the children by calling them out as an indebitness that ought to be taken care of to the best advantage of the city consistent with our honor, integrity and credit."

The influence of Dr. R. R. Livingston in educational matters is evident in the recommendations in regard to cleanliness, ventilation and the need of relaxation. Being a physician, he naturally sees this phase of the school work more clearly than others not so professionally trained. As chairman of the education committee, he had ample opportunity to express his views on these subjects.

The curriculum of the schools in 1873 included the traditional "three R's" for all the grades with emphasis on McGuffey's Reader. In the high school, history, algebra, arithmetic, geography and bookkeeping constituted the course of study. In regard to the textbooks used in the schools, the council's committee pointed out in 1873, "that the whole system of public education should be moulded to prepare every scholar for the university and the use of so many different kinds of authors in one subject is subversive to that end." The committee also deplored the fact that the curriculum of study did not include philosophy, astronomy, physiology and ethics. Latin and Greek were recommended as absolutely indispensable to the "appreciation and mastery of the higher studies."

In the meantime, building on the high school went forward toward completion. But considerable trouble was had in getting the proper materials used in the construction of windows, doors and joists. In May, 1873, the building committee reported that better lumber should have been used in the doors and window frames and recommended that the architect be called back to correct the inferior work. In November, a special committee was selected by the Council to inspect and accept the building for the city and to make a final settlement with the contractor. Copies of the high school bonds were not recorded until May 16, 1874, amounting to the twenty-five bonds of \$1,000 denomination running for twenty years at 10 per cent interest.

How the Bonds Grew

Just as payment of the railroad bonds came to be a vexatious problem (as shown in a previous chapter), the floating of the school bonds also led to controversy and threats of repudiation. As in the case of the railroad bonds, the city was faced with a heavy obligation to meet. He also suggested that Mr. Bissell of New York hold the bonds, might be willing to accept a compromise new funding bond at six and one-half per cent. On June 23, 1884, a motion to empower the Mayor to go to New York and obtain testimony in the bond case and confer with Mr. Bissell was lost by a tie vote.

In the meantime, Mr. Bissell had already started suit in federal court to collect the face value of the bonds and the validity of the bonds was upheld. The case for the city was handled by M. A. Hartigan, City Attorney, and John L. Webster, of Omaha. The city was forced to seek a method of settlement. To accomplish this, a committee of four was authorized to go to New York and arrange a compromise with Mr. Bissell upon the most favorable terms which could be obtained. This committee was composed of William Herold, M. B. Murphy, George S. Smith and J. M. Patterson. This conference was held and Mr. Bissell agreed to accept a new sinking fund bond covering the full amount of the debt, which by this

time amounted to \$49,000. An election was called to approve the bond and an acute situation was made worse when the voters failed to ratify the bond issue. The result of the election was as follows:

Ward—	1	2	3	4	Total
For Bonds	12	22	43	11	105
Against	21	23	54	42	140

Considering the vote polled in previous elections, the vote cast here was unusually light and accounted to some extent for the defeat of the bonds. Councilman Lebnhoff suggested that the defeat of the bonds could be laid to the fact "that rumors were afloat that the interests of the city were jeopardized in the bond election" and that many citizens refused to vote for the bonds for this reason. He asked that all correspondence with Mr. Bissell be made a matter of record to show the public that the criticism was without foundation.

But Mr. Bissell disapproved of this procedure. He informed the Council that he did not want to become involved in local politics, that he had given the city a long time to settle and now that the voters had refused his compromise, "I don't feel I ought to divide the correspondence. The vote was satisfactory to me. The proposition was made when I was in one of my magnanimous moods and twenty-four hours later I would not have made it."

With a decision of the Federal Court in favor of him, Mr. Bissell was in a position to tell the city officials what he would do and what he would not do, and they were in no position to retaliate.

When Mayor George S. Smith took office April 15, 1884, he stated in his annual message that "all interest has been paid on all indebtedness except the celebrated high school bond indebtedness." He recommended that a compromise bond again be submitted to the people and explained the previous defeat of the bonds as an unfair expression of public opinion since only one-third of the electors cast a ballot. "Everyone says that this is an indebtedness that ought to be taken care of to the best advantage of the city consistent with our honor, integrity and credit."

In a letter June 8, 1885, Mr. Bissell recommended his former refusal to compromise. Being a physician, he professed his resentment of course, he agreed to accept 6 1/2 per cent funding bonds, providing they were voted immediately and "all subject to the approval of my lawyers." He warned that "if this be not approved, it is the end." He urged the Council to keep the negotiation quiet, for "I fear with the unanimous decision of the highest court in the land on my side, that it is embarrassing for me to make this proposition."

The Council immediately called another election to vote the funding bonds which had risen in interest to \$33,000. The election was set for July 14, 1885. The itemized account of the Bissell debt amounted to \$53,848.76. The election resulted in a victory for the bonds by a vote of 389 to 60 and the city attorney was instructed to notify Mr. Bissell that the city had agreed to exchange the funding bonds for the bonds of 1873. The council formally passed a resolution issuing the bonds on September 30, 1885. Since the bond issue was for \$53,000 only, the balance of \$848.76 was paid out of the general school fund. The question was closed when the First National Bank of Plattsburgh was instructed to send the fifty-three bonds of \$1,000 denomination to a New York banking house together with a draft of \$848.76 in exchange for the old bonds.

As far as the city was concerned, the bond controversy, failure to pay delinquent interest and attempted litigation slightly more than doubled the original indebtedness and left future generations to pay the bill. In 1899, the \$33,000 high school bonds were refunded again along with \$59,000 other bonds to run for twenty years and still constitute a part of the bonded indebtedness of the City of Plattsburgh, sixty years after the original debt was contracted.

First Graduating Class in '82

Prior to 1882, there was no formal graduating exercises held in Plattsburgh high school. There were "Promotional Exercises" in which all the pupils of the school took part. As a part of these elaborate and lengthy programs, there were declamations, tableaux, dialogues, duets, quartettes, choruses and solos. Later, each graduate was required to give an oration. The titles of the following suggest the ponderous and philosophical subjects discussed and still constitute the mysteries. "Rome was Not Built in a Day," "The Helms of the Ages" and "Is the Mind of Woman Inferior to the Mind of Man?"

The class of 1882, composed of Jessie Wiles, Marshall Wiles and Frank Wheeler was the first class to receive diplomas and still constitute a list of the graduates of Plattsburgh high school from 1882 through 1932 appears in the appendix.

In 1900, a high school building was built on the southwest corner of the Central school grounds at a cost of \$16,000. It was abandoned in 1911 when the present high school was built. This latter building was dedicated March 25, 1919.

McFadden Draws Retort

Washington.—Stripped of his own patronage for a verbal attack on President Hoover last December, Representative McFadden, republican, said that such executive discipline was the "worst sort of bribery." McFadden made the statement in a letter to Senator Reed asking him whether he intended to keep the patronage for the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania. Reed replied that McFadden was within his rights in "uttering the beliefs you hold regarding President Hoover" but that "the president does not follow the recommendations of democrats or other political adversaries" in making appointments.

Betty Lou GOES SHOPPING



What with spring well on its way—and summer here—it is quite in keeping to talk about the June Bride—and the special showers and parties—but this time I'm going to leave that for the next article—and here offer a few suggestions on the dress for Milady—as one might say—and a few of the better menus! Hope you find some helpful suggestions.

OF COURSE IT'S ALL RIGHT just to buy a marcel, or a permanent, or a finger wave—if that's all you want.

But just any kind of a marcel or a permanent may not look well on you! The contour of your head must be taken into consideration, the color of your hair should be noticed, your forehead and your eyes should be carefully studied before an attempt is made at a becoming coiffure. And that is the kind of helpful personal service Etta Nickels gives at the Etta Belle Beauty Shoppe. No matter what the necessity—they always try to suit your individuality. Call 29 for an appointment in the near future. By the way, will tell you more about the Gabrielen permanents next time—there's none better!

JUNE ALWAYS SEEMS to herald a special change in menu in one respect—that it the appearance of a cold, luscious salad—or a special frozen dessert—or might even be a new group of cold sliced meats! But no matter the weather—I have a dandy salad that I know you'll like—it's a fruit and vegetable salad! Made with celery (chopped fine), new carrots (grated), shredded pineapple and mixed with two cups of boiling water—and one package of lemon jello—guaranteed to whet the most particular appetite—and really an economical menu! You'll find any flavor gelatine at the Red and White—and all the fresh fruits and vegetables, too!

NOT A NEW SURPRISE—but I wonder how many of you all have tried the new hat cleaning equipment that Lugsch has installed. It works wonders with the old hats—whether they be the last spring and summer felts—or the straws—and Panamas. And, ladies, here's a hint to you—if you've had a good looking summer hat—especially those attractive stitched crepes—just dash it over to the cleaning plant—and you will have the advantage of a new summer hat. I speak from experience—for I've often had mine renovated—and this traveling necessitates constant cleaning—that's one reason it's always a surprise to find a cleaning plant with the best of city appliances. Call 166 for delivery service!

I USED TO THINK that coal was coal—but I found out differently. You don't buy coal—you buy heat—and right there in a nut-shell is the main idea in buying your fuel. Modern methods make it possible to determine exactly the number of heat units in various grades of coal, which the government Bureau of Standards does. The coal with the most heat units naturally is the most valuable. But when you have a dealer who knows his own materials—there is no necessity of your worrying about all these matters. Just let Mr. Hartford send someone down to look at your furnace and then advise the type of coal which will be most adaptable to your type home and furnace. It's all very simple and saves you no end of trouble and expense!

HOW'S THE GARDEN coming along? There's not much you have to worry about when you have the selection of seeds and potted plants you always find at Bestor's Hardware store. Whether it's Country Gentleman or yellow bantam corn—or various bean seeds—or one of the 16 varieties of tomato seeds or even a form of radish and cucumber seeds—they have them. And you all know that buying in the bulk is ever so much cheaper than these packaged seeds! By the way, in the same breath I want to tell you all about the marvelous bargain I found in a Skelgas store!

It's a perfectly dandy practically new one—Reclaimed from an estate—and one the owner had paid over \$209 for—and Mr. Swatek offered to sell it for way less than half price—worth anyone's asking for a demonstration—especially ideal for folks of the main line of natural gas!

NO MATTER WHAT your tastes in foods may be—you'll find something at Brown's Cafe to tempt the most jaded of appetites! They are making a specialty of spring dishes these days—so delicately prepared to tempt the housewife who has lost her interest in menus and cooking. And truly, men—wouldn't you have never to have even Sundays away from the office? By the same token it's only fair that the women of the family should have Sunday dinner out—and there's no better place than either the dining room of the Hotel or the cafe for a special fried chicken dinner—and I can guarantee the coffee will be delicious, too—for it's a new French dripulator-made!

I HEARD AN OPTOMIST remark the other day that the Sahara Desert is twice as large as the United States and has been dry for centuries. But, as far as I can see, there is nothing to warrant thirstiness when Maury's Drug Store makes such good "cokes." In fact their fountain service is known all over Plattsburgh—as the ideal way to spend a few minutes each morning and afternoon in the process of refrigeration—or some form of cooling—I know, for I've joined the group! But don't feel their only specialty is cokes—for after you've tasted the fancy sundaes and malted milks, you may prefer them! One thing about whipping in these hot days—you'll have time to pick up anything else you need without making two or three trips!

IT ISN'T EVERY service station that has the special official Alomiting sign—with all the various lubricating greases and pressure pumps—but when you find one that has—you know there's where you want to have your car checked! That's why the Ofe Oil Company is popular among people who really think a lot about their cars. For permitting in time may save innumerable bearings—and certainly loads of body squeaks! Then, too, it's a good place to buy your Ethyl gasoline (the famous Parco brand) and they also feature Parco and Hyvis motor oil. Here's an interesting thing Carl Ofe told me they specialize in—giving special service to your stalled car, when you run out of gasoline or have tire trouble. Just call 26 and their trouble truck will fix you up in a hurry.

WHAT A FIGURE the girls must have cut in those board fence affairs with excruciating laces and stays! The gay nineties? Well—I believe you'll agree with me in preferring the "frivolous" thirties—when it comes to corsets and corselettes! You'll feel comfortable and well-groomed in any foundation garment you find at Wurl's. A garment that moulds to your figure—comfortably confining your body and adding no end of perfection to any frock. In fact I know certain ready-to-wear people who absolutely refuse to fit a gown without a foundation garment being worn—mainly because they know the effect will be more perfect for that reason. Then, too, at the new low prices, it's only reasonable that you'll enjoy wearing them—whether large or small—thin or stout!

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, Mr. Ripley—that selection of piece goods at A. G. Bach's is just what I wanted to find to describe the numerous ways of saving money this season! For instance, by making your own sport clothes and little cool afternoon frocks—you have money in your pocket! And what with the new voiles and organdies and mesh materials on hand—all you need is a bit of patience and a spool of thread! I saw an awfully smart pattern with a stitched hat to match—and did you know these hats are simple to make—and the pattern shows you how they're all stitched and everything! But you will realize after you've inspected the different materials that you'd like to make more than one frock! Which we agree is perfectly alright!

WHITE FOR SPORTS—isn't just a slogan—it's actually what's being worn this season—no matter the outfit—whether it calls for oxfords or more formal pumps—the color is white! Meshes are popular, too—and the clever little ties at the Fetzler Shoe Co. are particularly attractive—and in the same materials—if you don't care for sport ties—are the pumps! The open mesh is especially comfortable for hot weather wear. Best of all the prices on all these models are way below actual supposition—and no matter the foot—there's a shoe to fit it! For the more difficult people to fit—they have a fine line of Enna Jettick shoes!

WHAT WITH THE FASHION parade having gone cotton this year—everyone is wearing cotton sport meshes—for golf—tennis—or general sports wear—while the afternoon dresses come in a bit more trimmed—but still in your voiles and organdies and linens—while your semi-formals and late evening wear frocks are replicas of the same materials! But no matter what it might be—you'll find the model and the size at the Ladies Toggery—in fact Mr. Busch makes a specialty of buying for special people—that gives you a bit of personal service that you won't often find. So many merchandisers merely choose a pattern and style they particularly like—never thinking of the possible people that might want to buy a dress. If you let him know just what you want—he'll be glad to order specially, too.

WERE I ELECTED to choose a slogan for Knorr's Popular Variety store—I'd name it "The Store of a Thousand Notions" and that would be putting it mildly—I know I could spend half a day in that store and still not see everything! But speaking of June—you should see the special suggestions for bridal showers—no matter whether a table—kitchen—bedroom bathroom—or a personal one—you'll find the necessary gifts there! One thing too—I noticed should be mighty popular this year—none other than those little anklets—in all the newest summer shades—for sports wear—and cool—we'll you're only to wear them once and you'll love 'em (and what a surprise the price will be).

THE ONE URGE that seems to be universal these days is the desire and necessity to keep as cool as possible. It's not an easy job, at that! But when you can find as many cool prints, dresses in fascinating styles and designs—as in Stoenichsen's—it isn't nearly as hard. Whether you prefer the Nelly Dons or a special Gibson Girl blouse dress—especially designed by Dorothy Dean—you'll find them in the newest shades and fabrics—in almost every size range! A small crocheted hat to match is clever with the outfits—and with most of the bright prints—you'll like the Sandee colored hosiery in Phoenix.

OUT OF SEASON—but not out of reason—are those small delicate brused sprouts, tiny new potatoes and midget sized perfect beets, and a variety of other tempting vegetables—but that's one reason why people like to shop at Mullen's Grocery store—for they have a line of canned goods that is particularly tempting! With every meal one must have a meat to balance the menu—and you'll find very few grocery stores today that make their own sausage, and is it ever delicious! Good for either a breakfast luncheon or dinner suggestion. But better you stop by and look over the display of cold ice fruits and meats—special delivery service, too.

All for now—better I tell you the rest: next time—now for better swims and picnics.

Betty Lou