

# CATARRH



## Sanford's Radical Cure!

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clove, Rosemary, etc.

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh from a simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Low of Stomach, Throat, and Hearing. Cough, Bronchitis, and Inflammation of the Lungs. Relieved in 10 minutes in air and every case. Nothing like it. Gradual, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one Box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, and in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention of the INSTANT IT IS APPLIED, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Colic, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pain, Fatigue, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, etc. Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, and in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

# L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in strict accordance with the laws of the State."

Incorporated in 1905 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 31, A. D. 1917.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never Scales or Postpones

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAWING, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1923—15th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 TICKETS AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH. Prizes in Fifths in Proportion.

Table listing prizes for the Louisiana State Lottery, including categories like 'CAPITAL PRIZE', 'PRIZES OF \$5000', and 'APPROXIMATION PRIZES'.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO. B. Frank Moore, 127 La Salle Street, Chicago.

(Formerly 319 and 212 Broadway, N. Y.) Now Manager of Chicago Office. To whom apply for information and tickets. 15th Monthly Drawing.

Tuesday, July 10th. First Capital Prize, \$75,000. Tickets 5¢. Sold in Fifths at \$1 each. See full schedule elsewhere.

JAS. H. PEABODY, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Residence, No. 1407 Jones St. Office, No. 1507 Farnam Street. Office hours, 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone for office, 97. Residence, 125.

# THE BENTON HAIR GROWER

If the roots of the hair are not dead, (and they seldom are) in 80 per cent. of the cases of BALDNESS, produce the NEW GROWTH OF HAIR, and prevent the falling out of the hair.

WASH YOUR HAIR WITH THE BENTON HAIR GROWER. IT WILL STOP THE FALLING OUT AND PREVENT THE FALLING OUT OF THE HAIR.

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## SLATES AND PENCILS.

A Glimpse at the Work of the Omaha Public Schools.

The Methods Adopted and Systems Pursued by Teachers.

The Lower Grades as They Appear at the Central School.

"The public schools of Omaha might as well be in France for all the people here know of them," said one of the brightest of the lady teachers at the Central school Friday to a reporter of THE BEE, who was sent there to write them up.

Dotting the city at all points are its public school buildings, many of them costly structures, filled with busy little boys and girls working nine months in the year, yet they are seldom visited and still less frequently described.

The Central school building, better known as the High school, was found to be very much crowded, rooms and halls that were never intended for use as school rooms filled with desks and apparatus which will be placed in their new buildings when they are completed.

But this appears to make no difference with the orderly appearance of the school. The thousand scholars in the central school building ascend and descend the stairs, go from room to room, arrive and leave with perfect system and deportment.

There are twenty rooms in the graded department with, at the present moment, 864 scholars, and in the high school proper are five more than with about 90 students, making 954 in all.

THE FIRST GRADE. Miss Schlessinger has in her room fifty-four little boys and girls, who compose the A class, the very first step in the long upward course of the eight grades.

These children have never been at school before, and are here taught their letters, to spell by sound and to read easy sentences.

The children had evidently bestowed great labor upon their slates which were neatly printed. A class of about twelve were reading from the first reader of the Appleton series, a very excellent work prepared by the superintendent of the Cleveland and St. Louis schools and the instructor of education at Yale.

The children are first taught the words as whole words, the sounds are then designated, and finally the letters of the words. It will be seen that the A B C system has become a thing of the past. The reading was astonishingly good and entirely free from that jerky and discontinuous pronunciation of words so commonly noticed in small children.

Miss Buchanan has about forty little ones of the B and C class, quartered in the front vestibule of the high school building, which is used as a schoolroom temporarily. The children are taught here to combine numbers from one to ten, and their ciphering is neatly done.

In this room also the first lessons in writing are given, the letters being copied from models drawn on the blackboard by the teacher. The desks in this room are of a new pattern, handsomely finished.

Miss M. Wilson has the A class of the fifth grade, about fifty scholars. She had just read to them a short description of carrier pigeons, and they were writing on their slates from memory what they had heard.

Some gave a very full reproduction of the matter, others caught only at the main ideas. Two or three wrote enough to cover two sides of their slates, but nearly all were without proper punctuation and capitalization. They study arithmetic as far as compound numbers in this room, the geography of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and read one-half of the fourth reader.

Miss Morse has about fifty scholars, who, when we entered, were doing their blackboard work in the reduction of denominate numbers, such as reducing 39,507 inches to higher denominations. As a test of rapid work, Miss Morse desired the BEE man to give out some table to be written on slates while she counted ten. The table of square measure was first taken, and all had it written out neatly written out before his teacher had counted six, and others followed rapidly, the count occupying one minute. The table of avoirdupois weight was done in a third of a minute by some, and the writing was neat, the lines straight and even.

Some physical exercises were then taken, but the pupils at this age do not show the interest or animation in this work that is displayed in the lower grades. The vocal exercises were better. "The Two Vagabonds," and that beautiful selection commencing, "The golden rattle on the wall," were well rendered in unison. Portia's speech, "The Quality of Mercy," was given, and Shakespeare and this character discussed.

Miss Andrews has forty-five in the B class. On the board were three large maps in colored chalk, two of North and South America drawn by the girls, and one immense map of the United States by the boys. These were drawn by all in turn, and in sections as the work progressed. Completed, they are very perfect in outline and finish. They were drilled on the maps, Miss Andrews pointing to various parts which were named without hesitation, rather too nervously and quickly, perhaps. All the places in South America with difficult names were pronounced glibly, and with the straight vowels. They were struck they had something to say of the early explorer who took three years and twenty-eight days to make the voyage around the earth, which can now be accomplished in eighty days.

THE THIRD GRADE. Miss Johnston has fifty-four scholars in the B and C classes of this grade. We were just in time to listen to the morning exercises, first a rousing negro melody and then a number of admirable selections declaimed in unison. The pupils stood in lines down the aisles, "rows of liquid eyes of laughter," and recited vividly, intelligently and with excellent gestures. "Old Time Punishment," "The Smack in School," the famous scene in Hiawatha, and Garibaldi's address to his soldiers. They knew who Garibaldi was and his wife too, as questioning showed. They had become interested in the noble old son of Italy from a portrait of him in some copies of The London Graphic, contributed by one of the boys. Everybody seemed full of life and voice, and made their gestures full length and vigorously. The song "William Widdie, if you please," and the meaning of Hiawatha's forest were perfect.

Miss Cushman has the third C class, numbering fifty-five at present. There was a lesson in spelling going on in this room, and some pretty tough words attacked, such as "passengers," "oriole," and "menagerie." They also spelled by sound, writing the words on the board and marking out the silent letters. Very few words were missed. They read the third reader of the Appleton series half through, and make original sentences, using the words they have had in their lessons. They write model letters on their slates, and make the common error of commencing all their epistles with "I." They write numbers in this grade up to one thousand, and learn to subtract where the bottom one is larger than the top, and learn to multiply where the product is not more than nine.

Miss T. McCheane has fifty-five scholars of the third C class, who are doing, however, fourth grade work, and they all look as though they might be capable of it. They have finished the third reader of this year, something never before accomplished, we believe. They were doing some sums on their slates. Their teacher said, "If there are 236 marbles in one box, 428 in another, 38 in a third, how many in all?" In less than half a minute by the watch half a dozen hands were waved aloft and the answer given, 1002. A sum in subtraction was given, the names of familiar persons being used instead of the stereotyped Jones and Smith. "Mr. Miller has 8,165 bushels of potatoes and Psyche Bros. buy 4,265 bushels, how many bushels has Mr. Miller left?" The work was performed immediately and proved by addition. Several little boys and girls brought up their slates to show how neatly they had done their work. They then gave definitions of addition and subtraction and told what the commission business was. Miss McCheane has four rows of seats in her room which indicate four orders of merit, the first row being the most honorable, and aristocratic in its bearing to the other rows. They are all "bees in the bee-hive" with a "queen-bee," and the "busy bees" have their names on the blackboard. Here also are the names of the "little raindrops," or scholars who come whether it storms or not. In the dreadful rain and hail of last Tuesday morning, there were thirty little raindrops.

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Miss Still gives them a breathing exercise by invigorating them after study, in which they rise on their toes and inhale, holding their hands in different positions on the wrist and retaining the breath for a considerable interval. This very healthy exercise is pursued in many of the lower grades.

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## THE PAVING PUDDLE.

The Colorado Sandstone Syndicate Successfully Bulldoze the Board.

The Bids for Cross Street Paving Barber Believes in Asphalt and "J. S." Gravitates on Granite.

Bids for Paving Cross Streets Received.

The board of public works held a meeting Saturday evening and opened bids for the paving of the cross streets between Dodge and Harney streets, as follows:

BARBER & CO. Sheet asphalt—Grading, ballasting and paving, complete, as per plans and specifications (five years guarantee), per square yard, \$2.98.

Sheet asphalt—Same as above, (with ten years guarantee), per square yard, \$3.30.

Resetting and adjusting gutter, where needed, to the crown of paved street, per square yard, 50 cents.

Resetting and adjusting old curb, per lineal foot, 10 cents.

Furnishing and setting new curb stone, where needed, per lineal foot, 85 cents.

MACK & CO. Sioux Falls granite, concrete foundation, \$4.85.

Sioux Falls granite, with broken stone foundation, \$4.25.

Limestone, with concrete foundation, \$3.35.

Limestone, with broken stone foundation, \$3.35.

Gutters, etc., corresponding with Barber's bid, 75¢, 15¢ and 81¢.

JAMES STEPHENSON. Sandstone, with broken stone foundation, \$3.69.

Gutters, etc., 45¢, 15¢ and \$1.50.

JENKINSON & CO. Sandstone block (Fort Collins), with broken stone foundation, \$3.40.

Gutters, etc., \$1.85, 15¢ and \$1.75.

The bid was claimed to be informal, and a protest was entered by Stephenson against its being received.

The board recommended, by a vote of two to one, that districts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 be paved with Colorado sandstone.

Asphalt Pavement. OMAHA, June 23, 1923.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to some criticisms on asphalt pavements, lately made by another paper in this city, I desire to state the following facts:

1. Over six hundred thousand square yards of the Trinidad sheet asphalt pavement in use for one to ten years in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Erie and elsewhere, prove most conclusively that the fear you express, that the marks which appear during a few hot days in summer on the sides of streets freshly laid with asphalt, is groundless and that they will all disappear in a short time. It is no new thing for non-experts to be alarmed at this characteristic. Time will prove to you as it has proven to others, that these marks are temporary blemishes only. Proof of this is found in the fact you state that these marks are not visible in the center of the pavement. And yet the center of the pavement is exactly like the sides in every respect, as far as its composition is concerned. A little traffic will leave marks in either place, these will disappear as the traffic increases and thus the pavement is constantly improving for years.

2. As to bonding for five years or more—we are ready to bond for any length of time. You simply pay your money and take your choice.

For ten years our price is \$3.50 per square yard. If you will pay us that price we will guarantee our work with first-class material, in first-class manner on a concrete base like ours, (and the peculiar soil of Omaha will permit of no first-class work without such a base), we will guarantee our pavement for fifty years.

3. As to absolute perfection in a pavement, no expert is expected to until he travel the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, where all good paving men go. Meanwhile I maintain that for earthly use, no other pavement can compare with the smooth sheet asphalt properly laid on a solid concrete base, and for the following reasons:

1. It is a sanitary pavement, it has no joints into which offensive matter can settle, to return in noxious vapors that produce sickness. It promotes the health of the city.

2. It is a noiseless pavement. It promotes the comfort alike of people driving over it and of people in the shops, stores and offices where it is laid. Sick people and invalids can ride over it when they cannot ride over stone pavements.

3. It is an economical pavement as regards the traffic over it, i. e., the saving in wear and tear of vehicles is of incalculable advantage. The amount so saved annually would make an income sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of pavement in any city, and create a sinking fund to redeem the principal. In view of this fact it would be wiser to pay even more for this pavement than stone would cost, for that difference has to be paid but once, while the difference in wear and tear of vehicles is a perpetually repeated one.

4. It is the cheapest pavement as regards motive power. Two horses will, on it, do as much work by hauling as heavy loads as five horses will do on stone blocks, if well laid, or seven if poorly laid. Rudolph Herring, president of the Engineer's club, of Philadelphia, is authority for this statement.

To sum up, in view of all these facts, and in view, also, of the fact that the available money to be spent in Omaha for paving will go further and afford a larger number of streets the advantage of a good pavement if expended in laying sheet asphalt on a concrete foundation than if spent in laying any stone pavement, it would seem that there is no room for reasonable objection to hesitate. As regards Harney and Farnam streets they form no exceptions. The sheet pavement stands in Court street, Boston, where all the express wagons receive and deliver their loads; it is in Kirby street in the same city; it is in Sixth street, Philadelphia, between Chestnut and Walnut, and on Broad street north of Columbia road.

Everybody knows of it being on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, the principal business street of two hundred thousand people. In all these places it has proven successful after one to ten years use. Gen. M. C. Meigs recommended it for all the streets in Philadelphia. We are therefore quite ready to lay it on Har-

## THE PAVING PUDDLE.

The Colorado Sandstone Syndicate Successfully Bulldoze the Board.

The Bids for Cross Street Paving Barber Believes in Asphalt and "J. S." Gravitates on Granite.

Bids for Paving Cross Streets Received.

The board of public works held a meeting Saturday evening and opened bids for the paving of the cross streets between Dodge and Harney streets, as follows:

BARBER & CO. Sheet asphalt—Grading, ballasting and paving, complete, as per plans and specifications (five