This Is Serious Business

Composing a letter to Santa is indeed serious business. The writing may not be literary, but he usually manages to fill the orders.

GUATEMALA INDIANS JUST LEARN OF U. S.

Primitive Tribe Adheres to Pre-Conquest Customs.

New York.—The 1,000 Indians in the Guatemalan village of Santiago Chimaltenango, living by a calendar which dates from the ancient Mayan civilization, have just learned of the existence of the United States, according to a report of a field study sponsored by the department of anthropology of Columbia university.

The report was submitted by Charles Wagley of Kansas City, Mo., a graduate student in the department, who returned recently from five months spent in this village, situated high in the Andean Cordillera. There he studied the economic and social customs of one of Central America's most primitive tribes.

Santiago Chimaltenango, a section of the department of Huehuetenango in northwestern Guatemala, is a three-day trip on horseback from the nearest town with passable roads. It is located on a shelf 8,000 feet high, cut into the side of a peak in the Cuchumatanes mountains, highest range in Central America.

Follow Old Customs.

Touched very slightly by the inroads of "civilized" culture, the natives of this community lead a life which perpetuates the traditions of ancestors who lived before the Spanish conquest of Guatemala 400 years ago, Mr. Wagley reports. The 40 separate villages which comprise the department are autonomous units, although all come under the central government of the Guatemalan republic. With its own mayor and council, each village observes its peculiar customs and dresses according to its own centuries-old style. Until the arrival of Mr. Wagley last summer, no one in Santiago Chimaltenango had ever heard of the United States.

The Mayan calendar by which these Guatemalan Indians figure the passage of time is based on a year of 18 months of 20 days each. Since this system is shorter than the solar year, a five-day period in March separates the end of one year from the beginning of the next. These five days, which are considered very unlucky, are spent by the entire village in fast, abstinence, and prayer.

Corn is the exclusive crop at Santiago Chimaltenango, where the cornfields lie at 45-degree angles along the mountainside. With the crop surplus as barter, trading is carried on with other groups in the department.

The men in the tribes travel extensively in the course of their marketing. Mr. Wagley says, but the women have never seen an automobile, a silk stocking, or a modern building. They refuse to believe the tales of the men who have seen and heard radios in the department's capital, Huehuetenango.

Start Work Early.

Education in Santiago Chimaltenango is a family affair, with the father responsible for the upbringing of the sons and the mother for the instruction of the daughters. At the age of eight or nine, boys start to work in the cornfields, learning to sow and harvest. Later they are initiated into the intricacies of marketing. At the same age, the Indian girls learn to weave, to carry firewood, and perform all the household tasks.

The ideal ages for marriage range from twelve to thirteen for girls and from thirteen to fourteen for boys. No romance is involved, Mr. Wagley points out, since the entire affair is arranged by the parents of the boy and girl.

The life of the entire population of Santiago Chimaltenango is characterized by striking simplicity, Mr. Wagley says. Black Mexican beans, fruit, and an occasional hog or chicken supplement the varieties of corn which make up the chief food staple.

"Through the study of these modern Indians, archeologists may learn much about the mode of living in pre-conquest times," the report concludes. "Ethnologically, the Guatemalan area is absolutely untouched and affords great opportunity in the social study of an ancient people who have survived and are gaining strength in the Twentieth century."

Engineers Float Pipe to Lake Erie Placement

Cleveland, Ohio. — Engineers, faced with the problem of laying more than 500 yards of heavy steel pipe in Lake Erie, accomplished their task by floating the pipe to its resting place.

Sections of the pipe were coupled together in 120-foot lengths. Watertight couplings were used and each end was sealed in an airtight cap. Then floating cranes dragged the pipe lengths over the water.

The caps on the sections were removed and the pipe sank into the trench dug for it. Estimated cost of the job, handled by the municipal engineering department, was $15,000.

Addicts Best Penmen

Boston. — After examining 5,600 specimens of handwriting each year, Detective George F. Smith finds that 80 per cent of the people write illegibly. According to Smith, narcotic addicts are the finest writers of all, and successful business men the poorest.

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Best Coal

AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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All over one ton of hard coal—less 25c per ton.

TRY US FIRST
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Don't Let the Counterfeiter Take YOU For a Ride

(By Julian T. Baber)
(United States Secret Service)

Notwithstanding the fact that the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing employs the finest steel engravers in the world, and the finished product of the bureau challenges the currency output of any foreign government, there are among us certain people who seek to compete with our currency system by floating unauthorized issues intended to defraud our citizenry. These certain people belong to an underworld fraternity with connections extending throughout the whole country and, for want of a better name, we call them counterfeiters.

Wholly without conscience, they preconceive their every act. They are not moved by impulse or stirred by the heat of passion. Their deliberation is a contributory factor in whatever success they achieve in passing their worthless commodity, which is the spawn of the criminal engraver and the criminal printer. Some of these people are so skillful in their work they lead the Secret Service a merry chase, and were this not so I am afraid there would be no career men in our organization which specializes in a study of the activities of these swindlers who prey upon an unsuspecting public, a public which becomes an easy victim because of its failure to interest itself in a study of the quality and character of our legal tender.

And so, no matter how excellently made are the Government's $10.00 notes, there are those people who skillfully imitate them, for what one man makes, whether it be a safety pin or sewing machine, there will always be another man who can make a somewhat satisfactory reproduction. This is the principal reason why the Secret Service is a division of the Treasury Department, and for more than three score years this organization has waged a relentless war against this particular segment of the netherworld. With a comparatively small force of agents scattered throughout the United States, the responsibility for preserving the integrity of our currency rests squarely upon this mobile force of trained investigators.

Through long experience in handling money, bank tellers become more or less expert in their ability to appraise the funds passing through their hands. Possessing an intuitive sense which guides them in their decisions, they instinctively know a counterfeit when they see one.

A Fertile Field

But what about the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker? Why are they usually the victims of the counterfeit passer? The answer is simple. The answer is likewise known to the counterfeiter and he does not fail to capitalize on it.

The layman today is grossly ignorant in matters pertaining to the quality and character of our currency and coinage, and because of this ignorance the counterfeiter finds a fertile field in which to distribute his illicit wares. Few people know that our currency notes are printed from steel engraved plates originally engraved by hand by super-expert engravers. Except for the serial numbering and Treasury seal, every line on each note stands up clearly and distinctly and the composite design represents a challenge to the finest engraving to be seen in any famous art gallery. The lettering on your engraved personal or business cards shows an upraised surface perceptible to touch. Every note issued by the Government is similarly made and each specimen is a gem of the engraver's art. The portraiture on each note is particularly striking in appearance. Genuine notes are printed on high grade distinctive paper impregnated with tiny red and blue silk fibre. These threads are perhaps difficult to discern at first glance, and they are placed in the paper to increase its tensile strength and durability, and not as a protective feature, as some people imagine.

Unfortunately, the public does not take the time to study our currency in terms of serious consideration. John Doe calls at his favorite cigar store and purchases a box of panatelas, handing to the clerk a $10.00 note. He receives in change a $5.00 note, two $1.00 notes and a 50 cent coin. Now John Doe does not know for a fact that this $10.00 note is genuine, nor does he know that the three notes he receives from the clerk are genuine. He merely glances at the corner numerals on each note and assumes that the business transaction is regular in every respect. But, one of these days, John Doe may bewail the fact that he was not more observant; he will, too late, scan all of his money and take particular care to look beyond the corner numerals in reassuring himself that none of his currency notes carry the tell-tale characteristics of the "phony" bill.

During the old days—thirty years ago—counterfeit notes were printed from hand-engraved plates of excellent workmanship, and during that period some of the productions were so dangerous that the banks throughout the country were kept in a state of feverish excitement, experienced tellers finding it difficult to detect the spurious issues. But with the simplification of the modern processes of printing and engraving, it has become easier for the counterfeiter to practice his art and the work of the Secret Service has increased correspondingly.

Counterfeits Passed With Ease

The average counterfeit note today cannot compare in excellence with the productions which circulated many years ago, causing suspicion to lurk in the minds of cautious teller and cashier. Notwithstanding this fact, current counterfeits, which are no better in appearance than cigar store coupons, are passed with comparative ease. A few years ago a young Missouri school teacher exercised her talent for drawing by making several counterfeit $20.00 notes on a mimeograph machine. She mailed two of these notes to a Kansas City mail order house in payment of a purchase and two days later was arrested. Only a few weeks ago a daily newspaper in a nearby state published a reproduction of a new counterfeit $20.00 note to illustrate a news item warning its readers. A day or two later a man was arrested for passing one of these newspaper reproductions. He had cut out the picture of the note, pasting the face and back together, and succeeded in negotiating a most obviously poor reproduction of a counterfeit note. Since then we have made two other arrests of passers of these newspaper reproductions. Publication or reproduction in any manner of any United States currency note or coin or any Treasury obligation is illegal. Somehow or other, this newspaper was advised in error by its legal aides.

The counterfeiter nowadays makes every effort to reproduce his note sufficiently well to approximate accurate similitude, but fidelity to detail is generally lacking and the bogus note will not stand the scrutiny of close inspection. He is unable to depict the portrait so that it will reveal the finely cut crossruled lines forming the oval background. Usually the facial features are rough and coarsely executed, the eyes, as a rule, having a lifeless appearance. The delicate detail work, particularly the small lettering and facsimile signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States are poorly defined as a result of inferior etching by mechanical means.

Secret Service agents develop a keen sense of admiration for steel engraved subjects, while their contempt is equally sharp for products emanating from modern duplicating devices. Veteran agents can usually determine whether or not a new counterfeit is the handiwork of a new counterfeiter or the effort of an ex-counterfeiter returned to his former industry. Not so long ago the Eastern cities were flooded with a deceptive counterfeit $20.00 Federal Reserve Note. This note annoyed us so much we were about to list it as anonymous. Some of the old heads got together and after subjecting the counterfeit to intensive analysis and study concluded it was the contribution of two men who had served a term in Atlanta penitentiary following their arrest and conviction in Pittsburgh. We knew the whereabouts of one, and he was promptly placed under surveillance, but for weeks we failed to find that he was engaged in anything other than a legitimate occupation. Finally, our suspicions were confirmed. A parcel post package intended for our suspect, was found to contain a supply of the new counterfeits secreted in a pair of soiled overalls shipped to him from the Pacific Coast. Apprehended soon afterwards, he confessed his guilt and named his former partner as the printer and engraver. Agents next arrested the partner, seizing a complete counterfeiting plant in his shack hid up in the hills near Seattle.

In a little coal mining town in West Virginia, Frank Sernak conducted a general store, coming to this country from his native Poland 30 years ago. He had resided in Coalton ever since his arrival and through industry and thrift his small mercantile business grew until he became the town's leading merchant. His clientele, for the most part, was composed of Hungarians and Poles who earned their livelihood by extracting black diamonds from the nearby hills. As the years rolled on Sernak's eyes began to fail and it became necessary for him to wear spectacles with heavy lenses.

Early one Saturday afternoon, when business was brisk—it was pay day, incidentially—a poorly dressed stranger, with a reed basket swinging over his left arm, entered Sernak's store and made a few purchases. Sernak took a $20.00 note from his customer and quickly made the change, amounting to $18.10. The customer nonchalantly walked away.

Two doors distant a widow operated a little shop which attracted the stranger's attention. With the basket still swinging over his arm, he entered the store and proceeded to examine a tray of neckties on display near the door, while a little girl of 15, the only clerk, solicited his requirements. "I'll take this one," he said, handing the tie and a $20.00 note to the little salesgirl. The tie was an expensive one, retailing for $2.00, and for an instant the lass marveled at the extravagant taste exhibited by the rough-looking customer. Then she tripped to the cash register to make the change and handed to the customer $18.00 and the tie neatly wrapped.

The stranger resumed his shopping tour by calling at Max Hertzberg's butcher shop. Max was at dinner at the time, but there were two clerks on duty and each was busy waiting upon the trade. The stranger loitered about the counters until he was finally approached by the younger clerk, a lad of 16. "Can you make change for a $20.00 bill?" he inquired. "Why, sure," came the response. After making several purchases, the customer walked out of the shop with his supply of bacon and steak and, incidentally, $18.50 in change. He sauntered down the dimly lit street until he found an opportunity to abandon his purchases. Tossing the basket and contents into an alley, he turned in the direction of the railroad station, elated over his success in so easily disposing of the counterfeit notes. Five minutes later, as the train drew away from the depot, he settled back in his seat in the smoker, puffing a black stogie, and began to formualte plans for another such passing expedition.

In line with their custom the several Coalton merchants called at the only bank on Monday morning to deposit their receipts representing Saturday's sales. Always the first customer, Sernak stood before the cashier's window watching the banker check his stack of notes. Flipping the bills deftly between his trained fingers, the cashier suddenly halted this procedure to scan more closely a $20.00 note. He then held it up to the light and studied it under a small magnifying glass.

"Mr. Sernak," he finally announced, "this is a phony bill; somebody has put one over on you." The elderly merchant was momentarily stunned. Even with his failing eyesight, he could now discern the spurious quality of the note. He could ill afford to take the loss, but there was no alternative. The cashier booked the deposit after deducting $20.00 from Sernak's deposit slip.

As Sernak walked away, the cashier resolved to inspect with unusual care that day the deposits of other customers who made up his clientele, convinced that where there is smoke there must be fire.

Next came the widow with her meagre deposit. As the cashier counted off her less than one dozen notes, he picked out the inevitable counterfeit with which the passer had purchased the expensive necktie. When she realized that she, too, had been victimized, she walked out of the bank, tears streaming down her cheeks, muttering words of condemnation against the swindler.

And finally the butcher presented himself before the cashier's window and watched the banker separate from the roll of genuine notes the counterfeit $20.00 bill which had been passed at his shop while he was at dinner.

It was again the old, old story of failure to examine money carefully. This counterfeiter had dropped three spurious notes and disappeared after carefully selecting his victims. His shrewd criminal mind directed him to execute his maneuvers on a Saturday night with full realization his victims could not bank their money until Monday. He handed one of his notes to Sernak because he sensed the old man's failing eyesight. He chose the necktie store because the only clerk there was a little slip of a girl who would never question his bogus bill, and in the butcher shop he waited until he could transact his business with the younger of the two clerks. Each of his victims had accepted the notes as genuine for no other reason than that they appeared to be in perfect order. Had they given the notes more than cursory inspection they would have observed that the portrait of Jackson seemed to be dark and smudgy and the many fine lines in the border fathework, as well as the parallel ruling, were broken and indistinct. And the Treasury seal and serial numbering were printed carelessly in off-color green and the paper was of such inferior quality that this feature alone should have excited suspicion. The Coalton merchants had not been observant. They saw on the notes only the identifying numerals in each corner. That seemed to be sufficient.

Notwithstanding his success, the note-passer met his Waterloo, as all counterfeiters eventually do. Following the discovery of the three couterfeits in Coalton, the bank immediately notified the nearest Secret Service office and steps were then taken by the agent in charge to issue descriptive circulars warning against the passer in nearby cities and towns. In a city less than 100 miles from Coalton, the passer encountered a grocery clerk who had received from his bank one of the Secret Service notices calling attention to a certain type of counterfeit $20.00 note and describing the stranger who had visited Coalton. This clerk did not like the looks of the note the stranger had offered, and with rare presence of mind rushed to the front door, securely locking it, and telephoned for a policeman. In the meantime, the passer became so dumbfounded at this turn of events he made no effort to escape. Four additional counterfeits were found on his person when he was searched by arresting officers.

With the introduction of the small size currency in 1928, the Treasury Department dealt a body blow to the activities of another type of counterfeiter commonly known as the note-raiser. The latter is not concerned with the detail and expense of assembling a photoengraving and printing outfit. On the other hand, he elects to tamper with a genuine note, erasing the corner numerals and denominational lettering and substituting those artistic touches which are necessary to raise the note to higher denomination. He may even tear off the corners of genuine notes and paste these over which is usually a $1.00 Silver Certificate. Before the small size notes were issued, various portraits adorned notes of several varieties of the same denomination. For identification purposes, this system was confusing and, innocently enough, played into the hands of the note-raiser. The new currency, however, carries a standard portrait for each denomination, regardless of the type of note, be it Silver Certificate United States Note or Federal Reserve Note. The note-raiser has never been able to successfully alter a portrait so that it resembles the portrait he tries to imitate.

There are eleven denominations, each carrying a standard identifying portrait, and irrespective of the other identifying characteristics on a note, any note should be recognized only by the portrait it bears. Therefore, it follows, if you receive a $20.00 note bearing a portrait of Washington, you should know instantly that you have a $1.00 Silver Certificate altered to represent $20.00, for Washington's portrait appears only on a $1.00 note, and the proper portrait on a $20.00 note is Jackson's.

On the various denominations, the following portraits are used:

Washington, $1.00; Jefferson, $2.00; Lincoln, $5.00; Hamilton, $10.00; Jackson, $20.00; Grant, $50.00; Franklin, $100.00; McKinley, $500.00; Cleveland, $1,000.00; Madison, $5,000. Chase, $10,000.00.

Red Cross Drive Nets $2,191

The annual roll call campaign for memberships conducted by State College chapter of the American Red Cross, netted the sum of $2191.12 Mrs. John Vandervort, Roll Call chairman announced. This year's total is $185.22 lower than the Roll Call in 1936.

Good fortune for others is always a pain-in-the-neck to pessimists.

REIMS CATHEDRAL'S WAR WOUNDS HEALED

Great Edifice Badly Damaged by Fire, Cannon.

Washington, D. C. — Reims (Rheims) cathedral, badly damaged by fire and bombardment during the World war, at last has been restored to the magnificence of the days when it served as coronation church of French kings.

"For nearly two decades this cherished French shrine has been closed to the public while architects, financed chiefly by the French government and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., repaired war damage," says the National Geographic society. "In 1927 a rededication ceremony marked partial reconstruction of the edifice. Now, after an impressive service, the restored cathedral has been reopened for worship.

"During September, 1914, when the Germans seized Reims, they covered the floor of the cathedral's vast nave with straw, prior to quartering soldiers there. After the Germans withdrew from the town, the French converted the church into a hospital for French and German wounded. Nevertheless the Germans used the high towers as targets, claiming they sheltered military observation posts. Fire completely destroyed the roof, descended wooden scaffolding on a tower to the nave, set the straw on fire, and practically gutted the building.

Bombed and Shelled.

"From time to time, for the remainder of the war, airplane bombs and shells from long-range guns struck the cathedral. Buttresses and chapels were damaged. Only the massive strength of the thick walls saved the interior from utter destruction. Strangely the equestrienne statue of Joan of Arc, close by, remained uninjured in the midst of falling shells, and many considered this a good omen.

"Shells that broke pinnacles and disfigured statues also shattered priceless Thirteenth-century stained-glass windows. Drawings of these windows fortunately had been preserved, and some of the windows have been reconstructed in their original forms. Others have been fitted with temporary colorless glass awaiting replacement by the stained glass of future artists.

"An entire new roof has been constructed. Walls, pinnacles, and buttresses have been skilfully mended. Tapestries and works of art carried off to safety during the war have been returned to their places. Several statues purposely have been left mutilated as reminders of the bombardment.

"From 1180 until 1824, Reims was the favorite coronation place of French kings. Most notable crowning was that of Charles VII in 1429, attended by Joan of Arc. Westminster abbey, England's great coronation church, was largely patterned after this cathedral.

Deemed a Masterpiece.

"Reims is considered a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Built on the site of a previous church, it was completed in the Thirteenth century, with the exception of its twin-towered western facade, finished about 100 years later. This facade is noted for its wealth of sculpture. Above the three deeply-recessed portals are more than 500 statues, ranged row upon row. These served as 'picture-books' for teaching Biblical history to medieval worshipers who could neither read nor write.

"The pointed central portal leads the eye to the magnificent rose window above it, nearly 40 feet in diameter. Still higher one sees a row of statues of French kings, each nearly ten feet tall. From them, the eye travels up to the two flat-topped square towers. These were originally surmounted by spires but, destroyed by fire in 1481, they were never replaced.

"The towers overlook the town of Reims, about 100 miles northeast of Paris in the champagne district. From surrounding vine-clad hills comes wine to be stored in the city's miles of wine cellars. During the war, when continual heavy bombardment practically wiped out the city, forcing 100,000 citizens to leave, 17,000 remained and used the wine cellars as dormitories, courts of justice, and even schools which gave examinations and prizes. Today, rebuilt Reims is almost back to pre-war population and is again busy making champagne."

Eight Hats of Napoleon Are Still in Existence

Paris.—The sale at auction of a hat worn by the Emperor Napoleon has opened an inquiry which established the fact that eight such hats are now in existence.

Three of these are in the Invalides museum in Paris, one is at the Fountainebleau museum, one is owned by Prince Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender in Brussels; another is in the private collection of M. Paulinc, the seventh is owned by the Prince of Monaco and the eighth is the one recently sold at auction for $1,000.

All of the relics are well-authenticated with documents, and that of the Prince of Monaco is valued at $2,000.

Most Perilous Age Set

Berkeley, Calif.—The "dangerous age" for accidents has been statistically fixed at the University of California as the high school age.

YEAGERS SHOE STORE
Shoes Less Half
Womens $4.95 Black One Straps. Now $1.95
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Modern Etiquette

1. Is it proper to recognize servants when one meets them on the street?

2. When parents are invited to spend an informal evening with friends, should they take along their small child?

3. Is it proper to smoke at the table, when invited to a friend's home?

4. How many days in advance of the wedding should the announcements be mailed?

5. Should the host furnish the transportation when a theatre party follows a dinner?

6. Is it correct to call a physician's wife "Mrs. Doctor Gibson?"

7. When a man is taking an out-of-town girl to a dance, is it necessary for him to dance the entire program with her?

8. Is one ever justified in punishing someone else's child?

9. What should a woman wear to an informal dinner?

10. When giving an after-theatre supper in the home, should the same menu be served as in a restaurant?

11. Should the bridegroom and his best man be dressed alike?

12. What is the correct way for a woman to introduce her husband?

ANSWERS

1. Yes, by all means. Why not? It would be very rude not to do so. Servants are quite often more worthy of recognition than many people they serve.

2. Not unless the invitation specifically includes the child.

3. Yes, if the hostess has provided cigarettes and ash trays.

4. The announcements should not be placed in the mail until the day of the wedding. Some member of the family usually attends to this.

5. Yes, always, excepting of course for the guests who happen to be in their own cars.

6. No. She should be called "Mrs. Gibson."

7. No. It would probably be more enjoyable to the girl to introduce her to several friends, and thus exchange partners.

8. Never, no matter how much the child may deserve it. The person who does so often finds himself in a predicament, because the majority of parents resent another's interference.

9. Semi-evening or afternoon dress.

10. Yes, if desired, and the cook knows how to prepare it, but if she excels in some certain supper-dish, by all means serve it. Any restaurant menu lacks the individuality which makes supper in one's home different, and often far more delectable.

11. Yes, with the exception of the bridegroom's boutonniere, which should be different.

12. "Mr. Brown, this is my husband."

WINNER MARKET
ESTABLISHED 1887
HEIGHT OF ECONOMY

Round and Porterhouse
STEAKS - - lb 25c
Pot Roast - - lb 17c
Chuck Roast lb 19c Bolar Roast lb 21c

Smoked Callies lb 18c

SCRAPPLE	lb 6c	BOLOGNA	lb 19c
PUDDING	lb 17c	WEINERS	lb 19c
SOUSE	lb 19c	SPICED HAM	lb 29c
SAUSAGE	lb 25c	MINCED HAM	lb 19c

Veal Steak - lb 35c
Veal Chops - lb 19c
Rib and Loin Chops - lb 27c

OYSTERS Stewing Pint 25c Frying Pint 29c
FILLETS Frozen - lb 9c
LARD Best, Pure
SHORTENING Veg.
OLEO Winner Brand
2 lb 25c

FANCY PRODUCE
ICEBERG LETTUCE, 2 hds. .15
PASCAL CELERY, 2 stlks. .17
CRANBERRIES, lb. .15
FLORIDA ORANGES, 250's, doz .25
TANGERINES, large size, doz. .33

Delicious Oxheart Chocolate Candy
CHOCOLATE DROPS
CHOCOLATE CHIPS
PEANUT CLUSTERS
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
Lb 21¢

LARGE BUDDED ENGLISH WALNUTS lb. .25
MIXED NUTS lb. .25
PAPER SHELL ALMONDS lb. .29
LARGE WASHED BRAZIL NUTS lb. .29

LIFEBUOY SOAP	ck 6c	SCOTT TISSUE	3 rolls 25c
LUX TOILET SOAP	3 cks 20c	WALDORF TISSUE	3 rolls 13c
SPRY	3 lb 54c	SCOTT TOWELS	10c

LARGE JUMBO LOAF 8c
HOLSUM PEANUT CRUNCH 1-lb JAR 23c

THREE DELICIOUS COFFEE'S
GRANDPA'S—Mild Mellow lb 19c
WINNER—Medium Blend lb 21c
DON ROCA—Heavy Blend lb 23c

SCRATCH GRAIN 100 lb $1.73
QUAKER EGG MASH 100 lb $2.05