Inas Wever is Found Guilty; To Serve Life Term

Continued from page one.

of the house, both in the absence of Mr. Wever.

7th Witness: Leonard Wever, brother of deceased Geo. Wever, single, farm hand, Hershey, Neb. Made his home with the Wevers from 1926-1927. Paid board and room at rate of $8.00 and $10.00 per week. Witness testified there was much quarreling. Testified he only saw the deceased drunk once in his life. Said that he had seen Mrs. Wever so drunk that she had to be helped to bed. Testified Mrs. Wever beat son brutally for running away. Son just three years old. Witness had gone to the home of his brother, George Wever in the spring of 1927 and found Mrs. Wever there with a man, he had told George Wever about the matter. Mr. Jamieson pressed the witness as to the cause of his quitting the employe of the Burlington here, and witness replied that he was leaving on his own wish. Witness denied any trouble with women here or a fight that Mr. Jamieson asked him about with the husband of a married lady.

8th Witness: Mrs. M. V. McCrary, was called and testified that she resided just across the alley from the home of Mrs. Etta Wever, mother of George Wever. She knew Mrs. Inas Wever who had visited at her elder Mrs. Wever home at different times and that Mrs. Inas Wever had come to her house to telephone, that Mrs. Wever had tried to get a telephone number and failed and witness had told her to come back later but she said she would see Brownie Glaze down town. Witness had accompanied Mrs. Wever to a dance here while George Wever was hunting in the west, that they had gone to the dance about 8 o'clock and left at 10 o'clock, that Mrs. Wever had danced with Glaze and had taken Mrs. McCrary home. On cross-examination witness stated she saw nothing wrong with going to the dance or nothing had occurred there that was not in her opinion all right.

9th Witness: Joseph F. Hadraba was sworn and testified that he had sold a quantity of arsnic to Mrs. Wever on December 8th at the drug store of Weyrich & Hadraba. She had said this was for rats.

10th Witness: Roy Otredosky testified that he was clerk in the drug store of F. G. Fricke & Co., and that he had sold strychnine to a lady whom he identified as the defendant. He stated that she had said that she wished it for rats. He had entered the name in the poison register as "Mrs. George Weber." Witness was shown and identified bottle by the county attorney as that containing the strychnine and which had been brought to him later by the county sheriff.

11th Witness: James G. Mauzy testified that two prescriptions had been prepared by him on December 8th and 9th for George Wever, one on the 8th being called for and the other was not. The prescriptions had been left by Dr. Westover for the Wever family to call for. The medicine had been for stomach trouble and one partly a sedative.

John Toman, neighbor of the Wevers testified to his being called over to the Wever home to administer aid to George. Told of George vomiting violently and he (Toman) asked George what he had been drinking. George told him he hadn't had a drink.

Mrs. John Toman, neighbor, told of being at the Wever home and George saying that he ached all over. Said his eyes were glassy and blood shot. She returned to her own home but the Wevers' young son, Billy, called her a second time but George was dead when she reached the Wever home.

Mrs. Etta Wever, mother of the deceased, related that on Saturday night George Wever brought his son Billy to her house to spend the night while they, Mr. and Mrs. George Wever attended a dance. George was not ill then. Sunday morning he came after his son and he was not ill then. Then on a Monday evening Mrs. George Wever went over to her house after a hot water bottle, saying that "George had a touch of the bellyache." Tuesday morning Mrs. George Wever phoned to Mrs. Etta Wever to come to their home right away as George was very sick and when Mrs. Etta Wever reached the George Wever home, he was having convultions. The mother said "Kid, what's the matter?" to which he replied, "Mother, I wish to God I knew." Dr. Westover had called at the Wever home prior to Mrs. Etta Wever's arrival and had prescribed digitalis tablets. Also soda water. Mrs. Inas Wever attempted to give George a tablet followed by a small glass of water. George swallowed the tablet but drank very little if any of the water. Then Mrs. Inas Wever brought him a large glassful of cloudy liquid. George suggested that she go to the basement and cut off a small portion of beer cyphon hose to use as a drinking tube. She did this and George drank the the contents of the large glass of liquid (supposedly soda water) and died a few moments later.

No trace has been found of the rubber tube through which George Wever drank the glass of cloudy liquid. And the balance of the digitalis tablets were thrown into the garbage pail by Mrs. Inas Wever.

At the close of the morning session, the crowded court room burst into applause. District Judge Begley was very much annoyed at this and said "This is no vaudeville show, this is a murder trial and a very serious case. We will have no more displays of this nature or the court room will be closed to spectators."

From Wednesday's Daily—

The Tuesday afternoon session of the district court as the Wever murder case dragged its course, was uninteresting to the large audience that had packed the room to hear the details of the case, the afternoon session being largely one of the presentation of the case as to the sickness and death of Mr. Wever and which did not afford the curosity seekers the interest that they had felt in the earlier phases of the case.

Dr. R. P. Westover, who was called into the case on the afternoon preceding the death of Mr. Wever, testified as to the condition of the patient as he had found him, of the unsettled condition of the stomach and the patient had complained of severe pains in the stomach and that he had given him a hypordermic to quiet his sufferings. Mrs. Wever had told of the husband having had severe vomiting spells. He had prepared two prescriptions for the use of the patient that had been left at the drug store to be called for. Dr. Westover testified that there had been no odor of liquor on the breath of Wever at the time he had treated him. When he was called at the home about noon Tuesday Wever was still in bad shape and a second message to the witness to call at the Wever home was at the time that death had stricken the man. Dr. Westover was questioned as to pills that had been left at the Wever home for the patient and which it was apparent that the defense would seek to prove had been taken by Wever in an overdose and which might have caused death.

Dr. Westover testified as to performing the autopsy at the Sattler funeral home in this city in the presence of John Sattler, Jr., removing the viscera of the deceased and testimony of Sam Reed was to the efect of delivering the same to Dr. H. E. Eggers of the University of Nebraska medical school, who testified as to having made certain tests on the stomach and stated that the indications were that Wever had been a heavy drinker.

The main witness of the state was Dr. John T. Meyers, of the University hospital who had made the analysis of the stomach of Wever and who testified as to the finding of one eighth of a grain of strychnine in the stomach which the witness stated had been sufficient to cause death as he testified that only about one-tenth of the poison usually remained in the stomach. He testified also there had been some alcohol but not sufficient to cause death. The direct examination was covered by the witness in the description of the tests made to arrive at the conclusion as to the amount of poison in the stomach and other organs of the deceased, the witness making the finding by a complex multiplication of milligrams.

The cross-examination of Dr. Meyers by Attorney William N. Jamieson of the defense, was very severe and the attorney for the defense was coached by John O'Brien, Omaha druggist and once head of the chemistry department of the Creighton university. Under the fire of questions as to the effects of poisons and the amount necessary to cause death Dr. Meyers admitted that there might have been "infinitesimal amount" of certain salts and other substances included in the eight and a half milligrams claimed to be strychnine and which had been found in the organs of Mr. Wever. The witness was also questioned as to the possibility of poison from the taking of an overdose of digitalis tablets such as was claimed had been left for the use of Wever.

Prosecution by the state against Mrs. Inas Wever for the alleged murder of her husband, George Wever, was resumed this morning in District Court before District Judge Begley.

Despite the snappy winter morning, the court room at an early hour was filled to capacity and by 9 o'clock there was no standing room available.

Mrs. Wever still maintains her complete composure and sat through the morning court session with all the poise which she has displayed throughout the trial.

Dr. Westover, physician, Plattsmouth, was requested by the defense yesterday morning to produce the battles from which he took the tablets that were administered to George Wever during his fatal illness. These bottles contained digitaline and strychnine-hyacine. The bottles were produced in court.

Dr. Eggers, pharmacist, Omaha, University hospital, resumed witness stand. He was severely flayed by Attorney Jamieson for his strong testomony in regard to the findings of his examination of the organs of George Wever, from which Dr. Eggers drew his conclusion that Wever met his death by strychnine poisoning.

Dr. Geo. E. Neuhaus, mental specialist, Omaha, testified that he had been asked by the state to examine the mental condition of Mrs. Inas Wever. This he did in the Douglas county jail at Omaha. However, he did not report his findings but it is supposed that he considers Mrs. Wever normal mentally. He too was of the opinion that George Wever died from strychnine poison.

Attorney for the defense, Mr. Jamieson, criticised both Dr. Eggers and Dr. Neuhaus for their testimony in this case and the fees they receive from the state for such testimony.

The court recessed at 10:30 after the close of the testimony of Dr. Neuhaus, and on the resumption of the court, County Attorney W. G. Kieck withdrew the state's offering as to purchases of arsenic by the defendant Mrs. Wever, the court instructing the jury to disregard any reference to the purchase of the same as having any bearing on the case.

At 10:50 County Attorney W. G. Kieck rested the case for the state of Nebraska.

The first witness of the defense caller was Dr. Frank T. Lovely of Omaha, police surgeon of that city, who was questioned by Mr. Jamieson and stated that he had had experience with cases of poisoning from bootleg liquor, that he treated four of the recent eleven fatalities in Omaha from that cause. Dr. Lovely testified that poisoning caused convulsions before death in the cases and which were caused by what was known as "wet brain." On cross-examination by Deputy Attorney General Clifford L. Rein, Dr. Lovely stated that he was a brother-in-law of Mr. Jamieson.

John O'Brien, Omaha druggist and chemist, was called and stated that he was a graduate of Drane university and had taught there and had been dean of the college of pharmacy of Creighton university. Questioned as to the form of the tests made by Dr. John Meyers, state expert, Mr. O'Brien stated he did not think the test was the best and that the U. S. test was considered best. He did not qualify as an expert in poisons but stated he knew some of their effects and actions. Questioned as to the effect of bootleg liquor in causing death Mr. O'Brien stated that it varied in the amount to cause death as to the age, health condition and the fact as to the general drinking of the party. In normal persons the witness states from one to two pints was sufficient to cause death but this varied in the person. Witness did not believe that the test made by Dr. Meyers in drying the remains of the tissues of the organs of Mr. Wever had been sufficient and that the organs were not sufficiently dried. Witness told of tests for digitalis and which he stated did not produce the same reactions as those for strychnine poisoning.

It is apparent that Mr. O'Brien, pharmacist, was relied upon as the star witness for the defense. In Mr. O'Brien's testimony he strongly objected to the method used by the state in examining the organs of George Wever, he claiming that the state's method was not a true test of the amount of strychnine found in the organs or taken into the body of Mr. Wever. Then there were differences of opinion as to the sized dose which would cause fatality by strychnine, other poisons, alcohol, etc.

Mr. James Taylor, Lincoln, Neb., took the stand in the defense of his sister, Mrs. Wever. He told of having made his home with the Wevers for the period of about a year and of George Wever's habitual drinking. Said that Wever kept bootleg whisky in the home all the time. He also said that on one occasion he was called upon by his sister, Mrs. Wever, to take a shotgun from the hands of George Wever, while George was under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Metcalf of Lincoln, Mrs. Jenks of Chicago, Mrs. Pearl Brink, Lincoln, and Mrs. Paul Metcalf, Lincoln, all sisters of Mrs. Wever testified for the defense. They corborated the fact that Wever was a drinking man. Also emphasized that the Wever premises were badly infested with rats, and that George had remarked that "they must get rid of them."

Mr. C. L. Wiles, Plattsmouth, Neb., owner of the property in which the Wevers lived, said on the witness stand that both Mr. and Mrs. Wever had asked him to make repairs about the premises because of damage by rats. This was done early in the fall of last year at which time a cement well platform was built, new kitchen porch and other minor repairs.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Inas Wever was the first witness called and gave her side of case. She stated that she was married Nov. 27, 1920, had been divorced Aug. 16, 1924, and had since been reunited together as man and wife. Had adopted a boy, 20 months old, who was now six years of age, was now at Lincoln with relatives of defendant and attending school. After first two years of married life lived at Lincoln. George had worked for an elevator company, later had worked as painter. Witness worked at Glob laundry, worked on mangle. Russell Wever had resided with them some time, at Lincoln, at Plattsmouth two brothers and mother at several times, Leonard first and then Russell later Ralph and mother, and father-in-law also here. Ralph and George had words over Billy. Ralph wished him to mind him and George objected. Witness gave child same care as a child of her own.

Had quarrels with husband, just ordinary family affairs, last year quarrels had been over relatives and also over his drinking as he drank a good deal. Had no telephone at time of quarrel, testified to by Russell Wever. Had called Chief Elliott and complained of George's drinking and buying booze. George had planned to go to Omaha and did not think he could afford to.

Was never in barber shop where Cavender worked, had heard Ralph tell of going to shop for work.

Had heard testimony of Irene Wever and at the time there was no telephone, had not said anything about another man or diamond ring and did not have one now.

On Saturday night had gone to Eagles dance with George and had met Otto Hike on Main street, had met Pete Herold and John Lutz and George had said was going to get a drink. They had gone on to the dance. Did not know of George drinking after dance. Had gone to Herold's and later to Chick's cafe for chili. Had some wine, all drinking out of same jug.

Otto Hike and wife had been at Wever home Sunday, Mrs. Hike about 3 p. m. and Otto later. George and Otto Hike had not left house. Sunday morning George Wever had gone to mother's and had been drinking.

George had bought liquor several days before Thanksgiving, had bought two gallons home the night before Thanksgiving, had bought a quart on Thursday before death. George had said he had thrown out liquor. All of two gallons had been used up. George took a drink in the morning and at night.

In regard to testimony of Arnold Lillie about trip to Tecumseh. Mrs. Wever and a niece had returned with Lillie. Had no hair pulling.

No truth that she had hit George over head with a poker.

Had rented rooms from Olive Johnson. Mrs. Wever had cared for Johnson children. Billy was sick with ear trouble. Had no quarrel over noise. Told little girl about noise when Billy was sick and the girl had told her mother.

Did not know Myron Birdsley, had never seen or heard of him.

Had given Billy a switching for running away to railroad tracks. Had never been intoxicated and had to be put to bed by Leonard Wever.

Usually had thirty-eight of forty bottles of beer on hand. Leonard did his share of drinking.

At one time Mrs. Wever had called on Rex Young to see about husband in the spring. Found Young at picture show. Young had brought George home. Young had said found George near river, George had said that he had letter from father in regard to indebtedness at Omaha and he had said was going to jump in river—George had tried to drink kerosene and once threatened to shoot himself last summer. Two years ago George had been sued and some words about George drinking and had poured out cup of kerosne and attempted to take it. Witness had knocked cup out of hand. Lived near creek and also the Heisel flour mill. On one occasion at Lincoln at home of a sister George had drank lemon extract. Had got a bottle out of cabinet.

George had complained of legs on Sunday. Hikes were there on Sunday evening. George had said legs felt bad and had gone to bed at once. Had left home Monday between 7 and 7:30 a. m. He had come home between 1 and 2 p. m. and was sick, complained of being sick, had thrown up and complained of being sick at his stomach. George had said get drink of water and he had ascribed illness to drink he had Sunday or the chili that he had eaten.

Was bothered a great deal by rats in barn, cellar and also in well. George and his brother had killed rat in kitchen at one time. Mr. Wiles had porch torn down and well cleaned by Dewey Hobson.

Had complained to George about his drinking, complained after Thanksgiving.

On Monday afternoon she had asked about calling a doctor, had gone on to town to see Dr. Westover and had received some medicine. Had thrown up half a dozen times before she had gone for physician. At first vomit was green and later blood was noticeable. Had called Dr. later on her own volation. After Dr. Westover had come out did not ask as to symptoms and has asked what he had been drinking. Dr. Westover had said give George soda and water. Had plenty of soda water. No medicine that night.

George had kept complaining all night Monday, several times had witness rub legs. Some blood in vomit later. Eyes were normal at time doctor there, gave a hypo, but without effect. Was up all night with George.

Bill O'Donnell and George had been out after horseradish and O'Donnell had talked at home with George about his drinking. O'Donnell had said liquor smelled bad. Had seen George drink out of container on Friday, had drunk two glasses before supper. Did not know where had got liquor Saturday.

Mrs. Etta Wever had been there and doctor had left seven or eight tablets laid on dresser—pills were small white pills. Had said to give one every three or four hours; had given one after Dr. Westover left. Had given George soda water at time with pills. Had tried to raise George's head and George had said to cut off small piece of beer hose.

Mrs. Wever was still undergoing direct examination as the Journal goes to press.

GERMAN ANNIVERSARY DAY

Berlin—The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the German reich will furnish the occasion Sunday for church and reichstag ceremonies in which President Von Hindenburg will participate. Flags displayed sixty years ago in the hall of mirrors at Versailles will be unfurled.

It was there the "iron chancellor," Bismarck, toward the close of the Franco-Prussian war, proclaimed Germany's federated states an empire and William of Prussia German emperor. The occasion will be the more memorable for Germany's venerable president since he was present at Versailles in 1871 as a young lieutenant.

GIRL SLAYS MAN ON TRIAL

DeWitt, Ark.—A seventeen year old girl in a crowded court room Monday night shot to death a man on trial for the slaying of her father as the jury was ready to retire with the case. The girl, Mrs. Helen Spence Eaton, had sat in a front seat in the courtroom thruout the day listening to the trial of Jack Woris, thirty, charged with killing her father, Cicero Spence. When the jury was ready to take the case the girl leaped from her seat, drew an automatic pistol she had concealed in her clothingand fired four shots into Worls' body. He died fifteen minutes later.

Poultry Wanted

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GUARANTEE NOT LESS THAN

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Traffic Laws Aid Pedestrian and Motorist

New Kansas City Code Speeds Automobiles but Guards Those on Foot

Kansas City, Mo.—High-priced engineers, under supervision of Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard University, studied the flow of motor traffic in Kansas City for a year and recommended a new code, and for their services and expenses incident thereto the city paid about $30,000. Now after a two-weeks trial Capt. Newton V. Reynolds of the Kansas City Police Traffic Department says the plan is a success and that motorcar congestion has almost disappeared from downtown areas.

The new traffic code speeds up motorcars(but it also looks well to the man who walks. Providing he walks in certain designated lanes, and keeps his eyes straight ahead, the code gives the pedestrain the right of way, and the law expresses "the duty of the driver to exercise due care for the safety of the pedestrian."

Captain Reynolds says traffic violations are rapidly decreasing, and he believes within 30 days they will decrease 30 per cent.

The new traffic code permits a speed of 45 miles per hour on boulevards in residence sections, 25 miles in any residence district, 20 miles in business district and 15 miles past schools. The fact that all vehicles must come to a full stop at all major intersections and that red and green lights have been so changed under the new regulations as to work more in conjunction with the actual flow of traffic, has helped speed up traffic with less danger to pedestrains, officials say.

The Kansas City motorcycle squad is going to make short work of persons driving while under influence of narcotics and liquor. The new law permits a fine up to $1000, and a sentence of 90 days in jaid, or both. Several are now in jail waiting trial on the drunken-driver charge. Reckless driving draws a fine of $25 to $500, or five to 90 days in jail.

Street cars have right of way on their own tracks and at a given signal motorcars must move aside. Persons who continue to drive too slow in a line of traffic may be arrested for having committed a misdemeanor.

Mild Pension Bill Offered

Total Which Can Be Paid Indigents Over 70 Is $250 a Year—Left Optional with County

Elderly people who may have been led during the recent political campaign to expect that they might be able to retire on a comfortable cash allowance from the state of Nebraska or its governmental subdivisions, after reaching the age of 65 or so, will be somewhat disappointed in the provisions of the old age pension bill introduced in the lower branch of the legislature Saturday, as H. R. 56, by Representative Porter.

Patterned after the Colorado law, which might be termed "relief for the indigent" rather than a pension for the aged, the Porter measure limits the amount which can be paid any individual to $250 in a year, or slightly more than $20 a month.

Even then, if one has as much other income as $400 a year from any source whatever, he cannot draw anything from the public treasury.

Moreover, the plan is left optional with each county and will not become operative until the county board has adopted it and levied the tax necessary to provide for payment of pensions.

These Cannot Be Pensioned.

Here are some of the people specifically excluded from receiving any of the benefits.

Anyone under 70 years of age.

Anyone who has not been for 15 years a citizen of the United States, and for 10 years immediately preceding a resident of the state and county.

Professional beggars.

Any person drawing a pension from the United States or any other governmental agency which, added to other income, exceeds $400 a year.

Anyone who has transferred property to his children or others in order to qualify for an old age pension.

Anyone who has a child or other person who would be legally liable for his support and able to provide maintenance.

Anyone who possesses property to the value of $2,500.

County May Cease Aid.

Where a county board votes to pay old age pensions, under the foregoing restrictions, and levies a tax for that purpose, this does not commit the county to the system permanently. The Porter bill permits it to discontinue such aid at any time after one year's operation.

When a person who has been receiving benefits dies, leaving an estate, the county may claim payment from the proceeds thereof an amount equal to all pension payments made, plus 3 per cent simple interest upon them.

County Judge to Administer.

The county judge is given authority to receive applications and fix the amount of pension of each case, not exceeding $250 per annum. One whose request has been refused may not apply again within a year. Should the circumstances of a pensioner change so that he does not longer need county aid, the certificate issued to him may be revoked by the county judge.

False representation or impersonation or the use of other fradulent means to obtain a pension, either for one's self or for another, is made punishable by a miximum fine of $500, or a jail term not exceeding one year, or both.

BANK'S EARNINGS TUMBLE

New York—The effect of an era of extreme ease in credit conditions is mirrored in the annual statement of the New York federal reserve bank, issued Monday, which shows that net earnings dropped from $12,263,000 in 1929 to $4,588,000 in 1930. Under the federal reserve act member banks, holding stock equal to 3 percent of their capital and surplus, receive dividends at the rate of 6 percent, payable semi-annually, so that all but $574,605 was distributed in that manner. The rest was carried to surplus.

Dividends were larger, altho the paid in capital, shrank from $67,301,458 to $65,577,650 due to a reduction in capital of banks and the closing of the bank of United States, a private institution which was in no way connected with the government. Dividends however, are paid on the average amount of capital outstanding.

The shrinkage in income was mainly attributable to the reduced earnings from loans to member banks and discounting of eligible paper for them, the rates on which were of course much lower in 1930 than 1929.

Journal Want Ads get results.

PHILATHEA CLASS MEETS

From Wednesday's Daily—

The Philathea class of the Methodist church met last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wescott, the latter for many years the teacher of the class, with a very large number of members in attendance at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. W. A. Wells, the retiring president and the election of officers and other business matters served to take up the entire time of the meeting so that the social program planned was given up.

The officers selected for the year included the following:

President—Mrs. Bert Coleman.
Vice-President—Mrs. Carl Groff.
Secretary—Mrs. W. L. Heinrich.
Treasurer—Mrs. James G. Mauzy.
Teacher—C. C. Wescott

The class membership discussed the plans for the year and decided to hold the social meetings on the third Tuesday of each month in the future.

This class has in the past graduated many teachers into the Sunday school work and who are now actively engaged in this line of work and once a member always a member is the rule of the Philathea class, members who are teaching are still carried as active members of the class.

At the close of the evening dainty and delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Wescott and which added very much to the pleasures of the occasion.

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Ice Berg Head Lettuce Crisp Heads, Each **7½**

Fancy Bleach'd Celery Price, per Stock **15**

APPLES Fancy Deep Red Winesaps Bushel basket, 2.29, 4 lbs... **29**

ORANGES SMALL size, 2 doz. 29 — MEDIUM size, dozen 20 — LARGE size, dozen 29

Del Monte Canned Fruit Sale

Del Monte Peaches Sliced, Halves or Large Melba Halves. Large No. 2½ Cans. 2 cans for . . . . . 39. Doz., 2.34; Case, 4.68

Del Monte Apricots The Very Finest Fruit in Heavy Syrup. Large No. 2½ Cans. 2 cans for . . . . . 49. Doz., 2.94; Case, 5.88

Del Monte Sliced Pinapple Large No. 2½ Cans. 2 cans for . . . . . 49. Doz., 2.94; Case, 5.88

Del Monte Bartlette Pears Large No. 2½ Cans. 2 cans for . . . . . 49. Doz., 2.94; Case, 5.83

Crape Fruit DEL MONTE. No. 2 size can **19**

COFFEE DEL MONTE. Vacuum pack. 1-lb. can **36**

BUTTER MONOGRAM. A real value. Per lb. **25**

BEANS Nor. Navy 3 lbs. **21**

Eagle Brand Milk Can **19**

Northern Tissue 3 Rolls **25**

Post Toasties 2 lg. pkgs. **21**

SOAP Big Four 10 bars **29**

RINSO Sm. 9 Large **19**

SALTED PEANUTS Fresh, per lb. **15**

CANDY BARS—All kinds. 3 for **10**

COFFEE HINKYY-DINKY. Try a pound. Friday-Saturday. **25**

Cigarettes Camels, Chesters, Old Gold, Luckies. 2 pkgs. **25**

FLOUR HINKY-DINKY BEST. 48-lb. bag, 1.19; 24-lb. bag... **73**