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DISCONTINUANCES.—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this Journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue. When all arrears are paid. If you do not wish the Journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS.—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Have you heard the small sweet German echo of the Columbus Telegram?

Silence is golden—when you are a common burglar in somebody's boudoir or one of the Platte county grafters.

If everybody could just be sure that he would be exempt from prosecution for his violations of the law, that would mean anarchy. If only certain individuals are to be so exempt, it is nevertheless anarchy to just that extent. In Platte county, therefore, we have only partial anarchy.

The illustrated edition of the Weekly Journal is being received by Platte county people in exceedingly complimentary manner. Our office has been fairly raided by people who wanted extra copies to send to friends. They are called for in lots of from one to twenty-five. What we have left will be sold to the first comers at five cents each.

A member of the Minnesota legislature is reported to have returned all his railroad passes to the railroad officials who gave. This is a very praiseworthy act on the part of a public servant who has to deal with the railroads in a restraining or at least a regulating way. But he seems to think he has done such a great thing that he writes to the newspapers and puts himself lovingly on the back for being such a self-sacrificing patriot. That a man should refuse a bribe and expect a crown of glory for so doing is a sermon in itself on our political conditions.

One of the bills before Congress for increasing the salaries of public officers is that of Senator Gallinger, introduced last March, and is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It provides \$15,000 a year for the President, \$10,000 for the Vice-president and cabinet officers \$12,000 for the speaker and \$8000 for senators and representatives. This last item seems about right. It would make the pay of members of Congress about equal in purchasing power to what their present pay was ten years ago. It is not really an increase so much as an equalization, for \$8000 will not buy today as much of what a congressman's family needs in Washington as \$5000 at the time that rate of payment was established. As for the president's salary, that might be \$100,000 without being at all excessive, and the speaker could probably use \$15,000, and certainly earn it. But better provision should also be made for the federal judges and ambassadors. We hope the present congress will take the time and find the courage to attend to this important matter of salaries. It is not for the public interest to neglect even though economies are now desired.

NEUTRALITY SMASHED.
Chinese territory is no longer neutral ground. Secretary Hay's request that the area of the war be circumscribed has been rejected. The last note addressed by the Russian government to our State Department declares that Russia will reserve to herself hereafter, entire liberty of action with reference to Chinese territory. Simultaneous with the sending of this note a body of Cossacks was despatched through neutral Chinese territory, respected by the Japanese, and was able, by this breach of neutrality to get in Marshal Oyama's rear. The Japanese will be forced, in order to protect their left flank, to occupy neutral Chinese territory. Thus, temporarily at least, the influence of the United States in the Eastern war is suspended. Nevertheless, in the final wind-up John Hay will be on the ground and his voice will probably be heard above all others.

ARGUMENT.
Q. You are the Bismarck?
A. Yes.
Q. The Columbus Journal has asked you to answer two questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no": (1) Are the supervisors paying more than the law allows for the printing of their proceedings? (2) Have two of the supervisors drawn more than the law allows for services?
A. Well?
Q. Have you answered either question?
A. I say that the Journal editor is "fresh". He is not "dry behind the ears" yet.
Q. But the answer to these questions goes to the pocket books of the taxpayers and they are expecting you to answer?
A. The Journal editor thinks he's a great shining light, and he hates the—
Q. But that doesn't answer the question?
A. I tell you that the Journal editor will hang himself if you give him enough rope and—
Q. But the taxpayers don't care whether he hangs himself or hangs a half dozen of you grafters here in Platte county. Hang up, brother, if you can't talk to the point.

THE HIGHEST COURT.

The Smoot case once more serves to fill up the columns of the sensation-loving press, and the American house of lords is devoting its great energies to a consideration of the good old question of religious freedom. If the senate could only come to a realization of the undoubted fact that the question is one of social morality and has no more to do with religion than with politics, they might very soon get at the merits of the case and save the public a great amount of needless suffering.

In a country of liberty such as the United States, a system of absolute license in the matter of morality can best be originated and maintained under the cloak of a form of religion than in the first place, our constitution guarantees perfect freedom in religious belief and virtually in religious practice.

And the Mormon system of fear love very wisely chooses to hide behind a bulwark of so-called religion.

Probably there is not a man in the United States who cares anything at all about Mr. Smoot's belief in the divinity of Joseph Smith. People have held much more unreasonable beliefs and have still been good citizens.

The real question, as the senate and everybody else knows, is somewhat as follows: A man who is a high dignitary in the sect of Mormons wants to be admitted to the United States senate. These Mormons are members of a hierarchy, ostensibly based on religious belief, which indulges in numerous practices that are opposed to the spirit of enlightened civilization. The people of the United States realize that one man could not work any injury to the country, but these Mormons have defied law and order so long that we demand the satisfaction of seeing them unceremoniously snubbed. We care not whether it be done strictly to the letter of the law or not. As Shylock says, "It is our honor, and public sentiment is the paramount force in this country. The Mormons said, 'It is our religion. They meant of course, 'It is our pleasure. Therefore, in the eternal justice of things, the people of America have said in the case of Apostle Smoot, 'It is our pleasure that he be shut out from the temple. The senate may use its own methods to find technical language and law points which the newspapers and the congressional record will duly publish as the ground upon which Apostle Smoot was found ineligible to membership in the senate of the United States. That is what our legislative bodies are for—to put into obscure and technical language the plain-spoken words of the vox populi.

TWO PICTURES OF CLEVELAND.
Professors, like doctors, may disagree. There has been an interesting disparity of opinion between Professor Harry Thurston Pook, of Columbia, and Professor Henry Loomis Nelson, of Williams. Professor Pook is publishing serially in the bookman, of which he is the editor, a work dealing with recent American history, entitled "Twenty Years of the Republic." In the current issue he reached Grover Cleveland. Speaking of him as he was when he first appeared as a presidential possibility, Professor Pook said he represented a combination of business man and unimportant professional person, blunt, hard-headed, brusque, and unimaginative, with a readiness to take a hand in whatever was going on. His education was of the simplest; his interest in life all more entirely local. His ideal of recreation did not go beyond the comfort of the back room of a respectable beer-garden. At the opening of the convention at Saratoga which nominated him for Governor he took charge of his own canvass in person, sitting in his shirt sleeves in a small bedroom of his hotel, with a tub of cracked ice and innumerable bottles beside him, receiving visits from country delegates, and with a sort of professional joviality bidding for the favor of the practical politicians.

So, Professor Pook. It is a cheerful, albeit thirsty, picture he draws of a strong man entrenched. We part with it with some reluctance, but Professor Nelson says not a word of it is true. Writing at some length and with suitable fervor to the Evening Post, Professor Nelson chides Professor Pook for accepting vulgar untruth about Mr. Cleveland without investigation. He points out that Mr. Cleveland, before he became Governor, was an exceedingly important lawyer, to be offered the place of counsel to the New York Central railroad. He declares he was easily the first citizen of Buffalo that he had been chosen Mayor, against his wishes, because the citizens of Buffalo had to have him; that his ideal of recreation did far exceed the comfort of the back room of a good beer-garden (through that is an ideal that has been fondly regarded by great and good men); and as for the tub of bottles and the shirt-sleeves on convention eve at Saratoga, Professor Nelson says the convention was at Syracuse, not Saratoga, that Mr. Cleveland stayed away until urged to be summoned to meet Daniel Manning, who said he wouldn't vote for a man he hadn't seen, that he came to Syracuse in the evening, saw few men while here, and went back next day. Thus, utterly cutting out the conviviality from Professor Pook's historical tale, Professor Nelson leaves it, with regret that so misleading a conception of the early Cleveland should have survived.—Harpers Weekly.

EDUCATION.
The congressional debate on the proposition to increase the salaries of school teachers in the city of Washington might well be applied to every other community in the country. As the witty and sensible Champ Clark of Missouri said in the debate in congress, "We pay the Washington police more to crack the skulls of our citizens than we pay our teachers to put something into those skulls." And this is true of the country at large. More money is expended annually in the United States for police than for public instruction.

If prevention is really better than cure, in the ratio of sixteen to one, then why don't we at least try the expedient of putting some sense into the heads of our future citizens now, in the hope

that there may be less room in those heads for devilry which will have to be knocked out later with blinies?

As to the merits of the argument, there can be no shadow of question. Generally speaking, while all ignorant people are not criminals, all criminals are ignorant; and it is a very simple induction that purely intellectual education would lessen crime in whole-sale measure. But public school education at its best is far more than mere intellectual training and "book learning." The public school teachers who are really entitled to the name are not only instructors but pedagogues in the literal sense, directors and guides of the children in their charge, mentally, physically and morally. By the efforts of a real teacher many a little chap with the seeds of good in him has been saved from the influence of ignorant, vicious parents and evil environment.

The number of these real teachers is painfully few. The average school master is the daughter of one of the members of the school board, who finds that the pay of the district teacher comes in very handy during the time that she is developing her matrimonial prospects. Her chief interest in her disciples is to get them, with as little trouble as possible, through the twenty days before pay-day.

There is only one remedy. Make the salary of a teacher sufficient to attract men and women of character and intelligence. It is an old theme, and nobody yet seems to have paid much attention to it with the exception of school men. But all social progress is slow. Some day perhaps the offices of county school superintendent and city school trustee will be taken out of the slough of petty politics, and county school government will be more centralized and will be supervised by men whose business is education instead of a board composed of the three most ignorant men in the district. And when this millennial condition comes to pass we may begin to look toward the disappearance of crime.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The beginning of the so-called anti-railroad legislation is reported today from the Nebraska legislature. A bill has been introduced which requires in the first place that all freight must be moved by the railroad company at an average speed of ten miles an hour from the time of its receipt until destination is reached. This is calculated to correct the practice on the part of the railroads of holding small shipments until other's are received sufficient to make a carload.

The bill provides secondly that the railroad must furnish a shipper with an empty car within 24 hours after request is made for same, and failing to furnish the car the railroad is required to pay the shipper an indemnity or "demurrage" charge of one dollar for every 24 hours delay. If this provision should go into effect, the railroads would get a dose of their own medicine in the matter of demurrage charges. There seems indeed to be no good reason why a rule should not work both ways. If the shipper who receives a car must unload it within twenty-four hours or pay a dollar a day for the detention of the car, then the railroad, being a common carrier, should not be allowed to make the shipper await the pleasure or convenience of the road when he has goods that he wants to ship.

The principal benefit of the first provision of the proposed law would be to the small freight payer who ships in less than carload lots and is compelled to wait for the transportation of his goods until other shipments are received going in the same direction. The latter provision, relating to demurrage, would of course affect only the large wholesale shippers who send out their goods in carload lots. Of course the bill is very far from being a law yet, but to the ordinary observer it would seem to be no more than justice.

THE RAILROADS' FIGHT.

Daniel Davenport, a prominent Connecticut lawyer has been retained by the holders of railroad securities, to represent them in the prospective rate legislation of the present Congress. Mr. Davenport has already brought some very interesting figures to the attention of the promoters of the new legislation.

He correctly assumes that all federal control of rates will be in the direction of lower rates, and then proceeds to give figures to show why rates should not be reduced. He says that the railroads last year carried more than 200,000,000 passengers one hundred miles for two dollars a head. The total amount received for this service he places at \$431,000,000, which was less by \$80,000,000 than the road expended on the single item of maintenance of way and equipment. The disbursement for this purpose alone, he says, absorbed all their gross passenger, mail and express revenue. Speaking of freight rates he states that the railroads carried 1,732,000,000 tons of freight a distance of 100 miles for 70 and 30 cents per ton. The return to railroad stockholders on an investment which he places at \$10,000,000,000, is said to have been only 4 and 34-100 per cent.

Upon this showing Mr. Davenport declared that a reduction of only one tenth cent per ton of freight per mile would wipe out all the dividends of the stockholders, and while the reduction of another half cent would eliminate all the interest due to bond holders, thus utterly destroying the value of the property. Mr. Davenport's argument would be much more convincing to the American people if he would quote the water out of the railroad stocks before estimating the "returns on investment." If a Columbus drayman were permitted to figure in his team and wagon at \$5000, it would be easy for him to produce figures to prove that "dray rates" should be advanced. The main significance of Mr. Davenport's figures is that the railroads are determined to fight President Roosevelt's "railroad program" to a finish and that the present Congress will do mighty well if it is able to ride over the railroad obstructions to remedial legislation, within the few days it has left at its disposal.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Q. Which is worse, a thief or a grafter?
A. Neither; both get away with the goods.

Q. What is the difference between them?
A. The thief gets away with the goods on his own responsibility. The grafter on the other fellow's responsibility. The difference is one of courage merely.

THE AMERICAN HUNTLER.

The American hunter is a "hunter." According to an extract from a Canadian trade Journal reprinted in a recent number of the Daily Consular Reports, the American hunter is reaping a harvest in Canada from oatmeal. The extract in question follows:

"Several car loads of United States oatmeal have lately been dumped on the Canadian market. Unfortunately for the Canadian miller this can not under present conditions be prevented, and has to be met by a reduction in the price of the domestic product. In the United States there has been a bumper crop, while in Canada the crop has been quite small, so the American miller has been able to send his oatmeal into the Canadian market and, after paying the duty of 61 cents is able to undersell the Canadian article by 25 cents a barrel. The market at present is unsettled in consequence."

COLUMBINES.

If I were of the proper age
And didn't sing so all-fired badski,
I think I'd go upon the stage
And sing a few with Madame Gadski.

Long have I warbled privately,
Full many neighbors driven madski;
But name me name hath come to me,
While folks just throw their coin at Gadski.

No longer would I weep or pine,
No longer would my days be sadski,
If I but owned a silver mine
Or had a wife like Madame Gadski.

She's just what I've been looking for,
And I would be almighty gladski
To know if she's a widow, or
If somewhere there's a Mr. Gadski.

I think I'll send a telegram
(Like Pat—collect) and ask badski
If to the arms of Abraham
Hath flown the soul of Col. Gadski.

I can't nor who might wear the pants,
Just so your Uncle Fuller hadski
One really good old-fashioned chance
At handling of the coin, by Gadski.

Yesterday's Daily Journal.

Miss Lillie Keating was a Lincoln visitor Saturday.

Misses Daisy and Laura Cash have both been ill with grip.

Drink German-American coffee, the world's best at GRAY'S.

Mrs. F. W. Farrand was in Lincoln last week, returning Saturday.

Mrs. W. S. Jay came up from Lincoln Thursday, returning on Saturday.

F. J. Miller of the gas plant company left Saturday for his home in Chicago.

Mrs. A. B. Tomson returned yesterday from visiting with the Tomson Comedy company.

Miss Agnes Aabel of Omaha visited her cousins, the Misses Rasmussen, returning home Monday.

Miss Ethel Galley returned home yesterday from Lincoln where she attended the Gadski concert.

Harvey Slater of Ottawa, Illinois, arrived here today on a brief visit to his uncle, Dr. W. H. Slater, and family.

D. V. Blatter, cashier of the Albion National bank, is in the city today on his way to Greeley Center on a business trip.

SURPRISE.—Carl Becker was surprised by several of his young friends coming to take possession of his home last night, the occasion being his birthday anniversary.

The four-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Laughlin has been seriously ill, and last night little hope was held for its recovery. It is somewhat better this morning.

H. S. Elliott returned this morning from Leadville, Col., where he went to visit his sister, Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews, who recently lost her husband, has decided to dispose of her business interests in Leadville and move to Denver to make her home.

Among the notable attractions undelivered at the North Opera house is Tom Arthur's excellent production of "A Study in Scarlet." This is a dramatization of the book of the same Sir A. Conan Doyle, the first of the great stories of Sherlock Holmes, which have made him famous throughout the world as an author and writer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Murdock were called last evening to Wakefield Nebraska by the serious illness of Mrs. Murdock's mother, Mrs. J. S. Murdock, who has been visiting friends there. Mrs. Murdock is subject to attacks of heart trouble and she has suffered two severe spells this week. Her physicians requested her son to come immediately.

CLASS IN THEORY.—Miss Ethel Galley has organized a class in the theory of music which will meet every Monday afternoon at the high school building. The class is started particularly for the benefit of some of the teachers who wished to learn the first principles of music. Miss Galley wishes to announce that the class will not be confined to the teachers, and any who wish to join should at once, as there will be but one term of ten lessons given at this time.

The big musical comedy "Maloney's Wedding Day" is the most talked of attraction in the west this season. Embracing as it does everything that is attractive in the way of fine scenery, exquisite costumes, funny comedians, innumerable specialties, good music and above all pretty girls. Sheeley and Youngs the veteran and well known managers of this particular class of entertainment have spared neither time nor expense in making this the scene of musical comedy. "Maloney's Wedding Day" to which cordial invitations is extended to all will happen one night only at the North Opera house on Thursday Feb. 2.

\$500

STORY & CLARK
PIANO GIVEN AWAY!

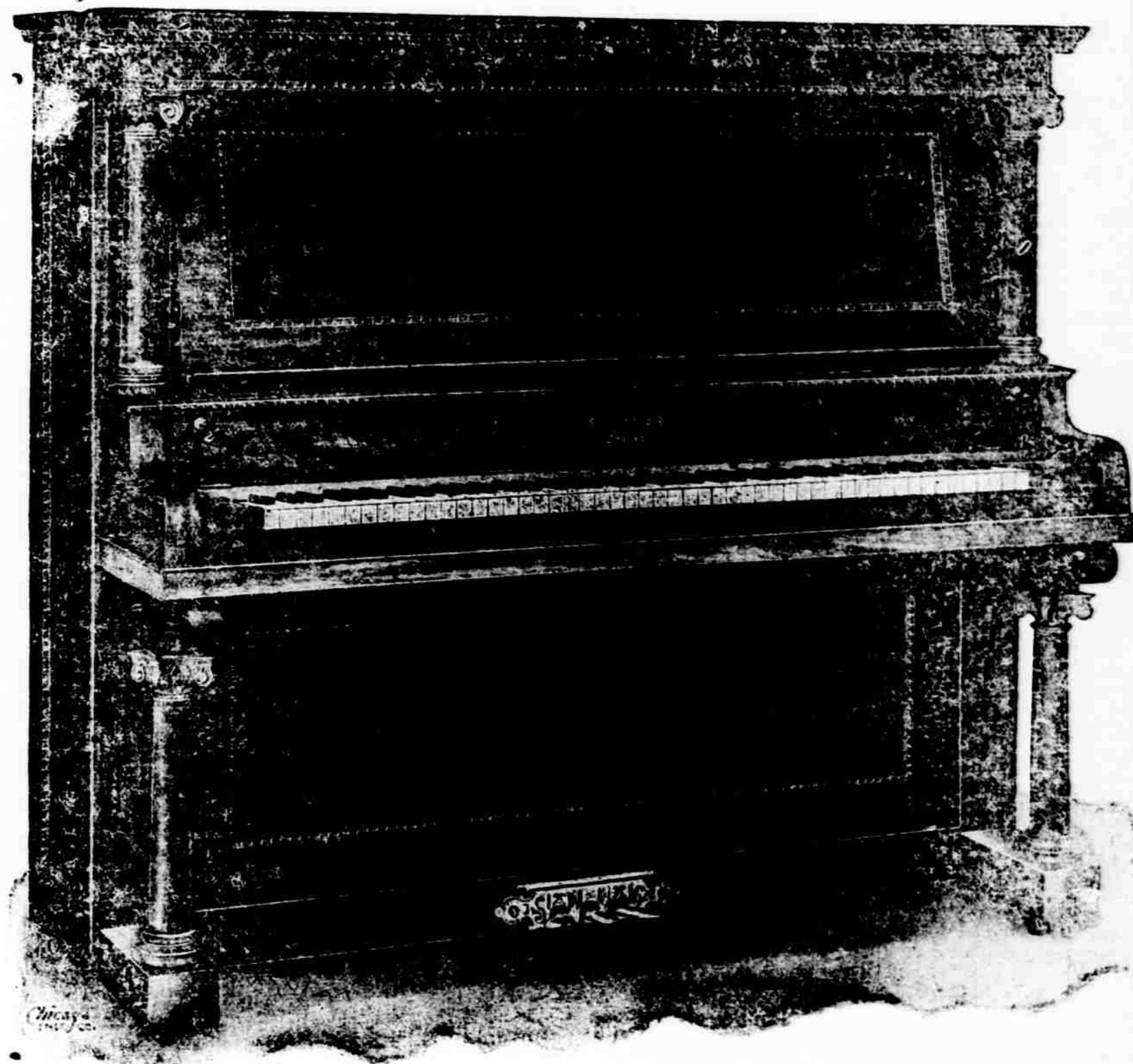
\$500

GO AND SEE IT AT GRAYS' STORE.

THE JOURNAL will give this Beautiful Piano to the Platte county young lady receiving the most votes from Journal subscribers before noon, FEBRUARY 15th, 1905. This Piano is standard. It is not the cheapest, but one of the best grades made by Story & Clark. It is the most expensive and best Piano ever given away by a Nebraska newspaper. You have to see the instrument to appreciate it.

HOW TO GET VOTES:

1. Get a new cash subscriber to the WEEKLY or DAILY JOURNAL.
2. Get present subscribers to pay their subscription in advance.
3. Get delinquent subscribers to pay all or part of their back subscription.
4. Call or write us for a receipt book, so you can receipt for the money you collect.



DESCRIPTION.—Seven and one-half octaves, ivory keys, polished ebony sharps, overstrung bass, iron frame, three unisons, repeating action, improved scale; three pedals, falling fall-board, full panel swing damper, continuous nickel hinges on fall-board and lid, metal-lined hammer rail, nickel-plated action supports, nickel-plated pedal guard with graduating pedals and practice muffer, composite wrest-plank. Height, 4 feet 8 inches; width 5 feet 5 inches; depth, 2 feet 4 inches. Case, Hungarian walnut, cross-banded, veneered and highly polished.

For every cent that you send us on subscription we will credit one vote to the young lady that you may designate. Every dollar will give you 100 votes. \$1.50 for a year's subscription to the weekly Journal will give you 150 votes.

During this contest ONLY, every subscriber who pays \$1.50 or more, in advance, on subscription to the Weekly Journal will receive a year's subscription to either the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine or "Der National-Farmer" and "Das Familien-Journal" (German). This is not one of those contests where the winning contestant gets everything and the subscriber gets nothing.

In order to put the Daily Journal in every home in Columbus and on the rural mail routes leading out of Columbus, we offer a special rate, through this contest only, of \$3.00 a year for the Daily Journal by mail, or \$4.00 delivered by carrier in the city, if paid in advance.

Those who send their subscriptions direct to us should give us instructions as to whom their votes shall be cast for. The contest will be kept from now on. No time can be lost if you would win. R. W. Saley sells this piano for \$500. It is a prize worth having.

Many Years Ago.

(From files of Journal July 30, 1871.)
One of our merchants is selling beef at from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

At the regular meeting of the county commissioners held last week, bids for the repairing of the bridges on Shell Creek were opened and awarded to By Wellman for \$175. Upon motion of com. Early, the clerk was instructed to advertise for bids to build a bridge across Looking Glass creek in sec. 5, T. 17, R. 3 west. The following bids were allowed: Wilson Keeley, desk for probate office, \$55.25; John Browner, judge of election \$2.00; I. N. Taylor six months salary as probate judge, \$87.50; C. B. Stillman medicines \$39.15; W. Gerhardt balance on account Shell creek bridges \$202.30.

Married, July 14, by Elder H. J. Hudson, at the residence of Hy Wellman, Robert Uhlig to Miss Josephine Lockner, both of Butler county.

On July 19, occurred the marriage of Dr. Edward Hohen and Miss Jennie Agnes Brandt, both of this county. Elder H. J. Hudson performed the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom.

An Odd Fellows lodge is about to be organized at Madison. The Columbus post office is open on Saturdays from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. Eastern mails close at 9:30 a. m. Western mails close at 10:30 a. m. Mail leaves Columbus for Madison and Norfolk each Tuesday 6 a. m. for Monroe and Genoa, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a. m. for Pepperville, Savannah and Ashland. Wednesdays and Fridays 7 a. m. East Bound. West Bound. Daily Express 10:05 a. m. 1:25 p. m. Mixed Train 2:30 a. m. 4:55 p. m. Freight 11:50 a. m. 2:10 a. m. Colony Accom. 9:10 a. m. 12:30 p. m.

Genoa.

(From the LEADER.)
The Indian appropriation bill before congress carries two items for the Genoa Indian school for new buildings, \$5,000 for a new shop building and \$2,500 for an office building.

J. W. Plake, who has been clerk at the Indian schools for several years past, departs the last of the week for Washington, D. C., where he has been appointed to a position in the Indian office. Mr. Plake has made many friends during his residence in Genoa all of whom regret to see him depart.

Dr. Lowe, former pastor of the Congregational church of this city, now pastor of the 2nd Congregational church at Lawrence, Kansas, spent the Sabbath in Genoa. He came to Nebraska to fill some lecture course date.

Dr. Lowe preached at the Congregational church Sunday evening to a large congregation.

Big Sale.

Having sold his farm and decided to discontinue farming the undersigned will offer at public auction at his place of residence, three and a half miles east of Platte Center, and seven miles north and two west of Columbus, on Tuesday February, 14, 1905.

Commencing at 10 a. m., sharp, the following live stock, farm machinery etc., to wit:

Eight head of horses. Consisting of four Geldings, all heavy weight draft horses, one mare, a good single driver and three ponies which will drive single or double.

Fourteen head of cattle. Consisting eight milch cows, two fresh in February, one in March. One heifer will become fresh in April. One steer, two years old. Four yearlings, one steer and three heifers.

One hundred and fifteen head of hogs. Consisting of 30 well bred brood sows, to farrow about the first of May, and 85 shoats.

Farm machinery. All the machinery is about as good as new, every article having been purchased since the barn fire in 1901. Here is the list: One Deering seven-foot binder. One Ideal Giant five-foot mower. One Rock Island corn planter can be set at any gauge. One four section Pekin steel level harrow. One Casady single plow with two shears. Two New Departure tongueless cultivators. One sixteen-inch Grand Detour gang plow. One end gate seeder. One one-horse cultivator for orchard use. One heavy Hodges Leslie ten-foot hay rake. One improved feed grinder No. 1, two lumber wagons. One new wagon box. Two hay racks. One Brighton surrey, double seat cut under. Two top buggies. Two sets heavy double work harness with fly nets. One set double buggy harness with fly nets. One rubber single harness. Many tools and other articles too numerous to mention including 500 pounds of extracted honey, and 50 single comb White Leghorn cockerels for breeding purposes.

A free lunch at noon.

Terms of sale: Ten months time will be given on all sums over \$10; sums of \$10 and under cash. All notes must be bankable, drawing 7 per cent interest from date of sale. No goods to be taken away until settlement is made with the clerk.

BRUCE WEBB, Auctioneer.

DANIEL SCHRAM, clerk.

J. F. SIEMS.

Birds-Eye View of the Columbia River

An attractive topographical map, in colors, giving a comprehensive view of the country on and tributary to the Columbia River. This map is in folder form, on the reverse side contains an interesting description of the Columbia River route. Copies sent free by E. L. LO MAX, G. P. & T. A., U. P. R. R. CO., Omaha, Nebr., on receipt of four cents postage.

GREISEN BROS'
..The Clothiers..

We have an endless assortment of strictly up-to-date Clothing. They are sold right. Don't go shabby when for a few "plunks" you can look well and feel well. Good fit guaranteed.

GREISEN BROS.
COLUMBUS, 11th Street, NEBRASKA

WRIN & SONS.
11th Street
GROCERS.

Sole Agents in Columbus For

Chase & Sanborn's
Fine COFFEES.

Acknowledged to be the best on the markets. Nothing is so convincing as a cup of the delicious

Seal Brand Coffee. Try it.
WRIN & SONS.