

# LOCKHORNS



"My wife couldn't stand the competition."

# LOCKHORNS



"You've got the wrong number, but let me tell you the stupid thing my husband did this morning..."

# MARMADUK

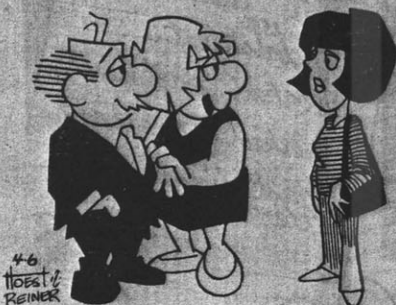


"LEROY LOVES GOLF...  
IT KEEPS HIM IRRITABLE."

321  
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"THIS IS LORETTA...  
MY WIFE AND SEVEREST CRITIC."

# LOCKHORNS



"Leroy and I have no disagreements...  
we never listen to each other."

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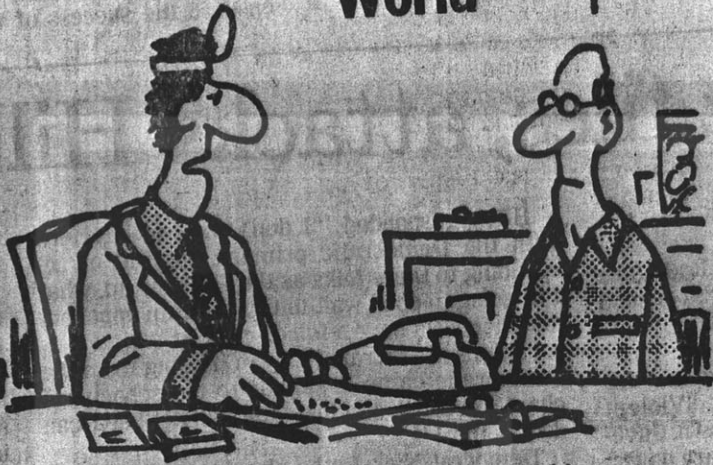
"THAT WAS THE MOST INTERESTING  
WRONG NUMBER I'VE EVER TALKED TO."

or service.

scripps howard news service

# Berry's World

Jim Berry



'Your problem is — you're getting old.'

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

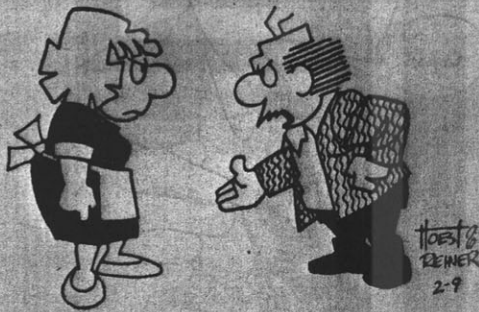


DAVE COVERLY

"I'm a liberal except where I'm concerned."

## LOCKHORNS

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HERB RITTNER  
2-9

"Whom did you blame everything on before you had a husband?"

THERE'S NO SENSE IN  
DOING A LOT OF BARKING.  
IF YOU DON'T REALLY HAVE  
ANYTHING TO SAY.



# BEETLE BAILEY

ANY  
MESSAGES  
?

YES, THE PENTAGON SLICED  
YOUR BUDGET, THERE'S A  
TORNADO APPROACHING, THE  
GOLF COURSE IS CLOSED FOR  
REPAIRS, YOU'RE BEING AUDITED  
BY THE I.R.S. AND YOUR  
WIFE TOTALED YOUR CAR.

4-29



THE GOLF COURSE IS  
CLOSED FOR REPAIRS?!



NOOT  
WALKER

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**Ann Landers**

## Let Him Take It



DEAR ANN: Someone should write a glossary for unmarried men. Since I have been the victim of at least 150 blind dates, I am well-qualified to give you an assist should you decide to tackle the project in your spare time.

Dozens of well-intentioned friends and relatives have fixed me up with girls whom they described as "perfect for you." I have decided it's about time I learned to translate into plain English some of their descriptive phrases. Here are just a few:

"She has a tremendous sense of humor. She's a laugh a minute." It means, "She's fat."

"She has a lovely disposition, fine character, a spotless reputation and is dearly loved by all the women she works with." This means, "She's ugly as homemade sin."

"She is easy-going, low-key and very casual." It means: "She dresses like a slob and her apartment resembles a pig pen."

"She's a good sport." This means, "She knows 500 dirty jokes and can drink you under the table."

"She's a dandy little housekeeper." This means, "She has been divorced three times and kept the house each time."

"She's ready to settle down." This means, "She is over 30, panicky and dying to get married."

"She is very bright, has a terrific job and is highly respected in her field." It means, "She is overbearing, domineering and she shaves."

O.K., Ann, no charge for this start; you can take it from there.

—GUNSHY

DEAR GUN: You've done such a peachy job, why don't YOU take it from there? Thanks for letting us know what your life has been like. When are you joining the monastery, Bub?

★ ★ ★ ★





### Prayer of a Husband and Wife

The Columban Fathers. Used by permission.

Keep us, O Lord, from pettiness. Let us be thoughtful in word and deed. Help us to put away pretense, and face each other in deep trust without fear or self-pity. Help us to guard against fault-finding, and be quick to discover the best in each other and in every situation. Guard us from ill temper and hasty judgment; encourage us to take time for all things, to grow calm, serene and gentle. Help us to be generous with kind words and compliments. Teach us never to ignore, never to hurt, never to take each other for granted. Engrave charity and compassion on our hearts. O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us.

Additional devotional prayers appear on the inside back cover.

Go! 3/12-21

on love, which binds the rest together and makes them perfect. Christ's peace must reign in your hearts, since as members of the one body you have been called to that peace. Dedicate yourselves to thankfulness. Let the word of Christ, rich as it is, dwell in you. In wisdom made perfect, instruct and admonish one another. Sing gratefully to God from your hearts in psalms, hymns, and inspired songs. Whatever you do, whether in speech or in action, do it in the name of the Lord Jesus. Give thanks to God the Father through him.

You who are wives be submissive to your husbands. This is your duty in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives. Avoid any bitterness toward them. You children, obey your parents in everything as the acceptable way in the Lord. And fathers, do not nag your children lest they lose heart.

This is the Word of the Lord.

Thanks be to God.

"God and the soldier we both  
adore

When at the brink of ruin, not  
before.

The danger is over, both are  
alike requited.

God is forgiven, and the soldier  
sighted."



tions?

**A:** Here is "I Am Hillary,"  
written by Rob Izenberg  
and sung to the tune of  
Helen Reddy's "I Am Woman."  
Ana one ana two:

*I am Hillary, hear me roar,  
I'm more important than Al  
Gore,  
I could run this country if I had  
the chance,  
Got an office down the hall,  
Now Bill can't fool around at all,  
In this White House family I  
wear the pants.*

*(Chorus:)*

*Oh yes I'm his wife, but I'm in  
love with politics,  
Yes this is the life, I might run  
in ninety-six,  
If I want to I will say anything,  
I'm so strong, I'm  
undivorceable,  
I am Clinton,  
I am Clinton, I'm  
undivorceable,  
I am Clinton, I'm  
undivorceable.*



## Local Man Compiles History Of P. O. And Postmasters

Four rural free delivery routes were started in 1900 and two more in 1905. Dates of establishments of the first carriers were: Route 1, July 2, 1900. Eber Shifflett.

A. L. Kimball became a carrier in 1901, later served as a clerk and was superintendent of mails. He died many years ago. D. H. Baker was a carrier in 1892 and served as assistant postmaster under W. D. Casey. Julius Waitz entered the service as carrier in 1908, resigning after a few years. S. L. Martin was made carrier in 1911 and served as clerk and carrier until his retirement. John L. Wuester resigned in June, 1912.

... route 3, Oct. 1, 1900, ... route 4, Dec. 1, 1900, John Einfeldt; route 5, Oct. 1, 1905, Alois B. Klopf; route 6, Oct. 16, 1905, Harry Horner.

The carriers all used horse-drawn vehicles in the early days. After the routes were motorized, route 6 was discontinued Dec. 1, 1930, and route 5 March 1, 1935. The Doniphan, Potter and Oak Mills rural routes and the Shannon post office all were added to the remaining four Atchison routes.

This made a total of 230 miles covered by motor vehicles in comparison with 152 miles out of Atchison when horses were used. Many men have served as Atchison rural route carriers, including Harley M. Barber, who transferred to Graham, Mo., in 1931; Ode A. Amend, who resigned in 1919 and is now postmaster at Cummings; George Blakeslee, who served three years, then became a clerk in the post office and is now a rural carrier at Muscotah; Elwood Fink, who served from March, 1921, to March 1, 1948, and is now retired. Others who served for short periods were Dennis Donahue, 1927 to 1935; August Klute, 1921 to 1927; Oscar Mauzey, 1919 to 1924; Alonzo F. Trimble, October, 1910, to October, 1915; Alois B. Klopf, retired in 1920 and now lives in Sacramento, Calif.

Custodians who served for long periods included James A. Brown, William Edson, and Jackson Hodges, who is retired and is living on North Eighth.

**BUILT IN 1892**

A contract for the construction of the present post office building at Seventh and Kansas avenue was let to George H. Evans & Co. of Topeka in June, 1892, for \$61,703.17. The heating and ventilating system contract was let in September, 1895, for \$6,150. Alfred Meier of St. Joe was superintendent of the construction of the building and Ellsworth Ingalls was timekeeper and bookkeeper.

The cost of the site, lots 8 and 9, block 41, Old Atchison, was \$20,000.

When the new building was opened for business March 14, 1894, A. W. Fretzel rented the first lock box. Emma Haegelin bought the first money order, John Spaulding the first postal card and Mary Donahue the first stamp. Sidney Murphy received the first letter at the general delivery window.

S. H. Washer was postmaster when the new building was built. Atchison was designated a first class postoffice in 1904, when James M. Chaham was postmaster.

Employees when the building was built were Kate Platt, Carrie G. Buck, Ingalls Gale, Ed Gaston, F. S. Jones, Anna V. King, A. C. McMaken and A. P. Cochran, clerks; F. H. Price, J. B. Signor, T. W. Hinton, Fred Duehren, A. L. Robb, E. L. Hinds, J. E. Shanahan, D. V. Baker and A. B. Easterday, carriers; John Lyndon and Fritz Hokenkaemper, substitute carriers.

In 1885, the entrance salary for clerks and carriers was \$400 a year. In 1907 it was \$800 and in

and S. S. Hurley in August, 1912. Ambrose Locker entered the service April 1, 1907 and retired June 1, 1941. Clerk Ralph Bentley served several years and resigned to accept a rural carrier position at Okaloosa. Lloyd P. Ham retired as a carrier Dec. 31, 1945, after more than 30 years of service. His death occurred Aug. 3, 1949.

George Johnson, Joe Miller, E. H. Harris and S. S. Hurley died in service. Clarence Brown was a carrier for 30 years and is retired.

Present employees of the post office and dates of their appointments follow:

Fred J. Donovon, postmaster, Aug. 1, 1940.

Charles E. Medlock, assistant postmaster, Aug. 15, 1916.

Alfred Seiber, superintendent of mail, Oct. 16, 1907.

Clerks: Louis F. Jochems, April 1, 1916; J. Ross Knowles, Sept. 2, 1920; Leslie N. Reynolds, Sept. 16, 1920; Frank E. Wright, Jan. 17, 1922; Leroy Parrett, May 1, 1922; Ernest Wilson, May 1, 1924; John C. Moxley, Aug. 16, 1924; Herbert H. Barber, Sept. 1, 1927; Wyatt A. Butler, Jan. 27, 1926; J. B. Utz, Oct. 1, 1939; Robert C. Ham, Feb. 1, 1940; Lester C. Murray, June 16, 1944; Eugene R. Underwood, April 1, 1947; Forest G. Besinger, Sept. 1, 1947. Substitute clerks: E. J. Bosshammer, Dec. 1, 1947; Donald E. Daigh, Aug. 1, 1949; Oliver Auchard, Dec. 1, 1949.

City carriers: George H. Raish, Oct. 1, 1917; Martin J. Braun, Aug. 1, 1918; Clyde L. Briggs, Oct. 16, 1918; J. S. Barker, April 1, 1920; A. W. Green, Sept. 1, 1920; Nathan B. Repstine, Jan. 1, 1924; Charles H. Smith, July 18, 1924; E. J. Bosshammer, Jan. 15, 1925; M. E. Millikan, Dec. 1, 1928; Courtney McConnell, Oct. 1, 1937; Howard M. Barker, Mar. 1, 1947; Werner D. Allison, Oct. 2, 1944; Louis A. Valmer, Dec. 19, 1945; Ernest W. Wilson, Jan. Dec. 8, 1947; Frances E. Hyde, Jan. 1, 1949. Substitute carriers: Lee Edwinson, Jan. 1, 1949; George W. Henning, Jan. 1, 1949; Ralph O. Lorenz, April 1, 1949.

Rural carriers: Lloyd Holder, Oct. 2, 1923; George Theurer, June 23, 1924; Rodger C. Schooley, Oct. 1, 1947; Edwin J. Amrein, Jan. 1, 1949.

**Bronx Youth Drab Bout To**

Monday's Bronx vs. M.H. Shop Thursday—Gray's Jewelry Grilling Mangelsdorf's vs. Targe Woolworth II. Woolworth I Tuesday—Smith Chemille sons' Candy Hamm's Beer vs. Thom Monday—Brazel vs. Ham 9 p.m., listed in order: Ham the YMCA plays games at 7 a.m.

**Bowling**

The week's bowling schedule





### Santa Gets His

'Twas the day before Christmas  
And all round the course  
Christmas Eve hackers  
Were out there in force.  
Chipping and putting  
And driving away  
In hopes to break par  
By the end of the day.  
And I in my FootJoys  
And holiday sweats  
Had gone to the 19th  
To pay off my bets  
When from out on the links  
There arose such a clatter  
I sprang from the bar  
To see what was the matter.  
And there on the first tee  
With Big Bertha in hand  
Stood Jolly St. Nick  
And the rest of his clan,  
Yelling 'Give me five shots a side,  
And I'll play you for 10,  
I have only an hour  
To get 18 holes in."  
Well, Rudolph refused  
To give Santa those shots  
And Dasher and Prancer  
Said, "Certainly not!"  
So Santa said, "Look,  
Let's quit wasting our time;  
I'll give you guys even,  
But we'll play only nine."  
So the four teed it up  
And started the round —  
Four drives down the middle,  
And pars did abound.  
The gallery grew bigger  
As they reached the ninth hole  
The match was all even  
For the jolly old soul.  
Santa had honors  
So he pulled out an eight.  
On this little par three  
Could he hit the ball straight?  
Then placing his club  
Aside of his nose,  
he made a big swing;  
Followed through with a pose.  
The ball screamed off right —  
A terrible slice.

St. Nick said some things  
That weren't very nice.  
The gallery gasped —  
Could the ball stay in bounds?  
Then Christmas Eve magic  
Began to come down.  
Santa sprinkled some stardust  
From out of his pocket,  
The ball stopped in midair,  
Then quick as a rocket  
It flew through the trees  
And bounced off a wall,  
landing right on the green.  
But it started to stall.  
Then Santa winked,  
And wiggled his hips.  
And magical words  
Came forth from his lips.  
"On, MaxFli! Keep rolling!  
Don't stop on me yet!  
Go in the hole  
So I'll win my three bets!"  
The ball started spinning,  
Going right at the pin,  
The gallery went wild  
As the darn thing fell in.  
Santa high-fived his caddy  
And waved to the crowd,  
Then jumped in his sled  
Yelling out loud:  
"Hey Dasher, hey Dancer,  
You each owe me 10 —  
And Rudolph, you, too!  
Now let Christmas begin!"  
And we all heard him say  
As he flew past the moon:  
"I'll see you next year —  
Our tee time's at noon."  
Some say it was luck,  
Santa's moment of glory.  
Ah, but now you know  
The rest of the story.



By Bryant Saner

The Sabinas Brewing Company was located in San Antonio, Texas for six years, operating from 1933 to 1939. It was owned and operated by the Haegelin family. The brewery came to San Antonio from Kansas via Mexico.

Joseph Haegelin came to the United States from Baden-Baden, Germany in 1866. He learned the brewing trade at Frankfurt-on-the-Main before

coming to this country. Haegelin worked as a maltster in St. Joseph, Missouri and later worked as foreman of a brewery known as Young's Brewery, in Atchison, Kansas. In 1871 he and a man named Herman Zibold purchased another brewery located in Atchison from John Stamm. The Zibold & Haegelin Brewery operated from 1871 to 1900 producing a beer known as "Home Favorite." In 1891 Joseph died leaving his widow and three sons, Joseph, Karl and August, to carry on the business. They did just that until 1900 when the brewery was forced to close. Kansas had voted dry in the 1890's and went into effect in 1900.

Karl went to work for M.K. Goetz Brewery in St. Joseph, Missouri and later opened a saloon in Oklahoma. By the same token, Joseph, Jr. went to work for Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1905 both men went back to Kansas. Being the enterprising young men they were, they acquired a substantial amount of money fighting chickens and racing horses. This money was used to start a brewery in Sabinas, Coahuila, Mexico, it was called "COMPANIA CERVECERIA SABINAS" - Sabinas Brewing Company. Sabinas was a mining town located about 75 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. It had a large American population due to the mining. This was one reason this site was chosen.

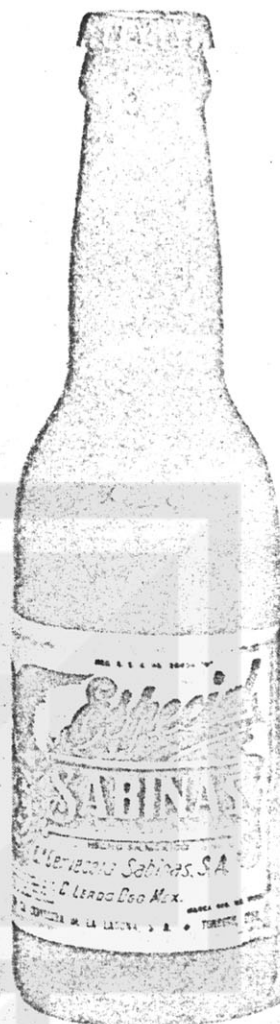
In 1910 a revolution broke out in Mexico. At times there was fighting on brewery grounds. The Sabinas survived the revolution remarkably well. In these troubled times Karl came to know many influential Mexican businessmen. This allowed him to enter many business ventures in Mexico that under ordinary circumstances he could not have been involved in.

The years in Mexico were full of excitement. In 1920 Pancho

Villa, the famous Mexican revolutionary, captured Karl Haegelin and held him for ransom. Villa demanded 20,000 pesos (\$10,000) for his release. Finally after three days Haegelin wrote Villa a check for the amount he wanted as a "forced donation". He had intentions of stopping payment upon his release. In the meantime Mexican officials promised Pancho Villa and his gang amnesty if they would release Haegelin unharmed. Needless to say Villa took full advantage of the situation, taking both offers. By the time Karl was returned, Villa had cashed his check through several businesses in Northern Mexico. Cancellation of the check now could cause financial difficulties for these firms. So Haegelin let the check pass to prevent detrimental effects on his brewing operation. In 1924 the Mexican Government reimbursed him the entire sum he lost.

The beer produced there was called "ESPECIAL SABINAS" - Sabinas Special. Beer was not the only thing produced. Soda Water and ice were also manufactured at the brewery. The operating expenses were paid from the money obtained through the sale of soda water and ice. Consequently, the money from beer sales was all profit. When prohibition was imposed in the United States, profits increased greatly. In 1931 business was doing so well that another plant was opened Lerdo, Durango, Mexico. Lerdo is located about 200 miles southwest of Laredo, Texas.

In 1927 Karl bought out Joseph's interest in the Sabinas Brewing Company. Joseph then decided to move to San Antonio, Texas. With the repeal of prohibition in 1933, Karl decided to move back to the United States and build a brewery in the San Antonio area. Joseph and Karl purchased some land about one half mile south of downtown for



Sabinas Especial brewed in Mexico

the new plant. This was a good site because there were several artesian wells on the property, good rail facilities were close by, and the proximity to the downtown area. This site is now occupied by the Lone Star Brewing Company.

The new brewery consisted of several buildings; a main building of four stories, a building to house the bottling works, and a boiler house. The brewing equipment was brought from the breweries in Mexico. Karl used his influence with his Mexican business associates to get the equipment



"Sabinas" without the special.



Sabinas serving tray, one of two known styles used.



"Travis" beer was brewed by the Sabinas and was the only beer they marketed in the United States.

Breweriana News 11/14/78



Antonio (right).

order with little

as Brewing  
esented a total  
inas next page



Company and it

succeeded his brother Gari Stroh as company President. He had first worked at the Brewery in 1908 while still a schoolboy, pasting labels on cases. In 1953, The Stroh Brewery Company reached its first million-barrel sales year. In 1955, sales passed the two-million barrel mark.

The 1950's were years of dramatic expansion of the Brewery's facilities. . . new cellars, a major addition to the brewhouse and increased packaging and shipping capacity as well. Needing land for future expansion, the company acquired the adjacent properties of the Goebel Brewing Company in 1964, and today continues to produce Goebel Beer, a brand well-known in the midwest.

In 1967, John W. Shenefield, who for many years had been Executive Vice President of the company, was elected President. John W. Stroh became Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Although now in the 80's, he still holds this position and is extremely active in the day-to-day affairs of the Brewery. After serving as President for one year John Shenefield was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1968 and Gari Stroh's son, Peter W. Stroh, became President of the company. He is the 6th member of the Stroh family to hold that position.

In 1970, Stroh had its first 3-million barrel sales year and ranked 10th in the U.S. in annual beer shipments. The company continued to grow at a fast pace and only two years later, in 1972, reached 8th place nationally in beer shipments

1973, the company moved up to 7th place nationally with sales exceeding the 5-million barrel mark. The Stroh brand ranks 6th in sales as a single brand—nationally. The present plant capacity is more than 6-million barrels annually. . . and plans are underway for significant future expansion.

By early 1977, Stroh's Beer was marketed in 17 states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina; and the District of Columbia.

With the famous brewhouse



"Pabst Extra Light" is a new low calorie beer. The aluminum can is gold, with red, white and blue. At right is a Pabst tray with medium blue background and dark blue border.

evolved it could not be  
brewing methods and the  
technology for packaging  
produce very fine beer wi  
growing national reputatio  
its extraordinary quality.

During the entire perio



## Sabinas

investment of approximately \$350,000. This was a substantial sum in the early 1930's. On July 31, 1933 a charter was issued to the new company, thus a new era in the Haegelin family was begun.

The first beer came off the line March 17, 1934. It was called "SABINAS". Later, in 1935, "TRAVIS EXTRA PALE" was added to the production line. Travis was the only beer that the Sabinas Brewing Company put in cans, starting about 1936. Both brands were produced until 1939. They were distributed throughout Texas and several locations in Oklahoma.

By 1938 the depression had taken its financial toll on the operation. The Haegelin family had complete responsibility for the brewery's debts. It was on the edge of bankruptcy. Consequently the only way for the brewery to stay in business was to bring in outside interest. Donald W. Reynolds bought 60% of the stock in January 1939. The name was changed to Champion Brewing Company in February 1939, and produced a beer called "Champ". This was changed to "Champion" in the summer of 1939.

By the summer of 1939 the brewery was in very bad financial condition. The outside

money had not helped. In August of that year only 500 barrels were produced, while the capacity was 1800 barrels per month. Another problem that accounted for the brewery's situation was the aged lager tanks. They were old and made of wood. Cracking of the wood in the tanks made proper cleaning impossible. As a result wild yeast began to flourish in these cracks. This made the beer change its flavor and become cloudy by the time it reached the consumer. No one would drink such a beer.

In the later part of 1939, Andes Soriano agreed to purchase the Champion Brewing Company for what amounted to \$159,000. Soriano

had a large interest in the S Miguel Brewery located in the Phillipines. Also he had substantial interest in Muehlbach Brewery of Kansas City, Missouri, plus multitude of other investments. Soriano saw a good future in the brewery. The plant was relatively new, it had an excellent location and there was a great potential for sale of good locally produced beer. The brewery was purchased in October of 1939. In February 1940 the name of the brewery was officially changed to Lone Star Brewing Company. Within many changes in the plant since 1940, Lone Star has grown to be one of the largest breweries in the southwest.



Champ sign found in burned-out tavern. Two different labels beer brewed by the Champion Brewing Company.