The Next Medicare Cure

"Worksite wellness" probably will be the next health-care buzz word. Listen for it.

It's cropping up in places like congressional subcommittees and poormouthings by the American Medical Association.

The federal government is obsessed, oddly enough, over the cost of Medicare. Oddly because it is bothered not at all by such trifles as 30 percent cost overruns on $1 billion B1 bombers. In fact, it takes the kill-the-messenger approach to its people who point out absurd extravagances in defense contracts.

But medical services for the old and sick is another matter. As President Reagan said about the stock market crash, "which little old lady are they talking about." In other words, let them eat cake.

The current medicare cost-control device is Diagnostic Related Groups. Or was that the last one? Whatever, DRG saves money by holding the physician and hospital to the doctor's original diagnosis. A Medicare patient's gall bladder is worth, say, three hospital days and X dollars. If complications happen, as they are wont, and the patient stays 10 days, the last week is not covered by Medicare. The hospital's incentive to limit patient stay and the doctor's reluctance to admit patients "for observation" are built in.

Now comes talk of taking Medicare frugality into doctors' offices. Determine which doctors charge how much. Compare doctors' fees with those of their counterparts in their particular service area. Authorize Medicare payments only to those doctors whose charges are deemed appropriate in the eyes of experts who art in Washington. If the doctors want the government business, the thinking goes, they'll fall in line.

Perhaps not. The doctors' union, AMA, is several jumps ahead: get the money up front by charging people to keep them well. Since this idea appeals more to employers than individual employees, that's where the idea is being pitched.

Pay a monthly fee, like a life insurance premium, and receive necessary medical care at no additional cost. Join your friendly neighborhood Health Maintenance Organization..

With this approach, the healthier HMO employees are the less work for the physicians. Naturally, therefore, the doctors want "worksite wellness."

And, so, obviously, does everyone else. The well worker does his job and the company gets its money's worth from the worker and its HMO payment.

So who cares if Medicare is making lists?

The North American Trade Alliance

What is it we like to say about our relationship with Canada? We share the world's longest unguarded border?

That's the idea, anyway. We're as close as two sovereign societies can be. We share languages. Louisiana and Quebec have theirs and the rest of us have ours. At $150 billion a year, we do more trade with each other than any other two nations in the world.

Well, yes, the Canadians have dried up our lumber industry, but we retaliate with cars, computer software and consumer goods out the gazoo.

Now comes the Canada-U.S. trade agreement being kicked around in Washington and Ottawa. From this distance, it looks like an idea whose time came when Japan began flexing its economic muscles.

Even as the two countries consider this freer-trade proposal, Japan is setting up all kinds of assembly plants in Mexico. Taking advantage of high unemployment and people willing to work for what they can get.

How long before the Japanese move into Louisiana and other high-unemployment areas hardest hit by the depressed oil industry?

Let's make it in America.

Ethiopia Bent On Self-Destruction

Ethiopia is ruled by Marxist stongman Mengistu Haile Mariam, who seized power 13 years ago. A more "Evil Empire" you would be hard-pressed to find.

Just how bad things are was brought into sharp focus recently by two of Capitol Hill's most polarly opposite political leaders. Speaking at a luncheon seminar at the National Press Club, Congressmen Toby Roth, a Wisconsin Republican, and Bill Gray, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, announced their intention to press hard in the current session of Congress for sanctions against the Mengistu regime.

What prompted Roth, a leading conservative, and Gray, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, to join forces? Mengistu's version of the Bataan death march.

Since seizing power, Mengistu has gone unchallenged as heir apparent to former Ugandan strongman Idi Amin Dada, whose atrocities are legend.

According to both the State Department and independent human-rights monitoring groups, Ethiopia has one of the world's worst human-rights reocrds. The authoritative "World Human Rights Guide," for example, lists Ethiopia dead last in human rights compliance. The Guide says life expectancy there is now just 39 years; infant mortality stands at 155 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 35 of the 39 categories of freedom monitored by the Guide, Ethiopians enjoy no rights at all.

But there's more to the story. Though the Mengistu regime calls it "resettlement and "villagization," the government has been conducting its own death march. Hundreds of thousands of people have been forcibly driven from their farms and villages and moved to areas where the government exercises control.

The former dictator of the controversial resettlement program told the Press Club audience that in the midst of famine, Mengistu forced hundreds of thousands of "poor and weak people" to leave their homes.

As Roth pointed out, the government even used famine relief shelters "as bait" he said, crammed into trucks and planes and in many cases marched to their death.

Another famine looms large on the horizon, international relief officials report. No doubt, it will make Mengistu's grisly job easier.

Don't Over-Correct The Economy

From The Christian Science Monitor

Interest rates in the United States, if anyone has failed to notice, appear to be on an upward escalator. And where the turbulent stock market of recent days will settle out is unknown. Precisely because of the uncertainties on Wall Street — and over the long-range momentum of the economy — Washington policymakers should not overreact. They should keep, instead, a light hand on the economic tiller.

This week's increase in interest rates needs to be put into perspective. Yes, major banks have boosted their prime rate a half point, to 9.25 percent. And yes, for millions of consumers, that will mean higher charges on adjustable-rate mortgages, credit cards, and home-equity loans. But the upward movement by itself, which had been expected, does not necessarily spell the end of the current bull market, nor suggest a recession anytime soon.

The rate increase reflects expectations of higher rates abroad (in West Germany and Japan) as well as inflation concerns at home, now that the economy is apparently posting fairly solid growth with relatively low (5.9 percent) unemployment.

Nobody ever said mighty pines from little cones grow.

Sure, this is the land of the longleaf pine and all that. Right, that was pine tar on the heels of those boys who earned that immortal compliment from Robert E. Lee. The pine, today, is an economic contributor of no small consequence. Many's the board feet of pine in all our homes.

But the pine is, well, it's a pine. It's there, like the refrigerator, useful, unchanging. We fully expect it to be there when we need it. A pine is a pine is a pine.

The oak, now, that's some kind of a tree. It inspires all manner of allegorical superlatives—mighty, enduring, everlasting.

And the maple. Gentle, sweet maple, the kind of tree Joyce Kilmer had in mind. A tree that wears a nest of robins in her hair.

People can't take maples and oaks for granted. Unlike the dull, always-green pine, they're different every day.

Right now they're in their glory. Their beauty is, indeed, dazzling.

So what soon will be covering and trying to smother your hard-earned grass? Not pine needles.

So cip this now and be inspired by your skeletal oaks and bald maples then.

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P.O. Box 300, Mooresville, North Carolina 28115
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From Where I Sit

By Tommy Morris

There has been a struggle between the haves and have-nots since the days of Cain and Abel. Now, the story goes, the Good Lord looked favorably upon Abel, who was a sheepherder. But he didn't have much use for Cain, a tiller of the soil, and firstborn of Adam and Eve. No matter what gifts Cain offered up, the Lord rebuked them. Conversely, he praised Abel's every offering. After a while, Cain got really ticked off, and in a fit of anger he rose up and slew his brother.

I haven't read the story of Cain and Abel in the Book of Genesis for quite some time, so I'm relying on memory. But the way I see it, Cain didn't get off too badly. The Lord put a mark on him and sent him packing into the Land of Nod. Still, he lived a long life and had a large family. On the other hand, consider the plight of Abel. Heaven had to be an awfully lonesome place for the first human being who walked through the Pearly Gates. I suppose there were angels hanging around, but they're supernatural beings. Abel didn't have any old acquaintances to renew. So, just who got the short end of the stick?

None of us can state anything categorically about the feuding brothers — even their existence. Let us, instead, turn to the modern-day Cains and Abels. Take the new government policy that will reduce welfare benefits for many elderly, blind and disabled people. Why? Because these poor unfortunates may occasionally get free food, shelter, firewood or winter clothing from churches and charities. Such noncash assistance must now be counted as income. Ponder the logic of this edict for a moment. It's an insult and an embarrassment to the recipients, and a slap in the face to the well-meaning givers.

In fact, it goes against everything we decent, God-fearing people have been taught. We are conditioned very early in life to believe that it is more blessed to give than to receive. And now, if we do, the needy will be punished. According to the New York Times, the program, run by the Social Security Administration, is expected to cost $12.3 billion this year. More than 60 percent of the beneficiaries are physically or mentally disabled and cannot provide for themselves. Should they be penalized if some uninformed do-gooder backs his truck into their yard in the darkness of night and anonymously leaves a cord of firewood?

Those who are eligible for the benefits get them under the Supplemental Security Income program, which issues monthly checks to 4.3 million people. Rhoda Davis, the associate commissioner of Social Security, declared the new policy in a confidential "emergency instruction" to field officials last month. There was no public announcement. It quietly went into effect Oct. 1. And as Cain rose up and bashed Abel's brains out with a rock from the field he had tilled, so too did the rich window give the poor, blind widower an expensive jacket from the closet her husband had filled. It's the same difference.

From May 1, 1983, through Sept. 30 of this year, the government disregarded the value of food, shelter, clothing and certain home energy assistance in determining eligibility for Supplemental Security Income. But statutory authority to exclude such items expired at the end of September. Legislation to extend it is pending in Congress, where it has become ensnarled with other issues. So, for every bag of groceries you give to poor people, the government will reduce their benefit checks accordingly.

Members of Congress, church groups and advocates for the homeless are outraged at the new policy, and believe that the government could have extended the old policy if it had wanted to. They realize that the more you help the poor, the poorer they will become. Any noncash assistance that a person gets from a nonprofit group will be assessed at its market value and counted as income. I believe the Social Security Administration has opened a can of worms. It will never be able to catch all the gifts, and will spend more in the effort than it would cost to continue the old policy.

Any assistance in excess of the first $20 will be charged against the individual, and the monthly benefit will be reduced dollar for dollar. The maximum federal benefit under Supplemental Security Income is $340 a month for an individual and $510 for a couple. Monthly benefits could be reduced as much as $113 for an individual or $170 for a couple. Those reductions would be enough to eliminate benefits for some people. But what lies on down the road? Could the new policy put some charities out of business and send their workers packing into the Land of Nod?

Enough of the have-nots, let's move on to a few haves. Charlotte Motor Speedway owner Bruton Smith is negotiating with at least two National Football League franchises in an attempt to bring a professional team to Charlotte. Smith, who owns Town & Country Ford and holds controlling interest in the North Carolina Federal Savings and Loan Association, believes that he can obtain a team for the Queen City by the end of 1988. The Houston Oilers are actively seeking a new home, and the St. Louis Cardinals have also considered relocating. If relocation efforts fail, Smith will pursue efforts to get an NFL expansion team.

A pro football team must have a stadium in which to play. This is no problem, for Bruton Smith is a tiller of the soil. His stadium would be a renovated Charlotte Motor Speedway. The playing field would be on the grassy section that separates pit road from the front stretch. Seating would be along the speedway's main grandstand, in addition to portable, hydraulically-operated bleachers surrounding the gridiron. An NFL team — a lousy one, that is — could be purchased for $75 million to $100 million. Renovation costs to the speedway have been estimated at $12.5 million.

Bruton Smith is a shrewd businessman and I truly wish him well. However, if he follows through with his hairbrained plan, he not only will lose a professional football team, he most likely will lose a great number of race fans. Charlotte Motor Speedway is a goose that lays a golden egg two weekends each year — three if the Winston is held there. The Speedway Club and the first-turn condos are about as highfaulting as any projects a self-respecting race fan will condone. I hope that Mr. Smith doesn't forget who put him where he is. Charlotte cannot and will not support a professional football team.

Have you noticed how the world of sports has blossomed into a full-fledged business? Houston's Ralph Sampson, an overrated underachiever in the NBA, recently signed a six-year agreement with the Rockets that will pay him $12 million. And this is after missing 39 regular-season games last year with injuries. Akeem Olajuwon, the other half of Houston's Twin Towers, has signed a 12-year contract to play with the Rockets at an average of $2.5 million per year. I don't begrudge anyone who gets all he can. But no matter how much any of us have, we always want more — just like Cain.

Now, in closing, let's play out the scenario. The Good Lord laid down the law, even though he was a bit inconsistent. He can be compared with our current government. Cain was the Tommy Smothers of his day. Draw a comparison with the Social Security Administration, Brother Burton, Raging Ralph and OK Akeem. Abel was a victim of circumstance. He was indulged in the beginning, wronged by one he trusted, then hung out to dry. Compare him with a Supplemental Security Income beneficiary who has been cut off, a longtime Charlotte Motor Speedway supporter, or a Houston Rockets fan. And the struggle between the haves and have-nots continues.

Communicating With Your Government Representatives

			Office	Home
Town	Manager	Rick McLean	663-3800	664-7735
	Mayor	Joe Knox	663-0426	664-1051
	Ward 1 Commissioners	Richard Nantt	664-5806	664-3027
		Grady Shoe	664-1900	664-1365
	Ward 2 Commissioners	Gene Brandon	664-1772	663-0248
		Robert Randall	663-3221	664-1921
	Ward 3 Commissioners	Darrell Wilson	664-3617	664-2069
County	Manager	Wayne Deal		663-1616
	Commissioner Chairman	Larry Hedrick		876-1111
	Commissioner Vice Chairman	Alice Stewart		872-1842
	Commissioners	Jessie Crosswhite	872-6345	872-6479
		Frances Murdock		872-6125
		Sam Ostwalt		528-4883
State	26th District Sen.	Howard Bryan 1420 Mt. Vernon Ave. Statesville, N.C. 28677	919-733-5783	872-9000
	42nd District Rep.	Robert Brawley Route 5, Box 96 Mooresville, N.C. 28115	919-733-5931	663-2635
Federal	Ninth District Rep.	Alex McMillan 507 Cannon Building Washington, D.C. 20515	202-225-1976	663-1976
	Senator	Terry Sanford 716 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	202-224-3154	
	Senator	Jesse Helms 402 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	202-224-6342	

OUR COMMUNITY

IN OTHER YEARS

1912

65 YEARS AGO

Miss Sallie Brown gave a moonlight picnic at her home Friday night in honor of Misses Kate and Lucile Wilkinson, of Greenwood, S.C., and Misses Cora Miller and Florence Alexander of Stony Point. Those present were Misses Kate and Lucile Wilkinson, Florence Alexander, Cora Miller, Rena Ballard, Carrie, Della and Ethel Johnston, Ruth Newton, Vera Freeze and Ruth Arey of Elmwood, Messrs. Sam Westmoreland, Jay Ballard, Jay and John Jones, Lawrance Brown, Graham and Mason Johnston, Roland Craven and Harry Craven of Hopewell.

Mr. Earle Edmiston arrived at his home here last Saturday from Salisbury, where only a few weeks ago he underwent an operation for appendicitis. He is gaining in strength rapidly.

Mrs. S.C. Rankin and daughter, Miss Grace Rankin, will leave tomorrow for Asheville, where they will visit for some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C.T. Carr.

Mooresville's post office has been designated as a postal savings depository and was opened for business yesterday morning. Deposits made in the post office will draw 2 per cent interest payable annually, but no one can deposit during any month more than $100 or have on deposit at any time more than $500. No interest will be allowed on a deposit which has not been left for one full year. Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time, but each depositor must deposit and withdraw on his own account in person; that is, he can not send a representative without undergoing quite a good deal of red tape. The United States government guarantees the safety of these deposits. For information, call on the postmaster at any postal savings depository.

In our last issue, we called attention to the announcement card of Mr. Thomas N. Hall, who is a candidate for the nomination for the House of Representatives, and in our haste on Thursday we inadvertently stated that it was an "advertisement" instead of announcement. In fact it is an advertisement, but the item contained the word, advertisement unintentionally. Mr. Hall is a clever gentleman and he is our friend.

Vote Vote Vote
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Voting where it counts...

It's said, "Liberty is not the right to do what we want, but rather the freedom to do what we ought."

Election Day is certainly such a freedom. It provides for us a shared opportunity to take part in the workings of our System. Your Pharmacy encourages all citizens to register and vote.

Similarly, we covet Your Votes. We desire to serve your family's health needs professionally, courteously, and efficiently, and we promise to make your Vote count for the good of our community and your family.

Housing Codes A Home Ownership Obstacle For Low-Income Residents

Low-income residents of North Carolina towns with housing codes live in more crowded conditions and are less likely to own homes than their counterparts in towns without housing codes, a study done by a North Carolina State University economist has found.

"The establishment of a code forces consumers to trade off space for quality," said the study's author, Dr. Michael L. Walden, NCSU professor of economics and business and extension economist.

Municipalities institute housing codes to raise the level of housing quality in their communities. Housing codes often set minimum standards for such characteristics as room size, number of exits, lighting and ventilation, number of electrical outlets and water supply.

"If you establish a housing code, then you will cause people to consume less space in order to get the greater quality," Walden said.

He explained why: "When people go shopping for housing they're concerned with two things, quality and space. Now, it costs builders more to produce better quality housing.

"So if we force them to meet some level of quality, then those dwellings that would have been below that level will cost more to meet the level.

"This will make the housing more expensive per square foot. So for the same amount of money, consumers will have to live in a higher quality but smaller house or apartment."

The study also found that fewer low-income people owned homes in towns with codes than in towns without them.

In town with housing codes, low-income consumers are forced to live in smaller dwellings, and smaller dwellings (apartments, parts of houses) usually are rented rather than bought. Therefore, the study found, more low-income people must live in rented housing when there is a housing code.

Walden's study, published in the summer 1987 issue of the "Journal of the American Real Estate And Urban Economics Association," was the first on housing codes and their effects on local housing markets in North Carolina.

The beneficial effect of housing codes — improving the quality of housing — is known. Walden wanted to find out whether the codes also produced detrimental effects.

Many towns in the state already have housing codes and others are considering adopting them. In 1983 The N.C. General Assembly considered adopting a statewide minimum housing code.

Walden collected information in 1984 from 98 North Carolina municipalities with 2,500 or more people. He used this information in combination with 1980 U.S. Census data on each community to do the study, with research assistance from economics and business graduate student H. Fred Gale.

Eighty-seven percent of the municipalities had housing codes of some kind.

In the municipalities without codes, 1.8 percent of the housing units were crowded by Census definition (more than 1.51 people per room), while in the municipalities with codes, 2.2 percent of the housing units were crowded.

"The study showed that the municipalities with codes had lower rates of home ownership among low-income people than those without codes," Walden said. "The average low-income household home ownership rate without codes is 45 percent. The average low-income household home ownership rate with codes is 35 percent."

The study took into account other factors which affect crowding and the home ownership-rental ratio.

Walden also looked at whether housing codes influenced the overall value of housing in communities or the amount of money people paid for housing. He found no significant effect on either.

The study indicated that consumers moved into smaller places rather than pay the extra money it would cost for a dwelling that was the same size but a higher quality required by the housing code.

Builders, too, apparently adapted to the codes by building smaller but higher-quality dwellings designed to meet the code's specifications, but still be affordable to consumers. Therefore, the overall value of housing in the community was not affected by the codes.

"I would advise the legislature or city councils or whoever is considering adopting codes or making their codes stricter to look at these results," Walden said. "There are disadvantages to housing codes."

Car Makers Putting Punch In '88 Models

Since the beginning of the year American car makers have been introducing new models almost every month, and have even labeled some as "1988" editions. There was, for example, the Korean-built Pontiac LeMans, brought out in mid-1987 as an '88 model. Other early ones were the Chevrolet Corsica/Baretta, Ford Festiva and Mercury Tracer.

You would think there would not be much left to introduce, as there are now hundreds of models to suit every taste and pocketbook — from $6,000 austere models to the $55,000 Cadillac Allante. But wait, there's still more to come for 1988.

In most cases the word 1988 is "refinement." As Robert D. Burger, general manager of the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, said at a press preview of his division's new models:

"With nearly 400 different car models on the market, the days of the spectacular launch are gone — except maybe in the specialty-niche areas where a vehicle catches the public's fancy."

Adds a Cadillac Division official: "We plan to minimize annual charges on our cars, and just stick with refinements — not the dramatic."

However, each Detroit company still has at least one "all-new" model, or at least somewhat different from 1987. From Ford Motor Co. comes a new Lincoln Continental. There's a new Pontiac Grand Prix, Oldsmobile Cutlass, Buick Regal, Chrysler New Yorker, Dodge Dynasty and American Motors Premier.

Apparently U.S. car consumers have become somewhat disenchanted with some of the sluggish cars Detroit had been turning out in the past couple of years. And auto makers are getting the message. So for 1988 they have put more firecrackers into some engines. Performance and power are making a gradual comeback.

Cadillac, for example, gets a spirited 4.5 liter V8.

Brawley School Announces Honor Roll And A Team

Brawley Middle School's honor roll and A team for the first six weeks of the 1987-88 school year have been announced.

An 'x' denotes those making the A team.

Named to the academically elite lists were:

FIFTH GRADE — Jeffery Barnette, Cassie Brolin, Emily Chapman, (x) LeAnn Christenbury, T.J. Chastity, Jamie Church, Melissa Ferguson, Brandy Fleming, Russell Frazer, Kelly Garroghan, Leslie Higgins, Travis Hill, Kelly Honeycutt.

Also, Tammy Howard, Stephanie Kistler, Jeffrey Lipford, Gina Lorenzin, Susan Marlowe, (x) Mac McAlpine, Brad Parker, Elizabeth Pruett, Bevin Rasar, Michael Scrip, Richard Skaff, Caleb Spencer, Cindy Webb, (x) Christopher Woodrome, and Justin Woolledge.

SIXTH GRADE — Todd Abernathy, Beth Alexander, Brandy Allman, Beth Batty, (x) Cindy Baugus, Jennifer Blake, Jenell Burum, Paula Chappell, (x) Michael Culbreth, (x) Richard Gordon, Shawn Hall, Candy Haustman.

Also, Judd Hinkle, Brad Howard, Edna James, Sarah Malloy, Natalie Miller, David Murdock, Jenny Oates, Brett Pagoota, and Carrie Roark.

SEVENTH GRADE — Kristi Adams, Melanie Godbout, Spence Hackney, Robin Johnson, Kristi Knox, Katie LeTourneau, Eric Lieu, Stacy Lindabury, (x) Lisa Lorenzin, (x) Heather McCann, (x) Jennifer McCrea, (x) Dawn Murphy, Amy Presson, Matt Ray.

Also, Pam Robinson, Elizabeth Skaff, Caryn Speaks, Natasha Sweezy, Nicole Weisner, and (x) Rebecca Williams.

EIGHTH GRADE — Amy Sims.

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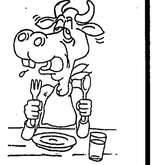

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Family Dollar Sales Up, Earnings Down

Family Dollar Stores, Inc., a discount store chain operating 1,221 stores in a 24-state area ranging as far north as Michigan, south to Florida and west to Texas, reported that sales for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1987, and so for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1987, were the highest in the company's history, but that earnings for these periods had decreased.

Family Dollar operates a local store at 329 North Main Street in Mooresville.

The company sales for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 were $560,339,004, or 15 percent above sales of $487,734,841 for fiscal 1986. Net income for fiscal 1987 was $24,802,432, or 19 percent below net income of $30,510,527 a year ago, and earnings per share decreased to $.86 for fiscal 1987 compared to $1.06 for fiscal 1986. Quarter ended.

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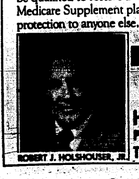
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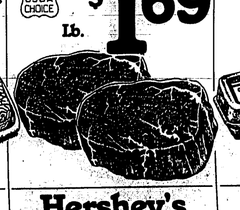

HT Large White Eggs Grade "A" Doz. 65¢

Florida Grapefruit Red or White 3 For 99¢

Cottonelle Bath Tissue 4 Pk. 89¢

Hershey's Halloween Candy 14 Oz. $2.39

HT Apple Juice Limit 2 Please 64 Oz. 89¢

Fresh Broccoli Bunch 79¢

Sealtest Polar Bars 8 Pk. $1.89

Peppered Beef In The Deli Lb. $4.59

All Coca-Cola Products 2 Ltr. $1.19

Pepto Bismol 8 Oz. $1.99

White House Apple Sauce 2 16 Oz. For 89¢

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Pillsbury Pancakes 15.2 Oz. 99¢

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Betty Crocker Cake Mix 18.5 Oz. .69
Bisquick Baking Mix 40 Oz. 1.63
Family-Double Fudge Duncan Hines Brownie Mix 23.6 Oz. 1.59
Jiffy-Corn Muffin Mix 8.5 Oz. 4 For .89
Martha White-Blueberry Muffin Mix 7 Oz. 2 For .99
Unsweetened Baker's Chocolate 8 Oz. 1.94
Arm & Hammer Baking Soda 8 Oz. .25
Baker's Coconut 14 Oz. 1.08
Kellogg's Raisin Bran 11 Oz. 1.30
Kellogg's Froot Loops 15 Oz. 2.19
Bag Folger's Coffee 16 Oz. 2.19
Nescafe Classic Coffee 8 Oz. 2.99
Del Monte Squeeze Catsup 28 Oz. .89
Plochman's Mustard 19 Oz. .59
Texas Pete Hot Sauce 6 Oz. .42
Prego Spaghetti Sauce 32 Oz. 1.69
Sunshine Krispy Crackers 16 Oz. .69
Chicken Of The Sea Tuna 9¼ Oz. .99
Red Band Flour 5 Lb. .89
White House Apple Sauce 50 Oz. 1.19
Strained Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce 16 Oz. .69
Thank You Cherry Pie Filling 21 Oz. .99
HT Pineapple 20 Oz. .59
HT Liquid Bleach 128 Oz. .59
Skinner Spaghetti 16 Oz. .69

Prices In This Ad Effective Through Saturday, Oct. 31, 1987 In Mooresville Harris Teeter Store
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