

city in which he resides. If the court of Judge be fully satisfied upon the hearing of the testimony for and against the applicant that the applicant is a person of good moral character and of good reputation and that the place where the business is to be conducted, as to location, construction of the premises and character of the business conforms fully to this ordinance, the court may, upon the execution by the applicant of a bond payable to the city of Richmond in the penalty of \$500 with satisfactory security, conditioned for a faithful compliance with all of the ordinances of the city of Richmond in relation to the sale of ardent spirits, and also to pay all fines and penalties that may be imposed on such applicant for any violation of such ordinances, grant such license.

4. For the license year commencing February 1, 1908, the license tax for conducting a place of business where ardent spirits and malt liquors, or either of them, are sold shall be \$1,000, and for selling ardent spirits and malt liquors, or either of them, in sealed packages, not to be drunk at the place where sold, shall be \$250, and no ardent spirits or malt liquors shall be sold at any place in the city of Richmond, not to be drunk at the place where sold, except in sealed packages, the seal of which shall not be broken in or on the place or within the curtilage where sold.

5. Any person licensed under this ordinance who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, recoverable before the Police Justice of the city of Richmond, and shall, in addition, forfeit his license, and no license shall be again granted for the sale of ardent spirits and malt liquors, or either of them, at the place where said violation occurred, nor shall the person so convicted be afterwards issued a license for the sale of liquor, and any person purchasing a sealed package of liquor, who shall break the seal in the premises where purchased or on the curtilage, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, for each offense, recoverable before the Police Justice of the city of Richmond.

6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

7. This ordinance shall be in force on and after February 1, 1908.

Some Lively Debate. When the question of receiving the subcommittee's report was reached, Mr. Umlauf stated that a meeting had been held with the Police Board, at which the Ellett resolution and the Dabney suggestion were taken up, and after an exchange of views he, as chairman, had framed a paper which he thought would be the ground on which to say that another joint meeting was to have been held, but this had not been done, and he was of the opinion, therefore, that the matter should be merely received by the main committee and published. "This is a very important question," he said, "and in the consideration of it I have thought of neither friend nor foe. I want to study the situation and deal with the evil accordingly. It is only fair that we should not delay, and we have agreed to hold a public meeting, at which all sides may be given a hearing."

Objection by Mr. White. Councilman William L. White, who, with Councilman Cary, was a member of the subcommittee, said that while he agreed to a great extent with the report, he wanted to explain why he was in favor of postponing it. He was informed that he could be heard later, as the report had to be read, and it was.

When the reading had been concluded Mr. Umlauf said that the document had been adopted unanimously, except that Mr. White objected to the \$1,000 license. "I was in favor of making the original package license \$600," he said, "but I agreed to a compromise on \$250, but Mr. White would not alter his position. He told us that he never would favor the larger amount."

Explaining His Reasons. Mr. White wanted to explain his reasons for urging delay. In the first place, he said, it was not treating the Police Board with due courtesy. The number of bars, he said, should be reduced.

One hundred, he thought, was a conservative number. "But my friend, Umlauf," he added, "if we follow the report there will be more than twenty-seven saloons. I have run over the paper with the secretary of the Police Board, and that is what we found. I propose to go into this discussion fully at the proper time. I insist that we are not treating the Police Board with proper courtesy, and I am opposed to ratiocating this measure through."

Toughest Proposition Yet. Mr. Umlauf replied that he was not in error as to the number. He had insisted all along on limiting the number to cover the hotels not included, and he had not treating the Police Board as at other times. He said that the number of actual saloons could be estimated from the report.

It is the toughest proposition I have ever met up with," said Mr. Umlauf, "but I am determined to rid the residential sections of Richmond of the barrooms."

Dissent, If Necessary. Mr. Ellett said that so far as the Police Board was concerned, it was expected to report on Wednesday, and if it had not met, then that was its own funeral.

Mr. Dabney said that the report must be accepted as unanimous, as there was no minority report. "Then I dissent from the whole report, if necessary," said Mr. White. Mr. Dabney made a motion that the report be published and a time agreed upon for a public meeting. Mr. White wanted to wait until word could be received from the Police Board.

The chair ruled him out of order. "Well, I will state my position in time," said Mr. White, and state it so that he who runs may read." Mr. Umlauf again objected to the statement by Mr. White that the report was not correct, making it plain that there was nothing concealed behind veiled passages.

Finally it was decided to hold a special liquor meeting on August 24th, at which the advocates for and against the measure may be heard.

Admiral Evans Will Sail North for the Annual Manoeuvres. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Admiral Evans, who conferred to-day with Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, expects to sail from New York Saturday on his flagship the Connecticut, for Fortress Monroe, and after coaling, will proceed to the Rockland, Me., course, over which her speed trial is to take place on August 6th. Admiral Evans stated that there would be no race up the coast between the Connecticut and the Louisiana. After the inspection Admiral Evans said he would take the vessels of the Atlantic fleet, as soon as the ships could be gotten out of the yards up and down the Atlantic coast without reference to any particular program, simply manoeuvring and drilling, and judging in target practice as needed.

The second and third divisions of Admiral Evans's fleet are to be present at Provincetown, Mass., on August 20th, and will be under command of Rear Admiral Davis aboard his flagship, the Alabama. President Roosevelt, who is to deliver a speech at the celebration, will leave Cyster Bay on the steamer Mayflower for Provincetown August 19th, returning the same way after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

"Berry's for Clothes"



Twenty-seven week days in August. On every date we'll have an advertisement to interest live men, and the lively boys. So get it before the date of your vacation. All the going-away things are here—for man or boy.



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ASSEMBLE FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS

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Assembling of Fleet. The arrangements for the movements of the various ships of Admiral Evans's fleet for the greater portion of the month of August were made at the Navy Department late to-day. The Connecticut, the admiral's flagship, will leave Hampton Roads on August 6th for Rockland, Me., and later will return to New York. The Kansas and the Vermont are to remain in New York until August 10th. The Kearsarge is to go to Newport, where it will remain until August 18th. The Ohio will sail for Hampton Roads August 25th. The Maine is to remain at New York until August 24th, thence sail for Hampton Roads.

The Missouri later in the month also will go to Hampton Roads. The Minnesota will have her final trial August 15th, which she is to go to Hampton Roads.

Unmade History. The reform of spelling, for that matter, did not great harm, but it proved to be the thin of a wedge, which ultimately rent society asunder. For once it was set going, it persisted, and would not be denied, until manners were utterly changed, and trade enormously, and morals, which left a great many costly institutional churches with no excuse for living.

And finally, having by this time gained great headway, reform attacked the tariff and had been chiefly instrumental in bringing reform into the tariff, tried hard to stop it short of the tariff, but without success. They spent their money over, which died poor, and still there was no saving more than a few beggarly schedules, in anything like their pristine integrity.

This sad page of history warns us against taking up a movement which is in any manner liable to get beyond us.—Puck.

DABNEY SEEKING SOME INSIDE FACTS

Wants Information About Gas and Water Municipal Plants.

TO TAKE IT UP IN COUNCIL

Says Expenditures and Receipts Alone Are Not Satisfactory to Public.

Aside from the consideration of the liquor license report, the Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform had a rather lively meeting last night, cutting right and left, but raising a few salaries as the evening rolled along. Out in front more than a score of employees of the Water and Gas Departments were waiting anxiously for the increase. Superintendents Bolling and Knowles were there at the request of the committee, and they recommended higher wages for the employees who had asked.

Alderman W. T. Dabney was on the firing line. What he wanted to know particularly was not whether the men deserved a raise, and if the two municipal plants were able to render a statement to the public outside of an itemized account of receipts and expenditures. He wanted Superintendent Bolling to explain for the Water Department, and later on he had charge of the cross-examination of Superintendent Knowles.

"We know the receipts and expenditures," he said; "but we want to get at what you are doing; we want to know if there is a basis upon which you can figure the business."

Whereupon Mr. Dabney proceeded to add with some feeling that he would send an ordinance to the Council demanding an accounting of these things, to find out what was being done; what the earning capacity was, and if they are making money. "We'll get that information when the ordinance is passed," he said.

The 67 Cent Rate Question. While Mr. Bolling was doing his best, and in an intelligent manner, too, to explain why the men in his department should receive higher wages, Mr. Dabney took up the complaint of property owners that heretofore one house, using not more than 4,500 gallons of water, had been charged 67 cents a month, and when half of the apartment was rented to another family the water rent had been doubled.

Mr. Bolling said that he did not frame the law, but favored it. The activity in reporting such houses had been lately started, he said, but it followed an opinion by City Attorney Pollard that the rate should be cut. The discussion was quite animated, and in executive session an hour later the committee commended to the Council the passage of an ordinance not to charge two families, occupying the same house, more than 67 cents a month, where not more than 4,500 gallons of water were used.

Those Who Get More Pay. Finally, as a result of long discussion, the following increases in wages were voted upon: Foremen, 67 cents, instead of \$60. Keeper of the Reservoir, \$70 a month, instead of \$60. General clerk in water office, \$1,150, instead of \$1,100.

Inspector and meter repairer, Water Department, \$3, instead of \$2.50 a day. Meter readers and messengers, Water Department, \$2.75, instead of \$2.50 a day. Meter repairer (two of them), Gas Department, \$3 each a day. Men in service department (gas), \$2.50, instead of \$2.25 a day.

The committee rejected the ordinance providing that a charge of 50 cents be made for each death or burial, to be secured from the Health Department.

YARDAMAN STRONGER SINCE ATTACK ON HIM

Indications Point to Defeat of Williams for Senatorship To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Advices received here to-day indicate that the outcome of the senatorial race in Mississippi, which will be decided in the primaries to-morrow, is in grave doubt. It is said that up until a week or two ago, when Frederick Palmer, "war correspondent" for Collier's, appeared on the scene, the drift was strongly in favor of Williams. But Palmer came along and wrote a story in which he intimated that Governor Vardaman had a streak of colored blood in his veins. This intimation, in a situation is reported to have so incensed all Mississippi people that without regard to their affiliations in the fight, they have made up their minds that if Mr. Palmer comes into the State again it will not be very much of a health resort for him. The assertion is reported to have caused a reaction among the voters toward Vardaman, and it is said that if he is nominated Palmer's insinuation will be largely responsible for it.

If Mr. Williams is nominated he will enter the Senate until the fall of 1911. He will serve out his term in the Sixtieth Congress, and will probably be re-elected to the Sixty-first Congress. The Sixtieth Congress will expire in March, 1909, and the Sixty-first in March, 1911. It will be seen from this that Mr. Williams has a chance to be Speaker of the House, even though he is nominated for the Senate.

It is a fact conceded by those who have watched his career that the circle of those who oppose his leadership in the House is gradually widening, and they spend their money over, which died poor, and still there was no saving more than a few beggarly schedules, in anything like their pristine integrity.

This sad page of history warns us against taking up a movement which is in any manner liable to get beyond us.—Puck.

YOUNG COUPLE, MEMBERS OF NOTED FAMILIES, ENGAGED



The announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Ethel Root, and Lieutenant U. S. Grant III, has been received with great interest in society circles. The wedding will occur in the fall, probably in Washington.

PEOPLE MARRY TOO YOUNG, SAYS MACHEN

(Continued From First Page.)

is in a transitive state, but that the courts are hampered by the inhospi-tality of the common law into the sug-gality of the common-sense, and he recom-mended appropriate legislation, so that the system could be reduced to a common-sense basis and the great un-certainty of litigation measurably re-moved.

Marriageable Age. Being himself a dignified bachelor of uncertain age, Mr. Machen's ad-mirable paper on divorces was a dis-tinct feature of the day. Discussing the proper age, when young people should marry, Mr. Machen advanced the idea that common-sense of the civ-ilized world was advancing the mar-riage age, and said in part:

The reason is not far to seek. It is becoming more and more manifest that marriages should not be wholly the outcome of impulse, but should be preceded by a period of unadvised-ly or lightly. On the contrary, it is recognized as being something with which the reason may rightfully con-cern itself. Boys and girls in the first flush of adolescence are prone to sud-den and violent attachments, which they should not enter into until they have their first wisdom teeth. More and more it is coming to be understood that men and women in selecting their life partners should exercise a certain amount of common sense and some slight degree of caution if mistakes of the most disastrous nature are to be avoided. That maturity not only of the body but of the mind and character is necessary for making a wise choice in such matters must be admitted by all.

That such qualifications are not usually attained before the age of twenty-one most persons will admit. This should be fixed by law as the marriageable age; perhaps not, and yet it might be urged in favor of such a law that it would probably pre-vent many of the matrimonial mistakes resulting from the heedlessness of

youth and might thus obviate the ne-cessity for many divorces. It might be said that those who would be hap-py if married under that age would have character and self-restraint enough to wait until they reach their majority, while those marriages to which a pos-itive postponement would be fatal, would probably be unhappy in any event. The wisdom of parents, the circumstances of the parties, lack of opportunity and public opinion, all serve in most cases to postpone marriage to a proper age, but it is worth consid-ering whether the State should not fix an age limit at somewhere near twenty-one for both sexes.

Girl Can Marry at Twelve. The marriageable age at common law was fourteen years for the male and twelve years for the girl. It is not generally known that this absurd con-dition is retained in Virginia by a statute (section 2354 of the Code), there having been no change in that respect since the Code of 1819. Nearly all the States have advanced the mar-riageable age beyond what it was at common law. Eight have fixed the age at eighteen years for the male and fifteen years for the female, while a dozen more prescribe eighteen years for the male and sixteen years for the female. Of all parts of the United States, Alaska is the only one which requires the male to be twenty-one and the female eighteen. Perhaps that is as high a limit as public opinion will now tolerate.

It seems anomalous that the State should prohibit its children from mak-ing binding contracts as to most mat-ters of small consequence, and should allow them, without restriction, to en-ter into the most solemn of all obliga-tions, in whose faithful fulfillment the State is so vitally interested.

A girl may bind herself to a man until death or divorce separates them, but she may not bind herself to pay for an automobile which she has pur-chased. A boy may select a wife at an age when he is not deemed com-petent to help elect a justice of the peace.

It may be said that the law at present contemplates only the marriage of adults except in those cases in which the parent or guardian may give con-sent to the issuing of the license. But it must be said that this system may work grave injustice both to the in-ferior party and to the State. The parent or guardian may have a selfish reason for wishing the child married. The law does not permit a parent or guardian to consent to the execution by an infant of a deed or mortgage of prop-erty of the slightest value. Why should the law allow such consent when the child may mortgage his or her future? Moreover, this consent is fre-quently given upon the impulse of the moment, without due considera-tion and under the fear of an open-ment or of some other tragedy.

Many New Arrivals. A great many additional lawyers have arrived during the day. Among them are the Halifax contingent, em-bracing Hon. William R. Barksdale, the judge who sat in the famous Lov-ing case, and Hon. George Tucker, of the firm of Barksdale, Hill & Booker. Mayor Joseph Stebbins, Jr., of South Boston, who will very probably be one of the delegates of Suffolk, came in about the same time. Hon. Pembroke Pettit, the "tall sycamore of the Rivanna," who has eschewed legal life to en-ter into the contest for Commonwealth's attorney of Virginia, is in attendance, as is also his competitor who now holds the office, Hon. E. H. Tazewell. The Senate clerkship is a matter which has been much discussed to-day, owing to the presence of Hon. Al-bert B. Cooke of Halifax, who is looked upon as a strong candidate for the place. The office is now held by Hon. E. H. Tazewell. Hon. Wm. Lynch was Colonel Button's assistant clerk, and was designated by Governor Swanson to hold the office, pending the meeting of the next Senate. Former Senator William P. Barksdale and other strong men are backing Booker, and he and his friends claim that they will carry the right on the night of the caucus.

There will be two big features of to-morrow's session. One will be the annual address of the Governor, given by Hon. John R. DosPassos, of the New York bar, and the other the ban-quet, which will furnish the crowning event for a most enjoyable and suc-cessful meeting.

Perhaps the greatest event of the day will be the brilliant South-west orator and lawyer, who has with some reluctance consented to take a hand in the oratorical performance. An erroneous impression seems to have gotten out in some quarters concern-ing the line pursued by President Roosevelt in his annual address yester-day morning. It has been stated in some of the papers that Mr. Braxton had spoken in a most vigorous and origi-nal manner of the merits of the pend-ing rate cases in Virginia. This is clearly a mistake. His paper was devoted solely to the various fights which led up to the adoption of the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution with reference to the prohibition of suits against States by individuals. In no sentence or word did Mr. Braxton even remotely refer to the rate matter, and no one who heard his admirable address will say he did. The paper has been most fa-vorably commented upon by members of the bench and bar who are here.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fairly cloudy Tuesday, possibly showers at night in northern portion; Friday fair, variable winds.

North Carolina—Fair Thursday, except possibly showers on the coast; Friday, fair, variable winds.

Conditions Yesterday. Richmond's weather was cool and clear. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M. 76 6 P. M. 83 12 M. 82 9 P. M. 81 3 P. M. 86 12 midnight 78 Average 80 2-3.

Highest temperature yesterday 87 Lowest temperature yesterday 71 Mean temperature yesterday 79 Normal temperature yesterday 79 Departure from normal temperature 00

Thermometer This Day Last Year. 9 A. M. 73 6 P. M. 72 12 M. 72 9 P. M. 69 3 P. M. 72 12 midnight 71 Average 71 1-2.

Conditions in Important Cities. (At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.) Place. Ther. H. T. Weather. Asheville, N. C. 81 P. cloudy Ash Grove, N. C. 81 P. cloudy Augusta 82 92 Clear Atlanta, Ga. 82 86 Clear Buffalo, N. Y. 72 74 Rain Chicago, Ill. 74 74 Rain Cincinnati, O. 76 84 Rain Dayton, Va. 78 82 Clear Detroit, Mich. 72 78 Rain Jacksonville 84 90 Rain Kansas City, Mo. 78 82 Clear Oklahoma City, Ok. 80 90 Clear Pittsburgh 76 80 P. cloudy Savannah 74 88 P. cloudy Norfolk, Va. 76 84 Clear Tampa, Fla. 82 88 Rain Washington 76 94 Clear Wilmington 80 88 P. cloudy Yellow Stone 74 76 Clear

August 1, 1907. Sun rises 5:15 High Tide 11:30 Sun sets 7:15 Morning 10:38 Moon rises 12:28 Evening 11:16

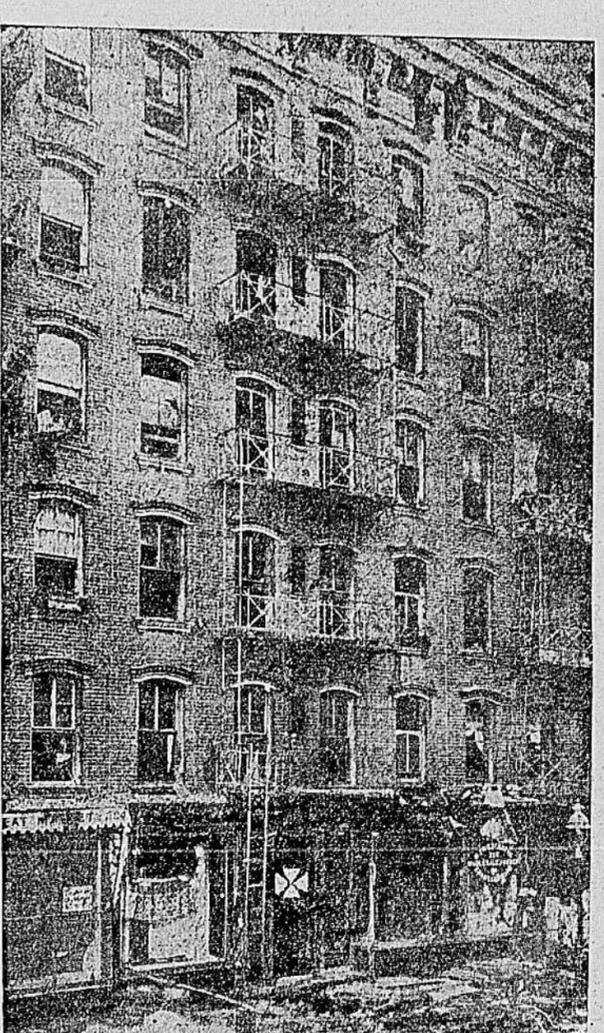
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CREAM, the unequalled beautifier is endorsed by thousands and guaranteed to remove freckles, pimples, liver-spots, tan, sallowness, etc., the worst case in 20 days, and restore the beauty of youth. Price 50 cents and \$1.00, by leading druggists or mail.

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NEW YORK TENEMENT WHERE EIGHTEEN ITALIANS LOTS LIVES



CHRISTIE STREET HOUSE, SCENE OF MONDAY'S FATAL FIRE.

ALL GERMANS TO UNITE TO-DAY

Great Gathering of Fatherland Sons Expected at Ex-position.

Every preparation for German Day at the exposition was finished last night, and the Gesangverein held its last rehearsal, all the members of the big chorus showing up particularly well. A large crowd went down by boat yesterday evening. The bulk of the Germans resident in Richmond will go down on the trains this morning, the last one of which will leave at 9 o'clock. It is expected that nearly every German in Richmond will at-tend the celebration, and the com-mittees last night were extremely en-thusiasm over the outlook for a splendid foregathering of the sons of the Fatherland to-day.

Fifty Norfolk Germans have been appointed as a reception committee, and they will make every provision for the comfort and convenience of their guests of the occasion. The attend-ance will not be destitute of native-born Americans, for numbers of them have promised to go, and the Germans have extended a hearty welcome to all to attend.

Among the principal speakers of the day will be Mayor McCarthy, who has given his definite promise to address the gathering. The Mayor will go down this morning.

Program for Day. The celebration will start at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The program will consist of music and addresses. The address of welcome will be del-ivered by Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, and other speakers of the occasion will be the Hon. E. K. Vitor, German consul at Philadelphia, Professor Ernest C. Cosby, Professor Jacob Reinhardt, first director and Carl Ruemann, first president.

Richmond will all be given, bearing the words, "Hoch, hoch, hoch, Deutsche Tag," and they are expected to wear white caps, so as to be distinguished from the others who may be present.

All indications point to the fact that this gathering will be the largest, most interesting and most enthusiastic the Germans have ever held in this part of the country. With such a gathering of kinsmen, the days is sure to pass pleasantly and profitably.

The railroad schedule for the day is given again, as follows: Chesapeake and Ohio trains leave Richmond at Fifteenth and Main Street Station, Thursday, August 1st, as follows: Six o'clock A. M., 7:30 o'clock A. M. (special), 8 o'clock, 9 o'clock A. M. The 7:30 special is intended for the Germans and their friends. The return trains leave the exposition place as follows: 4:15 o'clock P. M., 7:15 o'clock P. M., 9:10 o'clock P. M.

BOOM FOR CARMACK FOR SECOND PLACE

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—A boom has been started for former Senator Carmack of Tennessee for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1908. Arrangements are now in the making to have a conference of his friends here early in September to consider ways and means of landing the nomination for him. It is said that there will be many prominent Democrats from various sections of the country who will take a part in the conference.

Mr. Carmack has just signed up for an extended lecture tour, which will take him through most of the States where there is a chance to get delegates, and that this tour will cover about three months.

MISS MATTHEWS' KILLED HERSELF. THE JURY SAYS. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., July 31.—All suspicion that Anna R. Matthews, of Allentown, Pa., might have slain Miss Laura Matthews, of Chicago, was removed through the verdict of a coroner's jury to-day, holding that she "came to her death from a gunshot wound inflicted with suicidal intent."

A SUMMER APPEZIZER—A teaspoonful of Fioris's Acid Phosphat in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst.

Keep Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee in the original package, and grind it at home as you use it. Warming it slightly develops the flavor, and makes the grinding easy. That delicious appetizing aroma is too good to lose in a grocery store. Coffee loses its identity as coffee after it is ground. If you know and want a good coffee buy Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee and grind it at home. The cheapest good coffee in the world. ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.