

PERSONAL

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ned. It is thought he will re-

Poultry Department

Conducted by W. G. ANTHONY
Smyrna, I. D.

AUGUST

Ever since the Ark grounded on the to pol Arrat and man has been working the soil for his substance, poultry has held a place among the farm animals. As a matter of course, they have been there. In some cases the money which has come from them and their products has been clear gain. Waste materials have been put to a purpose, and by an infinitely intricate and wonderful process turned to gold or silver. In other cases the cost has been more than the returns, but without the knowledge of those in charge. Many a farmer has absolutely no idea what his fowls cost him.

When only a few chickens (35 to 50) are kept on a farm of 150 acres they are an advantage and a profitable addition. They find enough to live upon and utilize much that would be a total loss, but the minute the numbers are increased without a thorough knowledge of what is necessary, the balance shifts to the other side of the ledger. The old flock, few in numbers, multi-colored, with its representatives of a dozen breeds and their crosses mixed since time began—just chickens. This conglomeration looked after itself, made use of the waste scraps from the kitchen—had an eye on the pig-pen, the stables, the barn-yard. They laid eggs in goodly numbers that were rich, they furnished meat, a little tough at times, perhaps, but there were enough of the larger breeds represented so that a single bird would make a meal. All this was truly an asset.

Then came the poultry paper, the paper with its poultry department, the Institute lecturer, all of which spell trouble. The little man somewhere up in the North, with a handful of thoroughbreds, has a big article in a Southern paper. The pictures are pleasing to the eye, the reading sounds plausible, the lecturer gives you secrets and answers your questions. Surely you can do what he has done. Here, too, in that paper there are all advertisements with wonderful accounts of stupendous profits. It all interests you. It sounds so possible and looks so easy. There is your own little flock of mongrels—look what they have done without any care or attention—and the papers and the lecturers say that pure bred stock will do even better than the mixture. So they will, but not under those same mongrel conditions, but you don't know or think of that, and you are determined.

A future doctor goes to school four years or longer to learn his profession, so does a lawyer or most any other kind of professional man. The would-be poultry man starts tomorrow. He is full of enthusiasm, deeply interested and deeply in earnest. All he wants is

numbers—chickens by the thousand—to make a fortune; he has figured it all out, and knows.

Yes, he KNOWS—NOTHING—only he isn't aware of it.

Here is a sample of some of the newspaper accounts, which seem so convincing.

HEN RAISING MADE TO PAY BY A WOMAN

Thirty-Eight Fowls Produce Three Hundred And Sixty-Nine Dozen Eggs

H—, Md., Jan. 12.—That chicken-raising can be made to pay has been proven by a woman, Mrs. H. W. S—, who, by giving careful attention to her fowls, made a remarkable record in the last year. Mrs. S— had 38 hens that laid 369 dozen eggs or a total of 4428 eggs, an average of 116 eggs a hen, during the year. The income received by Mrs. S— was \$180 1-2 from each hen. * * * Mrs. S—aid she cared for the hens and fed them regularly, using a variety of foods, often feeding three kinds of food in a day.

You read this, or the like of it, and you feel that you have had a sip of stimulant. Let's look at it as it really is.

116 eggs from each hen. That is a good yield for average fowls of the American class, Rocks, Wyandottes, etc. Those 116 eggs paid Mrs. S— \$180 1-2. If she had had 1,000 hens she would have made \$1805. Wouldn't she? No, she wouldn't! It costs her about \$1.43 to feed a Plymouth hen for a year. Multiply this by a thousand, deduct it from the \$1805, and it leaves \$465. Take the labor bill out of this and the result will be still less alluring, but more to the point.

Don't be too easily misled and when you get ready to start, start small. Keep account of everything. You have to feed, you have to house, incubate, brood, pasture with colonies of 50 to 100 in a house. You have ahead of you a business that isn't to be learned in a day nor entirely from books, papers, or Institute lecturers. When you double one part of your plant, be sure that you are not crowding onto another. There is a balance that you must keep. You may run one men-lator successfully this year with the fowls that you already have, but if you add another machine next year you may be putting your little plant hopelessly out of proportion.

Here is what, to me, has become one of the rules of poultry proportion. All 1, ten chickens for each hen you keep for breeding purposes, or in other words, you should raise 1000 chicks from 100 hens. It should be your object to produce all the chicks you expect to raise with two hatches. Set each incubator but twice, starting on March 1st (this for eggs or capons) ten hens will run four 240 egg machines, but you may have to set part of them more than twice to get the results above suggested. Your ex-

perience will tell you how many machines will be necessary to give you what you want. You may find it necessary to incubate 4000 eggs in order to finish the season with 1000 sound, well developed fowls—that's up to you.

Plain Thoughts Of Plain Men

"Justice is itself the great standing policy of evil society; and any departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all."

"The measure of a master is his success in bringing all men round to his opinion twenty years later."

"It is one of the most beautiful compensations of life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself."

"Andison is not a vice of little people."

"A life spent worthily should be measured by deeds, not years."

"We know that work is a blessing that winter is as necessary as summer, that night is as useful as day, that death is a manifestation of life and just as good. I believe in the Now and Here, I believe in You and I believe in 2 Power that is in ourselves that makes for righteousness."

"Things done in violence have to be done over again."

"The fortunate circumstances of our lives are generally found, at last, to be of our own making."

"Well and happily has that man conducted his understanding who has learned to derive from books a regular and rational delight. There are

West End Market

High Grade Groceries

J. W. BROWN

many consolations in the mind of such a man which no common life can ever afford, and many enjoyments which it has not to give. It is worth while in the days of our youth to strive hard for this great discipline; to pass sleepless nights; to give up to it all pleasures, to endure for it all suffering, to waste for it through darkness and sorrow and contempt, as the great spirits of the world have ever done in all ages and all times."

"Ability doth hit the mark where Presumption overshooteth and Diligence felleth short."

"When a true Genius appears in the world, you may know him by this sign, that the chances are all in confederacy against him."

"We sometimes meet an original gentleman, who, if manners had not existed, would have invented them."

"Nothing is more noble, nothing more venerable than fidelity. Faithfulness and truth are the most sacred excellences and endowments of the human mind."

"Trust men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great."

"You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why

not make an effort to confer that pleasure on others! You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy."

"But yesterday's laurels are dry and dead. And tomorrow's triumphs are still ahead. Today is the day for action."

"You can preach a better sermon with your life than with your lips."

"If people have wronged you, it will do no harm to give them a chance to forget it."

"No man is to be pitied excepting the one whose future lies behind, and whose past is constantly in front of him."

"I am going to keep my face towards the East. You will never find me down among the pessimists prophesying damnation for the human race."

"Catch the sunshine! Don't be grieving. O'er that larksome billow there! Life's a sea of stormy billows. We must meet them everywhere. Pass right through them; do not tarry. Overcome the heaving tide. There's a sparkling gem of sunshine waiting on the other side."



Auto Parties Light Livery Best Cab Service

Chas. W. Strahorn

OVERLAND IS THE CAR



A 40 h. p. Overland with 112-inch wheel base. Price with single rumble seat, \$1,250—double rumble seat, \$1,275—with 5 passenger Touring or Close-Coupled body, \$1,400

The Reason

The car is amazingly simple. Three of the models operate by pedal control. Push a pedal forward to go ahead, and backward to reverse. Push another pedal forward to get on high speed. It is as simple as walking. A 10-year-old child can master the car in ten minutes.

The Overland has less parts than any other highgrade car. One invention alone does away with 47 pieces. The car is almost trouble-proof.

OVERLAND "Model 38" is the first real car for \$1000. Built by the same expert mechanics who made famous the costly Pope-Toledo cars. It is the only car at the price that gives plenty of room everywhere; that is really comfortable either on long or short rides or country tours; it is the easiest car in the world to drive—barring none; and it will stand up and give absolutely perfect service under conditions which none except the most expensive and carefully constructed cars will endure.

Like all our Planetary Models, the well known Overland Motto applies—"Only pedals to push and no noise but the wind."

The Reason

The Overlands' supremacy—wherever known—is due to the following reasons:

The Overland engine is a wonderful creation. It is so automatic, so silent and powerful, so free from the usual troubles, that it appeals to the average buyer.

The OVERLAND stands the test.

There may be stronger and more serviceable cars than this, but no one around here knows which one it is.

Look for the "Story of an Overland" in next week's issue.

Overland Model 38—Price \$1,000. 25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base. With single rumble seat, \$1,030—double rumble seat, \$1,075—complete Toy Tonneau, \$1,100

All prices include Magneto and Full Lamp Equipments.

A. F. FADER,

Newark, Del.

UNDERWOOD STANDARD TYPEWRITER

A LEADER

The principle of construction in the Underwood was found first in the Underwood, and every typewriter seeking business in the same field with the Underwood which has been put on the market since the advent of the Underwood, has been an imitation of, and in general appearance like, the Underwood.

The last "Blind" advocates of importance have now fallen into line, and there is not today a single "blindwriting" typewriter actively on this market. Recall all the arguments you have heard in past years by Underwood opposition, and you will realize what an advance agent to progress the Underwood has been; then bear in mind that the Underwood was the first fully "visible", has had time to develop and improve, and is to-day the most perfect typewriter made.

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Philadelphia Branch,

725 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THE NEWARK POST

Published every Wednesday at Newark, Delaware.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON

Entered as second-class matter March 16, 1910, at the postoffice at Newark, Del., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to THE NEWARK POST. Make all checks to THE NEWARK POST.

We want and invite communications, but they must be signed by the writer's name—not for publication, but for our information and protection.

The subscription price of this paper is \$1.00 per year, in advance.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1910

DEATH OF LUCIEN GREEN

Newark sympathizes with Middletown in the death of Lucien Green, for the too has lost one that was always welcomed. Mr. Green has been for years a familiar figure in Newark, both as a student at College and a guest in the social life of the town.

He was one of those men—the death of whom is so hard to explain. His kind disposition, willing support to any good cause and manner typical of the gentleman of an older school made him loved by all who knew him. These things, combined with his love of sport—and a manly sportsman he was—recall more than once when he was the hero of a college fray.

Young, promising—though his name may not be a large in the annals of great things—he did a fine work and left here an impression, with those among whom he associated, on the campus, in the fraternity and in the social circle of this town, that will be lasting.

He died young—but he did his work—and it was good.

IN another column an explanation of the much discussed "Poll Tax" is given by Dr. Gillfillan. A reading of this will probably clear up the matter you have not understood.

T. F. ARMSTRONG shows a generous spirit in his willingness to pass his good fortune on. He shares with us his interesting trip across the country and the wonder of the Yellow Stone.

Many of our townspeople claim Mr. Armstrong as a FRIEND and feel a sense of ownership and personal interest in whatever he may be inclined to write.

His letters are read with a greater delight than more detailed accounts could give, and are appreciated by all the stay-at-homes. He has given more pleasure than he imagines.

NEWARK IN HISTORY AND TRADITION

THIS locality is rich in history! Ever since George II. granted his charter stating the privilege of establishing a market at the intersection of two very public roads, instances have occurred which meant much to all who call the place home. Perhaps their choice late of information are so carefully founded by this site and that that no one realizes the number of interesting things that might be collected.

We are told that the future of our Nation depends upon the attitude taken by the incoming generation. If their ideals are less lofty, their courage less positive, their determination less certain, the whole structure will fall. The teaching of history is spoken of as creating ideas and stirring patriotism in a way to breed good citizenship.

Again the educators tell us the teaching of history begins with the story of one's home—of the folk and objects we see about us every day. Don't let us get the idea that nothing deserves a place in the story that is not far removed from us. Newark has been in the midst of stirring scenes.

The more we study about anything, the more we know of it, the greater our attachment for it—until finally it has taken a deep hold upon our affection.

Let us delve into the records of our past and together build up our story. If you know anything about your grandfather, great-grandfather, great uncle, etc., come to our columns and tell the rest of us. Let us study this history lesson together, rewriting the simple chronicle of a colonial town—whose very simplicity shall be the most interesting feature of the lesson we wish to learn—the story we want to tell.

More than all we want the POST to be yours—a medium whose columns are open to you for any service which is wise and good. It seeks to slip quietly into a little niche in the structure which is growing into a greater Newark, and only asks to do one person's modest share. Come and give us your contribution.

LACK OF SOCIAL DIVERSION

A FEW months ago one of our local teachers, who had been laboring faithfully to raise the tone of living in her district, remarked about the conversation which she had held that morning with one of her boys.

From the pleasant chatter, characteristic of the morning interim when each youngster is anxious to tell of his latest diversion or choicest bit of news, she repeated the following:

"Miss— I was at Newark, last night."

"Were you? What and you do there?"

"Oh, there was nothing to do but go to the moving picture show."

"Did you enjoy that? What did you see?"

"Some drunken man was beating his wife and the little girl was crying while the woman went after the cop. I couldn't think of any better place of entertainment to advise him to go."

We think the management of Newark's pictures show a care in their selection of subjects, possibly above the average, and fully realize that a

number of things have been presented which represent much that is educational and cultural.

Some of the poems which have been illustrated, certain events in American history, the French Canadian story of the forests, travels, etc., have left lasting impressions and stand for only the best.

Our intentions are far from tending toward the harm of such an establishment. We do not condemn them in general terms, any more than we would make a sweeping assertion condemning a library for the shelving of certain books which we might deem improper diet for the imagination of our children. It is only a desire to shield the youngsters from an uglier side of life which they must encounter all too soon, and to fill their youth with wholesome pleasure.

When the selection is carefully made, by the patron as well as the exhibitor, its worth is hard to reckon.

But as the SOLE kind of amusement which a town of our size affords it does not seem to meet the reasonable demand.

Each Saturday night we notice more life, a greater number of persons bustling to and fro, on our streets. What can we offer for the entertainment of these guests from the surrounding farms to make their visit worth while?

Undoubtedly Newark is booming. Shall our social development not keep pace with other phases of our life?

We have talked for parks, libraries, a young men's association etc., in a general way. Possibly the only result so far is the one usually credited to editors—shall we be fond of talk.

When shall we come to the point of specializing and getting to work? Can't we decide on a definite something and all work with a vim to that end?

Funeral Of Lucien Green

The large funeral of Lucien Green held in Middletown, last Monday, testified to the esteem in which he was held by his associates. The floral tributes bearing their message of loving sympathy to the bereaved family were profuse and beautiful.

The Kappa Alpha Fraternity, members of the Delaware College Alumni, the young men and young ladies of Middletown, and hosts of individual friends expressed their sympathy in that way.

The services held at the home of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Green, were in charge of Dr. Moore, Presbyterian minister of that town, and Rev. Donoghay, rector of St. Anne's P. E. Church. Interment was made in the old St. Anne Cemetery, a short distance from Middletown.

Twenty-six members of the Delaware College Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity were in attendance. Messrs. Joseph Huse, Fred W. Wintz, George Kelly, Norris Wright, Prof. E. L. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Steele, Mrs. H. Tyson and Miss Martha Wilson were among the Newark friends present.

Mr. Green is survived by a mother, sister, Miss Eliza Green, and four brothers—Victor Green, of Denver, Col.; John C. Green, of Middletown; William and Harold Green, of New York.

Resolutions In Memory Of Lucien Green

Whereas, God in His Divine Wisdom has called from our midst our dear friend and brother, Lucien Green, and

Whereas, We, the members of Beta Epsilon Chapter of Kappa Alpha Fraternity, both alumni and active, wish to express our appreciation of his qualities as a brother and as a man—

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we lament deeply the loss of a brother whom we esteemed for the personal charm of his upright, manly character, the inspiring simplicity and wholesomeness of his intercourse with us, the tactful thoughtfulness of his honest friendship and his absolutely upright sense of right and justice.

That we acknowledge the debt we owe him for his deep and loyal interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of our chapter and of our order, his untiring energy and initiative in organizing plans of looking forward to the advancement of the interests of Beta Epsilon and for his persistent zeal and perseverance in carrying those plans to fulfillment.

That we wish to express our feeling of personal sorrow at the loss of a brother whose sound advice and wise counsel won the respect and admiration of all of us, and whose congenial temperament and influence for what is good and helpful we shall miss sadly in our future meetings and reunions.

That in respect for the memory of our departed brother our chapter hall be draped with the symbols of mourning from the opening of Delaware College until October 15th, and that the members of the chapter wear a small badge of black material under their fraternity pins from the present date until October 15th.

That we extend to the bereaved family and friends of our chapter hall our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deepest affliction and sorrow.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, spread upon the regular minutes of Beta Epsilon, sent to each of the brothers of the chapter, published in the Kappa Alpha Journal, the Delaware College Review and the newspapers.

Beta Epsilon Chapter Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Newark, Del., July 30, 1910.

Poll Tax Explained

Much has been said about the capitation tax or head tax or poll tax of the school assessment. The legal term is "rate in person," as applied to assessment for school purposes. But whatever term is used much has been said about it and it might be well to look into the question and to consider the results of a contest. That is what would be the outcome of some one should contest the legality of the assessment.

Section 1, Article 8 of the Amended Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall provide for the levying

and collecting of capitation tax from every male citizen of the State of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; but such tax to be collected in any county shall be uniform throughout that county."

I quote this to call attention to the term used, viz: "Capitation Tax". This term is of frequent use and seems to be interchangeable with "poll tax." The section above referred to can have no reference to the "rates of persons" of the school laws for two reasons. First, the term "capitation or poll tax," a well known word in the constitution, is not used. If it is what the framers of the law meant when they made the school laws, it would have been a very easy matter to have used the old familiar term, and that they did not use the old term is evidence that they did not mean what the old term means.

The second reason is that it speaks of uniformity throughout the county, making the county the unit, while the unit for the school law is the district.

When the term "rates of persons" was inserted in the school laws it must have meant something different from capitation tax and have been subject to some other law of the constitution. In the same section and article above referred to we find provision for this term "rates of persons." It says all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

This will apply to the district or to any territory large or small, and provides that the tax shall be uniform for each class into which the tax payers may be divided, i. e., all who come within the class of laborers must be assessed the same amount, and all skilled laborers must have a uniform assessment. And in like manner throughout the different classes the rates shall be uniform throughout each class.

In this view of the subject, should a tax-payer resist the payment of taxes all that he could claim would be that he was placed in the wrong class or that he was not assessed the same amount as others of his class, and should he win his suit all he would gain would be a reduction of 50 cents to \$1 on his tax. It would be much cheaper to pay the tax and request of the Board that he be placed hereafter in the proper class.

But let us suppose that the rates of person could be interpreted as capitation tax or poll tax and one should win a suit against the Board on that interpretation, what would be the result? Simply that the Board would be compelled to make the rates of persons uniform throughout. Instead of assessing some at \$200 and others at \$300, some one sum would be settled upon for all.

Say \$200 or \$300. Suppose it should be \$300? Who would benefit by it? All who are now assessed at \$200 or \$250 would suffer in paying their taxes increased. Would those who are now assessed more than \$300 benefit by it? We think not. The assessor has been very lenient in the matter of personal property. He is expected to assess all personal property at its actual value. If there is to be no distinction in the rates of persons it would only be proper and just that more particular note should be made of personal property. And everyone knows that those who are now paying in \$200 or \$300 as rate of persons have more costly personal property than the others as a general thing. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to let the matter stand as it is and if a different basis is desired for the assessment of school purposes, carry it to the Legislature and have the law changed.

JOEL S. GILFILLAN

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE

"Granite Hall Farm"

West End

ADDRESS J. JEX, Newark, Del.

EXTRA MERCHANT TAILOR

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am prepared to do tailoring work of the best grade.
Drop in and see my samples.
Suits from \$16.50 to \$35.
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
You are to judge the fit.
I can make you up a suit as good and for the less money that you can get in the city.

TRY ME

I also do scouring, dyeing and pressing.
I want every man who wears tailor made clothes to come see me.
I spend the money I get in Newark. Do you?

Give me a trial.

SAMUEL MILLER

Next Door To National Bank

Special Notice

On every Saturday I am making special sales in

NOTIONS For Ladies and Children. Some Fine Bargains.

STOP IN AND SEE THEM

EMMA BARNEY,360 Main Street....

12 YEARS

Practical experience at

Sanitary Plumbing

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Tin Roofing and Sheet Iron Work

Estimates Gladly Given.

DANIEL STOLL

Basement Armstrong's Store

Sherwood's Free Offer

DINNER SETS

Given away to our Customers

FREE FREE

Read carefully how each customer will have an opportunity to secure a Dinner Set Free

In our store in a conspicuous place is a large clock, which will be wound up and allowed to run down each week.

Bring your card (which has an hour, minute and second stamped on the clock face shown on card) to our store on the day when the clock will be unwound and a Dinner Set will be given to the person PRESENT holding the card on which is marked the nearest time the clock stops.

One Dinner Set will be given Free Every Saturday at 3 p. m.
A card given with each cash purchase of fifty cents

WEEKLY SPECIAL

Good Until July 9, 1910

10c can Pet Cream,	8c	10c package Zest,	8c
1 can Tomatoes,	7c	12 lb. bag Diamond State	
1 can Globe Syrup,	16c	Flour	46c
15c can Fancy Sifted Peas,	10c	This flour is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or you can return it. It is made of Spring Wheat.	
1 Box Mother's Oats,	9c	1 lb. Pure Lard,	17c
Jelly Eggs, candy,	8c 1b	10c can Red Letter Soups,	5c
1 lb. Seeded Raisins,	8c	assorted,	5c
1 dozen Lemons, fancy,	18c	1 basket Potatoes,	30c
1 lb. Ginger Snaps,	5c	1 lb. Prunes,	5c
5c box Milk Lunch,	4c	10c Mince Meat, per pound,	6c
1 lb. Fancy Prunes,	7c		
10c package Wheat Berries,	8c		

To those who come to the store with their checks to win a "FREE" decorated Dinner Set, on each SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, there will be SPECIAL BARGAINS offered in other goods, besides groceries, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

P. M. SHERWOOD, Newark, Del.

Breed to a Winner!

GITCHE MANITO, 2.09 1-2

Race record on a Half Mile Track

Sire of Eliza L., 2.12 1-4

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1910 AT

Huber Driving Park, Newark, Del.

GITCHE MANITO is a beautiful brown horse 16 hands high and weighs 1250 pounds. He is sired by Jay Bird by Geo. Wilkes, and his dam is Kate Patchen (dam of 3) by Mambrino Patchen. He obtained his record in a winning race on a half mile track. In the last three years fourth. Come look him over. You will like him.

Service Fee \$25. \$5 cash at time of service, the remaining \$20 when the mare proves in foal. Address

HERMAN R. TYSON, Newark, Del.

Wilson FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Prompt and personal attention.

Tent At Cemetery.
Appointments the Best.
PICTURE FRAMING.
Upholstering and Repairing.

Life Insurance

I represent one of the best Life Insurance Companies, The National Life Insurance of Montpelier Vt.

When thinking of Insurance have a talk with me before placing your insurance elsewhere.

GEO. D. KELLEY, JR., Newark, Del.

NOTICE

All persons are warned not to post Bills or Signs of any kind on trees or poles within the town limits. All persons violating this ordinance will be prosecuted.
D. C. Rose,
Chairman Street Committee.

WANTED

Men and boys. We have steady employment for a few competent and reliable men and boys. None but those wanting steady employment with opportunities of advancement need apply.

The Continental Fibre Co.
Newark, Del.

Antique Furniture

WANTED—To buy Antique Furniture. Drop me a postal, and I will call.

R. T. JONES, Newark, Del.

LOST

Lost—Hart, Emerson, Gold, etc. the loss in part of all these items. Reward. Return to place or NEWARK, DEL.

WANTED.

WANTED—Coal, ash, etc. used free. Apply to
D. C. Rose,
Chairman Street Committee.

WANTED—A man or woman with steady employment. Apply to
The Continental Fibre Co., Newark, Del.

FOR SALE

Building Sand at the pit or delivered. (65-5 D. & A.) Crossways Farm.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—7-Room Detached Steam Heat, Stable, Porch, etc., on Cleveland Ave. Special bargain for right-away purchaser. Apply only to—
Real Estate Department
Newark Trust & Safe Deposit Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wrought and Heavy my Lamp, Candel, etc. Lamp. Plated Silverware, Clothing, etc. Toys, etc. 15
W. H. Hill,
Delaware Avenue,
Newark, Del.

10 tons of mixed hay, \$16 per ton at barn.

J. W. Dayett,
Cooches, Del.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The large Store Room in Newark Opera House Building. The best location and lowest Mercantile Rent in town. Apply to—Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Newark, Del.

FOR RENT—Frame apartment on Delaware Avenue. Call on first floor.

Mrs. John J. H.

AUCTIONEER

HOSEA R. SMITH.

Newark Delaware
Your patronage solicited.

PLUMBING—I am ready to attend to any work you may have.
DANIEL STOLL.
Rear basement of Armstrong's Store.

Merchant Tailor
Altering, cleaning and pressing made to order. Clothes brought and changed. Some clothing for sale at reasonable prices.
Notify me by postal and I will call for work.

JOHN H. HERRICK

Near Squire Chambers

Wilson GENERAL DIRECTOR

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attention.

Test At Cemetery,
pointments the Best.
CTURE FRAMING.
istering and Repairing

Life Insurance

resent one of the best Life Insur-
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of Montpelier Vt.

Thinking of Insurance have a
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where.

D. KELLEY, JR., Newark, Del.

NOTICE

persons are warned not to
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poles within the town lim-
persons violating this or-
will be prosecuted.

D. C. Rose,
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Continental Fibre Co.
Newark, Del.

Antique Furniture

STED—To buy Antique

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Trip Through The West

Mr. Theodore F. Armstrong Writes Of
His Observations At Yellowstone
Park

Editor of POST—

At your request I send you a short
letter partially descriptive of my trip
to the Yellowstone Park.

In company with W. T. Warburton,
Esq., and son, Charles E., of Elkton,
Md., we left Newark July 18, on the
1:20 train over the B. & O. and arrived
at St. Louis the next evening at 6 p.
m., passing through the great States
of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in harvest
time, which gave us an opportunity to
see the immense wheat fields of golden
grain in shock, and the farmer busy
with hay and other crops. The wheat
is thrashed out in the field, as they do
not have any large barns. The hay is
also stacked in the fields.

From morning until night we travel-
led through a highly cultivated agricul-
tural section with no barren land in
sight and these immense tracts dotted
with wheat and oats in shock as far as
the eye can reach. At St. Louis we
stopped over night at the Maryland
House, which is first-class in all its
opportunities. The next day we took
the 9:04 train over the Wabash road
to Kansas City, arriving there at 5:30
p. m. The ride through the State of
Missouri did not reveal to us any line
an agricultural country as the States
we passed through. We may not have
passed through the best sections, and
perhaps a Missourian could have
shown better portions of this great
State.

At Kansas City we stopped at the
Baltimore Hotel, a house that would
do credit to the city it is named after.
This is a busy and progressive city,
having a population of 260,000, gain-
ing \$8,000 in the last ten years.

Kansas City, (in Kansas) just across
the river, has a population of 120,000,
having gained 60,000 in the last ten
years.

Both cities are separate and under
their own government. The next morn-
ing we left over the Union Pacific at
9:30 and stopped off at Ellis for the
night, reaching there about 8 p. m.
We passed through the entire length of
the State. The ride through Kansas
was beautiful, and the immense wheat,
corn and oats fields were marvelous
to behold. Everything looks prop-
er for the farmer in all direc-
tions we have travelled.

Kansas is a dry State—the water is
impregnated with alkali; individual
crops have to be used according to law

and if you want a drink you have to
carry your own cup. We did not care
to drink the water, and the writer car-
ried nothing stronger with him. At
Ellis we were told that tea, coffee and
milk was all that could be served. We
did not condemn the use of these, but
craved for something to satisfy thirst
which was partially assuaged at the
soda fountain.

The next day we left Ellis at 6:35
a. m. (mountain time) for Denver,
which we reached at 4:30 p. m. The
ride through Kansas continued through
a beautiful agricultural section. We
passed the crystal salt mines and at
Ellis passed the center of the geographi-
cal center of the United States. We
also passed one of the large govern-
ment Posts. We followed the dirt
river for

The Language Of The Honey Bee

By REV. DR. JOEL S. GILFILLAN

Can bees talk? Well, I should say they can. Some might argue that the bee's tongue does not swing right for speech or the lips are not flexible enough or some other lack of conformity to the requirements of speech. But all the same, the bee can and does communicate with other bees and with the bee-keeper. The bee-keeper will soon learn some of the expressions if he will keep his ears open, and it will be well for him to make it a point to become acquainted with the language of the bee in the very early stages of his bee-keeping experience, or he may suffer on account of his ignorance. What language does the bee speak? Why, of course, the universal language. No not Volapuk, nor Esperanto; a better universal language than either of these, and one that is more easily learned. I do not think anybody has yet analyzed the language or made any attempt to record its limitations or its extent. While the knowledge of the language is not merely commercial, it is studied more for the comfort and safety of the bee-keeper than for any monetary value that may be attached to it.

Language is only a series of signs—these signs have a certain significance to a certain number of people who agree upon these signs, and who use them often enough to keep them in memory. But they are nothing to other people outside of that circle. The different nations have a different set of signs. And the language of any nation changes, until a later generation can scarcely understand the signs of their forefathers.

The language of the bee has come down through the ages in perfect purity. It is the same in America as in Italy or in Egypt. And is the same among all tribes of bees—the Italian, the Caucasian, the German—all speak the same language with the same accent and the same tone.

A colony of bees presents the most beautiful and perfect picture of a happy and prosperous kingdom. A kingdom where all take an active part in the administration of the affairs of the kingdom and where all agree upon an equitable division of labor and all partake of the general prosperity. Such a condition could not well exist in the colony if the bees did not have some way to communicate with each other.

Every bee-keeper soon becomes acquainted with a few of the phrases which are of most frequent use among the bees. The first experience that it is wise for us to know and understand is that of anger. An angry bee like an angry man or woman, should be let alone. Whether the bee uses any cuss words is not fully determined, but the sound is just as distinct as a man's swearing is from his words and tones of love making. And when the bees to talking together in the words and tones of anger, it is best to get away and let them alone. Sometimes two colonies will get into a quarrel among themselves and are having their own troubles just as human beings sometimes get into trouble with one another, and the innocent bee-keeper comes along just at that time; now if he understands the language of the bees he will not tarry long, but if he should be ignorant of the language he might possibly get tangled up in their little quarrel before he knows it.

Another sound expressing a warning of impending calamity is distinct and easily recognized. This will be given when approaching a hive we drive a cloud of smoke across the entrance. The bees on guard at the entrance turn into the hive with a peculiar sound well known to every bee-keeper, and the whole colony is thrown into commotion. If calamity overtakes them their hope rests in being able to re-establish themselves after the calamity is past. To do this it will be necessary for them to be able to build comb. To build comb it is necessary for them to have plenty of honey. For honey is the material from which comb is built. Consequently, when the cry of warning of calamity comes the worker bees dive into the cells and fill themselves up with honey. This is also the secret of being able to handle the bees. The worker bees are the ones that ordinarily would sting, but now they are so busy filling up with honey that they take no notice of you and there is little danger to be feared from the other bees that go on with the work of the hive as if nothing unusual was going on.

Another part of their language that is quite well understood, is the expression of sorrow.

If you should take the queen away from a colony it would only be a few moments until every one of the 30,000 or more bees in the colony would know it, and there would take place immediately a most sad scene. The bees would set up a wail of sorrow—the sound of a sad and solemn dirge. They would run to and fro in disorder. They would run out of their hive, climb its sides and fly off as if seeking her in the air. Both the sound and the sight is clearly significant of deep sorrow.

Again their expression of joy is just as distinct. Should you return the queen to them, her return would be immediately heralded with evident delight. Their sorrow would be turned into joy, and the sound would indicate the change as distinctly as any words could express.

The language of activity is also clear and easily learned. We have heard of the busy little bee. He is not always busy. Sometimes there is little work to be had. Hard times press them. They must economize their stores of food. Probably it is the apple blossom season; the rains keep them from the gold weather chills them. Their home is full of young brood that must be protected and fed. They are at their wit's end. They come out at the entrance, look around and go back and report no work. (There will be few apples this year unless the weather changes. Then the sun comes out and a few bees go out and come back laden with nectar, and the whole hive becomes a scene of intense activity, and

the sound of happy workers greets the ear.

As it may be in white clover time. The weather is cold and chilly. No nectar is flowing. The bees go out and return empty handed. The activity of the bees ceases—the work stands still. Then a slight change in temperature. The nectar begins to flow. A few bees go out with a hail hope, when lo, they soon are filled with the new nectar and hurry home; immediately the whole hive becomes active. Every bee that can be spared is sent out to gather the nectar and the sound of earnest work in the bee kingdom is apparent. The change is as distinct as the sound of the mill that has been standing idle because the mill race was empty, now resounds with the sound of the whirling wheels as the water rushes over the driving wheel.

There are times during the summer, usually just and August, when there is little nectar in the blossoms. At such times the housewife should be careful about setting the jelly out to cool without covering it, and the candy-makers should keep the screens in the doors and windows.

A little incident occurred once, which illustrates how bees talk. I went out one Sunday afternoon and noticed that our colony was having a grand time. The other colonies were all quiet. But this colony was all commotion. The bees were rushing out and making a bee line in a certain direction and coming back so heavily laden with honey that they could scarcely make the flighting board. A bee from that hive had discovered a feast over at a neighbor's apiary and had come home and reported the find, and they were industriously carrying the honey home.

As the owner of that apiary came along the next morning, I called to him and said, "You had a picnic among the bees, yesterday?" "Why," he said, "how did you know?" "My bees told me," I said. "One of my colonies succeeded in getting an invitation." He could not understand, but acknowledged that one of his hives had melted down and the honey melted down and ran out on the bottom board and that was what my bees had found.

Probably the most delightful of all the sounds that express the feelings of the bees is that of harvest time. It is the "Hum, Sweet Hum" of the honey bee. When the nectar is flowing freely and all day long the bees are coming loaded down and the bees that are building comb can scarcely get the nectar, there is a continued song both day and night, expressive of happy contentment, and of peace and joy.

During the whole night the hive is a scene of great activity. The process of ripening the honey goes on; the testers examine the filled cells, and as soon as they are sufficiently ripened they are ordered sealed over. For no unripe honey is ever sealed. And the most accurate of all chemists must pass upon it before it is sealed. Spurred on with the hopes of a continued harvest the next day, they industriously build more comb in which to store it. This deep-sounded "hum, sweet hum" can be heard throughout the night, during the height of the harvest at quite a distance from the apiary.

These are just a part of the wonderful language of the bees.

Pointed Clips

THE LOCAL FLAVOR

An American, who had left his native country to travel in Europe, with the maxim, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," well in mind, found himself in Marseilles. He wanted some ice cream and went into a restaurant and ordered it.

"What flavor will you have?" asked the waiter.

The American hesitated a moment, and then remembered his maxim.

"Oh, garlic, I suppose," he answered.

A TOMBSTONE ADVT.

Americans are laughed at in Europe for carrying the commercial spirit into everything, but it is hardly to be believed that they ever carried it so far as it is seen to go in a certain epitaph in one of the lesser cemeteries of Paris. This epitaph reads, when translated into English:

"In sacred memory of Victor Pierre Fourier, inventor of the patent endless lamp, burning one centime's worth of oil per hour. He was a good father, a good son, a good husband. His inconsolable widow still carries on the business at No. 19 rue aux Ours. Country orders punctually executed."

"N. B. No connection with next door. R. I. P."

NO INTEREST IN IT

Some people seem to be incapable of looking at any subject except from the point of view of property—and of their own property.

An English paper says that last summer a man and his wife were sailing on a steamer between Blackpool and the Isle of Man. A little gale came up and the wife was frightened.

"O John! John!" she rasped, "the ship is going down!"

"Well, never mind," said her husband, "it isn't ours!"

A CHILD'S TRIBUTE

Longfellow, the "poet of childhood," loved a girl who was loved by the children and his later years were brightened by many proofs of their affection. It would be hard to recall any more characteristic and touching than a recent occurrence described by a correspondent of the "Companion":

Mr. A. and his family, of New York, were visiting Westminster Abbey, "Poet's Corner" attracted them, of course, and here they paused longest before the bust of the American singer.

Nellie, the elder daughter, carried a rose. As they turned away, she laid it reverently near the gentle face.

Her sister Mabel, a child of eight, was missed from the party a few minutes later. Looking backward, they saw her stand on tiptoe to place something within the marble folds of the drapery.

"What were you doing, Mabel?" the father asked, when she rejoined them.

"Nellie had a rose, and I hadn't anything," the child said bravely, "so I bit off one of my curls, and gave Mr. Longfellow that."

GREAT SPEED.

The Buffalo "Express" prints a true story of a happening in court.

It was in a negligence case, and a good-humored Irishman was a witness. The judge, lawyers and everybody else were trying their best to extract from him something about the speed of a train.

"Was it going fast?" asked the judge.

"Aw, yis it were," answered the witness.

"How fast?"

"Oh, purty fast, yer honor."

"Well, how fast?"

"Aw, purty fast."

"Was it as fast as a man can run?"

"Aw, yis," said the Irishman, glad that the basis for an analogy was supplied; "as fast as two min kin run."

A FOREIGN TONGUE.

An English journal says that some members of a German ship's crew had occasion to visit a ship-building yard in England, and in the course of their peregrinations entered a paint-shop where two Irishmen were at work.

The visitors talked together in their own tongue. The Irishmen understood nothing of what was said, and at last one of them could not restrain his curiosity.

"I saw, Mike," said he to his fellow-laborer, "and do you know what these fellows are saying?"

"Arrah, now, Pat," answered the second man; "don't be showing your ignorance. They're spakin' short-hand."

"CAN HE DO THESE THINGS?"

Your eighteen-year-old boy may have

(Continued on Page 7.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

This Is to Announce to the Public That I Have Purchased the Drug Store Owned by Mrs. J. B. Butler

I will carry a full line of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Stationery, etc

Special attention will be paid to prescriptions. I shall endeavor to keep sacred the motto of "The Old Newark Pharmacy"—A true prescription.

Thanking you in advance for your patronage, I am
Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. RHODES, P. D.

DEAN

CASH STORE Trade Stimulator

Paint Of Good Quality

Has Been and is Likely to
Remain High in Price

We are Going to Establish a Precedent to help Improve the looks of the Houses of our Friends

By reducing the price of the Paint with a Guarantee

Putting Down To Cost From Now Until Sept. 1st.

On Eberson's
L. Z. & A. PAINT

We will take Orders—For Later Delivery on all Orders, Placed before September 1st.

Regular Shades, \$1.60 PER GALLON
Shutter Green, \$2.10 " "

We have always said it is better to sell Goods at Cost late in season, than to carry them over to another season

WE OFFER. All Screen Goods—Pitch Forks and Garden Tools At Reduced Prices.

Better To Buy At The Dean Cash Store Than To Wish You Had



Josh Billings said:—
"I live a rooster for 2 things. One is the crow that is in him and the other is the spurs that air on him to back up the crow with."

If you are ever tempted to think that we claim too much for

Eberson's
LEAD ZINC AND
ASBESTOS
PAINT
(MIXED READY FOR USE.)

Just investigate! You'll then find out how we "back up" our claims.

This paint is
Positively SUN and HEAT-PROOF
Practically WEATHER-PROOF
for
EXTERIORS and INTERIORS
of BUILDINGS.

It is Sun-Proof and Heat-Proof, because it contains Pure Asbestos. It will stand more severe summer and winter weather longer and show it less—because it is Sun-Proof and Heat-Proof. It surpasses other paints in Tone, Body and Spreading Qualities, because it is made of Purest Oil-Process Linseed Oil, Pure Lead, Pure Zinc and Asbestos. We could use ordinary Linseed Oil and save money. But our paint would be ordinary paint.

Now, because our paint is Sun-Proof, Heat-Proof and Weather-Proof and because it does surpass other paints in Tone, Body and Spreading Qualities it is the most economical paint you can buy.

THE EBERSON PAINT CO.
St. Louis, Toledo, New Orleans, Baltimore.

BACKWOODSMAN OR SCIENTIFIC FARMER A DISCUSSION OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Just at present there is much talk in Delaware of establishing an agricultural course in connection with the public school. Milford Grange has appointed a representative to investigate the matter, the subject has been discussed at Seaford, Harrington and Milford Institutes, and on all sides the question is being considered.

That there are some in Delaware who need to be awakened to the realization that every man cannot farm is emphasized by the experience of a Penckler Hundred farmer, when in Wilmington in search of "help." He accepted a youth, the shabbiness of whose sturdy hose and flashing red tie did not conceal the fact that he belonged to that genus called sport. To his inquiry as to where he could find some help the man received the reply: "Go out to the base ball field. It's full of d—d fools not good for anything else but farming", to which he received the reply that there are a lot of d—d fools farming, but not every d—d fool can farm. The farmer had the advantage of being able to prove his statement, for experience had been his teacher. He had borrowed \$200 for stock and implements, bought a \$500 farm (having the chance to get the money, with the certainty of a not far distant pay day attached), and another thousand dollars.

There he was—set up in an \$8,000 business, yet not recognized as such a capitalist as a grocer carrying a stock of that value. Which had to plan more surely or calculate more carefully, do you think, to get the proper return? Yet the returns had come, and he was the proud owner of a cleared farm.

Such plays as the would-be dandy, expressed are not confined to persons of the class. Teachers, a few years ago, used to say that any fool could farm. But each day brings a keener realization that such is not the case. The greater part of the available land is occupied, yet the immigrant still looks to the shores, making up a 3-4 million increase annually. He expects and thousands are beginning to speculate a slice of the food supply of the future. The problem, more and more becomes one to be met with an intelligence concerning the elements of the soil and its greatest possibilities. The future will demand the farming of an acre to its limits. The untrained man, in a decade, will be unable to compete with his trained brother. Farm success will demand as much by way of information as work along other lines.

The farmer must cease to be a backwoodsman, but must be a hustling American, keeping abreast of the times.

Prof. George F. Warren, of Cornell, spoke along this line at the National Association in Boston, this summer. Some of his ideas follow:—The farmer of the future who succeeds without training for the work, must be an unusually able man. Even in the past, education has given its possessor a great advantage.

If our high schools are to serve the people, every high school must offer agriculture as an elective, so that all the students who desire may take the work. This work will be one of the best educational subjects wholly aside from its utility. Ordinarily it will be a certain place of foreign languages.

Most teachers used to say that any fool could farm. It is interesting to hear these same teachers say that agriculture is too difficult for high schools. Neither statement is true today. Agriculture can be as readily taught as geometry and physics. It will be as well taught when teachers have given the same preparation that they are now giving for the teaching of other subjects.

The first answer to all supposed difficulties is that the subject is being taught with great success. Some persons would have us wait until all things are perfect before starting the work—they will never be ready. The way to begin the work is to begin.

D. J. Crosby, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, in speaking along the same line said:—

"The American ideal is a system of universal education, but we have come far short of realizing this ideal. Our school system is much like a trunk line railroad with excellent through service and unparalleled terminal facilities, but with no provision for local service or branch line connections. In other words, we do not make adequate provision for industrial, vocational instruction."

The demand for secondary and elementary instruction in agriculture is widespread and insistent. To-day there are 200 more secondary schools and colleges teaching agriculture than there were eighteen months ago. The demand is for training in the practice of agriculture as well as for instruction in the theory of it. Existing public schools are beginning to teach the theory successfully, but neither they nor the colleges of agriculture are taking care of the boy who wants to learn how to plow, or dig a ditch, or harness a horse, or milk a cow. It was for such boys that the first agricultural high school was opened in Minnesota, twenty-two years ago—a school to which boys who had made up their minds to become farmers might elect to go for more thorough instruction and training in agriculture than could be had in any public high school, and for more practical training than the agricultural colleges afford. Since that time more than forty similar agricultural schools have been established."

The editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist comments on the last mentioned quotation in a way that sounds fair and reasonable.

He thinks Mr. Crosby has unjustly criticized these agricultural institutions, and says "The agricultural college is not designed for instructing those who know absolutely nothing about farming and farm operations. It is designed to instruct and help those who already have some knowledge of farming and who have done work on the farm. If anyone wishes to take advantage of an agricultural college course, in order that he may profit by it toward properly managing or operating a farm, he should consider it an absolute necessity to first spend some time on the farm to become acquainted with general farm conditions and many of the simpler operations that can only be learned while working on the farm."

It is safe to say that these are a dozen or more farmers standing in such readiness for every boy that is at college to be wanted to learn how to milk, harness horses, plow and dig ditches, and they stand ready to pay the boys, besides, for what they can do."

Surely the chores around the farm and the SUPPLEMENTARY scientific instruction given from the schools, are not the work of the same institution, nor to be expected from the same source.

What boy, when starting in for a course of this kind, would care to spend time along the "practical lines" mentioned?

Pointed Clips

(Continued from Page 6.)

a good deal of Latin and cube root, says an exchange, but unless he can do the things enumerated below, he is not even ordinarily well equipped as a business man or as a man of the world; and can he do them?

Write a good, legible hand.
Write a good, sensible letter.
Speak and write good English.
Draw an ordinary bank check.
Take it to the proper place in the bank to get it cashed.
Add a column of figures rapidly and accurately.
Make out an ordinary account.

Write an ordinary promissory note.
Measure a pile of lumber in your shed.
Spell all the words he knows how to use.

Write an advertisement for the local paper.
Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin and their value at current rates.

Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

A SONG OF THE CAMP-FIRE.
Oh, the sparkle of the camp-fire on the sheltered woodland shore.

With the forest for a background, and the lake spread out before!

While the frail canoes come tossing home to harbor in the bay.

And the star above the sunset marks the passing of the day!

As the summer night grows deeper, how the flame illumines the pines.

And its wavering reflection on the starlit water shines!

We have drawn a ring of magic in the wilderness and gloom.

And the darkness looms beyond it like the walls of some vast room.

Gathers now the twilight circle, each a bronzed camper in his place.

While the laughter of the firelight meets the laughter on his face.

And we sing the good old ballads, and the rolling college glees.

Till the owl, far up the mountain, hoots defiance in the trees.

Then the story and the laughter pass the merry circle round.

And the intervening silence thrills with many a woodland sound.

Now the weird and ghostly challenge of the solitary loon.

Now the whistle of a plover, journeying southward 'neath the moon.

Aid the charm that hangs forever round the camp-fire's ruddy glow.

For the sage and for the savage, for the high and for the low!

There is something grand and godlike, being rooted with stars and skies.

And lulled solemnly to slumber by primeval lullabies.

—James Buckham.

WHEAT INSURED

I insure wheat in the stacks—insurance to follow to granary when threshed.

ASK FOR RATES

J. H. HOSSINGER,
NEWARK, DEL.

G. W. Singles

PUMPS

and

WELLS

Repairing



The Hayes Double Cylinder Force Pump

is the only pump that throws a steady stream, works the easiest and the only pump that does not taint the water.

Never Has To Be Primed

Out Lasts All Others

IT IS SIMPLE
WON'T BREAK,
CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE.

Let Us Put You One In On 30 Days Trial

Have sold hundreds of them. Call us up and we will come and see you.

H. H. SHANK,
NEWARK, DELAWARE

Windmills and Gasoline Engines.

PHONE 149

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

AT

CHAPMAN'S

OPPOSITE B. & O. STATION NEWARK

100 Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 8 to 16 yrs.

HALF REGULAR PRICE

1000 Pairs Ladies', Misses & Children's Oxfords

AT SPECIAL PRICES

Men's Black Silk Hole-Proof Socks

3 Pairs For \$2 Guaranteed For Three Months

Men's Straw Hats

\$2.00 Goods For \$1.50

\$2.50 " " \$2.00

Chapman's

SPECIAL

AT

CAMPBELL'S

Bran & Bran
Badger's Dairy Food

I HAVE JUST SECURED AN OPTION
ON

BRAN AND BADGER'S DAIRY FOOD

That will prove interesting to farmers.
I am making up orders for car load lots.
Let me talk it over with you.

The prices of Dairy Feed is going up every day.

Get your order in at once. Take advantage of this opportunity to buy at the lowest price that can be gotten anywhere.

H. M. CAMPBELL

Milford Cross Roads

Miss Helen Jaquette has returned home from Dover where she attended the Summer School.

Mrs. Annie E. Porter was buried from the home of her son-in-law, William Johnston, on last Friday. The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends.

Mr. Francis McCleary buried his nine months old baby on last Thursday.

Mr. Jacob Moore is improving the looks of his new barn by a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnston spent Sunday with the former's brother near the X-Roads.

Mrs. John Thompson, of Eismere, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clark Thompson, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with the former's sister at "Beechwood."

IRON HILL ITEMS

Mrs. W. B. Walton and daughters, of Iron Hill, are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. Joseph Hutchins, a Barksdale farmer, threshed 104 bushels of oats from two acres of ground.

Mr. Samuel McCullough, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. Stephen Ash and family of Iron Hill.

Mr. J. Earle Gillilan is spending his vacation with his friends at Iron Hill.

Mr. James Stanton, of near Iron Hill, lost a valuable horse last week. Mrs. Grier, of Wilmington, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stephen Ash near Iron Hill, has returned home.

Newport Events

Misses Ethel and Bertha Phillips, of Wilmington, are spending some time with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cranston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, of Wilmington, have returned home after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scarborough.

Mrs. Francis Fisher has been entertaining Misses Nellie and Edith Gretchel, of North East.

G. Lloyd Knotts has been on a two weeks' vacation to Rehoboth, Harrington and Townsend.

Mrs. Viola Wilson, of Wilmington, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Stuart.

Harry Webb and Adeline Tazwell spent Sunday with relatives in Chester and Philadelphia.

Miss Marion Bradford, of Camden, N. J., and Miss Ella Bowen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Denny.

John Price has recently accepted a position as stenographer for the Barber Asphalt Company of Philadelphia.

Miss Irene Price and Miss Madeline Harris are spending two weeks at Berterton, Md.

Miss Branchie Crawford has returned home after spending a few weeks in New York City.

Wilmer King, who has been spending a week's vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William King, has returned to his work in Washington.

The Newport Outing Club, consisting of the following members, were coming last week at Week's Grove, a few miles up the Christina Creek.

John Hanna, Clarence Hamesworth, Charles Miller, Willard Board, Frank Hanna, Lewis Hamesworth, Delaware Baldwin, Francis Baldwin, Richard Benson, Leo Hayden, John Hayden, Springer Benson, Herman King, William Smith, Harvey Grose, Frank Smith, Raymond Cunningham, Harry Steward, Austin Steward, John Benson, Thomas Hanna and Joseph Gallo-way.

Mr. Harvey Gregg, foreman for Krebbs Chemical Works, and wife,



"BILL" DEAN

This is the man who originated the Dean Cash Store. Read their Ad.

have been visiting in Oxford, Lancaster, and Reading. Mr. Gregg also went to McConesburg on business for the firm.

Miss Irene Gregg, of Newport, is visiting her cousin, Miss Alice Polk, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. James Polk were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ball.

Chestnut Hill

Walter McMullen was a visitor at his father's T. R. McMullen's, on Sunday.

Margaret, (Kasey) and Ralph Whitman called on Robert, Earl and Myrtle McMullen, on Sunday.

Miss Sallie J. Little visited her sister, Mrs. L. M. Whitman, last week.

Miss Reta Whitman is visiting relatives near Pleasant Hill.

O. D. Randle and family spent Sunday with Wilmer Hawthorne and family, near Ogletown.

Charles Ruth is spending a few days at his aunt's, near Ogletown.

Miss Louise Harkness and friend spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Susie Ernest and daughter, Bertha, are spending some time with relatives here.

Annie O'Rourke was a Cherry Hill visitor last week.

A crowd of young folks went to Clay's Shore on a crabbing party last week.

Bert Sartan has returned home after a few days here with friends on the hill.

Ort's Chapel Sunday School has decided to hold their annual picnic on August 14th, at Oak's Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and daughter, May, spent Sunday with friends over this way.

George Webb, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Charles F. Walton, over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Moss and children, of Washington, are spending some time with relatives.

Miss Eleanor Bradley, of Philadelphia, is spending the summer with her sister.

The most welcome news that we hear is that H. M. McCormick with a force of men is repairing the roads in North Pencader. Let the good work go on.

O. CHESTNUT

Of Interest To Delawareans

The two farms left to Cardinal Gibbons by the late Mary Virginia Craw-

ford are located just north of the Kent-New Castle line, near Town and Del. The income of these is to be applied mainly to the support of the Catholic Church in Middletown and St. Francis Xavier's, near Warwick, Md. The Rev. Frederick J. Kinsman, Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware, has written to the Rev. Kinsey J. Hammond, rector of Immanuel P. E. Church, from Birchmere, Maine. The Bishop is enjoying his summer home at that place and states that his health is excellent.

Report of the Condition OF THE NEWARK TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO at Newark, in the State of Delaware, at the close of business June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$57,409.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	171.13
Stocks, securities, etc., including premium on same	21,679.63
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,910.23
Bonds and mortgages	45,291.83
Checks and other cash items	1,256.99
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	173.63
Specie	\$1,246.43
Legal tender notes	3,752.00
Cash on deposit in other banks or Trust Companies	\$1,118.27
Total	\$107,232.40

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$30,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses	10,873.48
Dividends unpaid	200.00
Individual deposits subject to check	124,790.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	204.11
Total	\$107,232.40

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:
I, Geo. D. Kelley, Jr., treasurer of the above-named corporation do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

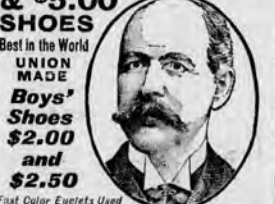
GEO. D. KELLEY, JR., Treasurer.

S. J. WRIGHT, HENRY G. M. KOLLOCK, DAVID C. ROSE, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1910.

LEONARD W. LOVETTE, Notary Public.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 & \$5.00 SHOES



Best in the World
UNION MADE
Boys' Shoes \$2.00 and \$2.50
Fast Color Eyelets Used
W. L. Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world. Their excellent style, easy fitting and long wearing qualities excel those of other makes. If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. You can save money on your footwear and get shoes that are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you higher prices. If you could visit our large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom of every shoe. Beware of cheap imitations. If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, write for Mail Order Catalog, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CHARLEY NOROWSKIE,
Sole Agent for Newark.
Center Hall Building

Antoni Schatzel, who has established Camp Karwissa in Maine, where a complete course in physical training is outlined for all the members, left Wilmington on Monday, with fifteen boys. A course of training suitable to the ends desired and adopted to the abilities of the boy will be conducted daily. The recreation principle has been introduced with the idea of holding interest and making possible the best results.

E. B. Mode, Grand Master of Delaware, has announced that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a home for aged and indigent Masons and orphans and members of the fraternity. The question will be considered at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State in October. The National Fire-proofing Company is reported to be about to close a deal for the farm of Charles R. Foard. A large plant has been erected on this Red Hill site for the manufacture of modern fireproof buildings, such as tile for floors and walls, terra cotta tubing and lining for ceilings, partitions, etc.

MONEY SAVERS ALL OVER THE STORE \$8.50 Suits

Grey Cheviots, Grey Worsteds, Grey Serges, Fancy Blue Worsteds, Black Worsteds and Neat Mixtures All Sizes, 34 to 42. Suits worth \$12 and \$15.

1-2 Price

Men's Suits in broken sizes, small lots and single styles, suits at \$5 to \$15, that were \$10 to \$30. All Straw Hats at 1/2 price. Broken sizes in Shoes, at 1/2 price. Broken sizes in Shoes, at 1-2 price, were \$3.50 to \$6, now \$1.75 to \$3.

Odd Trousers

At \$1.50 and \$2. All sizes, 30 to 44 waist, that were \$2 to \$4. The entire light weight stock of a good factory. Full line Auto Coats and Dusters, Khaki Coats and Trousers, White Duck, Flannel and Serge Outing Trousers. A Big Shirt Sale on in Furnishings.

Biggest Because Mullin's Clothing Hats Shoes Best WILMINGTON

Walked Overboard

Walking overboard into the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal shortly after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, John Lattimer, aged about 35 years, who was employed as a farm hand by Frank Blackburn, one mile from St. Georges, was drowned.

W. A. Hagan, a hotel proprietor,

heard the cry of "man overboard" and he jumped in a boat and rowed to the place where Lattimer had gone down. He arrived too late, however, to save the man. Proceeding grappling from Hagan recovered the body. Dr. Frank Belyille had been summoned and both he and Hagan worked for some time over the man but life was extinct. Lattimer had an excellent reputation.

The Growth Of The National Bank Of Newark

The prosperity of a community is shown by the growth of its banks. The steady uninterrupted growth of THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK proves how this community is prospering.

For six months ending July 30, 1910, we received from investments - - \$11,958.08

This has been distributed as follows:

Dividend, checks mailed	\$2,500.00
Expenses	2,743.73
Interest Paid to Depositors	3,943.66
Balance to Profit and Loss	2,770.69
Total	\$11,958.08

The fact that we have more than doubled our deposits during the past five years indicates that the public mind has not lost sight of the essential requirements that make a bank safe and sound.

Our deposits have grown as follows:

July 31, 1900	\$167,597.29
July 31, 1905	170,967.12
July 30, 1910	348,926.15

The bank wishes to thank its patrons, and also to congratulate the Town and community on this evidence of its growing prosperity.

Capital	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits	50,035.42

TWO PER CENT interest paid on checking accounts
THREE PER CENT interest paid on Savings Deposits

Your Account Is Solicited

The National Bank of Newark

J. WILKINS COOCH, Pres. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, V. Pres.
H. E. VINSINGER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS		
J. Wilkins Cooch	N. M. Motherall	Ernest Pagan
Geo. W. Williams	Alfred A. Curtis	Crawford Rankin
	S. M. Dounell	

THE NEWARK POST

A Weekly Paper devoted to the interests of Newark and surrounding country. A live and spicy journal.

A Paper Known in this Section

Correspondence is Solicited



A MAP SHOWING OUR POSSIBILITIES

All the News All the Time

Advertise your Wants & Business

Newark promises to be the Leading Town in the State-as a center of Education, Agriculture and Industry. HER ADVANTAGES ARE UNEQUALED.

THIS PAPER WILL TELL THE STORY OF THIS DEVELOPMENT.