

NEWARK POST.

VOLUME 1

NEWARK, DELAWARE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910

NUMBER 1

1

UNIVERSITY OF



DELAWARE LIBRARY

Start

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NEWARK, DELAWARE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1910

NUMBER 1

DIRECTORY

NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY

The Library will be opened:
Monday 3 to 6 P. M.
Tuesday 9 to 12 P. M.
Friday 3 to 6 P. M.
Saturday 9 to 12 P. M.
Saturday 7 to 9 P. M.

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

MAILS DUE:

From points South and Southeast: 6:30 A. M.
10:45 A. M.
3:15 P. M.
From points North and West: 6:30 A. M.
8:30 A. M.
9:30 A. M.
5:30 P. M.
From Kemberville, Strickersville, and McClellandville: 7:45 A. M.
4:15 P. M.
From Avondale: 11:45 A. M.
6:30 P. M.
From Landenberg: 11:45 A. M.
From Cooch's Bridge: 8:30 A. M.
5:30 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE:

For points South and West: 8:00 A. M.
10:45 A. M.
4:30 P. M.
For points North, East, and West: 8:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M.
2:30 P. M.
4:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.
For Kemberville, Strickersville, and McClellandville: 9:30 A. M.
6:00 P. M.
Rural Free Delivery—Close: 8:00 A. M.
Due: 2:30 P. M.

Farmers Dissatisfied With Price Of Milk

There has been much dissatisfaction among the farmers who take milk to the creamery.

The creamery operated by the Abbott's Alderney Dairy notified all farmers last week that the price of milk would be reduced after January 15th, from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

There is some talk of an organization of the Milk Producers in order to protect themselves.

Some of the farmers say they will be compelled to sell part of their stock as it is impossible to produce milk at the reduced price under the present price of feed.

It has been suggested that the Milk producers form a stock company, and operate a creamery on the co-operative basis.

This would give the farmer a chance to deal direct with the consumer. It would also give him more control of his product than he has under the present system, where he is more or less at the milkman's mercy.

Unless some adjustment is made by the Abbott's Dairy before the next pay day, February 15th, it is thought the farmers will take some action in the matter.

Newport Events

(We have made arrangements to have a regular correspondent from Newport.)

The factories of this town, glue mill, rolling mills, clay mills and chemical works are all running on full time. Real estate is advancing, the town becoming popular as a Wilmington suburb. The town started last year extensive improvements on the streets.

The Mite Society was held at Mr. John A. Granston's Wednesday evening. An interesting program was held. Solos by Miss George Truax, of Wilmington, and Mrs. Chester Davis, of Newport. Miss Helen Gregg, of Newport, recited, also played a selection on the piano. Several selections were played on the phonograph.

Mrs. Lindall, the oldest resident of Newport, is critically ill. It is thought she will not recover. She is in her ninety-third year.

Two graduates of the Wilmington High School for the year 1910 are Miss Hazel Lynam, of Newport, and Miss Maude Polk, a former resident.

Mr. John R. Lynam, Sr., of Newport, has sold his farm to Mr. G. H. Krebs, owner of the chemical works.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Duff and Mrs. George Frederick, of Newport, have gone on a trip to Florida.

Delaware Grange met in regular session on Monday the 17th. Although a stormy evening, about twenty members were present. The Grange proposes having an open meeting in the future.



DELAWARE COLLEGE CAMPUS

College Notes

Delaware 45, Susquehanna 15

Delaware added another victory to her string when her basketball team met and defeated the strong Susquehanna University quintet.

The Delaware team excelled in passing and in field goal shooting, and early in the game had the visitors guessing by their numerous trick plays.

In the first half Haley scored the first field goal in the first minute of play. This was followed by a pretty goal by Taylor. Every man on the Delaware team scored in the first half. The scoring for Susquehanna was done

Sawin, 4; Hodgson, 1. Referee—Wingett. Timekeeper—Wiley. Halves—15 minutes.

The second preliminary indoor match of the Inter-collegiate League was held Thursday, January 20, on the indoor range of the college. These shoots are held every week under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America. The college will not shoot this week on account of mid-year examinations.

The targets are 9x6 inches with a one-inch bull's-eye. Each man has ten shots standing and ten prone, making a possibility of 200. Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, Commandant of Cadets, had charge of the match. First Sergeant

Carnival At St. John's Church

Despite the inclement weather there was a large attendance at the Mid-Winter Carnival given by the ladies of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, in Newark. The carnival was held in the Opera House on Friday evening, and was one of the most successful social events of the season. The hall was beautifully decorated with the regular winter trimmings of white and green, which blended harmoniously with the settings of the hall. The stage, tastefully set with potted plants and festoon of flowers, blended with the gleam of the electric lights rendered the scene most beautiful. The handsome and artistic gowns which adorned the

Corporal Stoff 155
Corporal Ayerst 152
Corporal Reynolds 146
Sergeant Eastman 151
Sergeant Patterson 150
Private Vandergrift 153
Corporal Gwilliam 107

This is about 200 points better than the team made last week, and it is hoped that they will keep on improving and capture the inter-collegiate championship in March.

Inspection Of College Cadets

Inspection of the Cadet Corps was held in the College gymnasium on Friday. The inspection was under the direct supervision of Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, while the actual inspection was done by Major W. S. Corkran, D. C. C.

The cadets appeared in full dress uniform, and presented a fine appearance. No faults were found with their uniforms or accoutrements. The cadets are all wishing for the ground to get clear, as they are anxious to be out in the open air to drill. They have been drilling in the "Gym" now since Christmas.

Ushers' Union Of Methodist Church Hold Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Ushers' Union of the M. E. Church was held at the church, Friday evening. After the business meeting, President, Prof. C. A. Short, recited several poems in a very delightful manner. He was followed by Mr. L. Oliver who recited "The Bridge-tender's Story" in a very touching manner. C. E. Taylor then gave several selections on the violin, accompanied by W. W. Hubbard on the organ. Refreshments were served by the social committee, and the meeting was adjourned after being voted the best the Union has had.

Real Estate

George Stewart has bought the Yarnell property at Possum Park and will move there in the spring.

J. P. Wilson has bought the George A. Elliott farm at Lumbrook.

Herbert Eastburn has purchased the Jordan farm at Milford Cross Roads. It is understood the consideration was \$7,000 for 60 acres.

Mr. Jordan has purchased a farm in Cecil county and will move there on March 25.

vide sketches, dancing and progressive euchre. In the progressive euchre about thirty prizes were given. The first ladies' prize was awarded to Miss Casey, of Wilmington, and the first gentleman's prize to Mr. Paul Miller, of Philadelphia.

Those participating in the entertainment were Mr. John Kern, the McCall brothers, Miss Marion Lynch, Master Alexander and Master L. Denney. The entertainment was repeatedly applauded. Nearly everyone present took part in the dancing. The order of the carnival was conducted by James McKelvey, of Hockessin. Elton's Orchestra furnished the music for the occasion and was highly appreciated by everyone. In the company were visitors from Wilmington, Hockessin, Oxford, West Chester, Chester, Philadelphia, Stanton and Elkton.

The net financial result of the carnival was \$200. The Pastor wishes to thank all those who assisted in making the affair such a social and financial success.

Statue Of General Wallace Unveiled At U. S. Capitol

A statue of Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, soldier, author and diplomat, unveiled January 14, in Statuary Hall at the United States Capitol, added another to the growing list of American notables thus honored by the States which nurtured them.

To honor the memory of the distinguished author of "Ben Hur", and the gallant hero of many a battlefield, statesmen, diplomats and authors assembled in the South wing of the Capitol.

Indiana was represented by its Governor, its senior senator, Mr. Beveridge, and its best known living poet, James Whitcomb Riley, all of whom took active part in the exercises. The first two made addresses, and the last named read an original poem.

The statue was unveiled by Lew Wallace, Jr., grandson of the General. Frances Willard and Lew Wallace were warm personal friends, and it is most fitting that they should stand together in the Nation's Hall of Fame both having made the world a better place because they lived.

Special Services At St. John's

During Lenten season special services will be held at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, of Newark, every Friday evening. A special sermon will be preached by a visiting priest.

NEWS

Here and There

Joseph Stoddard, of Canada, who recently purchased the Draper farm, near this town, is building a new house. Mr. Stoddard will take possession March 25th. He will engage in farming.

Dr. Watson, head of the State Board of Health, will build this spring on the farm bought from Wm. Bannard.

The Jacob Thomas Company, Wall Paper Manufacturers, will double the size of their plant this season. The Thomas Co. has been a great help to the town. We hope to give a short sketch of this plant and its growth in the near future.

The American Vulcanized Fibre Co. and the Continental Fibre Co. will make large additions to their plants.

H. M. Campbell will build an addition to his store, taking in property east of the present building.

It is rumored that a Wilmington man will build three store buildings on Main street for rent.

Our architects are busy drawing plans for several new houses.

Some of our real estate owners should start a campaign to draw Wilmington people here as a place to live. It is only a few minutes' ride, with excellent train service. Wilmington has no more delightful suburb than Newark. The advantages of the college here would be an inducement to many with families. They need only to be shown the advantages of Newark, to get their attention.

Miss Dorothy Garrett and the Misses Erb, of Wilmington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Thomas on Friday, January 21.

Rev. A. G. Brooks, local preacher of the M. E. Church of Newark, administered the Sacrament at the Salem M. E. Church, Sunday.

business will be used hereafter as a show and salesroom.

Amos Thompson has sent word that he intends to operate the cannery for the coming season.

William Homewood of Wilmington, brother of Mrs. Joseph Dean, officiated at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church last Sunday morning.

Miss and Mr. Francis and William Webb, students of Tome Institute, visited Mrs. Dean on Sunday.

H. W. Staton, representing "United Wireless," was in town this week, looking after the company's interest with stockholders in this town.

We invite the pastors of the several churches to give us any items or notices that would prove interesting to our readers.

Practical Lecture On Economic Agriculture

A great deal of interest is being taken by the people of New York City in the course of lectures being given by Columbia University. This course consists of thirteen lectures, coming one a week on general agricultural topics. Lectures will be given on the?

Fertilizers, Insects, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Etc. Some of the lecturers will be George T. Powell, President Agricultural Experts Association; Geo. D. Leavens, Agricultural Chemist; Prof. William Hurd, Amherst Agricultural College; Charles W. Burkett, Editor American Agriculturist; Thomas B. Knight, Agricultural Expert.

This course has aroused more interest amongst the people of New York City than any other course the University has put out. The fee for the course of thirteen lectures is ten dollars.

W. C. T. U.

The New Castle W. C. T. U. convention held its regular meeting in the Presbyterian Church of Newark, Thursday morning, June 20. Luncheon was served at noon by the ladies of the Newark Union. The President, Mrs. Donnell, presided at the convention. The meeting was held from 10 to 4 o'clock. The Newark Union is making about thirty-five comfort bags, to be presented to the sailors of the battleship Delaware. These bags will be finished in a few weeks, and will be presented to the sailors as soon as finished.

Wilson Blames It On Combines

"It's the trusts, the miserable little combinations in every town and city in the United States that keep the prices of food so high," declared Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, when he was asked by the district committee of the House to-day to put his finger on the men responsible for the prevailing high prices of food stuffs.

The Secretary declared that the retailers in every city are organized and that they take from eighteen to sixty per cent as their profit after the meat comes through several hands from the farmer to them. Shreveport and Mobile, he declared, top the list, demanding sixty per cent profit, while many are satisfied, he declared, with 20 per cent, while the merchants of the national capitol take 42 per cent.

Some of the most cogent statements relating to the situation made to the committee by Secretary Wilson were:

"We have been conducting an exhaustive investigation and are still working. We have found that the farmer does not get any more for his two-year-old steer than he did twelve years ago.

"I have not the facts at hand, but we are gathering them, and I expect to show that the food products of the American farm are being sold cheaper in foreign countries than they are in the United States—I mean meat and bread.

"Fewer farmers are feeding their grain this winter than for years, because they got their fingers burned last year, feeding sixty cent corn to a steer that they could not get return out of.

"One of the reasons why meat is so high is because there are not enough people farming profitably in America; they are not making an acre produce enough; they are not getting enough out of a day's work."

Experiment Station And Farm News

Dr. Mel T. Cook recently spent ten

days at Camden, Del. Prof. Grantham has also been asked to speak at a Farmers' Meeting at Doe Run, Pa., early in February.

Judge D. O. Hastings recently purchased a pair of Berkshire pigs from the College farm for his farm at Dover.

Director Hayward, of the Experiment Station, recently attended a meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture. The general subject discussed was, "What is Being Done and What Needs to be Done in New York State for the Advancement of Agriculture, Especially Along Educational Lines."

An American Merino sheep, of the A. type was recently purchased from one of the best known breeders in Vermont, and a pair of Rambouillet ewes have been received from the Michigan Agricultural College. These sheep are for use in class room work.

Mr. William Teller, a Scotchman, has assumed his duties as superintendent of Live Stock at the College farm.

Director Hayward is attending the Farmers' Institutes being held in Sussex county.

Professors Thompson and Grantham have recently started very elaborate experiment to determine the action of the various carriers of lime. The apparatus used in this experiment is of their own design, is complex and unique in its character. This experiment has received some very favorable comment from those who are conversant with the far-reaching results that are to be obtained from this work.

The new Station Library and chemical laboratory have just been completed. The library will furnish shelf room for from 5,000 to 7,000 volumes.

Director Hayward has been invited to address The New Century Club of Milford, and The Brotherhood of Grace M. E. Church, Wilmington, early next month.

Bulletin No. 86, "Crimson Clover; Its Rate of Gaining Nitrogen," by Prof. Penny and Dr. MacDonald, former chemists of the Experiment Station, has just been received from the printer.

Treasurer Burns, of New Castle county, reports a balance to its credit of \$1,388,666.61. Miscellaneous road appropriation, \$314.79; Christiana Hundred \$2,879.81; Mill Creek, \$2,657.37; White Clay Creek, \$103.00; Pencader \$1,005.81; Red Lion, \$820.66; New Castle, \$2,508.66; St. Georges, \$4,905.66; Appoquinimink, \$1,492.78; Blackbird, \$1,145.66; Brandywine, \$1,723.96.

THE NEWARK POST

Published every Wednesday at Newark, Delaware.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON

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, JANUARY 26, 1910

NOTE—Application will be made to have this paper entered at the Postoffice at Newark, Del., as second-class matter.

TO THE NEWSPAPERS

We ask that you accept this modest sheet on your exchange table. A kind word of suggestion or criticism will be much appreciated. We shall try to be worthy of your respect and to do our part in so far as we know, toward the common good.

Especially do we ask the kind consideration of our friends—Messrs. Bowen, of the "Delaware Ledger" of Newark. They are old and honored in the profession and will see many mistakes. But remember, we are young and willing to learn.

DO not fail to read the address on Agriculture by Prof. Hayward. It is full of timely interest.

IN an attempt to be original, we shall not discuss the tariff nor present a theory for the relief of the high prices of food products.

"GOOD ROADS, FLOWERS, PARKS, BETTER SCHOOLS, TREES, PURE WATER, FRESH AIR, SUNSHINE AND WORK FOR EVERYBODY—THESE THINGS, TO ME, ARE RELIGION."—Robert Collyer.

"I WANT TO SO LIVE THAT WHEN I DIE THEY WHO KNEW ME BEST WILL SAY: HE PLANTED A ROSE AND PLUCKED A THORN WHERE HE THOUGHT A ROSE WOULD GROW."—Lincoln.

The name of this paper is THE NEWARK POST. It is to be published weekly. My reasons for starting this paper are: I have always had a desire to do some kind of work. Not that I have any special talent to spread, not that I have any special friends to favor, not that I have any special enemies to score. I want to do it—to have a paper as a medium for other people, and to try to do something really worth while for the town and country. And a paper can do that, if the right man is at the back of it. Whether I am the right man is to be proven.

I hope so.

I do not expect to do great things, but there are some little things we can do if you will help me.

If this paper can, by your help, pluck one thorn and plant one rose, as Lincoln tried and succeeded in doing, then I shall be glad; if this paper can by your help, be the means of suggesting and bringing about "Good Roads, Flowers, Parks, Better Schools, Trees, Pure Water, Fresh Air and Sunshine for somebody and work for somebody, then I shall have won—I shall have felt a fairly religious life.

Another thing, besides what little benefit I hope this paper to be, I want it to be a financial success. It must be to be of any use. Nothing is truly worth while that does not pay its way. A newspaper that is run to further some cause or some individual's interest seldom yields much influence for the public good.

I have no special cause to further, no theories to expound. I simply want to have some fun make SOME money and make good.

I expect to do this, with the help of my friends. You can not expect much real help from your enemies. I want "to do my work and be kind."

I am more or less of a stranger to you. I am a product of Sussex county, before the day of good crops. I was for four years, (1905-1909) somewhat of a student at the college. (I hope you will not hold the Faculty responsible for my English) and have been around here more or less all these years.

I am not ashamed of being from Sussex county. (I was when I came to college, though I never told it. But not now. Things have changed. Sussex has forged to the front since then.)

I have been around a bit and know of no better place to be born than in Sussex county.

And New Castle is a very good place to live in. The sun shines very brightly on these hills of White Clay and Pender, to us who live here. And so I ask to be one of you. If there is anything I can do, let the task.

I am interested in the town, her churches and schools, her business men and industries, her social organizations and government. She has possibilities

that I do not believe we realize. We need more industries—not so many that it will prove a detriment as a place to live. Some have said that more manufacturers would spoil the educational atmosphere. They urge keeping Newark the educational center of the State.

Factories will not do that. The smoke-stack has its place in making Newark a better place to live as well as the steeple or the college dome. And the factory whistle is calling at six o'clock, just as good men to their work as they who dress hastily to answer the call to their studies at nine o'clock. The boy on the farm who is up and has his cows milked before the boy at college is up, is not any better, but just as good as the college boy who has not seen the sun rise during the college term.

No, factories and more honest working-men would be an advantage to our educational atmosphere. Let Newark be the center of learning in the State and also let it be a place where good work is well done.

I am interested in the traditions of Newark—they are noble—but not to the extent of retarding progress. We must give the future some traditions to represent what we have done. We can't live on our ancestors, altogether. Napoleon, on being asked who his ancestors were replied—"I am an Ancestor."

Do not think this paper expects to accomplish all this. It hopes only to be the medium in which you may discuss publicly, the ways and means of making a better Newark, and to give the news of its progress.

The columns of this paper are open to you to say what you will. I hope you will use it.

Personally, I shall try to keep as quiet as possible. The days of editorials by country editors on the ways and means of saving the State and Nation are over. I do ask, however, that you give me the same privilege as I have accorded you—to let me say my say, realizing, and asking you to recognize that it is only one man's opinion.

I shall try to be consistent in each issue. Further than that, I cannot say. I shall try to take the advice of Emerson, and speak "what I think to-day, in words as hard as cannon balls, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again," though they contradict every word I said today.

Let me record day by day my honest thought without prospect or retrospect.

And for this I ask no apology. The policy of this paper is dictated by no man, class, sect, institution, party or creed. But it is open to all.

When in doubt, I shall try to mind my own business.

I shall fail many times, but want to conduct this paper according to the ideal and hope "to so live that when I die they who knew me best will say: He planted a rose and plucked a thorn where he thought a rose would grow."

EVERETT C. JOHNSON.

Note.—Hereafter I suppose this page will assume and be conducted by the Editorial "We."

Delaware Apple Co.

The Delaware Apple Co., with offices in the DuPont Building, which was recently organized, has had prepared an interesting prospectus, which is now being circulated.

The company has been organized with a capital stock of \$500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of a par value of \$2 each. Every dollar's worth of stock issued by the company must be paid for in cash. There is no promotion stock.

The prospectus sets out the object of the company as follows:

The object and purpose of the Delaware Apple Co. is to develop the "Early Lands of Delaware," one of the finest fruit and trucking sections in the United States, situated on the threshold of 3,000,000 people.

We are attracting the attention of thousands of people who are willing to invest a little money in Delaware apple culture, and the result will be the turning of thousands of acres of idle land in Sussex county into the finest apple orchards in the world.

The organizers have thus far met with splendid success, and if it continues the Delaware Apple Co., will become as large as the California Fruit Exchange.

—Mrs. Nora P. O'Daniel, wife of Amos H. O'Daniel, of Oxford, Pa., died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, in Newark, Del., on January 18, of consumption, aged 42 years. Her husband and two sons survive her. Her remains were interred in Oxford Cemetery, last Friday.

—Joseph P. Comegys, formerly of Middletown, his wife and young daughter, occupied rooms in the Hollingsworth Apartment Home in Philadelphia, the burning of which last week imperiled many of the inmates, some of whom were fatally and others seriously burned. Mr. Comegys was at his office during the fire, and his wife and child escaped.

—Mrs. Vera M. Lindell, wife of Ward Lindell, died at her home in Newark, on January 17, aged 70 years. Her husband and two children survive her. Her funeral was held on Tuesday, with interment in White Clay Creek Cemetery.

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CRYSTALOID DAIRY FEED gives the best results at prices that will astonish you.

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Agriculture

An Address Delivered By Professor H. Hayward Before Pomona Grange.

The armed fleets of an enemy approaching our harbors would be no more alarming than the relentless advance of a day when we shall have neither sufficient food nor the means to purchase it for our population. The farmers of our Nation must save it in the future, just as they have built its greatness in the past.—James J. Hill.

Since time began the tilling of the soil has been the basic industry of the human race. The reason is obvious. The soil is the only source of food supply, either directly or indirectly. Further, it is the only agency that produces food, as well as other necessities of life, in regular cycles. The tiler of the soil has been the pioneer of all industry, and all other industries are dependent upon his ability to produce more than he needs for his own use. It is for this reason that the welfare of the Nation as a whole depends upon the welfare of the farmer, and the best interests of the Nation are advanced by setting aside public funds for the development and conservation of our greatest natural resource, the soil. That it is possible for whole countries to become depleted of the soil's fertility is clearly shown by such countries as Egypt, Palestine, Babylon and portions of China and India, that at one time supported the highest type of civilization known. Today some of these former garden spots are nearly barren, and sparsely inhabited by a non-productive people. Certain portions of our own country, a land naturally fairly rich in the elements of plant food, and one that has been occupied for a short time only, has already felt the effects of w-sted resources.

It is, therefore, for the weal not only of the present but also for the future generation, who will outnumber us many times, that the basic industry of Agriculture should be most carefully guarded and developed. Although this fundamental industry of Agriculture is based upon the soil which is stationary, it is in its character far from being stationary. It has developed from the simplest and crudest forms of herding to the highly organized and complex business that we see in isolated cases today and which serve, or should serve, to stimulate the rank and file of farmer to greater efforts. There is no other calling which affords such a great diversity of effort, which is adapted to such a variety of temperaments, and which offers such possibilities to all of them, as agriculture. On the other hand, there is no other calling which has been so maligned, in which there have been such great differences in returns and which has been so little appreciated by its followers. Those who are watching most closely the tiller of the soil and all influences that are brought to bear upon him see indications that lead them to believe that the Agriculture just ahead of us, as a type, much superior to that which we are leaving. The reasons for this belief may be discussed under the following definite heads:

First. The Profits of Agriculture. In order to put any business upon a sound basis, from any point of view, it is essential that that business or enterprise return a reasonable profit on the investment and the effort necessary to carry it on. Up to within a comparatively few years these requirements had not been met in any great degree by

agriculture as a whole. There were a number of reasons for this. One of the most important ones, perhaps, was that the demand for the staples of life did not meet the generous supply harvested from vast areas of virgin soil, and that, up to a few years ago, we had not begun to diversify our crops and in consequence had not cultivated a demand for the large variety of products that we now consider necessities. Conditions in this respect are now changing rapidly. Agriculture is being reduced to a business basis; land is increasing in value and it is yielding much larger returns than formerly. If the Government reports are correct, the American farmer who made a dollar in 1903 made \$1.75 in 1907; a gain of 75 per cent. Last year the average farm of our country contained about 140 acres, and produced \$2,000 at nearly \$10 per acre.

No one believes for a moment that we have as yet approximated the possibilities of farm profits that are within our grasp. It is thought by scientists that our population will double in the next twenty-five years. When we consider that today we are within two hundred and twenty-five miles of something like twenty millions of people, we have some appreciation of our possible markets in the next generation. While much has been accomplished by transportation facilities, it is impossible that space will ever be entirely annihilated, and the task of supplying a large part of the perishable food for the great market that is, and will continue to be, at our doors will fall upon us. Our chief concern then will be not to find a profitable market for our products, but to find products for our markets. As these conditions develop the fittest of us will adapt ourselves to them and gradually establish an agriculture that will be upon a permanent basis. We shall try to raise the maximum amount of food stuffs upon a given area, and, at the same time, maintain a high state of soil fertility. This will mean intensive cultivation. A large working capital compared with capital invested in land. It will also mean larger and more certain returns than is now possible under conditions that obtain on too many of our present day farms.

Second. The Comforts of Agriculture. Any calling or vocation to attract on its merits an energetic, well trained class of people, must today give some assurance of being able to furnish most of the comforts and a few of the luxuries of life. There never was a time in the history of agriculture when farmers lived better than at the present time, yet there is much to be desired. Daily and weekly papers, telephones, good roads, rural mail delivery and improved machinery have done a great deal to make farm life more attractive. All these agencies are playing an important part in putting our agriculture upon a more permanent and more ideal basis.

There are, however, two other agencies to which I would like to direct your attention that are as capable of doing as much for the advancement of rural life as all of the other agencies combined.

I refer to the adoption of labor-saving devices in the farm home, and to the redirection of our rural institutions. Agriculture is a business, and we

(Continued on Page 3)

HOME FLOUR

We are still making flour at our mills

Try a bag or barrel of any of the following brands and be convinced that it is good.

Diamond State, Golden Rod, Viola, Climax and Champion.

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER

J. IRVIN DAYETT

Coochs Bridge, Delaware

3 IN 1

The money saving Store. The place to buy high grade hardware at lowest cash prices.

The oneprice cash store.

ALL THREE IN ONE AT THE DEAN CASH STORE NEAR THE COLLEGE

To The Farmers

Our long looked for Car of COTTEN SEED MEAL is here and we can supply you with same.

We have big stocks here and running of Bran, Hammond Dairy Feed, Gluten Feed, Brewers Grains, &c. All bought much below present market.

Will sell you at right prices, giving you the advantage of a large share of the advantage of low cost price.

We have a nice trade on Ceresota Flour getting it right from mill in car with bran. It will pay you to use it.

Edw. L. Richards

EAST END MEAT MARKET

ALBERT C. HEISER

Full Line of Fresh and Salt Meats, and Choice Vegetables

I devote all my time to this line of goods and I think I am successful in securing and supplying the best to my customers.

Let me have a trial order. That is the best way to find out.

PHONE 129A.

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THIS IS THE General Store of Newark

- We can supply your Groceries of the best grade.
- We carry a good line of Dry Goods.
- We believe we carry the largest selection in Gloves, Caps, Overalls and Men's Outdoor Furnishings.
- We can give you as good a Shoe or Boot as can be had.
- We know that our patrons will stand by us in saying we can furnish Hardware and Fencing with any of the dealers who make that their business.

We Can Guarantee Our Feed Department

"THE BADGER FEED"

- Ask some of our really good dairymen what the secret is. They say "attention and Badger."
- The Creamery man should try our Calf Meal. We can give him proofs from men he knows of the money it means.
- We believe we can sell a car of Bran cheaper than can be gotten elsewhere. And the Bran is good. Several farmers make up a carload and let me quote you a price.

Now Our Seed Department

No one will dispute the fact that we sell more Seed (farm and garden) than is sold by any other firm in this vicinity. Why? Because we have taken special pride in this. We have studied it. We buy from the best firms, and we are willing for you to know it. Did you ever hear of "Burpee's"? That's where our garden seed comes from. "The Seeds that Grow." The farmer or trucker buys nothing in which there is more risk than his seeds.

These Are Some of Our Reminders

- We did more business last year than ever before and we thank you.
- We have got to have more room.
- We will get it.
- A farmer can come to town and do all his dealing here.
- This town and this vicinity is progressing and we are here to do our part—for a consideration, of course, but a reasonable one.
- Too many departments for one firm to handle successfully, all right. We are busy. We want to be. That is our lookout. Whether we can deliver the goods is yours. Try it.

H. M. Campbell

If you come to town looking for someone, he is likely to be at CAMPBELL'S—his team is there.

Agriculture

(Continued from Page 2.)

make our homes in the midst of it. Therefore, anything that has an influence upon the business has an equal influence upon the home, and the thing that effects the home tends to effect our efficiency. It is impossible to separate the business and the home in agriculture and for many reasons I am glad that it is so. Agriculture is perhaps the only vocation in which every member of the family takes some active part. The farm and the home occupy the same relation to each other as two glass tubes standing in a tank of water; the water stands at the same level in each. The quantity of the agriculture on any farm may be judged from the kind of home on that farm, and vice-versa. This would, possibly, not be true if as much had been done for the home in the way of educating the home-maker and in providing labor saving devices as has been done for the farmer and the farm. We are just beginning to appreciate the importance of developing the rural home, not only per se, but as a factor in the development of the body politic. One is dependent upon the other. If the agricultural home can be brought up anywhere near its possibilities, the home-maker will be contented, those dependent upon her will be more efficient, and in consequence more contented. As a total result, a family brought up in the country, adapted to rural conditions and useful in the development of American Agriculture, will not tend to cut themselves loose and settle in a small town where the head of the family has little or nothing to do and sets the example of idleness for his children, where little is gained that could not have been had in the country, and where there is a distinct loss when the final balance is struck.

Some of the things that we now consider luxuries in the house will soon be looked upon as necessities by rural dwellers. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, the toilet facilities can be had in any house at a moderate cost; a cost so small that it would hardly cause a moment's hesitation if it pertained to some machine on the farm. Mrs. Eugene Davenport, of Illinois, has made a thorough study of the conveniences needed to make the household comfortable, and a brief report of her investigation is quoted from a recent issue of "The Breeder's Gazette". She says

runs the machinery can pump water into an automatic system, securing a pressure of 70 pounds per square inch. The engine will run a water motor, which will operate a water pump. The engine will run a gas heated mangle, operate a storage battery electric light plant, furnish power for a churn and other small machinery and operate a vacuum elevator system now entirely feasible in the home. The soil absorption can will care for the waste from bath room, laundry and slop sink satisfactorily as will the best city sewer. If economy is imperative, acetylene or gasoline may be substituted for electric light. This is actually being done now on the farms in Illinois. Here all that any city can secure in conveniences, and they cost less in the country. The whole outfit can be secured for \$1000, just about what a city building lot will cost. It gives us an idea of what we may have in our country homes. Few of us are able to put in all these conveniences, once, but by having a well defined plan, a part of which we carry out each year, they can be had in a few years. They are worth the effort and cost. They make our lives happier, tend to make our lives more contented, and in consequence, more efficient.

We country people need our spiritual natures as much as ever did. It may be, however, we methods used in presenting the truths years ago do not appeal now. Our ancestors were less contented with the purely practical side of things than we are must be today. The parson who used to be settled in the community for life was usually a scholastic versed in the classics and given with the country school, very deep thinker and his congregation considered it a privilege to sit under each Sabbath to hear him expound a lofty theological problem. Gradually the tendency has grown to care less for mere theology and more for preaching which shall be the briefest and most forcible way bring out some practical help to better daily living. In the country we are constantly reminded of the creator by the calm and the storm, by seed time and harvest, by the opening and closing of the seasons and by the births and deaths of the animals around us. To some country preachers, the attributes of nature, the things

through which we behold the power and love of God are no longer a sealed book. This must be true of all country preachers, if the church is to have a real connection with the country community and become the spiritual and moral leader it should be.

A readjustment of the country church to the needs which it should supply may be along two or three rather definite lines. One of these is union of several weak congregations—to form one that will be much stronger. If this is not possible, it is possible that there can be a federation of church work. This would unite the efforts of all the churches interested along any given line of endeavor, and thus make it more effective. Anything that will tend to unite the people around a higher spiritual and moral standard, something that will spiritualize country living. This something must be concrete and real, and the one who organizes and leads a rural church by modern methods to better and more efficient Christian effort must be not only consecrated to the spiritual welfare of rural communities, but he must have a thorough training in agriculture as well as in theology, and in rural sociology as well as in sermonizing.

This should be an attractive field to anyone anxious to serve God and his fellow men to the highest sense of the term, and it is one that is as yet unoccupied save in a few isolated spots. More people from the cities are constantly moving to the country for the sake of their families. Modern civilization is rapidly overcoming isolation. The country pastor with a clear comprehension of the problems of rural life has the opportunity of being a leading factor in its solution.

The Rural School. The effect of the changing conditions of our agriculture along with the country school, very much as it has been with the church. It has been depleted of its constituents, and in consequence has lost much of the efficiency it once had. I believe the rural school has possibilities that should be fully developed. Many of the children in ever get all the schooling they need. These schools, partly because of lack of mental capacity, partly because of the instruction received in the district school, are aroused in them a desire for knowledge for its own sake, and an appreciation

of the value of an education enabling them to lead a life of usefulness to themselves and others. Again the rural schools as I know them have absolutely no aid in fitting a boy or girl for country living, much less anything in the way of a vocational training. If it does anything it tends to draw the child of the land toward the city or town. Furthermore, the courses of study that are being pursued in our country schools are based upon the assumption that the child, whatever his station or circumstances in life, has a "long educational career" ahead of him and need not, therefore, give any immediate attention to preparation for a life pursuit. Most of the children, however, leave school for one reason or another, at the end of the grammar school period, when they are about fourteen years of age. This is a critical period in the life of the youth. The training received in our public schools has not fitted him to use his hands in any productive work, and he is not old enough to do his head efficiently, as a productive worker. Yet at this time when the mind is most receptive and plastic, and when a body as well as the mind needs systematic direction and guidance, the boy and girl in most cases are set free and the opportunity to make it boy or girl a unit of the greatest usefulness has been lost forever.

As James says: "The greatest resource that any State or Nation can have is its young men and women, and the greatest waste is the waste of these resources. The failure to develop them to their fullest capacity is an irreparable failure."

The question that is worthy of our most earnest consideration is, are the resources of the country child, the boy or girl, who is to take our place in the next generation, being developed to their fullest extent in our rural schools as they are now organized? The greatest fault with the rural school, if it is a fault, is that it does not teach "the objects and affairs of its environment." To give it a new direction so that this purpose will be accomplished will take effort, and it is worth the while. One-half of our population are country dwellers, yet but a small part of them have the slightest preparation for that life. The reason cannot be that to teach a child to observe, to study living things, and to think in terms of every day life does not train the mind as much as does studying a book. It is not rather because we have gotten into a rut, and that to change this rut is the present duty.

ple and because it is for the people, it should be made as efficient as possible.

I believe that the Grange could do nothing that would be of more value to the agriculture of the State than to make a systematic study of the rural school problem, and if possible to formulate some definite plan for its improvement.

In this connection I will express the hope that the Grange will concern itself in the agitation that is now going on with reference to providing for higher education of women in our State. I understand that the State's committee, consisting of the Lieut. Governor, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, that has been appointed to look into the charter of Delaware College, will also consider the question of higher education for women. There is also a Senate committee that has been appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Conference Academy in regard to the State's maintaining a Normal department at the Academy. Each of these questions are vital to the educational interests of our State and are worthy of the most careful consideration by this organization whose plank of education is one of the most important.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitch

THE NEWARK POST

This Paper is to be devoted to the interests of the Town of Newark and its vicinity.

The best weekly paper of the State should be issued in this town. The whole State is interested in Newark.

The State College, Farm and Experiment Station being located here, makes us of special interest to every good citizen in the State.

We want your help to make this paper a credit to our town and State. With your help, there is much we can do to improve this town and make it take the place it deserves.

WILL YOU HELP? By your suggestions and criticisms and incidentally, we want you for a subscriber.

Who will be the first 100 subscribers?

Who will be the first 1000?

Get on the Honor List.

Be one of the ELECT.

Robert Collyer said—

Hill's Restaurant.

The Best Stewing Oysters
Stews At All Hours

THE FINEST CIGARS
Exclusive Agency For The Famous William Pinkney Cigar.
A Famous Smoke it is.

We Keep A Fresh Supply Of Lowmy's. L. E. HILL, Proprietor.

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Fine Turnouts For Hire

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SPECIAL—Try Our Home Made Sausage

Friends— I am not able to get out for your orders as you know. But you call me by phone or drop in to see me and let me sell you a share of the best fruit and vegetables that are in this town.

A Fair Deal And Your Money's Worth

There are stores carrying a larger stock but mine is as good as the best.

So don't forget the shop kept by

JAMES I. BROWN.

(Next door to Campbell's)

Phone 109A.

Good Roads, Flowers, Parks, Better Schools, Trees, Pure Water, Fresh Air, Sunshine and Work for Everybody—these things, to me, are religion.

A Good Religion

To this extent, this paper is strictly orthodox.

We want our friends to take part in this service—speak right out in meeting. Your assessment toward the expenses of this Institution is One Dollar—and do what you can to convert others.

Give us a trial for a time.

If we do not make good—then turn us down.

"You get Good by giving it."

NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31st. 1909

RESOURCES

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS—This item represents money loaned to responsible parties on notes, mortgages and other first-class security	\$129,585 10
STOCKS AND BONDS—This item represents money invested in first-class stocks and bonds that are easily convertible into cash on short notice if necessary	22,729 63
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES—Included in this item are the vault equipment, steel safe and all other fixtures and furnishings of every description	4,883 78
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS—Cash in our safe and money due us from banks subject to our order at any time	18,909 44
	76,107 95

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK—This is the amount invested and paid in by our stockholders	10,000 00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS—Accumulated profits which can be used for paying dividends or for meeting operating expenses	224 93
DEPOSITS—Money deposited in our care by people who appreciate the advantages of doing business through a reliable conservative up-to-date bank. Part of this represents checking accounts upon which we allow interest at 2 per cent. A part represents the savings accounts of thrifty depositors who receive 3 per cent. interest	130,14 64
TREASURER'S CHECKS OUTSTANDING—This item includes checks which have been given in payment of bills but as yet have not been presented for payment	4 55
DUE TO BANKS—This is the money which we owe to other banks	4,00 00
CERTIFIED CHECKS—These are ordinary checks of our depositors which have been certified to by the treasurer, that the drawers have sufficient funds on deposit to meet the checks and for which this bank is responsible for the payment thereof	752 10
DIVIDENDS DUE STOCKHOLDERS—This is the share of the earnings for the past six months which the stockholders receive	900 00
	\$176,107 05

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H. G. M. KOLLOCK, M. D.
C. B. EVANS, Attorney-at-Law, Treasurer of Delaware College. Director Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Wilmington, Del.
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H. G. M. KOLLOCK, Vice President.
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C. B. EVANS, Secretary.

1909

THE past year has been one of success for the NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, which success has been due in great part to the kind consideration of our bank by our patrons. We have appreciated your business. The business that you have given us during the year 1909, just passed, has been a part of the success contriduted by our many customers. We wish to thank you for this and we trust you have received in return many real benefits from our service.

NOW FOR THE FUTURE

We want to help you make the year 1910 a still better one, so far as a bank can be helpful. It is our hope that you will still continue to give us your business; it is our aim to render to you and every other customer beneficial bank service—a service that will help your financial interests.

INTEGRITY

All the many safeguards thrown around financial institutions will amount to little if the men behind these institutions were not absolutely trustworthy in every respect. The honesty of the officers, directors and employees of the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company is more than on the surface honesty—it is the result of inherent character and principle. It is "probity"—good honesty tried and proved, extending through every feature of our business and in things beyond the legal requirements. We invite careful inspection of the personnel of the officers and directors of this institution. These men stand on their record of character and achievements in the business life of this community, even without the strict oversight of the State and the large financial responsibility back of the institution. Your interests in the care of such men would be perfectly secure and looked after with great advantage to you.

WE PAY INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSITS—2 PER CENT. ON CHECKING ACCOUNTS. 3 PER CENT. ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.
(Since commencing business July 17, 1905, \$8,000.00 have been paid in interest to depositors. We invite your banking business, whether small or large.)

NEWARK TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

NEWARK

DELAWARE

Sunday School Lesson

By R. S. Holmes

Lesson V. January 30, 1910.
SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM
(Matt. 5: 17-26 and 38-48.)

Golden Text: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." Matt. 5: 48.

The citizen of the Kingdom must know its laws. The King makes them known at the beginning of his work. "I am not a destroyer. I am an accomplisher."

Vss. 17-18. "Think not that I am come, etc." The Jews looked for a destroyer of old conditions. There was to be a new order. Rome was to be overthrown. Judea was to be set up. The Gentiles were to perish. Abraham's children were to possess all power.

The King declares, I will not destroy an old law. It shall hold. I will not destroy what the prophets have declared. Fulfillment, accomplishment, not destruction, was to be the principle of the Kingdom. A "yod" was the smallest character of the Hebrew alphabet. A "tittle" was something equally small. Jesus was no tearer down of the authority of the Old Scriptures.

A standing in the Kingdom will depend upon fidelity to the law. (a) Fidelity that keeps the law. (b) Fidelity that teaches others to keep it.

Vss. 19-20. Here is something strange. One may be in the Kingdom and yet may be not always quite loyal. He may disregard a very little law; and teach such disregard to others. He will be small, very small in the Kingdom. Who wants to be least in the Kingdom? The title to promotion in the Kingdom is fidelity.

Entrance comes along the pathway of real righteousness. The Pharisees have what they call righteousness, but it is the last thing I do. That is the voice of the past still crying "an eye for an eye." Tradition said, exact restitution in kind. Evil for evil, good for good. The interpretation of Jesus says no, that can never be the law in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Vss. 38-42. These are also a unit of righteousness which comes from accepting the King and obeying his law admits to the Kingdom. Here then are three conditions. In the Kingdom, great, because keeping even the smallest requirement of the law.

In the Kingdom, small, because not keeping the very least commandment. Not in the Kingdom at all, because not a righteousness like that of Seribes

and Pharisees.

Having stated the principle the teacher gave illustrations. (1) From the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Jesus stated the law as a tradition handed down from antiquity. "Ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time." That is as much as to say, "there are among you certain traditions."

Then he adds, "But I say unto you." That is, "I myself accept the tradition as a commandment, and I will tell you what it means."

Hence this series of teachings may be called:
First—Traditions.
Second—Interpretations.

Vss. 21-26 all belong together. To kill is to mount to the height of hate. The old tradition says do not climb to that height. I say, do not go up the steps. The final step is anger, causeless anger. The second step is epithet hurling. The third step is profanation of humanity. He who takes the first step is liable to have adverse judgment passed on him. Who takes the second step will probably be tried by the courts. The one who takes the third is in danger of scaling the height of hate, and that means hell.

Vss. 23-24 show how hate may be working to make another sin. Someone may have a cause of offense against you. Beware lest it be fanned to a fire of hate. If you do not know it, you are guiltless. If you do know it, do not try to offer sacrifice to God; offer the sacrifice of reconciliation to your brother, first. Get right with men first. Get right with the one man who has a grievance against you. No better Christianity was ever preached than that, and no harder. It is far easier to ask God to forgive our sins than it is to ask our neighbor.

Vss. 25-26 show the importance of the precept. When you have found the man who has something against you agree with him. Waste no time about it. Do it. Don't quarrel about it. Settle up the trouble and get it out of the way. There is danger if you do not.

The second illustration is from the traditional code concerning justice between men. In our day we phrase it as follows, "I'll get even with him if it is the last thing I do." That is the voice of the past still crying "an eye for an eye." Tradition said, exact restitution in kind. Evil for evil, good for good. The interpretation of Jesus says no, that can never be the law in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Vss. 38-42. These are also a unit

dealing with this principle of human action. It is from these verses George Fox deduced his doctrine of friendship. Three larger words than "Resist not evil" cannot be found in the legal codes of the world.

Vs. 39. Jesus made the most absolute contrast to this principle that language admits. This is not an "eye for an eye," but an eye after an eye. Does a man put out one of your eyes, let him put out the other. "Did he mean it?" Vs. 40. This is a little different illustration, but the same principle.

Vs. 41. Still another illustration. In a personal quarrel (vs. 39), in a legal quarrel (vs. 40), in an act of tyranny (vs. 41) endure wrong doubly rather than do wrong once. This is the highest moral code of the world.

The last of these traditions and interpretations finishes the chapter. It is an enlargement of the last. That is "love for love," "hate for hate." It was a tradition based on the idea that a neighbor was one with whom we had friendly relations; on the principle that every man must have enemies, and that the way to deal with them was to make them even more hostile than before.

Jesus negatives all this. Convert all enemies into friends.

Vs. 44 is a wonder. "Oh, he did not mean it," says the world. Why did he say it, then?

"Love your enemies," says Christ. "I cannot," says the world.

"Bless the cursers," says Christ. "Impossible," says the world.

"Do good to your haters," says Christ. "Nonsense," says the world.

"Pray for your persecutors," says Christ. "Oh, what folly," says the world.

Vs. 44 lived means the whole world loved.

Vs. 45. What will be the outcome? He who does it will be a child of God.

"Like father, like child," will then, indeed, be the law. That is the sort of thing God does. He makes his sin to rise on the evil, and not on the good alone. Does he send drought and famine on the unjust? No! He sends rain on all alike.

Vss. 46-47. These are those who live on the basis of the old tradition. But it is no credit to them. They are not the only ones who do so. The publicans whom the Pharisees hate do the same thing. The publicans are as good as the Pharisees in these things. Would you know the sum of my interpretation of the old tradition?

Vs. 48. Be perfect. Your Father which is in heaven is the model. He is

no publican. He is no Pharisee. He does those things which I have been telling you are the way in which to live. Make him your model.

REFLECTIONS

Jesus believed in the reign of law. The world of today believes in the reign of money.

The question Jesus would have a man ask himself is, not Have I anything against some other man? Has he anything against me?

Reconciliation with an enemy is better than an offering to God.

Get right with God, is a good cry, if it be made at the right time.

Can a man love his enemy? Jesus says, "do it." Did he ever command the impossible?

Can a man hate his enemy and love God?

The greatest prayer the world ever heard was made on Calvary, when Jesus prayed for four Roman soldiers.

Some things to ponder. The relation of man to law (a) He must know its letter. (b) He must interpret its meaning. (c) He must regard it as made for him alone.

The law for social relation. Let every one love every other one wholly, making no account at all of another's enmity. Is that possible?

Would there be any enmity if every one loved his enemies?

If verse 44 ever becomes incarnate in every living person, expect the second coming of Christ.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Seed Catalog

now ready, gives the fullest information about all

Seeds for the Farm and Garden, Grasses and Clovers, Vetches, Alfalfa, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. Also tells all about

Vegetable & Flower Seeds

that can be planted in the advantage and profit, and

Flowering Bulbs, V. Strawberry Plant, Supplies and

Every Farmer and gardener should have this catalog. It is a profitable and satisfying request. Write for

T. W. WOOD, Seedsmen.

The Newark Post

IS

Prepared To Do All Kinds Of

PRINTING

H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Co. said that success was rooted in reciprocity.

Let us try

Now there a lot of printing being done in nearby cities.

We Want That Work

We intend to do as good work as we can. Because there is more satisfaction—more fun in it. There is a lot of fun in doing a good piece of work. We intend to do work as reasonable as can be done for God's work.

We want a share of your business.

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THE SCHOOL THAT TEACHES ITS STUDENTS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS

An unusual school securing unusual results in preparing young people for successful business careers. Thorough preparation for 150 graduates with Wilmington firm; 46 with Philadelphia firm; average annual attendance of 700 students from ten states and the West Indies. Interesting catalogue, 61 pages, illustrated, for the asking.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

VOLUME 1

DIRECTORY

NEWARK TOWN LIBRARY

The Library will be open Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

NEWARK POSTOFFICE

MAILS DELIVERED From points South and Southeast:

From points North and West:

From Kembelville, Strickerville, and McClellandville: From Avondale:

From Landenberg: From Cooch's Bridge:

MAILS CLOSER For points South and West:

For points North, East and West:

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Newark Optical Company To Have Larger Store

The Newark Optical Company are building their store extending it back where they have a store room. They will have plate cases extending on the for 26 feet, while on of the store for a distance they will have with cases, several backs, for the proper cut glass and silver. The store will be divided into large white rounded with opal etc. These pillars will be trace of the china department to the picture-framing department the entrance of the gallery and waiting room. The waiting room feature. There will be able chairs, writing zines, etc., and is for customers or anyone use it, to meet a passenger a train.

The color scheme is and scarlet relieved by mings, while at into the store will be artificial ferns and sago palms. The window will be enlarged, while it be the most attractive.

The Newark Optical progressive and enterprising, showing at wide awakeness as ner of doing business, fit-sharing plan, giving mers the benefit of it, shows their ingenuity; where a bank est on what you save interest on what you

Mr. Oscar I. Cook, Newark Optical Co., and sincere hustler for He believes that their future for Newark and supporter for a trolley here, claiming that more than anything of the town. That it is great many people from here for the ride to the prosperity of the

We heartily agree with kery's stand to boost sincerely hope all our do all in their power, the advantages of this town.

Therefore, we extend Coskery our best promise our support in ing of Newark. Co

Frank Pierce, now in William R. Wilson farm this season to the Cran place, near Mill Roads.