REMOVED BY JACKSON

He was removed by President Andrew Jackson, firm believer that "to the victor belongs the spoils." In those days the postmasters got a percentage of the receipts. In Day's last year his earnings amounted to $1,591.86.

During the administration of Pruden Alling as postmaster, the headquarters were shifted, in 1835, to 283 Broad street, between Market and Clinton streets.

Again, when another postmaster, William Stevens, took charge in 1842, the city had its fifth change of postal headquarters to 313 Broad street at the corner of Mechanic street. Two years later when Jacob K. Mead was in office a shift was made to 139½ Market street, just east of Broad street, and in 1846, during the administration of Wilson Knott, the office was returned to 313 Broad street.

The eighth change came in 1850 when Library Hall at 117 Market street was designated as the center of mail operations under Rodney Wilbur.

LOCATED IN STORES

All these postoffices had been located in stores designated by the postmasters. But by this time Newark had become a growing industrial city. A movement was started for the erection of a government-owned postoffice to provide more efficient mail service.

The movement was successful. In 1855 the government purchased the site of the Newark Academy at Broad and Academy streets, the price being $50,000. It is on this site that the building used up to now as the postoffice is located. At the time of the government purchase it was said the property to the rear of the building to Halsey street could have been acquired with an additional $10,000.

Shortly after the purchase, work

TWELFTH CHANGE

What may be considered the twelfth change in the history of Newark postoffices came in 1903 when the Broad and Academy building was enlarged at a cost of $300,000. On the completion of this work, Newark had an enlarged postal center that was destined to serve the city and surrounding communities for more than thirty years.

As early as 1909, however, there were official complaints that the new postoffice was inadequate for the size of the city. In 1912 a committee of citizens was formed to look into the matter. In 1921 Newark's first branch postoffice was opened in the Roseville section and in the following year a second branch was started in the Clinton Hill section.

Today as the city is about to dedicate its latest postoffice and federal building, there are approximately seventy-five sub-stations located throughout the city.

Newark's postal system also has been extended to include the handling of all mail to Irvington, Harrison, Belleville and Nutley, each of these branches being under the direction of a superintendent.

After years of agitation the new postoffice is designed to serve the mail needs of the greater city at the present day, and to provide facilities also for growth in years to come.

Hearing Delayed On Alcohol Code

A public hearing on the proposed State code for the alcoholic beverage trade has been postponed from next Monday until further notice at the request of the proponents, according to an announcement made today by Harry L. Tepper, acting SRA chief.

It was explained that the proponents required the extra time to make adequate arrangements to have proper representation.

The present postoffice building, completed in 1898 at a cost of $500,000 and regarded as one of the architectural triumphs of its day. As early as 1909 growth of the city indicated that it would soon become inadequate. Active agitation was startled in 1912 to replace it with a larger structure.

Here Are Facts and Figures On Postoffice Building

Here are essential facts concerning the new postoffice and federal building:

Located on block bounded by Franklin, Mulberry and Walnut streets and Vroom alley.

Total cost, $6,150,000, of which $2,901,458 make up cost of land.

Height, five and one-half stories.

Architectural design: Italian classical.

Site area, 166,000 square feet of which 95,000 square feet is occupied by building, permitting 475,000 square feet of floor space.

Architects, William E. Lehman and George O. Totten Jr.

Construction Engineer, Major Willis B. Hayes of Treasury Department.

General Contractors, N. P. Severin Company of Chicago.

Ready for occupancy in the fall.

Inside the building there is still a maze of scaffolding, and no section of it has been completed. Several months will be needed to finish off the courtrooms in black marble and woodwork, to paint murals in these rooms, to put finishing touches on the rest of the building and install equipment, including eight passenger elevators and four freight elevators.

When completed the basement will contain the quarters of the local stations of army, navy, marine corps, department of labor and navigation, as well as storage rooms.

The first and second floors will be devoted entirely to postoffice activities. The office of the postmaster will be on the second floor. The load platform for trucks will be off the first floor on the side facing Mulberry street.

On the third floor will be the five United States courtrooms, including offices for judges, marshals and clerks of the court, as well as jury rooms and a library.

OTHER FLOORS

The fourth floor will contain the quarters of the United States Department of Agriculture, Civil Service Bureau, Bureau of Narcotics, secret service, referee in bankruptcy and possibly a space for the Public Works Administration.

On the fifth and top floor will be offices of the Internal Revenue Department, the Customs Service, Organized Reserves and Bureau of Industrial Alcohol.

All of these divisions of the federal government, to be brought together under one roof, now are widely scattered throughout the downtown district. They are located in separate office buildings in the business section from Central avenue and Halsey street, where the Internal Revenue Department operated, up to the Industrial Office building, 1060 Broad street, where the PWA and Regional Labor Board offices are located.

the Rev. Dr. William H. Foulkes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Acting Postmaster Sinnott will present Postmaster General Farley for the placing of the stone. Coins, the latest editions of newspapers and other records of current events will be placed in a box and sealed in the stone.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Besides Farley, other speakers will be Governor Moore and Mayor Ellenstein. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, bishop of the Catholic diocese, will close the exercises with a benediction.

About 320 guests then will be escorted to the Robert Treat Hotel for a luncheon which is to be given at 12:30 P. M.

Police arrangements for the escorting are under orders of Chief McRell to Deputies Brex, Harris and Sebold and Captain Bolger.

At the luncheon, invocation will be delivered by Rabbi Solomon Foster. Mr. Hardin will be toastmaster and the speakers will be Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation, and Edward D. Duffield, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Bishop Wilson R. Stearly of the Episcopal Church will deliver the benediction.

Program committee: Mr. Quinn, chairman; Mr. Chambliss and Mr. O'Toole.

Invitation committee: Mr. Hurley, chairman; Mr. Dougan, David I. Kelly and Mr. Ross.

Committee on seating: Mr. Dougan, chairman; Mr. Ross, P. A. Smith and Mr. Winterton.

Cornerstone committee: William G. Morrison, chairman; Mr. Congleton, Mr. Lehman and Mr. Seely.

Decoration committee: David I. Kelly, chairman; Mr. Dougan and Mr. O'Toole.