

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

Stock of Shoe Company For Sale--Greater Honesdale Advocated--Election of Officers--Paint Factory to be Re-organized.

"Get the people thinking," said Mayor McCarty, at the Greater Honesdale Board of Trade meeting last Friday evening, "and then something might be accomplished." There was a goodly attendance present, "but where are the business men?" was asked, "they should be here."

Many items of importance were discussed, among others being a guarantee or credit fund for industries.

Patrick McCarty appeared before the board and presented a petition for stock to reorganize the Honesdale Paint company. The intended corporation will be called The Wayne Paint company, stock selling at \$10 per share. There have already been a number of shares disposed of. Capital stock, \$5,000, Mr. McCarty claimed that the company has received numerous inquiries about the paint, claiming that it was the best iron and roof paint ever made. Letters from firms in the West, Delaware & Hudson railroad, bridge companies and local concerns have been received of late, asking for the paint. Owing to the many inquiries from parties who have once used it and know of its merits, led to a reorganization of the old company. The subscription is now in the hands of Patrick McCarty, of Willow avenue. The matter was thoroughly discussed and President F. W. Kreitner appointed Burgess C. A. McCarty a committee to investigate the cost of raw material, production, etc., and report to the board at the next meeting.

The special committee in charge of the sale of stock of the Honesdale Union Stamp Shoe company reported. The committee has done good work, but there are still fifty-three shares of preferred stock, par value \$100, for sale. The company, in its short time of existence has surprised its stockholders and friends. The Wayne County Savings Bank holds ten shares of this stock and the Dime Bank five shares. The stock pays seven per cent. dividends and would make an ideal investment for any person. Help Honesdale's industries grow. The collecting committee is composed of M. E. Simons, Charles T. Bentley and G. Wm. Pell. Parties desiring to purchase stock can communicate with any member of this committee. The committee was continued and it was expressed that at the next meeting a report of "all stock sold" would be very gratifying.

Burgess C. A. McCarty, committee on Greater Honesdale, made a very favorable report.

Bills amounting to \$44.65 were ordered paid.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, W. Kreitner.
First Vice-President, R. J. Murray.
Second Vice-President, S. T. Ham.
Treasurer, Edward Deltzer.
Secretary, E. B. Callaway.

Owing to the lateness of the hour President F. W. Kreitner deferred appointment of committees.

Treasurer Deltzer reported \$238.07 on hand.

Annual Report of Secretary.

To the President and Members of the Greater Honesdale Board of Trade:

Gentlemen: In presenting this, my first annual report of the Greater Honesdale Board of Trade, I desire to depart somewhat from custom and lay especial stress upon the possibilities of the future, rather than the achievements of the past, though for the sake of having them properly recorded these are also to be mentioned.

With the new name, Greater Honesdale Board of Trade, under which we are henceforth to serve, accompanied by a broadened scope of action and an awakened sense of duty and loyalty to this organization, and through it the county and town, we have great possibilities of advancement, and I hope these will be realized to the fullest extent.

It is distinctly up to the Board of Trade to get busy on the annexation proposition, that of taking portions of the whole of Texas township into the borough of Honesdale. It ought to be one of the fixed purposes of the Board of Trade to at once make an effort to secure the annexation of Texas township lying contiguous to the town, with the idea of ultimately bringing into Honesdale the territory outside, showing a population of 8,000 or more within an area of about two and a half miles from the Honesdale postoffice. It would be beneficial to both Texas township and Honesdale taxpayers and Honesdale would then be upon the map with a population of 8,000 instead of 3,000 which the last census reported. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and work for a Greater Honesdale. Prosperity will follow.

Prosperity seems to be the regular thing for Honesdale and the improvements that are constantly being made are indicative of the faith in the town's future which is held by the residents of this place and those who have invested their money here. Briefly stated, the growth from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, was about three times as great as during the preceding ten years. During the past decade Honesdale's industries have grown in number from 25 to 49.

New warehouses, additions to factories and several dwellings were erected in Honesdale and vicinity during the past year to the extent of

several thousand dollars. New incorporations for the transaction of business in the town have been granted charters and the possibilities for continued activities is promising.

Honesdale's four banks, whose total assets amount to nearly \$8,000,000, have enjoyed a most prosperous year and all feel friendly disposed toward helping new industries.

Honesdale has been receiving considerable publicity of the right sort during the year and the concerted effort to make Honesdale known for what it really is in meeting with success. Several conventions have been held here during the year and have given beneficial publicity to the town.

The Board of Trade issued 15,000 copies of a small folder for free distribution besides printing special Board of Trade envelopes which it sold to the trade.

Much publicity for Honesdale and its Board of Trade has been gained by the publication of special articles in the local press. The Honesdale Citizen, in its Christmas edition, gave a half page to Honesdale in which were many interesting facts and other material of vital importance to parties out-of-town. A few hundred copies were sent away by the secretary of the Board, and results have already been manifested.

During the year just closed the Board of Trade was instrumental in securing an early Sunday morning train on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. The train that arrived in Honesdale, by resolution of the Board was changed so as to arrive at 9:55 and leave at 10:15, the former arriving time. It was effective June 18 and is still running on that schedule.

A petition for a foot bridge at the head of Court street to Park street, crossing the Lackawaxen river, was presented to the court at the instigation of the Board of Trade; was confirmed by the court and the plans for a reinforced concrete foot bridge selected and confirmed. The bridge is now assured, its absolute necessity being clearly demonstrated to the county commissioners.

Many prospective industries were thoroughly investigated during the year but the board focused their efforts upon one industry--The Globe Yarn Company, which has proven to be a 1 in every particular.

W. W. Wood was appointed Industrial Scout for Honesdale by the Board and is doing efficient work.

While looking for new industries the board has not forgotten its home industries and has done much for them.

An effort is being made to secure two freight trains a day instead of one as at present on the Delaware and Hudson railroad.

Fifteen new members were received during the year, making the total membership 110. Three resignations have been tendered during this period.

The dues were fixed at \$4 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Dues collected during the year, \$258.70.

Salary of secretary, postage, advertising, stationery, etc., \$158.79.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$238.07.

There were nine regular and eight special meetings held during the year.

Members in good standing, 80.
Members in arrears over 6 months, 30.

Respectfully submitted,
E. B. CALLAWAY,

Sketch of H. P. Kellam's Life.

In the death of Captain Henry P. Kellam, of Equinunk, mention of whose death occurred in last Friday's Citizen, Wayne county has lost one of its most distinguished citizens. He was prominent in the days of the Rebellion and was an exemplary officer. Since the close of the War Captain Kellam has been prominently identified with the commercial and industrial interests of his home town, taking an active part in its upbuilding and progress. He is one of the leading merchants of Little Equinunk for many years and since 1899 had been its postmaster.

Henry P. Kellam was a son of Jacob and Hannah (Pierce) Kellam, and was born in Little Equinunk, December 15, 1835. The father was an early settler in Wayne county. In 1818 he and his wife moved to Little Equinunk by canoe, coming by the Delaware. Jacob Kellam purchased several thousand acres of land and erected two saw mills at the mouth of Little Equinunk river. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of 14 children, 11 of whom reached maturity.

Captain Kellam, who probably was better known in some sections as "Wing" Kellam, received his education in schools in Binghamton. Afterwards he engaged in the lumbering business with his father with whom he remained until 1861, when he enlisted under the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Kellam assisted in raising a company in which there were 71 men from Wayne county, and it was assigned to the 56th New York Volunteers under Col. C. H. Van Wyck, and he was made lieutenant of the same. In 1862 he was commissioned first lieutenant of sharpshooters, and later was promoted to the rank of captain. He took part in the sieges of Yorktown and also in the battles of Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, Fair Oaks and Bottom's Bridge under General McClellan. Owing to physical disability he tendered his resignation, which was accepted October 3, 1864. He then purchased a plantation near Beaufort, S. C., where he engaged in raising cotton for three years, selling his product at \$2 per pound. In 1867 he sold his property and returned to Wayne county, where he had since lived. In politics he was a staunch Republican. Mr. Kellam never married.

FALLSDALE.

[Special to The Citizen.]

Fallsdale, Pa., Jan. 15.
A new star mail route will start January 15th from Boyds Mills to Millanville, Pa., and return to Boyds Mills. Horace Orr is the carrier.

M. G. Noble has gone to Philadelphia for treatment for eye trouble. He has some thought of going to Florida for the winter for his health which has been seriously impaired for several months.

CENTENNIAL OF OUR WAR WITH ENGLAND

Capture of Washington and Other Spectacular Incidents Recalled.

How Mistress Dolly Madison, Heroine of the Occasion, Played a Man's Part.

THE year 1912 marks the lapse of a century since the outbreak of our last war with England. By all odds the most spectacular incident of that conflict was the capture of Washington by the British, which was followed by the burning of the capitol and the White House, the president and his cabinet being driven to ignominious flight.

One hundred years ago, in 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain by a bill which, after passing the senate and house, was formally signed by Mr. Madison.

The struggle which thereupon ensued was marked by some very heroic deeds and many blunders on our side, but the most inexcusable and inglorious happening of all was the taking of Washington, which could easily have been prevented. Truth to tell, the president and his advisers availed themselves of this precious opportunity to behave like a lot of old women, and General Winder, who commanded the American troops in the vicinity of the capital, lost his head entirely and did nothing until it was too late to do anything effectively.

Nevertheless the occasion had its hero and its heroine. The latter was Mistress Dolly Madison, who played her part like a man, holding the fort at the White House until the last possible moment and then retreating in good order with everything in the way of official documents and valuables that could possibly be carried away.

Dolly Madison's Letter.

At the moment of what seemed extreme peril she coolly sat down and wrote to her sister, Mrs. Steptoe Washington:

"Will you believe it, my dear sister, we have had a battle near Bladensburg? And I am still here within sound of the cannon. Mr. Madison comes not. May God protect him. Two messengers covered with dust came to bid me fly, but I wait for him. At this late hour a wagon has been procured. I have had it filled with the plate and most valuable portable articles, the Bank of Maryland, or fall into the hands of the British, events most determine. Our kind friend Mr. Carroll has come to hasten my departure and is in a very bad humor with me because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured. It required to be unscrewed from the wall, and this process was found too tedious for these perilous moments, so I have ordered the frame broken and the canvas taken out. It is done and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York for safe keeping. And now, my dear sister, I must leave the house or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it by filling up the road I am to take."

The portrait of Washington was by Stuart and hung in the state dining room. Somebody, at Mrs. Madison's orders, broke with an ax the heavy gold frame that protected the inner one of wood, on which the canvas was stretched, and thus it was removed unharmed. The oft published statement that the picture was cut from the frame by Dolly herself is incorrect.

But to go back a little. The British forces on land and sea had orders to "destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as might be assailable." The enemy's feet and transports arrived off the mouth of the Patuxent (fifty miles south of Annapolis) on the 18th day of August, 1814. The troops, under General Robert Ross, were disembarked on the following day and formed into three brigades, numbering 4,500 men. On Aug. 20 the boats of the fleet, led by Rear Admiral Cockburn, started up the Patuxent to capture a bunch of gunboats blockaded there, under the command of Commodore Barney. The soldiers marched abreast of the boats, and Barney, having blown up his vessels to prevent them from falling into the hands of the foe, retreated.

A Remarkable Proceeding.

Now comes the remarkable part of the military proceedings. For five days the British troops marched across Maryland in a leisurely way, without encountering the slightest opposition. The country, much of it densely forested and with few roads, was difficult. Under such circumstances a few hundred determined men could have so harassed the advancing column as to make its progress practically impossible. Even the most untutored savages would have had sufficient military knowledge to adopt such an expedient. But General Winder, with a force of 2,500 men, including 1,000 regulars and 500 fighting sailors under Barney, did nothing.

As a result, the enemy was not obliged to fire a shot until it had arrived actually within sight of the capitol. Then at Bladensburg Winder put up some sort of a fight. But it was wholly ineffective, and the Americans soon fled--all of them, that is to say, except the 500 sailormen under Barney, who stuck by their guns, and, against overwhelming odds, were pretty nearly wiped out before they sur-

rendered, Barney himself being badly wounded and made prisoner. There is no question of the fact that if Barney, instead of Winder, had been in command of the American forces the foe would never have got anywhere near Washington. He knew his business. But, as it was, the British entered the city after nightfall on the 23d and camped a quarter of a mile east of the capitol.

Panic In Washington.

Meanwhile in Washington alarm had turned into panic. The American troops, after the fight at Bladensburg, were in disorderly retreat. Crowds of flying fugitives were passing over the Long bridge across the Potomac, and when the British entered the population had dwindled to a few stragglers and the slaves of absent residents. All private houses were shut up and there were few signs of life.

During the previous twenty-four hours clerks at the president's house had been busy packing and aiding in the removal of valuables. Coarse linen bags, hastily made for the purpose, were hung around the walls to receive portable stuff and particularly documents. Among the latter were the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and Washington's commission as commander in chief of the American forces. The records of the Continental congress are said to have been carried away by Mrs. Madison in a small red trunk, which is preserved to this day as a historical relic in the department of state.

History relates that General Ross was in favor of attacking Baltimore rather than Washington, because of the larger loot there to be obtained, but Cockburn thought it would be more spectacular to raid the Capital City, and his plan prevailed, one notion of his being that it would be a fine scheme to take the president and his wife and exhibit them as captives in England.

Cockburn had a strong sense of the picturesque, and it is related that on the evening of his arrival in Washington he entered the capitol and, sitting himself in the chair of the speaker of the house of representatives, put the question, "Shall this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned?" The mock resolution was carried unanimously, and thereupon the furniture and whatever other combustibles chanced to be at hand were gathered in heaps, the torch being applied. The temporary wooden structure at that time connecting the senate and house wings burned readily, and everything inflammable went up in smoke, including the library of congress, then housed on the second floor at the north end.

Delighted with this exploit, the admiral and General Ross led their men up the avenue to the president's house. After ordering and eating supper at the home of an old lady named Suter, living close by, they proceeded at about 11 p. m. to break into the mansion, the doors of which were found locked. John Slousa, a porter, seems to have been the last person to leave the place. When he had carried Dolly's pet parrot to the house of Colonel Taylor, two blocks away, he returned, locked up and took the keys to Philadelphia.

The Capitol Ransacked.

Having broken open the doors they ransacked the place from top to bottom, and then obtaining fire from a beer shop opposite the treasury collected the furniture together in heaps and set it alight.

Meanwhile the American commodore, Tinney, had set fire to the navy yard and the vessels in the neighborhood, and before midnight three conflagrations made the whole country almost as light as day, while from the distant hills of Virginia, beyond the Potomac, the fleeing president and members of his cabinet caught glimpses of the ruin their incompetence caused.

All this while the British were almost in panic themselves. They were afraid of being surprised by a superior force, and were in a hurry to get away. This state of mind was much intensified by a frightful hurricane which struck the city at 1 p. m. on the day after the capitol and White House were burned. It rained as if the bottom of the sky had fallen out, and the wind blew down many buildings which the British had spared. The invading soldiery were nearly drowned, and thirty of them lost their lives, walls falling upon them. A British officer wrote, "Our column was as completely dispersed as if it had experienced total defeat."

The storm saved the war department and the postoffice, which the enemy had meant to burn. They left the city twenty-nine hours after they had entered it. When Mrs. Madison returned she found the Long bridge burned and was ferried across the river in her carriage on a raft. Her home being in ruins, she was received by her sister, Mrs. Curtis. Later the president rented Colonel Taylor's mansion, known as the Octagon House (which still stands), on the corner of New York avenue and Eighteenth street, where he and Dolly passed the following winter. There the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed.

SIRENS AND SONS.

Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations in Washington, has purchased Red Top, the former home of President Grover Cleveland.

Speaker Clark made his first fee when a young man by writing an oration for a college student who had been elected class orator and wanted to get off something particularly fine.

Fernando Pico, son of the last Mexican governor of California, lives with his wife in an old stable on a ranch in the Santa Monica mountains. He is caretaker of the place, Pico is sixty-seven years of age.

William Wallace Gilechrist, for thirty-six consecutive years conductor of the Mendelssohn club, Philadelphia, and now in his thirty-seventh year in that capacity, holds the record for such service in this country.

M. Peru, the last surviving pupil of Chopin, recently gave his farewell concert in Paris. He is over eighty years of age, but remarkably vigorous, and plays with all the delicacy which tradition associates with the art of the great Polish pianist.

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, now chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, was an officer in the war between the states and received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry in the field at the siege of Fort Hudson.

"Isn't that Miss Yawler singing across the way?"

"Yes, I wish she belonged to a grand opera company."

"You surely don't think she can sing?"

"Not at all, but grand opera companies never come to this town."--Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County Savings Bank

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$527,342.88

Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910.