

# CHARTER MEMBERS

= = OF = =

## PROTECTION ENGINE CO. NO. 3.



E. A. PENNIMAN.



GEORGE FOSTER.



H. J. CONGER.

E. A. Penniman, H. J. Conger and George Foster, all of Honesdale, are the three surviving charter members of Protection Engine Company No. 3, having joined September 19, 1853, almost 59 years ago.

These gentlemen have been active firemen. They held many offices and never shirked their duties. All are well-known men of Honesdale. Mr. Penniman, who for several years was an editor of The Citizen, is now retired. Mr. Conger is a member of Kraft & Conger, coal agents, and Mr. Foster has charge of the Foster estate in Honesdale.

Mr. Penniman served as treasurer for one year, being elected to that office June 12, 1854. He also served as second assistant foreman and first assistant foreman, being elected to these offices September 2, 1856, and March 6, 1861, respectively.

Mr. Conger's record in office included the treasurership for two different terms. The first time for one year, being elected Sept. 5, 1855, and the second time from September 5, 1861 to 1865. He was also secretary for one year, being elected in September 1856. He served as foreman from September 5, 1865, for one year. Mr. Foster was secretary for three years, serving from March 4, 1863 to 1866.



C. J. BROWN.

Oldest Active Fireman of Protective Engine Co. No. 3.

Calvin J. Brown who joined the reorganized company of Protection Engine Co. No. 3, was a member of the original company, being one of the first three fire companies that Honesdale had. His membership with the old company dated back several years, his father, the late Thos. S. Brown, being one of the early members of the original No. 3. C. J. Brown stated to a representative of this paper that when the members of the old company wanted to call a meeting they would open a window, take the nozzle off the hose and blow through it, using it as a megaphone. Its serene tones vibrated upon the night air and the members responded, coming in large numbers. The method of calling, although very crude, was unique. On March 2, 1870, Mr. Brown was elected a member of Protection Engine Company No. 3 and has since given the fire department continuous service. During these years he has escaped serious injury.

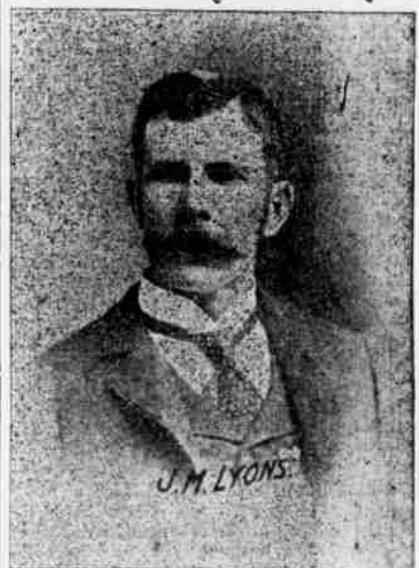


MORTIMORE BRANDAMORE, In Service 47 Years with Protection Company.

Mortimore Brandamore holds the record of being the oldest fireman in service of Protection Engine Co. No. 3. Last December he closed the 47th

year of active service. Since he has been unable to attend fires. However, during these many years of service Mr. Brandamore was one of the workers and was always found at his post.

Mr. Brandamore served in the capacity of first assistant foreman from September 6, 1871, to September 7, 1872, and second assistant foreman one year from October 10, 1893. He also served one year as a director of the Honesdale Firemen's Relief Association, which was organized 17 years ago. Mr. Brandamore is now living a retired life at his commodious home on River street.



JOHN M. LYONS.

Chief Engineer for 37 Years.

Engineer Lyons, without a doubt, held one office and position longer than any other member of Protection Engine Company No. 3. From the time one of the rotary steamers was purchased in 1875, Mr. Lyons has had charge of the fire engines, being an expert engineer and mechanic. When the A. M. Atkinson steamer was bought it was claimed by William Muir that the company would have to pay an engineer \$1,000 per year to run it. He is credited as being first engineer, but Mr. Lyons claims that Mr. Muir secured him and that he took the position March, 1875. The following year, September 13, 1876, he (Lyons) was elected, having served from 1875 to 1876 inclusive and continuously ever since. Mr. Lyons is president of the Firemen's Relief Association, which office he has held since 1896. The association was organized December 27, 1895, when he was elected vice-president, and is also a charter member of same.

Thomas F. Carroll, who had been assistant engineer of the steamers under Engineer J. M. Lyons for many years previous to his going to New York City, is still retained as assistant engineer by Mr. Lyons and in his absence operates the steamers in connection with his brother, J. J. Carroll, who is assistant engineer of the company.



MAJ. G. H. WHITNEY,

Who for 33 Years Held Reins Over Steamer Horses.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the descendants of Joseph and Rhena Lee will be held in Todd's grove at Uniondale, August 30, 1912. A large and early attendance is requested. R. N. Lee, secretary.

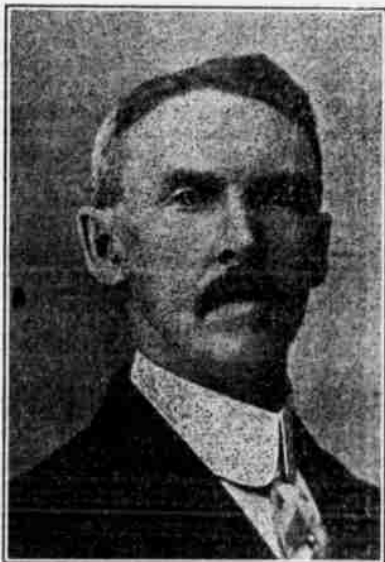
### ABOUT WOOD ALCOHOL.

Delaware county, New York, has 15 wood alcohol industries, one-seventh of the number of factories of this kind in the United States. New York leads in the production of wood alcohol, while Pennsylvania is a close second. The Walton Reporter says: The late Thos. Keery of Hancock, who died last year, was one of the pioneers in the business in Delaware county at the time when the iron retorts were first coming into use. Keery himself used to wheel the wood to his factory in a wheelbarrow. At that time wood alcohol brought almost fabulous prices.

The manufacture of wood alcohol originated in Germany and the Germans were the pioneers in the business in the United States. The making of wood alcohol was a natural step from the manufacture of charcoal, a leading industry seventy-five years ago. Fifty years ago factories with iron retorts were succeeding the old beehived shaped brick ovens used in the manufacture of wood alcohol and charcoal.

Within the last few years another change has taken place in the business, the iron retorts being succeeded by large brick ovens. The retorts would hold only one and a half cords of wood while the ovens hold eight cords each. Most of the factories in Delaware county have from two to four ovens.

Wood alcohol within the last few years has been largely superseded in use by denatured alcohol and the price of wood alcohol in crude form has dropped from fifty to twenty-five cents. The chief product now is acetate of lime, from which is secured acetic acid used in the manufacture of smokeless gun powder.



C. A. McCARTY,

Burgess of Honesdale.

### Plow Early to Destroy Pests.

Fall plowing is in full swing in parts of Pennsylvania although in some sections plowing is not often started much before the beginning of September. In some cases fields which were planted with wheat and oats are now being turned over, although the harvest has just ended. It is probable that all work in the fields will be early this year, owing to the rains, which caused weeds to spring up rapidly and brought about numerous pests. State authorities recommend plowing as soon as possible in order to bring eggs of insects and grub worms to the surface, where weather and natural enemies of the pests will be able to get them.

### SHALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Pottsville, Pa., for the following items: One team of horses, one two-ton wagon, one set of harness combs, brushes, netting, 75 bushels of oats, 2 tons of hay, one plow, one harrow, and other farm implements, one stone crusher, engine, screens, bins and roller. Detailed information may be received on application to the Superintendent, Dr. Fitzsimmons. All proposals must be in the hands of the Trustees not later than August 21, 1912, the Trustees reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

WALTER McNICHOLS,

Chairman. Buildings and Grounds Committee. 611f.

## AFFECTS SUPPLY OF LEAD PENCILS

### American Cedar From Which They Come Is About Exhausted.

### NOTHING TO TAKE ITS PLACE.

Scarcity Will Be Felt All Over Europe. Germany Uses 100,000 Tons of This Wood Each Year—Makers Search For a Substitute.

An impending shortness of lead pencils throughout the entire world is forecast in the Scientific American unless a substitute wood can be found to take the place of the practically exhausted supply of American pencil cedar. The properties of the native pencil cedar, which includes the northern red cedar and southern cedar, are so marked and so different from those of other commercial woods that it seems almost hopeless to find a satisfactory substitute. Even now earnest experiments are being made with several varieties in the hope of finding a suitable substitute. The most recent is with an East African variety of wood resembling cedar.

"There is no other wood using industry in the United States so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is upon red cedar," says the scientific journal. "The scarcity of the pencil material will soon be felt also in Europe. A firm in Nuremberg, Germany, makes annually over 300,000,000 lead pencils out of the American cedar. About 100,000 tons, or 7,500,000 cubic feet, of wood are required for making these pencils. An equal amount is consumed annually in the United States in the pencil industry alone. This makes a total of over 200,000 tons, or about 15,000,000 cubic feet, of wood annually, or a little over 600 tons of cedar wood are used for pencils each day in the year. How long the supply will last at this rate of consumption it is difficult to say, but it is certain that unless a suitable substitute is introduced some of the mills now in operation must shut down inside of a few years.

### Requirements Most Rigid.

"The requirements for wood used in the pencil industry are most rigid. The wood must be soft, light, strong, close and strong grained, free from defects and must not check or warp. The physical properties of cedar are subject to considerable variations, due to soil and climatic conditions, and for this reason it must be carefully inspected and graded as to quality. The lightest and softest wood is produced in the swampy hummocks of Florida and Georgia.

"The older the tree the softer and better the wood becomes. The wood of the shell of rotten logs is said to be the best for making lead pencils. The hard flinty wood, such as is obtained principally from trees on the dry upland or near its western limit of distribution, is considered poor grade.

"Pencil makers both in this country and abroad have long since been searching for a suitable wood to take the place of cedar, and an announcement has been made that a substitute was discovered in East Africa which may be obtained in sufficiently large quantities at a reasonable price. In Europe this announcement was accepted at its full face value. In America the pencil makers prefer to wait pending more exact information for fear that this discovery may share the fate of many others, which under the rigorous test of quality, amount of available supply and cost of production, have failed to realize the anticipations formed by them or even to establish a claim to commercial value. There can be very little doubt, however, in case of the wood from East Africa, because it is known to be a very good wood and pencil makers have tested it and found it to be an excellent substitute for the American cedar.

### East African Cedar.

"The introduction of a new wood is usually very slow, and the promoters and exploiters of strange woods frequently score heavy losses, although the kinds they import are good and useful. This East African cedar is now being imported to Germany, and it is likely that it will soon be used in this country. The tree which yields this wood is very closely allied to our pencil cedar and is known botanically as Juniperus procera. It forms a beautiful tree from 75 to 125 feet in height and from two to four feet in diameter. Slater, an English naturalist, states that in British East Africa the tree often attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of six feet. East African cedar is distributed over the mountainous districts from Abyssinia southward into German East Africa and is found in great abundance around Kilimandscharo.

"Similar to our native cedar, the wood is soft, light, durable, easily worked, highly scented, of good color, uniform texture and fine grained. The annual rings of growth are indistinct to the unaided eye. The surface exposed by cutting the wood with a sharp knife is very smooth and has a satiny luster. These are facts which will place this wood on a par with the American pencil cedar."

### Teeth in Moving Pictures.

Moving pictures of teeth, showing the process of decay, is a novel stunt to be shown before the international congress of hygiene at Washington in September.

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Surplus and Profits 350,000.00  
Total Capital 550,000.00  
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