Central New York's Greatest Dry Goods Store.

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Carpets, Upholstery, Shoes,

Crochery, Sewing Machines,

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You are Cordially Invited to Come

The Store is Now in Full Christmas Attire.

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DEY BROS. & CO.

and Come and Come.

and Come.

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You are Cordially Invited to Come
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Do You Know

That I am selling a Woman's Hand Turned Vicl Kid Shoe for $3.00.

Come and See them.
I can save money for you.

Otis M. Wiley,
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"The White Front."

BROWN & THORN,
Practical Dyers.

201 STATE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Dying and Cleaning Ladies' and Gents' Garments of every description, also Blankets, Feathers, &c.

CURTAINS DONE UP EQUAL TO NEW.

Cloth Sponging and Clothes Pressing are Specialties. These things we do and do them well, using only the best and most modern methods.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

BROWN & THORN.

NATHAN MUNGER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARNESSES - OF - ALL - KINDS

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We are Headquarters for . . .

Horse Furnishing Goods,
Curry Combs, Brushes,
Clippers, Sheets, Robes,
Whips, Blankets, Rugs,
Dusters, &c., &c.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

Call and Examine Stock and Prices and be convinced of good bargains.

PORT BYRON, N. Y.

DENTISTRY

A. J. SPRAGUE,

Who has been practicing Dentistry for over twenty-seven years in Weedsport, will be in Port Byron on Thursday of each week to do Dental Work.

Crown and Bridge Work Done.

Office First Door South of the Howard House.
The Best Place to Buy
Carpets, Draperies, and Furniture, also Goods for Christmas
and New Year's presents.

Articles from 5c. each to $50 each.

We thank patrons of Port Byron and vicinity for the trade
given us in the past.

With our store three times its former size we are much bet-
ter prepared to serve our customers.

WAIT'S,
GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

FARMERS!
It will pay you to
Drain Your Land.

You can procure superior Tile at reasonable prices at

FRED WEBBER'S TILE and BRICK YARD,
One-fourth mile East of Throopsville.
Three-fourths mile east of McCarthy's Corner.

All sizes from 2 inch to 6 inch kept cons-
tantly on hand.

FRED WEBBER.

Marquisee Bros.

Our Stock of CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS and GENTS,
FURNISHING GOODS can
not be excelled by any of our
competitors, either in quality
or price. It will pay you to
call and satisfy yourselves
that you can save money by
purchasing your goods at

Marquisee’s Clothing Store.
8 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

F. R. Stevens, CLARENCE SHERWOOD
To be Read
at Least Once!

And be sure and remember,
that we carry a full line of
Boots and Shoes. Goods
Marked in Plain Figures, one
Price to all.

Hadselle & Walker,
Auburn, N. Y.

CLARENCE SHERWOOD
Practical Optician,
Your Eyes Examined Free

No Drops used.
$1 to $5 saved
on every pair of glasses.
Headaches and
pains in and
over the eyes
cured by wear-
ing proper
glasses.

No eyes to difficult for me to
fit. Old gold spectacles taken
in exchange. Gold filled fram-
es and Eye glasses that will not
shake off, in all styles

Oculist Prescription for Glasses ground
on the spot while you wait.

Auburn, N. Y.

Successors to
ROSEN BLOOM & SONS
69 Genesee St.
This may seem strange, nevertheless it is a fact, I can positively Extract Teeth Without Pain by the use of Dr. Waite's local anaesthetic which I have the exclusive right to use in this city and county.

Call and see my New Combination Aluminum Plate for artificial teeth, it is the best in the world.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH MADE FOR $6, $8 and $10 A SET**

Teeth filled with Gold for $1.00 and upwards, according to the size of the cavity. Amalgams and Alloys 50c. to $1.00, according to the quantity of material used.

**All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded.**

**Wm. Hughes, Dentist,**

139 GENESSEE ST., - AUBURN, N. Y.
In sending forth this little volume of local history, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Port Byron would include a word of greeting and Christmas cheer. May the Christmas time fill all our hearts as never before with the love of Christ and the tender sympathy that made our Saviour's life on earth one continuous errand of mercy.

We doubt not that many who peruse these pages of history and reminiscence will, as memory does its swift work, read between the lines unwritten stories of temptation and sorrow that have had their part in connection with the varied interests of our community. To any whose hearts may be thus touched with unavailing regret we wish to say that it is the sole mission of the W. C. T. U. to remove temptation, to raise the fallen and the discouraged, and to bid the coming years go forth to a happier future, a higher destiny than any the past can show. The W. C. T. U. has well been called "the organized mother love of the nation" and with true mother instinct it has ever striven to hush the moan of pain and the wail of sorrow. And it is acknowledged to be the most powerful reform agency the world has ever known. Its ranks would include every wife, mother, sister and daughter. If ever all the women of the world are united for sobriety, purity and justice, the battle against sin will be well nigh won; therefore, in the name of suffering humanity, we add to our Christmas greeting an earnest invitation to every woman to ally herself with the W. C. T. U.
The Christmas Message.
BY F. D. H.

Long ago, on that night when to the wondering shepherds the angel announced the birth of the Savior, the multitude of the heavenly host, suddenly appearing, ascribed "glory to God in the highest," and then, as if to prophecy the work and life and mission of the Messiah, published the good tidings of great joy, "on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

On many and many a Christmas night since that quiet hour on the hills of Bethlehem, have devout souls in all climes listened to the message of peace and good will. Peace and good will—how the Christmas bells ring it out on the frosty air! Peace and good will—and the children's voices carol the good tidings and the children's faces irradiate the good cheer! To all the weary and heavy laden comes the message: to all the troubled and discouraged the heavenly host and the earthly throng repeat the evangel—"On earth peace, goodwill toward men."

Without this blessed spirit our Christmas offerings are vain, our Christmas cheer is idle and our Christmas progress is slow. For one day in the year we are bound to open our hearts to the whole world, to love our neighbor as ourselves, and our God above all. And when the blessed time shall come in which the Christmas message shall be spread over all the world, and the Christmas spirit shall be everywhere known, and peace shall reign on earth and good will to men shall be the universal law—then shall be the eternal Christmas tide, the glorious triumphant and universal reign of Him who was born on Christmas day.

Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas
To-night.

Christmas in land of the fir-tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand
solemn and white,
Christmas where corn-fields bear sunny and bright:
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas
to-night.

Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,
Christmas where old men are patient and gray,
Christmas where peace like a dove in its flight
Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight:
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas
to-night.

For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all;
No palace too great, and no cottage too small;
The angels who welcome Him sing from the height,
"In the city of David a king in his might."
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas
to-night.

Then let every heart keep its Christmas
within,
Christ's pity for sorrow, Christ's hatred of sin,
Christ's care for the weakest, Christ's courage for right,
Christ's dread of the darkness, Christ's love of the light,
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas
to-night.

So the stars of the midnight which compass
us round
Shall see a strange glory, and hear a sweet sound,
And cry "Look! the earth is aflame with delight,
O sons of the morning rejoice at the sight,
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas
to-night."—[PHILIPS BROOKS.

The Town of Mentz.

The town of Mentz is the smallest town in the County of Cayuga. It was a few years later the town of Throop. In that year, by an act of the Legislature of the state of New York, the two new towns were erected. Yet while our town was by this act thus reduced territorially, it ranks among the first in population and wealth. Its population in round numbers is 2000 and its assessed valuation one million dollars—only five towns in the county exceed it in wealth and population.

Most of the conveyances of real estate in this town even at the present day in describing the lands conveyed contain the familiar sentence "all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the old township of Brutus, now Mentz," showing that we were at one time a part of the town of Brutus. Later and in the very closing years of the last century we were part and parcel of the town of Aurelius and still later the town of Jefferson was erected from the town of Aurelius. In 1806 by an act of the Legislature the name of Jefferson was changed to that of Mentz who was the author of this ridiculous change of name is not known, and at the present time it is not pertinent to inquire as to why the name is unquestionably dead.

The first settlements of the town were made in 1782 by Philip King, Seba Higley, Josiah Partrige and Charles Annes. In 1798 Aboliah Buck and his brother Elijah located on what is now River street in the village of Port Byron. Daniel Loveland came in 1790 and Peter Kansler and Moses Lent in 1800. These were soon after followed by James Dixon, Major Eli Wilson, Daniel Minifie and John Dixon, and a

The Village of Port Byron.

The village of Port Byron is located on the Erie Canal and in nearly the exact geographical centre of the town of Mentz. Its population is about 1200.

As a hamlet it was first known as King's settlement and afterwards as Bucksville. An interesting fact in connection with its early history is that it was the home of Brigham Young, afterward the noted Mormon leader. In the year 1837 it was incorporated as the village of Port Byron, although its gain in population has been comparatively little in the sixty years of its existence as a corporate entity; it is nevertheless a live, progressive, up-to-date town. The West Shore road runs through the village and the New York Central only a half mile distant. It contains six churches, eight hotels, a high school and an admirable system of waterworks. We have an enterprising newspaper in The Chronicle, the extensive shirt manufacturing industry of Gallat and Branch, besides numerous other smaller manufacturers of different articles of commerce. Public buildings
and private residences are kept and maintained in good repair while our streets and sidewalks will compare favorably with those of much larger villages. We are only eight miles from Auburn, the county seat, with which city we expect to be connected in the near future by a cycle eider path. When this expectation is realized and Auburn and Port Byron are thus united our happiness certainly ought to be complete.

Churches.
The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church sent missionaries to these parts as follows: Rev. Daniel Thatcher in 1733, Revs. Asa Hillyer and Aaron Condict in 1738, and Dr. Perrin about 1800, who was afterward professor in Auburn Seminary. The General Assembly of Connecticut sent Rev. Seth Williston in 1738 and Rev. Jedediah Bushnell in 1739. Through the labors of these men many of the early churches of this county were organized.

The first one in this region was in existence in 1801, in Ward's Settlement about 1/2 miles west of the Forbes Schoolhouse. In 1790 Ezekiel Crane came from N. J. and settled on Lot No. 2 now a part of the town of Throop. In 1796 Jonas Ward with his six sons came also from N. J. and settled on Lot No. 92 next north of Crane's. By 1800 several others had come among whom was John Norris who became one of the first deacons of the little church. This church was connected with the Congregational Association until 1811 when it went to help form the Cayuga Presbyterian.

Meanwhile a settlement was springing up on the Owasco called King's Settlement from Phillip King, a soldier of the Revolution, who had settled west of the Owasco in 1737. Not long afterward the same was called Bucksville from two brothers, Aholiah and Elijah Buck, who came from Chemung county N. Y. in 1798 and took up six hundred acres covering the main part of the present village, which received the name of Port Byron about the year 1825. Having passed through many difficulties during his labors the little church at Ward's Settlement decided to move to the growing village on the Owasco. A meeting was held at the house of James Pine, known as the Eagle Hotel, near the present residence of Mr. W. T. Gallit, on the 8th of May, 1820 which organized The First Congregational society of Mentz, and elected Roswell Beardsley, Aholiah Buck and John S. Willis trustees.

Deacons John Norris and Lyman Grandy were appointed to certify the facts to the County Clerk and R. Matson to sign as witness. During the summer meetings were held in barns, afterward in the ball room of the Eagle Hotel until 1827 when a two-story building was erected in Nauvoo at the west side of the Park, the upper story being used for a church and the lower for a school. The first pastor was Rev. Abner Benedict who served about one year.

In 1824 they changed to a Presbyterian church and elected Lyman Grandy, John J. Wilson, John Dixon, Wm. VanVleck, and John S. Willis ruling elders. Rev. Birdseye Gibbes was engaged as their minister. In 1824 the first Sunday School was organized with Mrs. Sarah Osburn, mother of W. O. Osburn, the senior elder of the present Presbyterian Church, and Miss Emeline White for teachers. In 1828-9 Rev. Wm. Williams supplied the pulpit. In 1830 the church built its present house of worship "on the hill". In 1836 a new church was dedicated on the site of the one burned and they returned to "the flat." This building is now the Methodist church. In 1837 Rev. James T. Hough, a brother of their former pastor, became their minister and membership increased to 129. Rev. John Gossman, D. D. became pastor in 1839 and the membership the next year is reported 137. Then an unfortunate division arose. Long and expensive litigation followed and about one half the members left and organized the present Presbyterian church. The original church became involved in debt, their building was sold and became the property of the present Methodist society, and on the 24th of May, 1850, after an organized existence of half a century the church was disbanded.

The First Baptist Church of Mentz.
Incorporated January 3rd, 1818, Friend Barber and Campbell Waldo were appointed to preside and make return of the vote. The first trustees were Wm. Meade, Jedediah Crane, Russell Palmer, Joseph Clary and John Jeffries. Mentz then was a much larger town, including Montezuma and a part of Throop. This church is now known as the Baptist church of Throopville.

Evaline Buck, Abby Duval, Julia Daggett, Charlotte Stearns, Mary Daniels, Harriet Benjamin and Martha Ray.
In 1830 the church was re-incorporated under the name of The First Presbyterian Church in the Town of Mentz, and elected Henry Kennedy, Ira Jones, Henry Vantine, Luther F. Grandy, Jacob Foster and Joseph Burns trustees. In 1831 Rev. Justin S. Hough became their minister and served two years. In 1834 they decided to have a new building which was erected on the "flat" where the Methodist church now stands. This was burned down within a year and they went back to "the old place of worship on the hill".

In 1836 a new church was dedicated on the site of the one burned and they returned to "the flat." This building is now the Methodist church. In 1857 Rev. James T. Hough, a brother of their former pastor, became their minister and membership increased to 129. Rev. John Gossman, D. D. became pastor in 1839 and the membership the next year is reported 137. Then an unfortunate division arose. Long and expensive litigation followed and about one half the members left and organized the present Presbyterian church. The original church became involved in debt, their building was sold and became the property of the present Methodist society, and on the 24th of May, 1850, after an organized existence of half a century the church was disbanded.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the Town of Mentz.
Incorporated May 10th, 1825. Medad Buckley and John Gilmore were appointed to preside and make return of the vote. The first trustees were John Gilmore, Wm. Bell and James Weston. This is now known as the Mentz church.

The Second Baptist Church in Mentz.
Incorporated March 14th, 1831. Frederick Crowl and John W. Sawyer were appointed to preside and make return of the vote, and Samuel Root to sign as witness. The first trustees were Wm. Miner, G. W. Milliner, Frederick Crowl, J. W. Duram and J. W. Sawyer.

This is now known as the First Baptist Church of Port Byron. It was organized January 31st, 1830, with 49 constituent members, who had previously held meetings in what was then called Milliner's boat house, but at the time of organization had obtained the use of the City Hotel until 1822 when a two-story building was erected in Nauvoo at the west end of the Park. A meeting was held at the house of James Pine, known as the Eagle Hotel, near the present residence of Mr. W. T. Gallit, on the 8th of May, 1820 which organized The First Congregational society of Mentz, and elected Roswell Beardsley, Aholiah Buck and John S. Willis trustees.

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In 1824 they changed to a Presbyterian church and elected Lyman Grandy, John J. Wilson, John Dixon, Wm. VanVleck, and John S. Willis ruling elders. Rev. Birdseye Gibbes was engaged as their minister. In 1824 the first Sunday School was organized with Mrs. Sarah Osburn, mother of W. O. Osburn, the senior elder of the present Presbyterian Church, and Miss Emeline White for teachers. In 1828-9 Rev. Wm. Williams supplied the pulpit. In 1830 the church built its present house of worship "on the hill". In 1836 a new church was dedicated on the site of the one burned and they returned to "the flat." This building is now the Methodist church. In 1837 Rev. James T. Hough, a brother of their former pastor, became their minister and membership increased to 129. Rev. John Gossman, D. D. became pastor in 1839 and the membership the next year is reported 137. Then an unfortunate division arose. Long and expensive litigation followed and about one half the members left and organized the present Presbyterian church. The original church became involved in debt, their building was sold and became the property of the present Methodist society, and on the 24th of May, 1850, after an organized existence of half a century the church was disbanded.

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the church in Port Byron, and the work like the little grain of mustard seed, has spread throughout the earth. The church has ever maintained the missionary spirit and has sent two members to the foreign field. The present membership is 131. Pastor A. Tilden, Clerk, Deacon J. A. Topliffe.

The First Methodist Church of Port Byron.

Incorporated at Duvall's schoolhouse in the village of Port Byron, February, 19th, 1839. John A. Taylor was chosen chairman and P. S. Bennett, Secretary. Daniel Cole and Samuel Brown were appointed to make return of the vote. The first trustees were: John A. Taylor, Eben Barker, Denison Robinson, Leland Daniels, Daniel Cole, Samuel Brown, Zalm n Hadden, Levi Belnap and David Austin. The meeting resolved to erect a place of worship but there is no record that it was ever done. They worshipped for a time in the ball room of the Eagle Hotel, afterwards in the schoolhouse in Nauvoo until the purchase of the Presbyterian church, their present edifice, which was sold on an execution January 1st. 1851. They had been joined in a circuit with Montezuma and Mento churches until this time. Rev. H. C. Hall was their first regular pastor. Other pastors of this church, in order of time, are: James Landreth, 1850; B. R. Pratt, 1851; Orin Lathrop, 1872; Zebadiah D. Paddock, 1853; Sylvester H. Brown, 1855; Alanson White, 1857; Fitch Reed, 1858; A. B. Gregg, 1860; Wm. Jerome, 1862; David R. Carrier, 1864. George C. Elliott, 1865; Ephraim C. Brown, 1868; R. R. Redhead, 1870; H. C. Giles, 1873; R. C. Fox, 1876; C. J. Cassevant, 1879; B. W. Hamilton, 1880; Frederick Devitt, 1882; C. J. Beach, 1886; Edward Jarvis, 1891; D. M. Van Tuyll, 1896. The trustees at present are, R. R. Stillwell, Charles Flinkins, John Wilson, O. B. Tanner, W. T. Galt, C. F. Woodford, V. D. Tallman, J. A. Sullivan and Andrew Shetler.

D. M. VAN TUYLL.

Preacher in charge.

The First Presbyterian Society in the Town of Mento.

This was an off-shoot from the original church and took the same name. It was organized July 29th, 1840, and incorporated November 17th, 1841. The first elders were: Stratton Woolsey, T. B. Myer, S. P. Clark and H. E. Legg. The first trustees were: J. M. Clark, Moses Snyder, Andrew Myer, John R. Houghtaling, A. A. Piers and James D. Button, of whom the last survivor, J. R. Houghtaling, died September 5th, 1897. The ministers have been as follows: John Gossman D. D. 1840-2, Vacant in 1843 while the church was building. Robert Finley 1843-5; W. T. Van Doren 1845-7; C. G. Heelman 1849-56; A. P. Botsford 1857-07; R. W. Harris 1852-6; A. C. Reed 1867-73; V. A. Lewis 1873-7; Walter Condict 1878-80; O. H. Seymour 1880-4; C. H. Beebe 1884 to the present. The church building erected in 1843 was enlarged in 1855 by the addition of 20 feet at a cost of $1800, repaired and refurnished in 1871 at a cost of $1432, and again repaired after the fire of 1887 at a cost of $1683. The present parsonage property was secured in 1898 at a cost of $4500.

The Sunday School has always been regarded an important part of the church work. The Superintendents have been: J. M. Clark 1840-97; A. C. Reed 1867-73; J. R. Houghtaling 1873-92; C. L. Wilson 1882-95; C. R. Aldrich 1886-98; H. H. Penn 1889-94; C. L. Wilson 1894-97. A marked feature of the Sunday School has been the primary department which was organized in the spring of 1851 by Miss Mary A. Taylor with 12 pupils. On the 24th of April, 1864 it passed into the charge of the present teacher, Miss L. A. Dyer. During the third of a century that Miss Dyer has had charge of the department there have been 778 enrolled, 48 classes advanced to the main school, and collections taken to the amount of $1429.98. The number of deaths as known is 40. United with the church 281, so far as can be ascertained. The teacher has been absent 72 Sundays and made 3175 calls.

The Week of Prayer was first observed in 1866 and has been regularly and profitably observed ever since. The Ladies Christian Association was organized March 27, 1872 and has ever since continued its benevolent and missionary work, celebrating its 25th anniversary a few months since. The Christian Endeavor Society was organized January 10th, 1888 and is soon to celebrate its 10th anniversary. The officers of the church and society are: Elders W. D. Osburn, Robert Andrews, David Stewart, H. H. Penn, C. L. Wilson, and G. V. Roberts. Deacons: D. W. Telford, Richard Warren and C. R. Hadden. Trustees: W. D. Osburn, Richard Warren, David Stewart, H. H. Penn, V. R. Roberta and T. F. Dixon. S. V. McIntyre has been sexton since October 1st, 1887 and Miss M. L. Coulter organizes for the same length of time.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Organized about 1863. None of the original members remain. Rev. J. A. Rowling was their first rector for two years. Rev. Mr. Foster served one year and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Paul. After Mr. Paul's departure the church was without a resident rector for about a dozen years, when the services of Rev. Wm. Lord were secured and a building which had been donated to them was fitted up in Nauvoo so that they were enabled to resume regular services June 2nd, 1878. On the departure of Mr. Lord service was held irregularly for several years until the disastrous fire about four years ago injured the building so that they abandoned it. Having had a lot donated to them and receiving outside aid they were enabled to erect the present little church on Rochester street which they now hold. This society has always had a struggle for existence. The death of H. C. Badgley and R. M. Howard together with the removal of others has greatly crippled it so that for the present the church is closed.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Organized about the year 1858, largely through the influence of the Catholics of Montezuma. Has not had a resident priest. The priest resides at Weedsport and serves Montezuma and this place together with Weedsport. Their place of worship was formerly a school house which they purchased and remodeled at the time the districts were consolidated and the Union School building was erected. They anticipate in the near future the erection of a more commodious edifice more centrally located and have been quite successful in raising funds for that purpose.

Free Methodist.

This church has been in existence for twenty years, having been organized in the year 1877. The first pastor was Rev. M. N. Downing, followed by Rev. M. Olson and Rev. Philo Miner. Services have at different times been conducted by evangelists and others. The church building on Rochester street, which was owned by the late S. K. Bennett, was deeded to the society by his heirs after his death, in accordance with his wish. The pastor in charge at present is Rev. F. E. Fitch, who also supplies the Free Methodist Church at Weedsport.
Port Byron High School.

The State of New York has always carefully looked after the educational interests of her citizens, and Port Byron has not been surpassed by many villages of its size in providing educational advantages for the young.

Till 1852 there were two separate districts whose school houses may still be seen. They are the Catholic church and the dwelling house at the west side of the village park. Neither was large enough to accommodate the children of its district. A few men desiring better facilities for the education of the older students, a private high school was established in the old church on the hill.

This school was well patronized and a success for four years, when its principal, J. E. Hull, was called to Auburn Academy.

Other private schools were established until 1852, when J. D. Button, Wm. A. Halsey, Alfred Mead and Wm. D. Osburn began to agitate the question of consolidating the two districts, selling the old school houses and building a new one for a graded school and an Academy. The bitter opposition with which this plan was met by some of the tax payers was finally so far overcome that a board or committee, composed of nine members from both districts was formed, of which David B. Smith was chairman and Wm. A. Halsey, secretary.

Finally through the tact and perseverance of Dr. J. D. Button, Wm. A. Halsey and others, it was decided to ask the legislature for a charter which was granted in 1857 to the Port Byron Free School and Academy; and, in 1858, the present building, whose location was a compromise between the two districts, was completed and dedicated.

The first Board of Education under the charter, was composed of the following gentlemen, of whom Wm. D. Osburn alone is now living: Hon. James D. Button, President; Wm. A. Halsey, Secretary; Alfred Mead, Geo. Randall, A. K. King, Wm. D. Osburn, Finlay M. King, George Hayden and John C. Foster.

There were two different departments: the free schools, which included the primary, junior, sub-senior and senior grades, under Ceylon Otis as Principal and the academic department under the management of T. K. Fuller. This arrangement lasted for only two terms, when Mr. Otis resigned and Mr. Fuller became principal of the entire school. In the free school, no tuition was paid by resident pub lis; but, in the academy, all paid: the residents, $3.50 and non-residents, $5.00 per term of fourteen weeks. Extra charges were made for Latin, Greek, German, French and Book-keeping. All departments are new free for residents, and non-residents are charged in the high school $4.00 per quarter of ten weeks. There are no extras.

Till 1886 there were six teachers: four in the lower departments and two in the academic. Since that date there has been an assistant in the academic department who teaches, besides several high school subjects, all the preliminaries.

Regents' written preliminary examinations for which questions were sent from Albany were first held in 1867; and in February of that year, L. Augusta Dickinson won the first preliminary certificate granted to the school. The local number of the last, won in June, 1897, is 414.

In 1878, advanced Regents' examinations were established, and in 1881 the first academic diplomas were issued. In June 1882, Joseph E. Sweet won the first academic diploma awarded to the Port Byron Free School and Academy. Since then the school has received 66. There have also been won ten 69, two 70 and two 80 count advanced diplomas.

The names of the lower departments are still retained, but the course of study is laid out by years. Besides part of a year spent in the chart class, twelve or thirteen years are required to complete a full course of study—two in each of the lower departments and four or five in the higher. It usually takes four years to complete the high school studies. Formerly there was much freedom in choice of studies, and students were graduated on local standards. Now there are three fixed courses of study: the English, scientific and classical; and all students are advised to follow one of these.

The Port Byron Free School and Academy having been inspected by the Regents, and it having been found that its equipment in library and apparatus, and the quantity and quality of the work done are such as to entitle it to rank with other high schools of the state, its name is to be hereafter the Port Byron High School.

The patrons of this school can look with pride at the records of many of its alumni. And these cherish the memory of their alma mater by maintaining an enthusiastic association whose members meet annually for a literary entertainment and banquet.

Below are given the names of the Principals with the dates of their terms of office: Ceylon Otis, 1859; T. K. Fuller, 1860-61; F. L. Williams, 1862; F. P. Lantry, 1863; Wm. C. Phillips, 1863; A. H. Lewis, 1864; W. P. Burdick, 1865; S. Montgomery, 1869-71; J. W. Davis, 1868; H. M. Tallman, 1874; C. T. R. Smith, 1876; D. D. Van Allen, 1871-72-73-74; C. A. Peake, 1875; W. S. Aumock, 1878; A. W. Morehouse, 1877 to 1887; W. L. Harris, 1888 until the present time.

Early Industries.

It is difficult to realize that the first settlers in this region were obliged to go to Albany to mill, a distance of over 160 miles. Afterwards mills were built at more accessible points, but it was not till the year 1810 that the first grist mill in this section was built on the site now occupied by Dixon's mill, by Josiah and Samuel Root, who about that time came from Connecticut. A saw mill was built close by, by a Mr. Aiken.

About the year 1830 the Beach brothers built a large stone flooring mill with ten run of stone, and a capacity of 500 bbls. of flour per day. The Gazetteer of New York, of 1834, pronounced this the largest flooring mill in the State. It made an excellent market for wheat, which came from all parts of Cayuga and Wayne counties and from the Western States in boats. In connection with this mill were large cooper shops which employed many hands in making barrels. All staves were then riven and shaven. This important industry made Port Byron a place of great business activity and brought in a large amount of money. The "Big Mill," as it was called, was burned soon after the route of the Erie canal was changed and has never been rebuilt.

About the year 1820 J. F. Osburn built what has long been known as the Beehive house, and used the south side of the second story as a harness and saddle shop. This business was afterward sold to Benj. Osburn and Joseph Hadder, and in turn was conducted by Hadder & Haight for many years.
The first blacksmiths of whom we have any account were Wm. Mead and John Elmiendorf. The first wagon maker was Ebenezer Harrington. John Houghtaling also started a wagon shop about 1835. Jehiel Farrand was an early cabinet maker. There were two tanneries in operation up to 1850 or later, owned by Thomas Little and Alvarez Tupper, afterward by Robinson. There were also two distilleries which used a great deal of corn, and fattened beef cattle and hogs on the refuse. Boat building was carried on by Rice & Milliner.

About 1824 Wm. Hayden established, one mile south of Port Byron, the woolen mills which were operated by him for many years, and afterward by his sons. The motive power was furnished by a saw mill, and the machinery was capable of turning out 60,000 yards of cloth per annum.

The first merchants in the village were Bennett & Whitney, who opened a store about 1815. They were followed by Roswell Beardsley in 1819, and in 1824 by David B. and Walter Smith. Later D. B. Smith conducted the business for a long time, having at one time Elmore Ross as partner. Mr. Smith was succeeded by his son, John T. Smith, whose failing health compelled him to relinquish the business only a few years ago. Tupper & Waldo were in the dry goods business in the thirties, followed by Geo. W. Milliner, also Nathan Marble, afterward Marble & Hamlin. Later merchants were Zebulon Ross, Chapel & Hinman, and B. B. Clapp, whose sons were later admitted to the business. There were also C. Hamilton and Jonathan Seymour (afterwards Seymour, Myers & Wright), which brings us down to comparatively recent times.

The first physicians of whom we have any record are Dr. Van Vechten and Dr. Thos. Jeffries. Later Drs. Hiram D. Eldridge and James D. Button prescribed for the ills of the inhabitants of Mentz. Dr. Lewis McCarthy of Throop, was also a very popular physician, his practice having been taken up by Dr. Wm. M. Gwynn.

Many of our older townspeople will recall the friendly Scotia boot and shoe dealer—John Mitchell, and a still earlier "Knight of St. Crispin"—Mr. Hubbard—who for many years went from house to house in town, making up boots and shoes for the whole family.

In more recent times we note the names of Lumsden in the boot and shoe business; Hiram Burbans, who carried on wagon making; Edwin White, a grocer; Close & Adams, machine shop and foundry, and the machine shop was capable of turning out 60,000 yards of cloth per annum.

Present Industries.

Port Byron is not at the present time what might be properly called a manufacturing town, yet it has quite a variety of industries. The one most important—in that it furnishes employment to the largest number of people—is the shirt manufacturer of Galt & Branch, which turns shirts by the thousands of every grade and material. Connected with it is a fine laundry carried on by David Stewart.

The flouring mill of J. C. Dixon & Co., is one of the largest and best in this part of the country. A new mill has been recently built at Adamsville which will furnish both flour and feed. The bridge shops of Port Byron are said to furnish more bridges to canal boats than any others in the state.

We have a mine pie factory which is doing a flourishing business and may in the future approach the magnitude of the establishment recently conducted here by T. E. Dougherty.

A planing mill, a box factory, a boat yard and dry dock—where boats are often built—a cooper shop and the Smith Wheel Works are other important industries.

Mention should be here made of a new undertaking which it is believed will develop into a business of large proportions and be of great benefit to the town. It is the manufacturing of car trucks for electric cars, and it is understood that a stock company will be immediately formed to inaugurate this new industry.

There is but one dry goods store in the place at present, one shoe store, two clothing stores and one furniture store. There are five groceries, four meat markets, six blacksmith shops, two wagon repair shops, six cigar factories, two barber shops, two harness shops, one hardware store, one news room, one bakery, two millinery stores, a variety store, a livery, an undertaking establishment and a new restaurant. The place can boast of four physicians, one dentist, three lawyers, and more dressmakers than we can count. There are two drug stores, a fine post office, a lumber yard, two coal yards, two depots for agricultural implements, one store house and eleven Raines hotels! It is true hospitality has long been considered a virtue, but it would seem as if there were danger of carrying it to an excess. It is to be hoped that the good sense of our townspeople will eventually come to the rescue, and relegate this industry to its proper sphere.

The editors of the CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR would call the attention of its readers to the various announcements in its advertising pages. They will repay a careful perusal.

Natural Advantages.

The natural advantages in and around Port Byron for a manufacturing center are many—but natural advantages count for nothing unless utilized, and we now have a "Board of Trade" composed of our best citizens who are a unit in their efforts to advance the interests of Port Byron and vicinity and are ever ready to lend their aid to any worthy enterprise. We are on the main line of two great railway thoroughfares and the Erie Canal, besides the prospect in the near future of being connected with the main line of the Lehigh Valley at Geneva. We have sufficient water power in close proximity to generate enough electricity to furnish all the power that may be needed. We are situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful localities in the state. We have six churches and one of the best of schools, an excellent and very efficient system of roads and streets, and an excellent system of water works for fire purposes and private use owned by the village and free from debt which gives us a low tax rate and best of all our inhabitants are united and fully determined to "push things."

C. S. B. Op't.

Newspapers.

It is believed that the first newspaper published in this town was the Port Byron Herald printed in 1844 by one Frederick Prince. It is uncertain how long its publication was continued.

The Port Byron Gazette was established in 1851 by Chas. T. White who was followed by Arthur White. In 1889 the paper passed into the hands of Benj. Thompson, who relinquished it in 1892 to enlist as a captain in the 111th Regt. N. Y. S. V. The Gazette then became the property of Wm. Hosford and for a time was edited by J. F. Hadger. The next year it was pur-
chased by C. Marsh and the name was changed to Port Byron Gazette and North Cayuga Times. The Gazette being finally dropped. Several changes in ownership took place from this period to 1873 when the Port Byron Chronicle was established by Marsh and Johnson. Mr. Marsh's interest being afterward acquired by J. L. Ransom, and later Elias Vair became the publisher. In 1887 The Chronicle became the property of H. L. King, who is still the proprietor and who has made of it a first-class country newspaper, influential and widely circulated.

Mention should also be made of the Cayuga Democrat published in 1829 by F. S. Russell.

**Port Byron Water Works.**

Several disastrous fires have occurred in the history of Port Byron, destroying whole business blocks. The west side of Main street—from Rochester to Church—and the east side from the old canal to the Howard House, have been destroyed and rebuilt—part of it more than once. The obvious necessity for protection from fire has resulted in the completion of a system of waterworks excelled by none. Port Byron has been one of the pioneers in municipal ownership of water works under the gravity system.

In 1870 a legislative act was enacted, allowing the village to issue bonds for the amount of $10,000 for this purpose. A reservoir was located on Mr. Halsey's hill west of the creek, with an elevation of 170 feet above the level of the street in the square where the fountain now stands, and water-pipes were laid in the principal streets. Later additions have been made until now a complete system exists extending throughout the entire corporation. The village purchased the water works and machine shop, with two acres of land from C. B. Adams. This has been rented to the Smith Wheel Co. for a number of years who pump the water and keep the reservoir filled to the safety line, in consideration of the lease. The entire cost of the plant has been about $15,000, which has all been paid. The village now has a revenue from its water works over and above the cost of keeping it ready at all times for protection from fire. A sketch of the Fire Department will be found under “Societies.”

Of Gen. Neal Dow, the great prohibition leader, John G. Wooley says:

“The far white crested of civic righteousness, where the old gray eagle had his eyrie and rested from his mighty flight, is bare to-day. In mid-afternoon when no bat was flying, he plunged into the October gold so far that he held the beacon lights upon God's holy hill, and heard the triumph music of the redeemed, and he never slackened wing until he joined the singers and the song. Play no dirges! twine no cypress! but in the name of Neal Dow's God and God's Humanity, up every man and woman, to scale the heights! Heavenward still the star of Prohibition takes its way.”

The editorial committee of the Christmas Souvenir desire to express their appreciation of the hearty cooperation with which they have met on every hand, and especially of the assistance they have received from their many contributors. They only regret that the limited space at their disposal has prevented their making use of all the material provided.

**Mentz in the War.**

A generation has lived its day since the stirring scenes of war time, and many of the lesser teachings of that period have degenerated to the plane of tradition. Enthusiasm, patriotism, hope of fame and glory are succeeded by the more peaceful attractions of civic interests. The pain of sacrifice, the danger of battle, the torture of anxiety for a threatened country and its brave defenders have passed away. Even the hurt in stricken hearts is numbed, for time has healed the first sharp agony. Yes, the stern lessons of a terrible experience have lost much of force, and the economies and politics of a day lived before the men of the present entered upon the stage of action, do not appeal with compelling force to the minds that now wield the destinies of state and nation.

Thirty-four years since the people of the states north of Mason and Dixon's line were in accord in thought incident to the events which culminated in internecine strife. Acustomed to the fiery threatenings of those who defended slavery, no heed was given to the danger which menaced the Union until the boom of hostile guns at Sumter voiced the reality of war. Then the awakening was universal. Like a mighty genii a free people sprung to the defense of an endangered nation. The slumbering patriotism of half a century thrilled the hearts, and strong to highest pitch the energies of thrice a million sons of liberty. The story of that awful struggle has no place here, but the light of history makes plain the truth that in 1861 had come the initial day for the advancement of a world. Now is known that love of liberty is strongest in hardest races, and that Americans were chosen the vanguard of an onward movement toward a purer civilization. To-day we know that the people of the South were offered, a sacrifice to the mighty force that shaped the progress of humanity and destroyed the curse of slavery. To-day we know that in those years of strife was built up a nation of people who have contributed to the elevation of the human race, until the United States of America is an example more puissant than any army or navy for the conquest of the nations of the earth.

That the consumption of human progress is in the hands of Americans, is the result of the war, and rather than charge the awful results of that contest to the errors of our brethren, we should remember that the control of human events is in the hands of Almighty God, and are shaped to His eternal purposes.

Though the lesser teachings of that period may be forgotten, the greater lesson is remembered, and because we have a better knowledge of what are the fruits of the struggle and the sacrifice, we hold in sweeter tenderness the memory of those who were actors in the drama. The sacrifice and the suffering were borne for the sake of humanity, and humanity punctuates the passage of succeeding decades with acts of appreciation that bespeak a perfect knowledge of their worth. Monuments are reared in memory of the dead and to commemorate heroic deeds. The lofty fane and polished spire, however, are more fitting for the living than for the dead. They represent the permanence of memory and gratitude in the present; but shrink into insignificance beside the immeasurable monument to heroes gone that is found in the splendid and enduring fabric of a government by the people. In these heroes are en-
The boys from Mentz were there. They don't forget the dash down the ravine, across the plateau, into the moat, from which many a brave one never came back. A mistake had been made, but the soldier had no choice. He was there to die.

Almost before the members of the 75th had become soldiers, the organization of the 111th regiment was begun. Under the inspiration of such men as Col. Segoul and Capt. Thompson its ranks were quickly filled. The names of Lockwood, Warren, Frank and Perry Randall, W. L. Smith, Smith Taylor, J. B. Cornell, E. A. Eamon, Wm. Tallman, John Rose, Henry Thomas, James Ferrell, John Higley and others from the old town were placed upon its muster rolls.

Bull Run and Antietam had been fought and lost. The nation was still quivering with defeat when the old cry "On to the front" gave the inspiration and voiced the need. Then the boys marched away. Out from the old barracks in Auburn, across the parade, down the street with solid column, in ev'ry step they went. Will we ever forget it? Eleven hundred strong from the homes of old Cayuga. Seneca and Wayne, as grand a force as ever an American army engaged. A section of the rebels capitulated admitting they were vanquished. The boys from Mentz were there.

"Willard's brigade to the rescue." By the left, over the ridge, into the valley, until the swale was reached. On the raise to the left and front a half dozen batteries and ten thousand men opposed them. They went. "Into the vortex of hell." Into the fateful wheatfield, and never stopped except a bullet cut them down. On and on until the line was fixed and Little Round Top manned and saved. The men from Mentz were there.

Space will not permit of detailed mention, but the old town contributed to the membership of the 9th heavy artillery, the 16th heavy artillery, the 3rd light artillery in good numbers.

The 3rd light artillery was one of the famous regiments which participated in the rebellion, and was inspired by W. H. Seward and Col. J. S. Clark, of Cayuga county. To it Mentz contributed 76 men, among them were John G. Ames, Carleamon Ames, Benjamin Osburn, John Holmes, George W. Ebhardt, John M. Coon, Joseph Cottier, John Coulter, Joel Ransier, Lewis Ransier, Charles E. Knapp, Edward Lade, Almeran Randall, Charles F. Graham, Oscar Hardenberg, John Thomas and John Williams.

At the siege of Fort Macon, N. C., in June, 1862, Col. L. of the 3rd, of which company E. M. Slayton was a member, numbering 104 men and eleven guns, fought the enemy, a force of 700 men and 30 pieces of artillery, in eleven hours. So proficient was their practice that the rebels capitulated admitting a loss of 80 killed and wounded.

A battery from this regiment led the advance on Petersburg, on June 14th, 1863. The boys from Mentz were there. The regiment was composed of 4,400 men, and was represented in nearly every army engaged. A section of the regiment was the first to enter the

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rebels' capital when it surrendered, and the boys from Mentz were there.

THE CHILDREN HELP.

In the days when these regiments were formed, patriotism ran high, and an hour was stolen from study by school children in the preparation of lint and bandages. Nearly every person in town wore a roseate of red, white, and blue.

David Sadler ran the stage route from Port Byron to Auburn. Every evening a crowd would gather at the postoffice to hear someone read the daily papers which were, by the way, not nearly so plentiful as at present.

Mentz furnished 257 men to 32 different organizations of which a list is given:

11th infantry, 1st infantry, 3rd light artillery, 4th infantry, 13th infantry, 9th heavy artillery, 1st N. Y. cavalry, 5th infantry, 86th infantry, 16th heavy artillery, 146th infantry, 75th infantry, 165th infantry, 194th infantry, 2nd infantry, 2nd cavalry, 57th infantry, 19th heavy infantry, 29th infantry, 124th infantry, 13th Pa. cavalry, 4th N. Y. heavy artillery, 129 infantry, 186th infantry, 125th infantry, 26th infantry, 8th N. Y. cavalry, 193rd infantry, 25th infantry, 14th R. I. infantry, 57th infantry, 15th infantry, and one marine who served in the gunboat Baltic.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM.

Of the 257 men more than three-fifths have passed to the great beyond.

Six were killed in action, five died of wounds on the field. 13 died in the hospitals of wounds and sickness, six died in prison, four in Andersonville, thirteen were wounded and recovered, seven were taken prisoners and returned to their homes afterward. One hundred and fourteen have died since the war-closed.

WHO WON PROMOTION.


BURIED IN THE SOUTH.

Twenty-seven of the boys who went into the army are buried in the South. Martin Beeser died at Bedloe's Island, and lies at Arlington.

Francis Coffer died at Newburn, N. C.

William D. Dinehart died at Andersonville prison.

Patrick Dwyer was killed at Port Hudson and fills an unknown grave.

Charles E. Farell died at Petersburg, Va.

William Hatfield was killed at Gettysburg and is supposed to lie in the national cemetery on that famous ridge.

James B. Jerome died at Annapolis, Md., of wounds, and his grave is at Arlington.

John W. Lockwood was killed in Georgia in attempting to escape from the train that was conveying him from Libby prison to Andersonville.

Abel Harris Mott died in the army, place and grave unknown.

John Rose was killed at Gettysburg and is buried there among the unknown.

Christian Schotz died at Andersonville and sleeps among the martyrs who were starved by Wertz.

George Stivers died in an army field hospital. Grave unknown.

George Stevens died at Lumpkin Mountain, Va., and his resting place is not known.

David J. Shaw died at Newburn, N. C., and is buried there.

James Townsend died at Andersonville prison.

James Woody died at Camp Douglas Chicago.

Lyman O. Wilson died in the field in the hospital, and his burial place is not known.

Robert Prouty died at Washington, D. C., and is buried at Arlington.

Pulaski Olmsted was killed at Port Hudson and sleeps in an unknown grave.

Albert Morris died in Libby prison and was buried there.

Rufus Fisher died in Pensacola, Fla., and sleeps beneath the palmettos.

Isaac Benjamin died at New Orleans and is buried there.

David S. Horton died at Brazies, La. His grave is unmarked.

George W. Townsend died of starvation at Andersonville prison.

Edward Cornell was killed at Port Fisher.

Edward Mosher, David Mintline and Tom Clark were placed on the rolls as missing and doubtless fill unknown graves somewhere in the sunny South.

BURIED AT HOME.


Societies.

Everyone has heard of the unfortunate wife of the man of many societies who applied to the courts for a divorce, on the ground that her husband was a "jiner." If that lady had been a resident of Port Byron she might have found many sympathizers—judging from the number of societies that flourished here. If any have been overlooked we beg to assure them that the omission is unintentional.

F. & A. M.

Tradition informs us that prior to June 1825 there was a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Troupsville, N. Y., then a part of the town of Mentz, but unfortunately no records can be found to give us authentic information.

The first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons held in this place was organized June 7th 1825. Its name was Freedom and its number 411. It was located at Bucksville (now Port Byron) Cayuga County, N. Y. The first Master was Benjamin Wright. Its charter was handed down to our present Lodge and by us transmitted to the Grand Lodge for safe keeping and furnishes all the
There appear on our present registry about 300 names of those who have been members of Port Byron Lodge. We remember a few of the Pioneer Masons in this vicinity whose names are not on the present record. They are Wm. Hayden Sen., Joseph Hadden, Augustus Barnes, Elizanathan Sweet, Charles Padcock and Moses Snyder.

The registry and records of this Lodge from 1841 to 1866 cannot be found. We remember personally that among the Masters that presided during that period were Finlay M. King, James F. Owen, George B. Taylor, J. C. Stevenson and A. J. Seaman.

The name of Finlay M. King was perhaps better known throughout the civilized world among Masons than any other at that time, having been chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence in the Grand Lodge for many years and afterwards in June 1861 having been elected Grand Master. These facts gave Port Byron Lodge a prominent place in Masonic history during those years. The following is a list of those who have served Port Byron Lodge as Masters since 1865, together with the date and time of service:

- E. W. Gilbert — 1865............... 1 year
- C. R. Berry — 1866-7-8-70 4 years
- A. Kelly — 1869..................... 1 year
- J. W. Barrus — 1871-2-3-4 '81-2 '94 5-6-7.. 10 years

H. W. Leonard — 1875.............. 1 year
- G. W. Dickinson — 1876-7-8-88 4 years
- Oscar Gutchess — 1879............. 1 year
- C. M. Storms — 1880.............. 1 year
- E. M. Slagony — 1883-86........... 2 years
- A. W. Morehouse — 1884-5........ 2 years
- Dr. J. D. Johnson — 1887........ 1 year
- Rev. C. H. Beebe — 1889-90........ 2 years
- Dr. A. D. Stewart — 1891-2-3........ 3 years

In closing I will state that if any one wishes to know any more about the mysteries of Freemasonry let him come up the regular way, lay down the price and we will turn on the light.

J. W. B.

Odd Fellows.

Rock Spring Lodge No. 568, I. O. O. F., was instituted in this place March 28th, 1890, by Grand Master Geo. W. Chapman, of Canastota, N. Y. The following were the first elective officers:

- Noble Grand, Wm. Blake.
- Vice Grand, J. J. Tanner.
- Secretary, G. E. Coon.
- Treasurer, H. C. Gutchess.

From a small beginning we have increased in membership to over seventy. We have as fine a room as any Lodge in the county. Meetings are held regularly every Tuesday evening. The following are the present officers:

- Noble Grand, W. P. Stilwell.
- Vice Grand, C. E. Weathey.

We have a very fine organ in regular use an our lodge, and we have a very fine organ in place, which is used for the purpose by the Cemetery Association.

The Oddfellowhood of this city in 1811st regiments, N. Y. infantry, 1862, and who lost his life in attempting to escape from a railroad train while en route for Andersonville prison, as a prisoner of war.

The first Commander of the Post was R. R. Stilwell, who has just been elected to the office for the tenth time. The Commander's chair has been filled by Wm. H. Root three times, by E. M. Slagony once, by Smith Taylor once, R. Warren twice, N. Munger once, and C. F. Horton once.

One hundred and twenty-two comrades have belonged to the organization, of whom twenty-three have died, and fifty-three are members at the present time.

In 1893 the Post purchased and dedicated a Soldier's Monument in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, on a lot presented for the purpose by the Cemetery Association. The cost of the monument was about $600, which was raised by the subscriptions of generous and patriotic friends of the old soldiers.

Memorial day exercises have been under the charge of the Post each year since the organization.

The laws of the State of New York
Assessments for the purpose of paying benefits are graduated according to age of persons at joining, the grading being in proportion to the average expectancy of life by the standard American tables. The rate does not increase but remains the same as at the beginning. Special inducements are thus offered to young and middle aged men.

Port Byron Tent No. 497, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized January 2d, 1876, by W. E. Spangle, D. G. C. The following were installed as officers:

1st M of G - Geo. Clarke
2d M of G - K. A. Gull
1st Ass't Foreman, John Tanner
2nd Ass't Foreman, E. H. Dickey
Chief, H. McComber
Trustees, Joseph Hest and W. P. Stilwell.

Organization: Oct. 10th, 1887, by Senior Vice Commander, W. A. Hyde, of the Department of New York.

OBJECTS.

SEC. I. To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the nation.

SEC. II. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans, perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

SEC. III. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order.

SEC. IV. To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

OFFICERS 1897.

D. J. Shoeburn, Captain.
Geo. E. Pray, 1st lieutenant.
C. C. Ranker, 2nd lieutenant.
G. A. Lowe, Chaplain.
W. P. Stilwell, 1st Sergeant.

C. A. Lonergan, Q. M. Sergt.
Allen Marsh, Ser. Guard.
Frank Lowe, Corp. Guard.
George Blauvelt, Col. Ser. Guard.
Wm. Alfred, Prin. Musician.
Louis Emmons, Camp Guard.
Edward Elliott, Picket Guard.
H. C. Ware, Louis Emmons and Harry Derby, Council of Administration.

Membership—42.

Meetings—I. O. O. F. Hall, Friday evenings.

Port Byron Tent No. 497, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized January 2d, 1876, by W. E. Spangle, D. G. C. The following were installed as officers:

1st M of G - Geo. Clarke
2d M of G - K. A. Gull
1st Ass't Foreman, John Tanner
2nd Ass't Foreman, E. H. Dickey
Chief, H. McComber
Trustees, Joseph Hest and W. P. Stilwell.

Organization: Oct. 10th, 1887, by Senior Vice Commander, W. A. Hyde, of the Department of New York.

OBJECTS.

SEC. I. To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the nation.

SEC. II. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans, perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

SEC. III. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our order.

SEC. IV. To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

OFFICERS 1897.

D. J. Shoeburn, Captain.
Geo. E. Pray, 1st lieutenant.
C. C. Ranker, 2nd lieutenant.
G. A. Lowe, Chaplain.
W. P. Stilwell, 1st Sergeant.

C. A. Lonergan, Q. M. Sergt.
Allen Marsh, Ser. Guard.
Frank Lowe, Corp. Guard.
George Blauvelt, Col. Ser. Guard.
Wm. Alfred, Prin. Musician.
Louis Emmons, Camp Guard.
Edward Elliott, Picket Guard.
H. C. Ware, Louis Emmons and Harry Derby, Council of Administration.

Membership—42.

Meetings—I. O. O. F. Hall, Friday evenings.

A. O. U. W.

Port Byron Lodge No. 480, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted at Port Bort Byron. N. Y., Feb. 25th, 1892, by Special Grand Deputy W. J. Donnell.


It is called "The Ancient Order of United Workmen," not, as may be supposed, because it is so very old, but because its principles it seeks to illuminate are as venerable as they are grand, and these are set forth in our motto, which is "Charity, Hope, Protection," and right well has our order worked out the meaning that is lodged in these symbolic words.

If any member is out of work it is the duty of every other member to seek to find employment for him. When a member is reported sick a committee is appointed to visit and care for him, and in some lodges there is a sick benefit fund. In case of death, the lodge, if desired, takes charge of the funeral at its own expense.

H. A. Dougherty, Recorder Port Byron Lodge No. 389, A. O. U. W.
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That have made the fame of our
FURNITURE, - CARPET
and Drapery Store
are these:—Always offering
The Latest Styles
and offering them at
The Lowest Prices.
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216 & 218 So. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

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Will call and show you about 1,000 samples if requested I have the most complete paper hanging tools in town. I must have good tools to do good work.

SMITH & LEONARD,
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The Largest Assortment in Auburn. Underwear of all grades, Gloves, Hosiery,
Neckties, Collars and Cuffs.
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EDWIN C. WETHEY,
Express Agent and Proprietor of Omnibus Line between Port Byron Village and R. R. Stations.

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- Cut Glass
- Umbrellas
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- Gold and Silver
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- Pocket Books
- Card Cases
- Opera Glasses
- Clocks
- Bronzes
- Chafing Dishes

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Box Manufacturer, Custom Sawing and Planning.
Manufacturer of Horse Bridge Ice Chests, etc.
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