

# GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHURCH



HE first president of the United States was a church-goer in the true sense of the word. There have been public men in the history of the nation who went to church far more regularly after they were elected to high official positions—or at least after they were nominated for such places of distinction—than they ever did before. However, it would seem that no such fluctuation in church devotion can be charged against George Washington. He was naturally and instinctively a religious man and he made every effort to attend divine worship every Sunday, no mat-

ter where he might happen to be. This was the case even in the trying days of the War for Independence.

However, Washington was enabled to be most regular in attendance at church when in his home state of Virginia. And yet, even in the Old Dominion, church-going required much more of an effort on his part than is expected of the average public man today. Washington made his home, as is well known, on the vast estate known as Mount Vernon, and there was no church on the estate or in the immediate vicinity. Attendance at divine worship involved, therefore, a journey of greater or less length by coach, and this was not always pleasant, as any person may readily surmise who has had experience with the "red mud" of old Virginia in the winter or following heavy rains. That he was as persistent as he was in church-going under such circumstances casts an interesting sidelight upon the character of Washington.

George Washington attended, from time to time, various churches located within driving distance of his home at Mount Vernon, but the place of worship to which he most frequently repaired was and is located in the town of Alexandria—for, he it explained, the historic edifice stands to this day in a perfect state of preservation. This structure, Christ church, to give it its proper title, has for more than a century been known as "George Washington's church," not only because he attended its services more regularly than those at any other church, but because he was a member and a pew-holder at this church.

It was, indeed, while Washington was a member that the congregation in the year 1767 built the stately house of worship which has not only defied all the ravages of time but is in regular use to this day and has been, even within very recent years, the scene of many interesting religious ceremonies. Something of George Washington's interest in the new church may be surmised from the fact that when it came to assigning pews in the new edifice he outbid all other members in the competition to win first choice of location and subscribed the record-breaking price of nearly \$180 for the pew upon which his fancy had fallen and which he regularly occupied on almost every Sunday thereafter.

The pew which George Washington bespoke when Christ church was first opened and for which he agreed to pay a yearly rental of five pounds sterling (equivalent to nearly \$25) in addition to the thirty-six pounds, ten shillings which he subscribed for it at the outset is now reserved for the use of strangers, and this is a much appreciated courtesy on the part of the present congregation, for, of course, every stranger who visits Alexandria longs to sit in the great square pew which was once occupied by "His Excellency, the General," and to gaze up at the high pulpit from exactly the viewpoint of the Father of His Country in the days when he was the most conspicuous participant in the church services.

George Washington's pew in the old church remains to this day exactly as it was when he occupied it each Sunday morning, and this preservation is a matter of congratulation inasmuch as all the other pews in the church were somewhat changed in style in the year 1869. The Washington pew is in reality a double pew, or two pews, bearing the numbers 59 and 60. This pew, which is located on the left side of the church, has two seats, one facing the other, and there is a third cross seat against the wall, so that there was supposedly ample room for the Washington family and the relatives or house guests who so often accompanied the distinguished Virginian to church. In the vestry room of the church may be seen the original official record of Washington's purchase of his pew upon the completion of the church, which, by the way, had been under construction for several years.

And, speaking of the vestry room, it may be of interest to explain that George Washington was himself a vestryman of Christ church. Indeed, the young landed proprietor, then but



HISTORIC CHRIST CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.



AN UNUSUAL BUT AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

time to receive the offerings of the congregation. The baptismal font, which is much admired, is not a relic of the Washington period, although it was put in place nearly a century ago. However, the Alexandria church boasts the possession of its first Bible and church service, the Bible having been printed in Edinburgh in the year 1767. Of the latter-day contributions to the contents of the historic edifice there may be mentioned the silver plate bearing a representation of the autograph signature of Robert E. Lee and the twin mural tablets set in place in 1870 which are inscribed in memory of George Washington and Robert Edward Lee. These various objects are of sufficient interest to attract a continual stream of visitors to the old church, and while (unlike historic churches abroad) the edifice is not officially open on week days, the sexton can usually be found on the premises and will obligingly open the doors on request and without demanding the inevitable "tip" which is sought by caretakers of similar institutions abroad.

Quite as interesting as old Christ church itself or any of its historic contents is the graveyard which well nigh surrounds the edifice and is enclosed by a quaint wall and fence. Here are buried many of the close personal friends and neighbors of General Washington—men and women whose names are well known to history—and the inscriptions on the ancient tombstones seem decidedly odd in the eyes of modern visitors. Christ church is not located in the most frequented section of the ancient town of Alexandria, but its lofty spire, or rather tower, renders it easy for the stranger to identify and find his way to the time-honored brick edifice and on Washington's Birthday anniversary he has, indeed, but to "follow the crowd."

## Blamed for an Earthquake

Amusing instance of Efforts to Stop Terrestrial Commotion Comes From Mexico.

While an earthquake is a phenomenon of a nature not likely to be treated with disrespect, still less with indignity, an Englishman nevertheless tried, 24 hours after his arrival in India, to kick one. He was writing at a table one afternoon when he became aware of an annoying unsteadiness in the furniture. Thinking that this was due to the rubbing of a dog against the leg of the table, the Briton kicked at the beast several times, and it was only when he looked under the still shaking table and saw nothing there that he realized his inability to stop terrestrial commotions.

An American woman who resided for some years in Mexico also had an experience with an earthquake. She was the mother of two lively small sons. One day they had been especially obstreperous and did not grow quieter as the time for her siesta and theirs approached. After rousing her from her nap two or three times by their antics, she gave them fair warning that if there was any further commotion severe punishment would result. Again she dropped off into sleep.

Suddenly she found herself awake and on her feet, with sounds of banging still in her ears and the room quivering as if from the fall of a heavy piece of furniture. The boys, scared and guilty looking, were in the doorway. She seized the nearer, reversed him and had him half spanked before the excited protests of his brother penetrated to her brain through his anguished howls. Then she became aware that she was spanking him for an earthquake.

To Join Black and Caspian.

Swiss engineers have convinced the Russian government that it is perfectly feasible to bore a tunnel through the Caucasian mountains near Tiflis, in order to join the Black and Caspian seas. This will be a tremendous undertaking, as the tunnel will be about sixteen miles in length, and the Russian government had practically decided that it was beyond the limit of reality. However, the Swiss experts have reported that the tunnel could be built within seven years without much difficulty, but at a great expense. A Paris firm of bankers, it is understood, is supporting the enterprise which will be put into execution about the early part of 1913.

# POULTRY



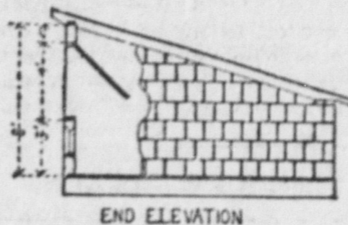
## BUILD TILE POULTRY HOUSE

Careful Thought Should Be Given to Location in Construction as It Cannot Be Moved.

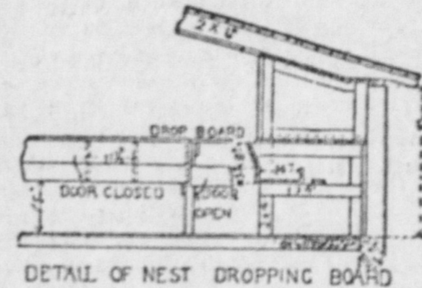
(By D. J. JANE, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

When constructing a tile poultry house, careful thought should be given to the location, because such a house must be permanent and cannot be moved.

The house shown is 14x20 feet in size, and of the open front style. It is 8 feet high in front, 4 feet in the rear, and has the shed roof. The shed roof is the easiest to construct,



END ELEVATION



DETAIL OF NEST DROPPING BOARD

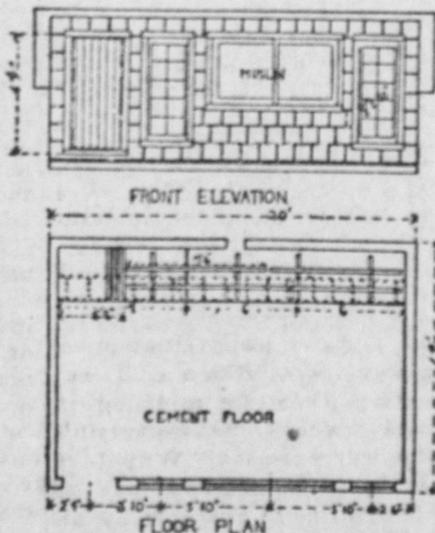
drains all water to one side, and admits more sunlight, but cannot be used economically on wide buildings.

The tile is laid on a 3-inch foundation about 18 inches deep, 8 inches above and 10 inches below the surface of the ground. This foundation is made of a mixture of one part of cement to six parts of sand. The floor of cement is not constructed until the roof and walls are finished.

The door is located in the front or south side, and is 3x6 feet in size; allowing plenty of room for an attendant to work easily. The window and door frames are made of 2x6 inch lumber, and cemented in. The mullin window is hung on hinges, and swings open to the ceiling.

The dropping-board is on the north side, is three feet wide, and extends the length of the building. The roosts are made in two sections, of 2 in. by 2 in. stuff. They are nailed on 2 in. by 4 in. The sections can easily be removed from the dropping boards on which they rest.

Below the dropping boards are 15 nests, 12 x 14 inches in size. These



are made in blocks of five and pull out like a drawer. The hens enter from the rear.

## GIVE HENS CHANCE TO WORK

They Will Take All Necessary Exercise If Given Opportunity—Must Have Something to Scratch.

It is not necessary to compel fowls to exercise—they will do it themselves if they are given the opportunity. All they need is a good run or a scratching shed, and a litter into which has been scattered some small grains, and they will work without being forced to do so.

It is absolutely necessary, however, to give them something in which to work, and something for which to work. Fowls will not, as a rule, work industriously and scratch in nothing and be rewarded with nothing. If they are on a range they can secure work for themselves, but when penned up they must be given a good scratching shed and plenty of litter to scratch in.

The seeds which they find will not take the place of their regular meals, but act as a portion of the food, and also assist them to take the proper exercise.

## Egg Laying

The first egg laid by a pullet is the smallest and the size increases gradually until about a dozen have been laid when they begin to decrease.

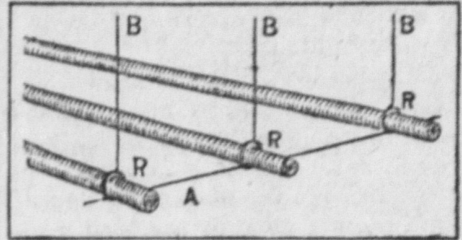
Attend the poultry shows in your neighborhood and if you have any extra fine birds take them along. They may not win but your interest in them will prompt you to learn what a really good bird is.

## ROOST MADE VERMIN-PROOF

Plan Evolved That Gives Entire Satisfaction—Is Easily Constructed and Sanitary.

After having my fowls tortured at night by vermin which crawled from their hiding-places in the walls, I devised the following plan for a roost which I have found gives perfect satisfaction, writes Mrs. I. L. Cherry in the Farm and Fireside. It is as follows:

For a roost of a given number of poles, have twice as many iron rings (about five inches in diameter) made at a blacksmith shop. Then stretch a



Vermin-Proof Chicken Roost.

large wire (A) about eight inches from the wall on each side and about four inches lower than you wish the top of the roost to be. These wires should be passed through small holes bored in the walls at each end of the house, stretched good and tight, and fastened on the outside.

Then suspend the rings (RRR) from the rafters by means of wires (BBB) so that they will barely touch the wire A, then make the rings (RRR) secure to the wire A by means of small wires wrapped around each ring and the wire A. After a similar structure has been made on the other side, the arrangement is ready for the poles, which should be smooth sapplings from three to four inches in diameter and cut nine inches shorter than width of the house, so that they may be easily taken in and out of the rings.

Besides being vermin-proof, this roost has the advantage of being easily constructed and sanitary from the fact that the roosts do not have to be fastened to the wall, or other support which would catch the droppings.

## HOOK FOR CATCHING POULTRY

Excellent Device for Capturing Fowls for Examination or Execution Whenever Desired.

Instead of chasing fowls when needed for examination or anything else, every poultryman should employ catching hooks. These devices save considerable time and prevent much



Poultry Hook.

of the fright and injury which usually occur when fowls are chased, says the Orange Judd Farmer. The one used by the New York experiment station at Ithaca and described in bulletin 284 is an improvement on the common style. It differs from the common one, first because the wire is so fortified and braced that it remains practically rigid, and second, the hook end is so bent that it permits the shank of the fowl to be easily caught and effectively held without injury, owing to the aperture entrance which prevents the shank from being easily withdrawn, and the large aperture, which gives freedom of action, while the shank is held. The shank, however, is easily released by the attendant. The hook is made from a broom handle and a six-foot piece of No. 10 steel wire, which can be easily bent into the proper shape. The wire is less conspicuous than the wooden end, which attracts the fowl's attention while the hook catches the shank. The fowl is then gently drawn from the neck and the foot released.

## SUFFERED TWENTY-ONE YEARS FINALLY FOUND RELIEF

Having suffered for twenty-one years with a pain in my side, I finally have found relief in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. The physicians called it "Mother's Pain" and injections of morphine were my only relief for short periods of time. I became so sick that I had to undergo a surgical operation in New Orleans, which benefited me for two years. When the same pain came one day I was so sick that I gave up hopes of living. A friend advised me to try your Swamp-Root and I at once commenced using it. The first bottle did me so much good that I purchased two more bottles. I am now on my second bottle and am feeling like a new woman. I passed a gravel stone as large as a big red bean and several smaller ones. I have not had the least feeling of pain since taking your Swamp-Root and I feel it my duty to recommend this great medicine to all suffering humanity. Gratefully yours,

MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE, Avoyelles Par., Marksville, La. Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact. WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

## Happy Future.

Appropos of the marriage at Reigate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Mrs. Hollis McKim, a New York man said on the Olympic: "I met Vanderbilt at the Metropole at Brighton a few days after the ceremony, and I said to him, by way of a joke: "Well, is the course of true love going to run smooth?"

"Smooth and straight," said he. There are banks on both sides, you know."

## The Difference.

"After all, there isn't much difference between the editor and the office boy."

"You're joking."

"Not at all. The editor fills the waste baskets, and the office boy empties them."—Life.

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

## Such Confidence.

The bride, to show her undying confidence in her new husband, gave him a night key.

Then she telephoned for the locksmith to change the lock.

## FOR HEADACHE—Heck's CAPSIDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsidine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50c. bottles at drug stores.

A pretty girl doesn't have to propose during leap year, and a homely one is afraid to—but there's the strenuous widow.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

The true man is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious word, nor take an evil path to secure a good purpose.—Scott.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. FOOT-DROPPERS will never bother you if PISO OINTMENT falls to cure any case of itching, burning, bleeding or protruding Piles in 10 to 14 days.—Scott.

There never was a man as important as a bride expects her husband to be.

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



Without a Failure. Paul Hoffman, Waverly, Ala., writes: "I think Mexican Mustang Liniment one of the greatest medicines I ever saw, and always keep a bottle or so in my stable. I have never known a single instance where it failed to give satisfaction and I have been using it for 7 years."

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## TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS