

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

(Concluded.)

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

To—		
Boyd Bennett, int. on \$4216.50 at 4%	168.66	
Ida M. Zener, int. on \$500 at 4%	20.00	
Ellen Carroll on \$1800	90.00	
Mrs. E. E. Wrede, \$8000	32.00	
Grace Magaglio on \$1550	61.75	
Chas. W. Schworer, bal. due	1.21	
Int. on temporary loan	25.00	
Percival Wentzel, \$3000	60.00	
Int. on temporary loan	25.00	
Int. on temporary loan	18.57	
Elizabeth Sick, \$1750	70.00	
Kate Sick, \$1000	40.00	
Percival Wentzel, \$3000	60.00	
Temporary loan	62.25	
Patrick Hannan, \$3000	120.00	
Ellen Carroll, \$1800	72.00	
	\$780.97	

FIRE CLAIMS.

Fire Warden, Township	
J. W. Amiller, Shrewsbury	21.65
J. M. Zener, Cherry	31.20
Rush Huffmaster, Cherry	69.65
Geo. Gorman, Laporte Twp.	44.85
R. W. Bennett, Shrewsbury	21.50
W. T. More, Elkland	18.60
Geo. Gorman, Laporte & Davidson	53.90
W. A. Gumbel, Hills Grove	62.70
Total exp. in Co. by Com'rs.	\$323.85

Am't. paid by Co., proportion being 1-5 of total

JAIL EXPENSES.

Judson Brown, expenses	64.60
Dr. Randall, medical attention	6.00
Judson Brown, boarding prisoners	208.50
Judson Brown, boardings & exp.	61.25
Judson Brown, boarding prisoners	91.70
	\$432.15

COUNTY COSTS.

Elkland poor dist. care Jas. Taylor	12.00
P. P. Martin, burial unknown man	25.00
S. U. Morgan, copying duplicates	1.00
	\$38.00

COUNTY BRIDGES.

J. W. Laird, labor	5.00
Wm. W. Lewis, plank	61.20
James Meyers, plank	12.50
Roger Bros., plank	42.33
J. W. Moran, plank	2.62
John Coleman, shingling	48.00
John A. Robe, hauling shingles	10.00
James Meyers, replanking	19.95
J. W. Laird, labor	9.00
A. L. Thotts, labor	90.75
M. W. Lewis, plank	141.58
Rogers Bros., plank	39.45
James Meyers, plank	51.00
Joel McBerrett, labor and material	48.42
Ralph Rohe, plank	4.75
John Taylor, plank	19.60
J. B. Yaw, repairs	3.00
	\$624.19

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss. County of Sullivan.

We, the undersigned auditors of Sullivan County do hereby certify that in pursuance of the various duties imposed upon us by the several acts of General Assembly, and the supplements thereto, did meet at the office of the County Treasurer in the Court House in the Borough of Laporte on Tuesday, the second day of January, A. D. 1912, and did begin to audit, adjust and settle the several accounts of the County Treasurer, County Commissioners and all such as are required of us by law, for the year 1911; and did continue so to audit, adjust and settle the said accounts, subject to our adjournment until this date, when we completed this our Annual Report; and we further certify that the foregoing are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief, as the same appears audited and set forth in this report.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this 16th day of January A. D. 1912.

T. R. CUMMINS,
D. R. BENDER,
D. F. MCCARTY, County Auditors.

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 matter 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 exacted 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.

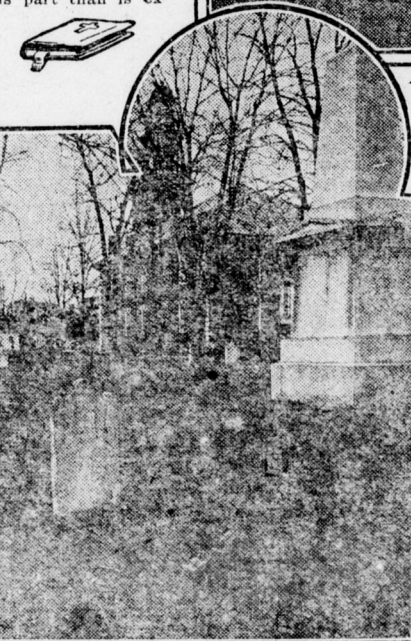
George Washington attended, from time to time, various churches located within driving distance of his home at Mount Vernon, but the place of worship to which he most frequently repaired was and is located in the town of Alexandria—for, be it explained, the historic edifice stands to this day in a perfect 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. This pew is marked with a silver plate bearing a fac-simile of Washington's autograph, and it is interesting to note that just across the aisle is the pew long held by the Lees of Virginia and which was occupied prior to the Civil War by Gen. Robert E. Lee, the military leader of the Confederacy.

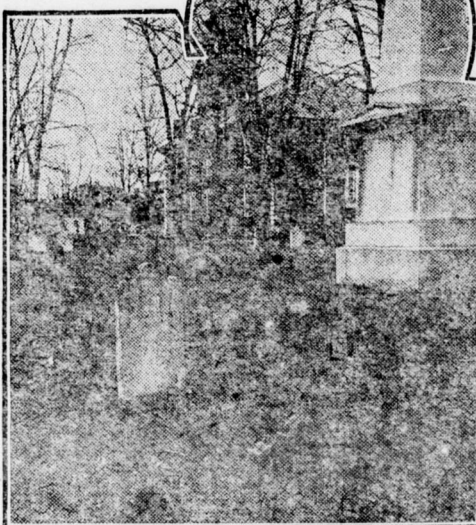
The pew which George Washington bespoke when Christ church was first opened and for which he agreed to pay a yearly rental of five pounds sterling (equivalent to nearly \$25) in addition to the thirty-six pounds, ten shillings which he subscribed for it at the outset is now reserved for the use of strangers, 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 1860. 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.



THE OLD GRAVEYARD SURROUNDING GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHURCH



AN UNPUBLISHED 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 besought 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 sleaz 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 Casplan.

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 Casplan 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.



The Kitchen Cabinet



AFTER BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE

Julius Heidenreich of Chicago Tells of Lying Wounded Two Weeks on Battle Field.

Halfbreath escapes are related by veterans of the Civil war and wondered at by a younger generation, but the tales of fortune in the thick of battle are sometimes not the most wonderful of the war. Those that come nearest to being incredible and leave the listener confounded by the thought that only through a miracle has the narrator been saved to the world are those of long continued suffering in prison or in hospital. One man who has such a story to tell is Julius Heidenreich, who lives at 1112 Fairfield avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Heidenreich, who for twenty-five years has been a member of U. S. Grant post of the G. A. R. and color bearer, was in Company K of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry regiment, which with the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana regiments and the Peoria battery made up the division of the Union army commanded by Maj. Gen. (then colonel) Jefferson C. Davis. The story is of the three days' fighting at Pea Ridge, Ark., one of the half-dozen big battles of the west.

"My regiment, the Fifty-ninth Illinois, was sent west after it was formed late in the summer of 1861," said Mr. Heidenreich. "By the beginning of March, 1862, we had gone on foot about 700 miles from Jefferson City, Mo., and were headed into Arkansas at the rate of twenty miles a day, hot in pursuit of General Price's Confederate army. We were 200 miles from our base of supplies. We were shoeless and in rags and we lived on corn issued in the ear by the commissary."

"We caught up with General Price and had three days' fighting with him. This was the battle of Pea Ridge. The afternoon and night of March 6 I helped build defensive breastworks. The next afternoon we were sent through an open field into the woods and there saw soldiers partially concealed by a scrub oak thicket. They displayed the stars and stripes, but we suspected them. The order was given to advance, but to hold our fire until the fact that it was the enemy



"I Fell in the First Volley."

beyond a doubt. Then we fired into them and they returned the fire. They were ten to our one.

"I fell in the first volley. One shot went through my forehead, two others, which I still carry, through my right arm and shoulder, another through my left leg and a fifth through my left side and a sixth struck a needcase and a tintype that I carried over the right breast and knocked me over among the others, who were left for dead and dying.

"What was left of our regiment fell back and the rebels advanced, shooting into our rear. At my left lay a corporal, wounded. A rebel plunged his bayonet through the man, who grasped the blade, called out to his wife and daughter, and died. The rebel was about to do the same to me when another stepped up and prevented him. This man gave me a drink of water from his canteen, washed the blood out of my eyes, straightened my wounded limbs and took my revolver away. While he stooped over me a heavy volley came from our army and I saw a rebel commander fall from his horse.

"I lay there for thirteen days without medical attention or anything to eat except soaked corn. Water was brought to me in a greasy haversack. The wounded comrades beside me were all silent and just beyond my head there was a trench in which the dead were buried. Day by day I could hear the grave diggers at work and hear the bodies cast into the trench and the clouds falling back again. This went on six feet from me and yet I saw nothing of it, for I could not move or turn my head. After thirteen days Samuel Pearsons of the Third Iowa regiment found I was still alive. He picked me up and hauled me on the bare, hard bottom of an army wagon 28 miles over rocky roads to the hospital in the Cassville court house."

TAKE care that your profession does not outrun your possession. Artificiality and hypocrisy tear character to shreds.

Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING.

Move as noiselessly and handle dishes as carefully as possible. Serve hot things hot and cold things cold.

A well and neatly-laid table is a big step toward a good meal.

Fill the glasses two-thirds full. Do not lift a glass when filling it, but if necessary draw it to the edge of the table, never touching the top of the glass.

Finger bowls are to be filled one-third full; a rose or petals, a leaf or a bit of lemon, in the bowl is an addition.

Water should be put into the glasses the very last thing before the guests are seated.

Never reach in front of a person when serving; serve to the left when the food is a matter of choice by the guest.

Remove all dishes from the right and place all food not chosen at the right.

Relishes, like nuts, olives and pickles, may be left during the entire meal for the guest to help himself.

A dolly should be placed between the plate and the sherbet cup as well as under the finger bowl.

With the salad, crackers or bread and butter are served.

Sugar and cream should always be passed with black coffee, as many prefer it.

One service should be removed at a time, not stacking the dishes; this savors too much of boarding house life.

When changing courses, every thing pertaining to the previous course should be removed.

Two vegetables may be passed at once at the left, allowing the guest to help himself.

The knife and fork should be placed side by side when passing the plate to be replenished or when the course is finished.

The intimate process of mastication should be performed in as noiseless a manner as possible with a closed mouth. This may seem superfluous advice, but existing circumstances warrant a reminder.



PEACE there is, in sacrifice secluded; A life subdued, from will and passion free; 'Tis not the peace which over Eden brooded, But that which triumphed in Gethsemane.

—Jessie Rose Gates.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Desiccated cocoanut can be made at home with a little work, but costing much less than the proprietary article. Break the shell and carefully remove all of the brown coat and run the white meat through a meat chopper, using a coarse cutter at first, then a finer one. This will not take as much time as trying to cut it fine at first. To every quart of the ground nut meat add a cupful of sugar, stir well and stand in the oven or warming oven until thoroughly dry, stirring occasionally. It will take two days to dry, but the result will be very satisfactory.

Cocoanut Cookies.—Cream one and a half cups of sugar with a cup of warmed butter. Add three well beaten eggs and three tablespoonsful of milk, a cupful of desiccated cocoanut and three cupfuls of flour, sifted, with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor and bake.

Roast Beef Sandwiches.—These are very nice for a hot supper or luncheon dish. Place rounds or slices of buttered bread covered with slices of cold roast beef, season and pour hot gravy over the sandwich and serve hot.

Pear Dessert.—Take the juice of canned pears, add a little mace to it and boil to extract the flavor. Pour over the pears and serve with whipped cream for dessert.

Uncooked Minicmeat.—Two cupfuls of chopped meat to five cupfuls of chopped apple, three cups of raisins, one cup of vinegar, a cup of cider, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, a cup of molasses and a cup of suet. This will keep a long time if very cold or may be cooked, and will keep indefinitely.

Potato Puffs.—To each cupful of mashed potato take one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking powder and salt to season. Mix well and roll into finger rolls, fry in deep fat as doughnuts. Serve hot.

Nellie Maxwell.

Willing to Be Persuaded.

"Are you in favor of government ownership?" "It all depends," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "on how much the government could be persuaded to pay for the privilege of owning some of the things I control."

If You Want

RESULTS

YOU can get them by advertising in this paper. It reaches the best class of people in this community.

Use this paper if you want some of their business.

Use This Paper

Your Printing

If it is worth doing at all, it's worth doing well.

First class work at all times is our motto.

Let us figure with you on your next job.