

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
Eileen Carroll on \$1800	72.00
Mrs. E. E. Wrede, \$800	32.00
Grace Magargie on \$1550	62.00
Chas. W. Schworer, bal. due	1.21
Int. on temporary loan	25.00
Perceval Wentzel, \$3000	120.00
Int. on temporary loan	25.00
Int. on temporary loan	18.57
Elizabeth Sick, \$1750	70.00
Perceval Wentzel, \$3000	120.00
Temporary loan	6.25
Patrick Hannou, \$900	36.00
Eileen Carroll, \$1800	72.00
	\$789.57

FIRE CLAIMS.	
To—	
W. W. Amiller, Shrewsbury	21.65
J. M. Zener, Cherry	31.20
Josh Huffmaster, Cherry	69.65
Geo. Gorman, Laporte Twp.	44.85
R. W. Bennett, Shrewsbury	21.30
W. T. Mors, Elkland	18.60
Geo. Gorman, Laporte & Davidson	53.90
V. A. Gumbel, Hillsgrove	62.70
Total exp. in Co. by Com'wth.	\$323.85

amt. paid by Co., proportion being 1-5 of total \$64.77

JAIL EXPENSES.	
To—	
Hudson Brown, expenses	64.00
Dr. Randall, medical attention	6.00
W. T. Mors, Elkland	208.50
Hudson Brown, commitments & exp.	61.35
Hudson Brown, boarding prisoners	91.70
	\$432.15

COUNTY COSTS.	
To—	
Elkland poor relief conv. Jas. Taylor	12.00
P. Martin, burial unknown man	25.00
K. U. Morgan, copying duplicates	1.00
	\$38.00

COUNTY BRIDGES.	
To—	
W. Laird, labor	5.00
W. W. Lewis, plank	61.20
James Meyers, plank	32.80
Joger Bros., plank	42.33
W. Moran, plank	2.62
John Coleman, shingles	48.00
John A. Robe, hauling shingles	10.02
James Meyers, replanking	19.95
W. Laird, labor	9.00
V. L. Plotts, labor	69.75
F. W. Lewis, plank	161.50
Joger Bros., plank	26.45
James Meyers, plank	51.00
Del McDermott, labor and material	46.42
Alph Robe, plank	4.75
John Taylor, plank	19.00
B. Yaw, repairs	3.00
	\$624.19

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
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 the 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 judgment 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,
O. S. BENDER,
D. F. McCARTY, County Auditors.



IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

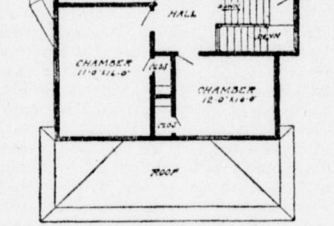
The most economical house to build and to occupy afterward is nearly square, of medium size, full two stories in height, with a good, deep cellar and an attic big enough to act as a buffer against heat in summer and cold in winter. Such houses give more room according to the size of the foundation and roof than any other design.

The house here illustrated is typical of this style. It is 31 feet wide by 38 feet from front to rear—proportions that work to good advantage. There are certain geometrical combinations that work to a disadvantage in a square house, but are easily overcome when you add a few feet to the length.

One of the difficulties is the stairway, which interferes with the proper laying-out of the rooms in every short house. Stairways in dwelling-houses have caused more gray hairs, and sent more architects to early graves, than any other feature in house building. There was a time when a rough ladder fashioned with an ax answered the purpose. It was made with the trunks of two trees for sides, and sections of smaller trees for rounds. There was a hole through the upper floor and usually an effort was made to place the opening where the roof was high enough so you could miss hitting the knots on the rafters with your head. From that time to this, stairways have grown in complexity until we think we have them about perfect.

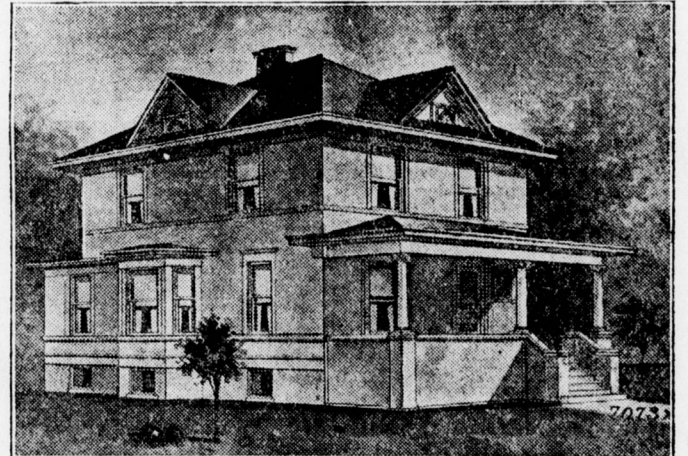
This plan provides a projection which holds about half of the stair

Makers of hot water heating plants and hot air furnaces are in very close competition. Improvements are being added every year, until both systems seem to be about as near perfect as human ingenuity can make them. A hot air furnace big enough to heat this house comfortably in zero weather can be installed for about \$125. A hot water heating system will cost



more, the difference depending largely on the kind of radiators and the extra attachments; probably \$250 would be the minimum, and \$500 would be rather extravagant. The hot water plant will use a little less coal, because hot water is a better medium through which to convey heat. While no accurate estimate can be given without figuring the actual amount of heating surface and cubic air space, on general principles it may be said that, taking five years together, the cost of one system is about the same as the other.

There are arguments in favor of both systems for houses of this size.



landings. The projection also offers an excuse to work in four windows for light and for general effect. The lighting of a modern stairway is another recent improvement on anything that former generations were familiar with.

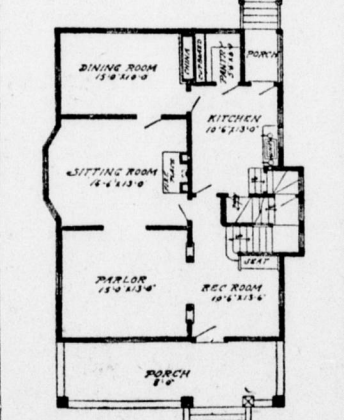
This arrangement is a combination affair going up from the kitchen and from the front hall, and down from the kitchen to the cellar. On the second floor the going up to the attic and down stairs is equally good. The stairway looks well, and it is very convenient and satisfactory.

A house built in this manner has another advantage, and that is in heating. It is so compact that from one to five tons of coal per year may be saved, as compared with the amount

With hot air you can get the fresh, pure air from outside, and send it into every corner of the house. My belief is that families using hot air furnaces that are properly installed enjoy better health than those who use hot water for heating; but, unfortunately a great many hot air furnaces are arranged to take the air from inside the house. This loses the most valuable asset that should ordinarily be placed to the credit of the hot air furnace. However, either system should embrace a thorough plan for constantly changing the air in the rooms through ventilating flues. But, I am sorry to say, this is a subject the American people have paid very little attention to. It is destined to occupy our attention more as years go on and we learn more about the germ theory of disease. It is not necessary to mention steam heating for a small dwelling. The economy of steam comes in when we have a larger building to heat.

I like to plan houses like this, because they are so thoroughly complete when properly built, as they should be, from cellar to attic, with all the essentials carefully worked out. It is just as important to balance up all the mechanical features of a house as it is to look to and adjust all the parts of a machine. Mechanics have more to do with our comfort and health than most of us realize. A small fire in the cellar may be made to supply hot water to the laundry tubs, to the kitchen and to the bathroom, so we can have hot water to use at any hour of the day or night. I often think that we accept the many modern improvements in our houses without due appreciation.

I want to call attention to the upper balcony in the rear of the bathroom. Since carpets have been abolished, and all good houses have hardwood floors, rugs have become very fashionable. It seems necessary to have rugs cleaned once a week or once a month, according to the amount of service required of them; and this upper balcony facilitates the work of cleaning. The rugs may be carried out and left in the sun, and swept on the floor or whipped over the balcony railing, so much easier than to carry them down to the yard. It is another contrivance to save work and promote sanitation.



required in some old-fashioned, loose-jointed houses that are no more roomy and offer no more accommodation. Under this house is a splendid cellar that is as light as some of the best rooms in houses built a dozen years ago, when small, narrow windows were in fashion. In a basement like this you can place a modern heating apparatus that will take care of the temperature in the coldest weather; and the attention required will not worry a person more than a few minutes twice a day.

CO-OPERATION OF READER NECESSARY

By WM. C. FREEMAN.
Do you read the advertisements in this newspaper? You, as a reader, one of a big family, owe it to yourself and to other readers to read the advertisements—because if you read carefully and critically and if some advertisements displease you, you will write to the publisher about them.

That is just what the publisher wishes you to do. The publisher of a newspaper—furnishing to his family of readers news and advertisements—realizes his responsibility. He knows he is human and liable to make mistakes like all other human beings—so nothing spurs him on to greater endeavor than frank and friendly criticism from his readers.

If readers will take an interest in the advertisements—if they will help to pick out those that don't ring true (if there be any) they will find the publisher only too willing to co-operate to exclude the untrue printed words of advertisers.

The publisher of a newspaper—don't ever forget it—does more for his community than any thousand individuals, be they ever so important. As a rule, he gets less financial return than any business enterprise in his community—considering the money invested and the tremendous cost of producing a satisfactory daily newspaper.

The need of money is always great, but even its need will not influence a publisher to print that which will defraud or deceive his readers.

Believe me when I say that the average publisher wishes, first of all, to be square with his readers. The readers, after all, own the newspaper. They can make it an influence for good or evil.

Read the advertisements. Most of them will prove to be of direct benefit to you. Those that are not, write to the publishers about.

If we are to make our advertising columns dependable there must be genuine interest and co-operation from the reader.

JAIL FOR LYING ADVERTISER

Penalty Proposed for False Representations at Leavenworth Convention of "Ad" Clubs.

A plea for state laws which will "make lying advertisements a misdemeanor" was made by John Irving Romer, editor of an advertising publication in New York city, addressing the fourth annual convention of the southwestern division of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at Leavenworth, Kan., the other day.

"The greatest curse of advertising for years has been superficiality," Mr. Romer said. "Advertisements in many cases are written by persons who know nothing of the commodity they would advertise. Besides the enactment of state laws against dishonest advertising, men in our business all over the country should organize grievance committees, or vigilance committees, to watch out for infractions of these laws."

E. St. Elmo Lewis, another one of the speakers, pleaded for honesty in advertising.

"No sane advertiser," he said, "disagrees with the principle that honesty is the basis of efficiency. The new type of advertising manager is glad that the day when he was considered a paid liar is past. He knows it didn't pay him and that it didn't pay the man whose money he took. His gospel is one of efficiency and his sole aim is to make good for his house. He considers it a reproach upon his tribe if he does not make good."

"The big advertising man can look with calm eyes at the total destruction of one of his most ardently constructed campaigns and extract a lesson. He knows he cannot know too much about anything. Because advertising must touch all kinds of people in all kinds of ways."

Because He Had No Phone.

If you are not a good traveler and yet long to know how it feels to be cast away upon a desert island, move into a new set of offices where there is no telephone installation, and live without a "wire" for four days. It is a whole lot worse than breaking your right arm and having to do everything with your untrained left.

"I couldn't have stood it another day," said the wild-eyed man who had this experience recently. "I missed three business deals, two invitations to dinner and three chances to go to the theater. I let my life insurance lapse in the excitement, and I had to send a messenger out with an important paper, because I couldn't get a certain party by telephone. The messenger lost the paper, and as a result I'm out a hundred dollars."

Advertising, even moderately well managed, is one of the shortest roads to success.—Artemus Ward.

Conditions Same Today.

It is related that a younger circus proprietor said to the late P. T. Barnum, who was a wizard of advertising, that he could not afford to advertise. "You cannot afford not to advertise, you mean," came the terse reply. So it is today. Few business men can afford not to advertise, for it is only through the means of advertising that the world is advised as to what they have to offer in a business way.

ADVERTISING—GOOD AND BAD

Every Merchant Should Give Careful Attention to This Important Branch of His Business.

It is pretty generally conceded that no business that is growing can be well run without organization and system. No man gets the full results out of his business organization, or is able to make his business system work perfectly, unless he deputizes special duties to his employees specially qualified to fulfill them, and gives himself freedom to oversee the whole and direct the main policies. But no amount of organization or system is sufficient. The most perfectly equipped piece of commercial machinery will lie idle unless it has business. The way to get business is to advertise.

There is good advertising and bad advertising—and advertising that is best. There is no good cause in which a man or a company can waste more money than in bad advertising, while good advertising never fails to get business for any firm, which has something that people would really want if they knew about it.

The practical advertising expert today must not only have an artistic sense of illustration and type display, but he must have the newspaper man's specially developed faculty for seizing features of news value and his gift of tense, striking description. That is, the best advertising ideas come today from the newspaper office.

No man is a great power alone. No matter what his strength may be, that strength is doubled when he allies himself with another man for a common purpose. When a hundred men combine, the strength is increased a hundredfold. Ideas do not spring spontaneously out of nothing. They are born of suggestion. Ideas are like fire and steel; they strike sparks from each other. Men combined for a common purpose not only increase their strength, but sharpen each other's wits and generate ideas in each other.

Many places of business as a whole, says the Williamsport (Pa.) Sun, are not advertising as they should be, as the stores deserve, in order to get the best results. The merchant who does not give as much time and attention to the subject of advertising and salesmanship in disposing of his goods as he does to other departments of his store, is truly lost in his efforts to serve the buying public, as well as in successfully disposing of his merchandise.

NEWSPAPER ADS FOUND BEST

E. P. Lampkin Tells Publicity Men His Experiences as Country Merchant.

Newspaper advertising gets the best results for the merchant, is the conviction of E. P. Lampkin, the well-known advertising man who addressed the St. Louis Advertising Men's League recently. His subject was "My Experience as a Country Merchant and Advertiser." He said it had been his experience, covering a period of 25 years, that sales were larger on Monday than on any other day excepting Saturday. He said this was because he patronized the advertising columns of the newspapers on Sunday. He strongly upheld honest advertising, which, he said, was nothing more than common-sense advice.

The greatest success in any line of business is gained through legitimate, conscientious advertising. It matters not whether this is poultry raising, manufacturing, merchandising or dairying, it pays in all lines.

Enterprising Chauffeur.

Few men could tell a story with greater gusto than the late Henry Labouchere.

"I got a car while I was in Italy," he told a party of friends, "and hired an Italian chauffeur, a native of the town I was then staying in. I found him a most dangerous man. The first week we ran over a child; the second week we ran over a child; the third week we ran over a child. As I had to pay an indemnity in each case my new chauffeur began to be expensive."

Mr. Labouchere spoke to a friend about it, and the friend asked for a description of the chauffeur. When Mr. Labouchere had given it his friend laughed.

"Oh, I know that man," he said. "He sticks his own children in the way." "After that," said Mr. Labouchere, "I told the chauffeur he would have to pay the indemnities himself. We had no more accidents."

His Salary a Generous One.

The Boston Globe records that Hugh Bancroft at thirty-two years of age is in receipt of \$15,000 a year as chairman of Boston's dock board, while the chief justice of the United States Supreme court is paid \$13,000, the associate justices \$12,500, the vice-president of the United States and cabinet officers \$12,000 each, and United States senators \$7,500. Generous Massachusetts is to pay the bill for Boston. No other official of the state receives anything like \$15,000.

Just What Did She Mean?

The operation had been performed and the patient prepared for burial. "I cannot understand," said the family physician, soothingly, "how Ben was able to live with such an affliction as he had." "Oh, we have been years," replied the sorrowing widow, "trying to persuade him to have the operation."

MANY COURT DEATH

Hunters Every Year Venture Forth on Niagara River.

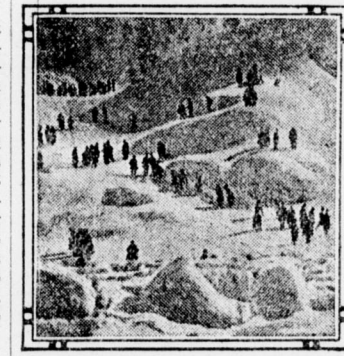
Nimrods Caught in Running Ice Jam Observed by Man With Glass, Who Watches Them Plunge Over the Falls.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The fascination of hunting must be very great when it will lure men out onto the Niagara river in the winter to an almost certain death trap. It seems that the duck hunting is especially good but very dangerous about a mile above the falls. Every winter adventurous duck hunters put out in small boats and dodge the ice cakes while they hunt their favorite game. As a rule, however, most of the hunters perch themselves upon a ledge of ice and hunt from it. They take a terrible risk even by this method, for the ice jam that is constantly moving down stream is at any time liable to dislodge the hunter's perch and down he goes a victim to the merciless cataract.

Not many years ago two men were observed in a duck boat trying desperately to row out of a running ice jam which had carried them down the river. Their terrified efforts were closely followed by a man with a spy glass, who had discovered them from the windows of one of the large shore factories on the American side. The unfortunate men had already drifted too near the first roaring cataract to admit of any possible rescue, so the watcher could only helplessly wait for their pitiful death.

In describing the incident afterward, he said: "God, what could I do to help them—what could any man do? The Almighty alone seemed to hold them in his power. One man seemed to be wrenching his shoulders from their sockets with the oars; the other stood in the stern, desperately plying a pike pole. An oar broke, and was replaced by a third. The man didn't lose a second in its replacement. Then, in a mighty stroke, the other oar went, and he fell sprawling back in the boat. He stood up, pulled the good oar from its pin, and began paddling insanely from the side."

"They made little progress. Slowly the great field of ice swept them down, down toward those snarling, angry cataracts below. I writhed in agony before the hopeless vision. Into the rapids swept the fore part of the ice jam. Then the first great wave seemed to rise up and hover hungrily



On the Ice Field at Niagara.

over the little boat. Both men saw it and rushed toward each other. Locked in each other's arms they disappeared into the curling swell. That was the last I saw of them."

Niagara also plays the death trap to hunters as well as hunters. Hundreds of wild fowls are swept each year over the falls. During densely foggy nights strange ducks often stop to roost in the upper waters of the river. Drifting unconsciously toward the brink, they are suddenly hurled down into the abyss of plunging water.

END OF HISTORIC HOUSE

Residence of Mme. de Sevigne of Paris to Be Turned Into Homes for Workmen.

Paris.—One of the residences of Madame de Sevigne, whose letters revealed so much of the inner history of France during the days of "le grand monarque," is about to lose its historic character. It is a country house, near Livry, on the way to Gargan, and it used to be called Madame de Sevigne's "folie." "Folie" was a name given in the days of Louis XIV., and in later years to any country seat over which an owner indulged an uncommon fancy in the matter of its design.

One of the characteristics of Madame de Sevigne's "folie" was a quaint, little chapel, and near it a curious sort of belfry, which long ago fell into ruins. The rest of the chateau is fairly well preserved. It was in this quaint residence that Madame de Sevigne is believed to have written many of her letters to her daughter.

It is now sharing the fate of many a similar relic of the past. It is being transformed into a modern resort of utility. An association providing cottage accommodations for the working classes has obtained possession of the house and grounds. The old hall has already been converted, and, with the additions in progress, it will become a vast caravansary of about 100 rooms, with as many kitchens and offices. Most of the old walls will remain standing, but the transformation will be such that future visitors will hardly recognize any vestige of Madame de Sevigne's "folie."

If You Want

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

RESULTS
Use this paper if you want some of their business.

RESULTS
Use This Paper

RESULTS
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.