



# BEAR LAKE SENIOR CENTER

*Changing lives  
one meal at a  
time.*

Mon	Tues	Time	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	10:00 A.M. 11:30 A.M. noon 1:00 P.M.  6:30 P.M.	<b>4</b> Bingo Beef Tips over Noodles 12:30 Fit for Fallproof <i>NATIONAL WILDLIFE DAY</i>	<b>5</b> 9:00—Art Chicken Breast Sandwich <i>INTERNATIONAL DAY OF CHARITY</i>	<b>6</b> Skylar Williams - Trivia Ham & Potato Casserole <i>FIGHT PROCRASTINATION DAY</i>
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	10:00 A.M. 11:30 A.M. noon 1:00 P.M.  6:30 P.M.	<b>11</b> Bingo Tater Tot Casserole 12:30 Fit for Fallproof <i>PATRIOT DAY</i>	<b>12</b> 9:00—Art Egg Roll/Chinese Cabbage Salad <i>NATIONAL DAY OF ENCOURAGEMENT</i>	<b>13</b> Gary Scott Pork Roast over Rice <i>POSITIVE THINKING DAY</i>
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	10:00 A.M. 11:30 A.M. noon 1:00 P.M.  6:30 P.M.	<b>18</b> Bingo Beef Enchilada 12:30 Fit for Fallproof <i>AIR FORCE DAY</i>	<b>19</b> 9:00—Art Turkey á la King <i>NATIONAL DANCE DAY</i>	<b>20</b> the Sisters Yorgason Shepard's Pie <i>NATIONAL QUESO DAY</i>
<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	10:00 A.M. 11:30 A.M. noon 1:00 P.M.  6:30 P.M.	<b>25</b> Bingo Roast Beef 12:30 Fit for Fallproof <i>NATIONAL PUNCTUATION DAY</i>	<b>26</b> 9:00—Art Biscuit & Gravy 11:30—Stitchers he Sister <i>NATIONAL DUMPLING DAY</i>	<b>27</b> Cordell Green Meatball Penne <i>WORLD TOURISM DAY</i>
<b>30</b>		10:00 A.M. 11:30 A.M. noon 1:00 P.M.  6:30 P.M.	<p>LOCATED EAST OF BEAR LAKE FAMILY CARE NEAR THE ER ENTRANCE, 300 HOSPITAL PLAZA. • MONTPELIER, ID 83254 • 208.847.3141</p>		

Hours of Operation: 9:00 A.M. – 2:00 P.M. Wednesday thru Friday  
Lunch: under age 60-price-\$7.00/age 60 & over-suggested donation-\$6.00  
 —Hamburgers almost always available \$4.00 —  
**MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF FOOD.**



CHANGING LIVES ONE MEAL AT A TIME SINCE 1970



## **FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT THE FOUNDING FATHERS**

Perhaps more than any other group of people in history, this small group of men distilled years of enlightened thought into a form of government that sought to restrict central power, protect the rights of the citizens, and ensure the consent of the governed. To achieve this, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. These ideas they put into action we still believe to this day. Here are some interesting facts about some of these men:

- Of the Founding Fathers who became president, only George Washington did not go to college.
- John Adams graduated from Harvard.
- James Madison graduated from Princeton, and
- Thomas Jefferson attended the College of William and Mary.
- John Adams was the first President to live in the White House when he came to Washington, D.C. in November of 1800. He was only there for four

**FOLLOW US ON OUR FACEBOOK PAGE  
AT  
BEAR LAKE SENIOR/  
COMMUNITY CENTER**



**JOIN OUR FACEBOOK GROUP AT  
OLDIES GOODIES BAKERY**

months, after losing the election of 1800 to Thomas Jefferson.

- George Washington gave the shortest inauguration speech in American history on March 4, 1783. It was only 133 words long.
- William Henry Harrison gave the longest at 8,443 words on March 4, 1841, on a cold and blustery day in Washington D.C. He died one month later of a severe cold.
- Before Thomas Jefferson died, he accepted \$25,000 from Congress for his books. Those books were used to begin the Library of Congress. Jefferson was fluent in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. He was also an accomplished violinist. When Jefferson died, his epitaph read, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the father of the University of Virginia." It didn't include "President of the United States."
- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, friends-turned-rivals-turned friends, both died on July 4th, 1826. It was the 50th anniversary of American independence.
- James Monroe also died on July 4th, but it was in 1831, five years after Adams and Jefferson had died.
- James Madison was a close friend of Thomas Jefferson's and like Jefferson, grew up on a Virginia plantation and served in the state legislature. At the 1787 Constitutional Convention, he proved to be, perhaps, the most influential delegate, developing a plan to divide the federal government into three branches—legislative, executive and judicial, each with checks and balances on its power. This plan earned him the moniker "Father of the Constitution." He was elected president in 1808 after serving as Jefferson's secretary of state.