

GLOBE-TROTTING PRESIDENTS

TRAVEL MUCH MORE THAN
IN THE OLDER DAYS

Only Five Prior to Lincoln's Time
Were West of the Alleghenies—
Washington's Trips Were Made in
A Carriage.

A recent article in the Indianapolis News presented facts from history showing that the early presidents of the United States were absent from Washington during official terms a much greater number of days than any of the presidents of recent years have been, President Jefferson being absent a total of 796 days during his two terms, President Madison 637 days during his two terms, President Monroe 708 days during his two terms and so on. The facts were a surprise to many persons who had thought the case was different, and they are the more surprising when one considers the vastly greater facilities of travel now over early times. There is this to be said, however, about the early presidents—as a rule, although their absences were frequent and sometimes prolonged, they did not get very far from Washington. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe all lived in Virginia, and while there were no railroads nor steamboats in those days, it was not a difficult horseback journey to their homes.

Transcontinental trips, such as some of our modern presidents have made, would have been impossible in their days as a trip to the moon. We did not gain access to the Pacific coast by way of Oregon till 1819. The Louisiana purchase only extended our possessions from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains. We did not acquire California until 1848, after the war with Mexico, and for nearly 20 years after that a trip across the continent was difficult and dangerous. Of the first six presidents of the United States none ever saw the Mississippi river. Jackson was the first. Jefferson wrote and talked a great deal about it and he acquired the river by diplomacy and purchase, but he never saw it.

Few Crossed Alleghenies.
Not more than five of our presidents down to Lincoln's time ever crossed the Allegheny mountains, and four of these were western men who had to cross the mountains to reach Washington—Presidents Jackson, Polk, General W. H. Harrison and Taylor. President Monroe crossed the mountains on his return trip from west to east in 1817. Van Buren came west in 1842, two years after the expiration of his presidential term, and saw the mountains then for the first time. It was on this trip that he got upset and dumped in the mud near Plainfield, Hendricks county.

Some of our early statesmen were not expansionists. Washington was opposed to assuming the ownership of the Mississippi river, and James Monroe, when a member of the Virginia convention in 1788, argued against the adoption of the federal constitution for geographical reasons. "Consider," he said, "the territory lying between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi. Its extent far exceeds that of the German empire. It is larger than any territory that ever was under one government. It is too extensive to be governed but by a despotic monarchy." And this from the man who, 30 years later, was elected president of the United States, and who became the author of the "Monroe doctrine."

Monroe's Limited Vision.
A year after the adoption of the constitution James Madison thought he was making a bold guess when he estimated that the population of the country might, "in some years," double in number and reach 6,000,000. He lived to see it far beyond that. Yet it is true that for a number of years the population was largely confined to the original 13 colonies. In 1789, when the constitution was

adopted, New York city had 33,000 inhabitants. In 1817 it had 115,500; Philadelphia, 112,000; Baltimore, 55,000; Boston, 40,000; Providence, 10,000; Hartford, 8,000; Pittsburg, 7,000; Cincinnati, 7,000; St. Louis, 3,500. Chicago was but a fort and Indianapolis was an unbroken wilderness. The country was not crowded yet.

Washington Traveled by Carriage.
The trips of the early presidents were made with some special object in view. Those of Washington were made to feel the pulse of the people, to study conditions at first hand and learn the prospects of the new government. In 1789, shortly after his first election as president, he started on a tour through the eastern states. He left New York, the capital at that time, accompanied by his two secretaries, and was absent a month. He traveled in his own carriage and went by way of New Haven, Hartford, Worcester, Boston, Salem and Newburyport, as far as Portsmouth, N. H. He had never been as far north before. He returned by a different route through the interior of the country to Hartford, and thence to New York.

Slight From Hancock.
The only person who offered him a slight on the entire trip was John Hancock—he of the bold and flowing signature to the declaration of independence. Hancock was a vain and pompous man. At this time he was governor of Massachusetts. The governors of other states hastened to their borders to welcome Washington and escort him with troops to their capitals, but Hancock, for frivolous reasons, suffered Washington to enter the state, ride to Boston and pass a night there before he called.

During this trip Washington purposely avoided Rhode Island because the state had not yet ratified the constitution. It ratified the constitution next year and as soon as possible thereafter Washington paid the state a special visit.

During the same years, 1790, he made quite an extensive tour of the southern states. On this trip, as before, he traveled in his private carriage with a colored driver and outrider, was gone three months and traveled 1887 miles. His route was through Richmond, Wilmington and Charleston, as far as Savannah, Columbia and the interior of North Carolina and Virginia. So long a journey by land, traveling nearly every day, involved considerable fatigue and could not have been undertaken for pleasure alone. Washington's object was to come in personal contact with the people and study political conditions.

Monroe's Visit to Detroit.
In the first year of his administration, 1817, President Monroe made a trip which had good results. On June 2, three months after his inauguration, accompanied by his private secretary and the acting chief engineer of the war department, he started on a trip ostensibly to inspect the national defenses. From Washington he traveled through Maryland northward to New York, through all the New England states, visited the fortifications at Plattsburg, N. Y., traveled through the forests to the St. Lawrence, inspected Sackett's harbor and Fort Niagara, went to Buffalo and Lake Erie to Detroit.

Thence he turned eastward again, returning through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and reaching Washington September 17, after an absence of more than three months. Monroe had served in the revolutionary war and during this whole trip he wore the undress uniform of a revolutionary officer—blue coat, buff vest and trousers and cocked hat. He was six feet high, broad shouldered and he had seen a good deal of the world and had dignified and courteous manners. Though not an eloquent speaker he could deliver a straightforward address, as he did many on this trip. He was not a popular idol like Washington, nor had he a large personal following like Jefferson, but he was president of a peaceful and prosperous country, and wherever he went the people showered honors and attentions on him. The trip was an unqualified success and contributed to ushering in "the era of good feeling." Four years later Monroe received every electoral vote but one.

Jackson on a Tour.
In June, 1823, President Jackson, accompanied by his private secretary and two members of his cabinet, made a brief trip to New England, his first visit to that section of the country. The route was by rail to Baltimore, where the presidential party divided honors with the Indian chief Black Hawk and a party of warriors, thence by steamer to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The facilities for traveling were improving. The fatigue and excitement of the trip proved too much for "Old Hickory," and at Boston he was taken sick and had to be bled. At Lowell he was greeted by a military display and by a procession of 3000 factory girls, which led a local paper to say: "Such a regiment of beautiful soldiers was never before seen on parade and though they carried light arms and no artillery by their eyes they presented a more killing force than the hero of New Orleans had ever faced before." It was on this trip that Harvard college conferred on Jackson the title of LL. D., and anti-administration papers had lots of fun with "Dr. Johnson." The trip was cut short on account of the president's indisposition. Its principal effect was to disabuse Jackson's mind of some narrow ideas he had concerning the people of New England.

Killed Man, Motorist Repents.
Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—Because of a recent accident, in which his automobile ran down and killed a deaf mute, John J. Ryan has withdrawn from his proposed race with Barney Oldfield, scheduled for tomorrow, and declared he will never race again. The contest was to have been for a side bet of \$2500, and Ryan forfeits \$500 through his decision not to race.

BIG REDUCTION IN HARDWARE

Our stock must be reduced. Now is your opportunity to supply your wants in anything in Hardware, Steel Ranges, Heaters, Tin and Granite Ware, Nickled Ware, and Table Cutlery at Lower Prices than ever before quoted in this city. Bring us your cash and save from 10 per cent to 40 per cent discount on your purchases. Sewing Machines at cost. Plumbing goods reduced in price. Rubber Roofing---Building Papers---Petaluma Incubators at special prices. American Wire Field and Hog Fence selling at a big cut price.

See us Before Buying if You Want Save Money
TERMS CASH

Goodman Hardware Co.

PENDLETON, OREGON.

MILTON NEWS NOTES.

Public Schools Opened With Good Attendance.

Milton, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mason Deardorff, who moved to Milton two weeks ago with her husband and daughter, is dead and was buried yesterday from her home in South Milton. Brother J. B. Hoadley conducted the funeral services. She was 55 years of age and leaves her husband and daughter.

The schools of the Milton district opened on Tuesday morning. Following is the staff of teachers for the coming term: Central school, principal, T. E. Young; eighth grade, Mrs. Mrs. Goss; seventh grade, Mrs. Florence Kelly; 6th grade, Mrs. Thirle Rounzoin; fifth grade, Miss Ida Sturte; third and fourth grades, Miss Esther Compton; first and second grades, Miss Della Samuels.

Grove school—First and second grades, Miss Laura Bruce; third and fourth grades, Miss Constance Hastings.

Freewater—First and second grades, Miss Della Hudson; third and fourth grades, Miss Duff.

The enrollment for the district on the first day of school was 325 scholars.

The supervisor of the Wenaha forest reserve has just completed a building near the Toll Gate to be used as headquarters. It cost about \$600.

A fishing party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winn and M. H. Cookburn are enjoying themselves at Wallawa lake this week.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian church held a business meeting last evening at the home of Miss McCully. This was followed by a farewell reception, given in honor of some of the members who are leaving the city, namely, Miss Grace Davis, who left today to attend a women's school in Virginia; Miss Jessie Williams who goes to teach in Hermiston schools; Chester Davis who goes to Corvallis to take a course in scientific farming

and Miss Cora McCully, who will study osteopathy in Los Angeles.

FREEWATER ITEMS.

New Residences Started—Fruit Packers Arrive.

Freewater, Sept. 10.—S. B. Sanderson, foreman of the Freewater Times, left yesterday for a two weeks' visit with his brother, Chas. B. Sanderson of the Monarch Lumber company, Spokane, and with his sister, Mrs. R. E. Bean of Tekoa, Wash.

J. E. Bradley of the Bradley & Mitchell company in this city, begin this week the construction of a new two story house on Main street. The residence will be replete with all the modern conveniences and will cost in the neighborhood of \$2000.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Morley, a daughter on September 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon from California arrived in the city this week for the purpose of packing fruit. Also Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, apple pickers from Hood River.

Mr. E. Stubblefield and his sister, Miss Dema Stubblefield, from Augusta, Ill., arrived in town this week and are visiting with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Evans.

Work began today on the tasty new bungalow being erected on Grant street by Editor D. C. Sanderson of the Times.

Mrs. Robert Romme and James Kirk left today to visit with friends and relatives in Tekoa, Wallace and Osburne.

Mrs. Myrtle Sager of Portland, is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. S. C. Hudson of this city.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by Tallman & Co.

All the news all the time in the East Oregonian.

S.S.S. HEALS SORES AND ULCERS

Sores and Ulcers are indications of impure blood. They show that the circulation has become infected with germs and poisons, which are being constantly discharged into the open place to irritate the delicate nerves, tissues and surrounding flesh and keep the sore in a state of inflammation and disease. Whether these impurities in the blood are the result of some debilitating sickness, an old taint from a former disease, or whether it is hereditary bad blood, there is but one way to cure sores and ulcers, and that is to purify the blood. Washes, salves, lotions, etc., are often beneficial because of their cleansing, antiseptic effects, but nothing applied to the surface can reach the blood, where the real cause is, and therefore cannot cure. S. S. S. is the remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It gets down to the very bottom of the trouble and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and makes a lasting cure. S. S. S. changes the quality of the circulation, so that instead of feeding the diseased parts with impurities, it nourishes and heals the irritated, inflamed flesh and causes the ulcer to fill in with healthy tissue by supplying it with pure, rich blood. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

"Oregon Builders"

Are you doing what you can to populate your State? OREGON NEEDS PEOPLE—Settlers, honest farmers, mechanics, merchants, clerks, people with brains, strong hands and a willing heart—capital or no capital.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.

Is sending tons of Oregon literature to the east for distribution through every available agency. Will you not help the good work of building Oregon by sending us the names and addresses of your friends who are likely to be interested in this place? We will be glad to bear the expense of sending them complete information about OREGON and its opportunities.

COLONIST TICKETS will be on sale during SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER from the east to all points in Oregon. The fares from a few principal cities are

From Denver	- \$30.00	From Louisville	- \$41.70
" Omaha	- 30.00	" Cincinnati	- 42.20
" Kansas City	30.00	" Cleveland	- 44.75
" St. Louis	35.50	" New York	- 55.00
" Chicago	38.00		

TICKETS CAN BE PREPAID.

If you want to bring a friend or relative to Oregon, deposit the proper amount with any of our agents. The ticket will then be furnished by telegraph.

F. J. QUINLAN, Local Agent, Pendleton, Ore.
or write

Wm. McMURRAY

General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Byers' Best Flour

Is made from the choicest wheat that grows. Good bread is assured when BYERS' BEST FLOUR is used. Bran, Shorts, Steam Rolled Barley always on hand.

PENDLETON ROLLER MILLS

W. S. BYERS, Proprietor.

City Property for Sale

Building lots from		\$300 to \$1000
Five-room dwelling, one lot		\$1400.00
Two lots and dwelling, chicken fencing and house		\$3000.00
Seven-room dwelling and two lots		\$2000.00
Five room dwelling, barn and four lots		\$1500.00

A home in any part of the city.

FRANK B. CLOPTON & CO.
112 E. Court St., Pendleton, Ore.

DANGER IN DELAY.

Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous
for Pendleton People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Cure the kidneys with the certain and safe remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, which has cured people right here in Pendleton.

Mrs. D. Coffman, living at 221 Stonewall Jackson street, Pendleton, Ore., says: "About a year ago I was having considerable trouble from severe pains through my back and finally came to the conclusion that they arose from a disordered condition of my kidneys, as a cold was sure to settle in these organs and greatly aggravate my suffering. I had known of the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills for a long time and at last decided to try them, procuring a box at the Pendleton Drug Co. They helped me from the first, and after I had used the contents of one box not a pain or ache remained and the kidneys were again restored to their natural condition. I know of others who have used Doan's Kidney Pills with excellent results and feel that I cannot speak too highly in favor of them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.