

First President's First Political Tour

O. 13, a long-lost diary in Washington's own hand, has at last come to light. This unique journal, which runs from October 1, 1789, to March 10, 1790, is occupied with the first political tour made by the first president. In a coach drawn by two horses Washington, accompanied by three friends and attended by six servants, went through Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and parts of New Hampshire. He thus sets the example of "swinging around the circle," a practice now common in the United States.

"Exercised in my carriage in the forenoon," begins the diary. Then follows a list of the company "that dined with us today."

Here is a peep at his home life: "Am giving stutings to John Ramage, who is drawing a miniature of me for Mrs. Washington." Ramage had a great vogue in the revolutionary era. He was fashion's potted and pampered artist. Born in Ireland, he early drift-



MONUMENT ERECTED AT BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON

Tuesday, 20th—The president visited the woolen mills at Weathersfield. He explains: "(It) seems to be going on, with spirit. Their broadcloths are not of the first quality, as yet, but they are good, as are their coatings, castmores, serges and overhaungs. Of the first, that is, broadcloth, I ordered a suit, to be sent to me at New York—and of the latter, a whole piece to make breeches for my servants. All parts of this business are performed at the manufactory, except the spinning—this is done by the country people, who are paid by the cut.

"Hartford is more compactly built than Middletown and contains more souls, the computed number of which amount to about double. The number of houses in Middletown are said to be 50 or 60. These, reckoning eight to the house, would make 2,000 at least. The depth of water, which vessels can make to the last place, is about ten feet, and is as much as there is over Saybrook bar.

"At Middletown there is one Episcopal church and two Congregational churches. In Hartford there is none of the first and two of the latter. Dined and drank tea at Colonel Wadsworth's, and about 7 o'clock received from and answered address of the town of Hartford.

"There is a great equality in the people of this state. Few or no opulent men and no poor, and great similitude in their buildings—the general fashion of which is a chimney always of brick or stone and a deer in the middle, with a staircase running up by the side of the latter, two flush stories, with a very good show of sash and glass windows—the size generally is from 30 to 50 feet in length and from 20 to 30 in width—exclusive of a back shed, which seems to be added as the family increases. The farms, by the contiguity of the houses, are small, not averaging more than 100 acres. They are worked chiefly by oxen, which have no other feed than hay, with a horse and sometimes two before them, both in plow and cart. In their light lands, and in their sleighs they work horses, but find them much more expensive than oxen. Springfield is on the east side of Connecticut river; before you come to which a large branch, called Agawam, is crossed by a bridge. It stands under the hill on the interval land, and has only one meeting house, 28 miles from Hartford.

"Set out at 7 and for the first eight miles, ride over an almost uninhabitable plain, much mixed with sand."

Saturday, 24th—Dressed by 7 and set out by 8—at 10 arrived at Cambridge, according to appointment. But most of the militia, living a little out of town, were not in line till after 11. Washington's modest description of the civic honors follows: "We passed through the citizens classed in their different professions and under their own banners till we came to the state house from which across the street an arch was thrown, in front of which was this description:

"To the Man Who Unites All Hearts," and on the other, "To Columbia's Favorite Son," and on the other side thereof, next the state house, in a panel decorated with a trophy composed of the arms of the United States of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and our French allies, crowned with a wreath of laurel, was this inscription: "Boston Relieved, March 17th, 1776." This arch was handsomely decorated and over the center of it a canopy was erected 20 feet high with the American eagle perched on the top. After passing through the arch and entering the state house at the south end, and ascending to the upper floor and returning to a balcony at the north end, three cheers were given by a vast concourse of people who by this time had assembled at the arch—then followed by an ode composed in honor of the president and well sung by a band of selected singers—after this three cheers—followed by the different professions and mechanics, in the order they were drawn up, with their colors, through a lane of the people, which had thronged about the arch, under which they passed. . . . The procession being over I was conducted to my lodgings at a Widow Ingersoll's (which is a very decent and good house) by the lieutenant governor, council, accompanied by the vice president, where they took leave of me."

Next day, being Sunday, Washington went to the Episcopal church in the morning and listened to Dr. Parker, and in the afternoon he visited the Congregational church.

The diarist also indulges that dignity with which the name of Washington is ever surrounded. The day before he expected the governor to welcome him at the public reception; had engaged to take dinner with him, but as Governor Hancock did not appear at the arch Washington did not care to dine with him.

On Sunday the disconcerted magistrate came to Washington's lodgings and pleaded indisposition as an excuse for absence at the arch. Washington adds, "But as it was expected that he, the governor, expected to receive a visit from the president"—and Washington in fine sarcasm underscores the word "receive"—"he was resolved, at all hazards, to pay his compliments today," adds the president. The perplexed governor next sent a committee to Washington. "I informed them, in explicit terms," records the president, "that I would not see the governor unless it was at my own lodgings."

Governor Hancock's conduct was severely censured by public opinion. It was generally held that inordinate dignity, as chief magistrate of Massachusetts, and not bodily illness, was the secret cause of his failure to call on the president. The rebuke of official pride administered by Washington, who refused to see Governor Hancock except at the president's lodgings, decided the question of superior dignity.



miles," writes Washington in Diary No. 13. He speaks of the stony country, "immensely stoney," he calls it. "We find," he adds, "their crops of wheat and rye have been abundant—though of the first they had sown rather sparingly on account of the destruction which had of late years been made in that grain by what is called the Hessian fly."

Friday, 10th—Washington tells that the next day "noon hall" was made at Norwalk, to feed the horses. "Part is very rough road," he goes on. "The superb landscape, however, which is to be seen from the meeting house of the latter, is a rich regalia. We found all the farmers busily engaged in gathering, grinding and expressing the juice of their apples, the crop of which, they said, is rather above mediocrity. The average crop of wheat, they add, is about 15 bushels to the acre from their fallow land, often 20, and from the destructive evidences of the British cruelty are yet visible both in Norwalk and Fairfield, as there are chimneys of many burnt houses standing in them yet. The principal export from Norwalk is horses and cattle, salted beef and pork, lumber and Indian corn to the West Indies, and in a small degree, flour and wheat."

Saturday, 11th—At sunrise we left Fairfield and breakfasted at Stratford, which is ten miles beyond. . . . "There are two decent-looking churches in this place," says the diarist. . . . "There is a busy manufactory of duck and have lately turned out 400 bolts." He speaks of "stoney ground" and continues with remarks on wayside churches.

Once in a while Washington records the beauties of nature. Here is one of his longest notes: "But one of the prettiest things of this kind is at Stamford, occasioned by damming the water for their mills; it is nearly 100 yards in width, and the water now being of the proper height, and the rays of the sun striking on it as we passed, had a pretty effect upon the foaming water as it fell."

Here is the entry on New Haven: "The city of New-haven," which Washington writes with a hyphen and a small "h," "occupies a good deal of ground, but is thinly though regularly laid out and built. The number of souls in it is said to be about 4,000. There is an Episcopal church and three Congregational meeting houses, and a college, in which there are at this time about 120 students, under the auspices of Doctor Eyles. The harbour of the place is not good for large vessels—abt. 16 foot belong to it. The linen industry does not appear to be of so much importance as I had been led to believe. In a word, I could hear but little of it."

The following day, Sunday, the president went to the Episcopal church and in the afternoon to a dinner at Brown's tavern with lieutenant governor, mayor and speaker. "Drank tea at the mayor's (Mr. Sherman). On further inquiry I find that there has been abt.—(the diarist leaves a blank)—yards of coarse linen manufactured at this place since it was established and that a glass factory is on foot here for the manufacture of bottles."

"The officers of the Continental Army called," Washington adds. "This state could, this year, with ease pay an additional 100,000 £ tax, over what was paid last year."

Monday, 19th—The noted traveler records that his coach was "under way at 6 a. m. and breakfast was taken 13 miles up the road, at 8:30." En route he sees extensive haystacks in the marsh lands, sandy roads, rail fences now taking the place of stone. "At Wallingford we see the white mulberry growing, raised from the seed to feed the silkworm. We also saw samples of lustering, exceeding good, which had been manufactured from the cocoon raised in this town and silk thread, very fine. This, except for the weaving, is the work of private families, without interference from other businesses, and is likely to turn out a beneficial amusement."

USE FOR THE NEWSPAPER

Story That Contains a Moral It Might Be Well to Keep in Memory.

A little King Charles dog, a pet in a family where he had been the playmate of a little boy, slipped through an open door some time ago and disappeared. Servants and the children of the house searched everywhere, asked questions at all places where it was thought possible the dog might be in hiding, but to no avail, and the animal was finally given up for lost and there was deep mourning in the nursery. One day recently the woman who owned the dog met a neighbor at a florist's shop, who had on a leash a dog strangely like the lost pet, and asked where he came from. "Why, he ran into our house a few days ago and we don't know where he belongs." The dog knew his old mistress and was quickly surrendered. "You might have had him sooner, had you advertised," said one woman. "And you could have found the owner sooner—had you advertised," said the other—and the newspaper man who heard the story added the moral.

CURED HER BABY OF ECZEMA

"I can't tell in words how happy the word 'Cuticura' sounds to me, for it cured my baby of itching, torturing eczema. It first came when she was between three and four weeks old, appearing on her head. I used everything imaginable and had one doctor's bill after another, but nothing cured it. Then the eczema broke out so badly behind her ear that I really thought her ear would come off. For months I doctored it but to no avail. Then it began at her nose and her eyes were nothing but sores. I had to keep her in a dark room for two weeks. The doctor did no good, so I stopped him coming.

"For about two weeks I had used Cuticura Soap for her every day, then I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and began to use that. In a week there was a marked improvement. In all I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and my baby was cured of the sores. This was last November; now her hair is growing out nicely and she has not a scar on her. I can not praise Cuticura enough, I can take my child anywhere and people are amazed to see her without a sore. From the time she was four weeks old until she was three years she was never without the terrible eruption, but now, thanks to Cuticura, I have a well child." (Signed) Mrs. H. E. Householder, 2904 Wilhelms St., Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1910.

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Boston Transcript.

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