

- 1837.—Gets in a Panic, and out again, after free use of "shin-plasters."
- 1838.—Adopts the new fashion of putting his letters in *Envelopes* (a fashion which does not fairly prevail till seven years later).
- 1840.—Sits for his *Daguerreotype*, and gets a fearfully and wonderfully made picture. Begins to blow himself up with "Camphene" and "Burning Fluid;" and continues the process for years, with changes of the active agents, down to and including "Non-Explosive Kerosene."
- 1844.—Sends his first message by the *Electric Telegraph*.
- 1847.—Buys his wife a *Sewing Machine*, in the vain hope that somehow it will keep the buttons on his shirts. Begins to receive advices from the "Spirit World."
- 1855.—Begins to bore and be bored by the Hoosac Tunnel.
- 1858.—Celebrates laying of the *Ocean Cable*, and sends a friendly message to John Bull. Next week begins to doubt whether the Cable has been laid at all.
- 1861.—Goes South to help compose a family quarrel. Takes to using paper money.
- 1861-1865.—Climbs the Hill Difficulty—relieved of his Pack, after January 1, 1864; but loses Great-Heart at the last, April 14, 1865.
- 1866.—Gets the Atlantic Cable in working order at last, in season to send word to his British cousins, who have been waiting for an invitation to his funeral, that he "lives yet."
- 1866-75.—Is Reconstructing, and talking about Resumption. Sends his boys to the Museum to see an old-fashioned Silver Dollar.—Bore away at the Hoosac Tunnel.—*Hartford Courant*.

The Presidential Expenses.

A Washington correspondent of the *Boston Globe* has been giving some details as to the cost of sustaining the Presidential dignity and maintaining the Presidential household. How far the statements given are trustworthy we do not know. They may be but reports of mere idle gossip, or at best but shrewd guesses at the truth, or the correspondent may have drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts. He speaks, however, with an air of positive knowledge as to the leading points.

At the old salary of \$25,000 it is claimed the president could live with credit to his position and yet save money, if he had tact in managing his affairs. President Pierce lacked this and so retired poor. He had no appreciation of the value of money, and gave freely from his own pocket to the needy office-seekers who were unsuccessful in getting a place at the public crib. Buchanan maintained the fame of the White House for elegant and liberal hospitality, and yet saved money during his term. Lincoln managed to save something, notwithstanding the inflated prices growing out of the war, and the extravagance of his wife, whose tastes were the exact reverse of those of her husband and children. It was said, however, that Mrs. Lincoln had other resources besides her husband's salary. Andrew Johnson, owing to his own simple tastes, and the careful management of his two daughters, saved from \$80,000 to \$70,000, but lost his savings by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

General Grant is described as unquestionably the most thrifty President who has occupied the Executive Mansion for years, not even excepting Buchanan, and he will undoubtedly retire the richest of all ex-Presidents. The annual expenses of President Johnson, who lived at the White House all the year round, were about \$9,000. President Grant lives away from there during a part of the year, and his expenses are less. His habits are as simple and frugal as those of Andrew Johnson. Mrs. Grant is a very careful, economical housewife, and manages her department very shrewdly. General Grant has many friends, at home and abroad, who keep him supplied with good things at low cost, or no cost at all. His household is run upon sensible, economical principles, although there is no lack of hospitality. There are the customary "State dinners" and very frequent quiet little dinner parties, although General Grant's table is not eagerly sought by fastidious "diners out," they considering his "little dinners" nothing to brag of. The current

impression in Washington is that the annual expenses of President Grant do not exceed \$8,000.

In considering the keeping up of the White House establishment it should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the expense is borne by the government. For the present fiscal year the appropriation is \$128,200, this including the President's salary, and the salaries of his secretaries, clerks, messengers, policemen, ushers, watchmen, and all other help except his immediate household and body servants. The care of the building, repairs, fuel, lights, and contingent expenses are also provided for by the government, instead of by the President.

Considering the large proportion of the White House expenses borne by the nation directly, the plain common sense habits of life of General Grant and his family, and the known liberality of friends towards him, it is not at all improbable that the modest estimate of his expenses of living comes within reach of the truth. In that case, four years at \$25,000 a year, and four years at \$50,000 a year, should enable him to retire from the White House comfortably provided for, to say nothing of the large presents in money, real estate, and other property given him, and the accumulations from his uniformly fortunate investments.—*Cleveland Herald*.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* has an impossible task before him in attempting to teach the people that the Pilgrim Fathers were not Puritans. Ninety-nine newspaper readers out of every hundred use Pilgrim Fathers and Puritans as if synonymous. The correspondent puts the distinction in a very few words. Puritans included various sects in England opposed to the religious hierarchy of Church and State in those days. The Pilgrims were a part of those who had escaped into Holland, and from thence organized the expedition to the new world, landing at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1620. The settlement of the Puritans at Boston and Salem was ten years later, and with their mode of government the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth had nothing to do. But Pilgrims and Puritans will, we suppose, be always confounded and mixed up, despite all the teachings of those better informed.—*Cleveland Herald*.

MORE WAR.—Opinions have been expressed by Disraeli, Victor Hugo, the *London Times* and other intelligent parties that a big European war is not far in the future, and now the Boston, Mass., *Traveller* says of our own blessed country—"We must encourage fighting men, for the country is fast drifting into another civil war, because of democratic villany and republican stupidity."

Correspondence.

Snow—Sleighting—Thaw—Rain—Snow and Land Slides—Birthday Party.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
Jan. 20, 1875.

Editor *Deseret News*:

We have had a singular variety of weather here this season. All through the fall and the early part of this winter it was really delightful, varied with occasional frosts, slight snows or a little rain shower. Last Friday night about one and a half inches of snow fell, but on Saturday the wind changed its position, to the south, and blew all day from that point, fetching up a snow-storm, which continued through the night, and on Sunday morning the "beautiful" lay about eighteen inches deep on the level. It was not many hours after this occurrence that the music of the sleigh bells, mingled with merry peals of laughter, rang out upon the Sabbath air, as many parties determined to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered them to enjoy a sleigh ride. Every conceivable improvisement had been called into requisition in order that the people could "all take a ride." Several light batches of snow have fallen since Sunday, and the folks in this region began to congratulate themselves on the prospect of a winter's enjoyment "over

the snow." But this state of things seemed too good to last long.

On Monday evening the wind got round to the south again and blew from that direction very strongly all night, all day yesterday and last night. A thaw set in, the snow settled rapidly, and during the night torrents of rain came pouring down. This morning everything bore a different aspect to what it did a day or two previously. The house tops, which were covered with deep snow, and the eaves of which were fringed with numerous monstrous sized icicles, are completely denuded, and stripped of those beautiful natural ornaments. A number of the city lots in this place were inundated with water. Some of the water courses rose nearly three feet and the rivers rose from eighteen inches to two feet during the night. Pools of water are to be seen everywhere, and where but a couple of days ago the snow lay twenty inches deep, now it is not dry, but in many places the bare ground is to be seen, and in many parts also the sides of the mountains are denuded of their winding-sheet-like coverings.

Yesterday there were several snow, rock and land slides occurred in Ogden Canyon, and one or two to-day. This for the time being impeded travel and also rendered it unsafe, by that route to any from Ogden Valley. But fortunately no accidents to any traveler. This morning Capt. I. N. Goodale and Mr. Jas. Dinsdale removed the debris, and travel is again resumed, and these gentlemen think there is no further danger at present. The snow in the Valley is now about two feet on the level.

The people here continue to enjoy themselves in social parties and evening balls. On the 18th inst. Mr. W. H. Pidcock celebrated his forty-third birthday. He invited a great number of his friends residing in this city and in the adjacent settlements, who assembled together in Woodmasee's Hall, in the evening, and about sixty couples went forth and danced to excellent music. About midnight the company partook of a collation prepared by their host, when oh! what a slaughter was there among the ham sandwiches! Having enjoyed themselves to the full, to the "wee sma' hours," the company separated, with many congratulations and good wishes for host, and numbers of them hoping in like manner to celebrate his next birthday.

The weather to-day has been warm and pleasant over head, but very wet under foot, and from the appearance of the dark blue low clouds which hang in the south and west the prospect seemed to be favorable for another early storm. But this evening the wind was again changed to the north and it is now freezing, which may possibly render pedestrianism difficult if not dangerous.

SEMPER.

A man in Cincinnati, advertising for a situation, says: "Work is not so much an object as good wages."

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC, For the Year 1874.

INWARD.		Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	12381	51	
Coal.....	20		
Coke.....	143	1600	
Charcoal.....	1170		
Circus Material.....	22		
Copper Material.....	36	251	
Fire Clay.....	696	279	
Ice.....	30		
Iron Ore.....	1045	890	
Lead.....	3899	1403	
Lumber.....	630	1360	
Merchandise.....	273	1037	
Ore.....	99	1481	
Pig Iron.....	30		
Produce.....	1066	130	
Rock.....	3249	500	
Slag.....	350		
Sundries.....	601	545	
Total, Inward.....	35802	927	
OUTWARD.		Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material.....	1693	789	
Crude Bullion.....	2373	1134	
Coal.....	12263	1970	
Coke.....	8747	1833	
Charcoal.....	7708	350	
Circus Material.....	50		
Hay.....	122	40	
Iron Ore and Lime Rock.....	8204	990	
Lumber.....	1761	1281	
Live Stock.....	50	1500	
Merchandise.....	3180	491	
Machinery.....	224	1524	
Ore.....	2694	1067	
Produce.....	684	874	
Railroad Material.....	1650	271	
Sundries.....	135	1293	
Wagons.....	69	1050	
Wood.....	10		
Total, outward.....	51593	827	
Total, Inward.....	35802	927	
Grand Total for the year.....	87395	1754	

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC,

During the Years 1871, '72, '73 and 1874.

INWARD.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	TONS.	LBS.	TONS.	LBS.	TONS.	LBS.	TONS.	LBS.
Building Material.....	478	460	3,121	1,028	1,579	1,247	415	400
Crude Bullion.....	under the head		of Minerals..		1,751	803	2,037	139
Coal.....	"	"	of Fuel.....		46,514	138	48,684	1,865
Coke.....	"	"			7,249	670	9,191	1,825
Charcoal.....	under the head		of Fuel.....		5,398	1,650	7,870	30
Copper Material.....							270	
Fire Clay.....							302	1500
Fuel.....	14,651	704	37,395	1,559				
Hay.....	under the head		of Sundries...		124	441	163	1,095
Iron Ore.....	"	"	of Minerals...		6,445	670	4,553	1,850
Ice.....	"	"	of Sundries...		777	900	348	800
Lumber.....	12,268	984	13,668	530	12,933	1,080	6,895	218
Live Stock.....	611	1,110	1,071	685	1,131	700	523	1,560
Merchandise.....	12,636	1,178	19,254	1,306	17,284	1,823	13,461	1,890
Machine y.....	728	945	749	189	862	563	470	84
Ore.....			3,399	749	214	1,358	517	1,501
Produce.....	4,977	370	7,881	1,103	6137	1,525	3,604	1,568
Railroad Material.....	5,985	1,145	4,464	161	4739	1,847	4,312	886
Sundries.....	74	1,572	1,736	60	774	1,830	245	1,055
WAGONS.....	under the head		of Fuel.....		1,500	1,080	502	470
Wagons.....	810	890	1,075	1,580	1,346	1,295	497	1,280
Total.....	53,372	1,348	93,337	948	116,766	1,450	104,874	16

OUTWARD.

Base Metal.....							296	1,800
Copper Material.....							80	
Crude Bullion.....	1,750	187	5,653	1,000	8,032	324	14,056	572
Lead.....					2,667	99	3,887	576
Live Stock.....	incl'd in Sund's		192	1,000	86	500	85	900
Merchandise.....	1,182	249	1,593	1,948	1,822	1,642	1,848	1,985
Ore.....	11,034	852	10,947	92	12,384	535	8,281	1,324
Produce.....	463	1,375	214	263	1,248	1,072	1,309	1,126
Peaches.....							436	1,331
Railroad Material.....							473	850
Sundries.....	273		255	1,101	928	1,969	560	522
Wool and Hides.....	incl'd in Sund's		482	1,581	524	1,803	743	1,470
Total.....	14,723	663	18,739	985	27,693	1,754	32,040	386
" Inward.....	53,372	1,348	93,337	948	116,766	1,450	104,874	16
Grand Total.....	68,096	11	112,076	1,932	144,460	1,204	136,914	402

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THE ST. LOUIS

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Capital \$100,000.

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Any other first-class instrument furnished to order.

The SILVER TONGUE Organ receives its name from the superiority in a point which constitutes the decisive criterion of excellence in any musical instrument, viz: Superior Quality of Tone. The durability of this Organ is one of its most remarkable characteristics. Its quality of keeping in good tone, also, is one of the most practical improvements.

Terms of Sale Liberal. Monthly or Quarterly Installments to responsible parties.

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25 Cases Men's Gum Boots—knee and hip.

10 Cases Men's Buffalo-lined Boots and B's.

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