

have had in the White House. He spent, it is said, from two to five thousand dollars apiece on his state dinners, and his French cook drew from him a salary of \$1,500 a year. He was a luxurious liver in every way, and still it is said that he saved more than \$100,000 during his administration. President Cleveland, notwithstanding the expenses of his wedding, must have saved about \$120,000 during his first administration, and, in addition to this, he made a clear \$100,000 more out of Oak View, which he bought as a summer home and afterward sold during the presidency of Harrison. When Van Buren was President the salary was only \$25,000 a year. He had a large private fortune, and it is said that he paid all of his White House expenses out of his own income during his presidency, and drew his salary in a lump sum of \$100,000 when he retired. Harrison has made a fortune out of the presidency. His profits have not come altogether from the money he has received, but also in the increase, through the reputation of the presidency, of his power of making money. He got no big law fees before he was president. Since then he has received, I am told, \$10,000 and upward for a single case. It has been reported that he got \$10,000 for his law lectures at the Stanford University, and a lady's magazine has paid him as much as \$1,000 a printed page for his writing. He was not a high liver when in the White House, and it is safe to say that he took at least \$100,000 back to Indiana with him.

On the other hand, there are lots of troubles connected with the presidency. Our chief executive does not get his salary for nothing, and though his pillows are of the softest they are often filled with thorns. General William T. Sherman said that the White House was hell, and nothing could persuade him to be a candidate for the presidency. George Washington was charged with being a thief while he was president. An article was published in a New York newspaper accusing him of having overdrawn his salary \$5,000. During one of his presidential campaigns Washington was charged with murder, and at a dinner at Alexandria John Randolph of Roanoke proposed this toast:

"George Washington, may he be damned"

Neither of the Adamses had a soft snap as President and John Quincy Adams' presidency was said to be the result of a bargain between him and Henry Clay, by which he went to the White House and Clay became Secretary of State. Andrew Jackson was accused of all kinds of things while he was president. His wife was ill during his presidential campaign and she died before his inauguration, and was buried in the gown which the Tennesseans had bought for her to use in the White House. Jackson used to say that the slanders uttered against him killed her and he at times hated the White House on that account. His presidential career was not a smooth one, and among other insults which he received was the having his nose pulled by a disappointed office holder. William Henry Harrison was hounded to death by office seekers and he died dreaming of them. Buchanan aged greatly during his presidential career, and Abraham Lincoln's heart was harrowed by sorrow during nearly every moment that

he was in the White House. Johnson's presidency was one of trouble and fear of impeachment, and he left the White House a disappointed and a disgusted man.

Grant's great reputation was ruined by the Belknap scandal and the whisky frauds of St. Louis, into which he was drawn by too great confidence in his friends, and during his latter days he was denounced by the newspapers. Judge Tyner, who was his Postmaster General, told me an incident the other day of the last night of Grant's administration. He was at the capitol with his cabinet to sign the bills of the dying congress as they were brought in. From time to time representatives and senators dropped in to pay their respects. At about 11 o'clock there was a lull in the work and the different members of the cabinet and the president were chatting and telling stories. Upon a lounge at one side of the room Zach. Chandler lay, with a volume of Marshall's "Washington" in his hand and a newspaper lying upon his chest. All at once he picked up the newspaper, and holding it above the book, as though he were reading it, he turned to General Grant and said:

"I suppose, general, that you are very glad your administration is over? You have been villainously abused, and I venture that there is no president who has been more unjustly treated by the newspapers than yourself."

"Yes," replied President Grant emphatically; "that is true. I am anxious to get back to private life. I want a rest from the lies and slanders that are being published about me, and to be able to pick up a newspaper without fear that the first article upon which my eyes shall light will be a denunciation of me. It is this that makes me glad that the term of my presidency is over."

"But," said Zach. Chandler, "as you are so soon to be a private citizen I don't suppose the statements the papers are now making will hurt you very much. At any rate here is a paragraph which caps the climax. It is about as bitter as any I have yet seen, and I want to read it to you"

Saying this Mr. Chandler raised the paper and began to read an article which apparently treated of General Grant, and which denounced him as being everything that was bad, false and dishonest. The members of the cabinet stopped their conversation as he read and listened. The article was so bitter that they were struck dumb with astonishment at the close. Zach. Chandler then asked President Grant what he thought of the article. Grant replied that it was on the whole one of the vilest and meanest slanders that had ever been perpetrated upon him. At this Senator Chandler laid down his paper and held up the book. He said:

"General Grant, the paragraph which I have just read to you was written more than eighty years ago. It was written about a president of the United States, and that president's name was George Washington. In pretending to read it from this copy of a New York paper I have merely inserted your name where George Washington's originally appeared. This book from which I have read it is Marshall's Life of Washington."

Frank G. Carpenter

THE STATE BOND SALE.

Under the circumstances it was quite proper for Governor Wells, Secretary Hammond and Attorney General Bishop, and other gentlemen familiar with the facts, to observe reticence in relation to the State bond deal, until such time as the full particulars could, consistently with public policy, be disclosed to the public, and this they did, notwithstanding the efforts of a News representative to obtain a full statement of the facts.

On June 1st bids were opened for \$200,000 worth of Utah State, 4 per cent, twenty-year gold bonds. It was one of the advance stipulations of the sale that bidders must satisfy themselves before bidding of the legality, etc. of the bonds. The bid of Edward C. Jones & Co. of New York, who offered a premium of \$8,212, or a total of \$208,212 for the issue, was the highest, and as it was accompanied by the required certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bonds bid for, namely \$10,000, it was accepted.

It was a pretty stiff bid under the condition of the market then existing, and did not allow any margin for unfavorable changes or developments, as Jones & Co. had bought to sell again. Soon after the acceptance of their bid, Jones & Co. developed symptoms of a disposition to hedge or retreat. They sent to the loan commission for copies of all the laws that had a bearing on the bonds, and the same were promptly forwarded.

The time for making payment was July 1st. In the meantime the St. Louis convention was held, and Senator Frank J. Cannon was thrown into national prominence by his action in connection therewith in behalf of silver. On or about June 24th, Governor Wells, chairman of the Loan commission, received from Jones & Co. the following telegram:

Do the executive and legislative departments or your State and the people generally indorse the sentiments on the silver question expressed by Senator Cannon recently at St. Louis?

This was, to say the least, a surprising interrogatory, in view of all the circumstances under which it was propounded. Governor Wells called a meeting of the loan commissioners and laid the telegram before them, when the following reply was formulated and forwarded:

It does not matter whether or not the people indorse these sentiments. The bonds are payable in gold. The State of Utah never has repudiated an obligation and never will.

A lively correspondence by telegraph ensued, Jones & Co. showing a disposition to retire from the deal, and an anxious desire to find a pretext for doing so. At length they seized upon the best one that presented itself. The Utah statute provides that the official designation of the secretary of state shall be: "The Secretary of State of the State of Utah." The engraver of the bonds had placed below the line designed for his signature the words: "Secretary of the State of Utah." Secretary Hammond had interlined with a pen the words "of State" so as to make the wording on the face of the bonds conform to the wording of the statute, but this did not satisfy Jones &