

## CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

How The President is Writing It, and Some Stories of Famous Messages of The Past.

*The Money Value of the Message—How a Wall Street Broker Offered \$25,000 for One of Johnson's Predictions and One of Hayes' State Papers Sold for \$2,000—How Cleveland Wrote—The Case of His Poetry and the Claim-Like Character of the White House—How Messages of Grand and Author Words Differ and Something as to an Advance Message of President Lincoln—How Harrison Wrote His Messages—Frequently How Plagiarized and Something as to the Style Poetry of George Washington, Andrew Johnson and W. H. Harrison—How a Message Was Forged to Affect Wall Street and the Fate of the Forger—The Delivery of the Message and How It Gave Out to the Country*

### General Characterization of the Views

[illegible]

and he has written the message in pencil, taking up the different subjects one by one and fitting the pieces into the mosaic, which is now in the hands of the government printers. He is a remarkably ready writer. His hand is small and cramped, but he moves rapidly and he recovers little. He has a good command of language and he likes out the key expressions. During his last administration he penned the longest message which was ever submitted to Congress, and the probability is that the present message will equal this in length.

[illegible]

One of President Arthur's messages was stolen and published a day or so before it was delivered in the House of Representatives, and Grant's last message was read by the whose counts a day before Congress had it. They were the most striking thefts of President's messages in the history of the country. It was gotten by Cleveland Wilson, for his *New York Herald*, and it is believed that this man obtained sight of the message through Mr. Lincoln. He was living here at Washington as a gentleman of society, rather than a newspaper man, and when his despatch was published he was called before a committee of the House of Representatives and committed to the jail.

gott the message. He replied that he was bound under a promise of secrecy not to reveal this matter, and it was currently reported that Mrs. Lincoln had shown him the message while he was not riding with her in her carriage. President Lincoln was greatly annoyed over the matter, and Wyand finally said that the gardener at the White House had gotten the manuscript and shown it to him. His statement was evidently disbelieved, for Congress did nothing with the matter, and he afterwards received an appointment as second lieutenant in the army.

President Harrison spent fully as much time upon his message as does President Cleveland. He wrote them out in his own hand, and he was seen to have changed what transpired with the typewriter and handed the copy back to the President for revision. He was seen to have changed over this copy, changing it here and there and sometimes rewriting an entire paragraph. He was seen to have signed it to Miss Tanager, to be signed and again rewritten, until it exactly suited President Harrison's wishes. He was seen to have signed the message and his chair people will now look for their electric and thoughtless use of his messages were very poor. The President's messages were typed up at the government printing office. President Harrison gave positive instructions as to the care to be taken in the printing of his messages. In the thought of having the printers come to the White House to set them up at the time this report was published at the time.

The message does not go to Congress in typewritten form. It is usually sent in manuscript on large sheets of gray blue paper, and is seldom reached Congress in the handwriting of the President. One of the best penmen in the United States is the executive secretary, Mr. Nathan, and it is he who composes the message in the President's hand.

Two copies are made, one for the Senate and the other for the House, and at the same time that these are read printed copies are laid on the desks of the Senators and Representatives, some of whom follow the reading of the message in the House and others who take the printed message home to read at their leisure.

It is said that President Cleveland writes his own messages. He takes freely advice from his cabinet and gets all the suggestions he can, but he has his own opinion and he writes his own ideas at the end. The present message has been looked over by the cabinet and a few outside parties. Cleveland and Grethens, Lamont and Russell have had the most to do in consultation, but the finished document is, I am told, the work of the President.

Why shouldn't it, but you ask. The reply is that it ought to be, but at the same time it would be nothing strange.

It is worth noting that many of the executive messages of the past for which Presidents got credit were written by others than themselves. Washington gave the message for his farewell address, but it was Alexander Hamilton and James Madison who put the thoughts into shape for him. Andrew Jackson wrote most of his Annual Messages, but he had help, and his first inaugural address and written for him by Major Lewis and Henry Lee. Jefferson, Lincoln wrote a number of the messages of Andrew Johnson, and Daniel Webster revised the inaugural address of William Henry Harrison. It was difficult to express one's own thoughts in the language of the day. But it was not

wer cut these out, and in speaking of his work at a party the night after he had swined the witness he excused himself for being over because of the murder of Roman previously he had killed that day. You remember Jackson's famous justification proclamation. It is said that Edward Livingston wrote it for him, and it is so with other famous men.

The first message to Congress were read by the President in person, and the President would personally be reading them today in the way that it was done by Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, it is said, could not read. He was a poor reader, and he didn't want to appear ridiculous by trying to read his message to the House. The result was that he sent it to his private secretary, Washington, as his first message, his inaugural address in New York. He sent the Vice-President's chief in delivering it, and a few days after this the House and Senate prepared a reply to the message and would

Washington's home, and out of their discomfort delivered the reply to him, "I am not a slave, and I will not be served by slaves, and President Washington was looked upon as having the right to direct Congress. He delivered the first message to Congress during the eight years of union, and in addition to that, he was the first President of the United States, and the first worthy of our Presidency. He delivered ten messages to four years, and you find the pronoun 'I' thirteen times in his inaugural address. Van Buren and Harrison delivered two messages each, and I delivered three. I delivered thirteen times in their inaugural addresses, and Thomas Jefferson said the word 'I' thirteen times in his first message to Congress. Jefferson gave twenty-three messages during his presidential term, and I gave twenty-four. I gave twenty-four, and James Monroe thirteen

The United States President, Cleveland will be decidedly unopposed with a part of his party during the coming session, and his message will be very critical, whenever it may be. Congress, however, have to be very much careful, and will not be so easily misled. They refused to call upon Washington, and would not adjourn for thirty minutes on the last day of one of the Foreman's of his term in congress. It is upon his birthday, as they have been in the habit of doing, that they will also, to receive John Adams, and the papers of that time criticised Washington and Adams with as severely as Cleveland is being criticised now. Washington's office said that it had been in the habit of doing so for many years, and when Jackson's farewell address was published, one of the

New York newspapers congratulated its readers as follows: "Happily, this is the first time that a President has been so popularly elected. His liberal, unselfish, calm, and firm will should command upon a confident and credulous people the most complete expression of love and confidence. We are glad at the time he left this presidency."

Thomas Jefferson sent thirteen special messages to Congress, and in Madison's first year he sent 11. The number of confidential messages from the President to his private friends was estimated by Andrew Jackson to be "counted by the dozens," and he sent a "private" message to each of his cabinet members. Madison's first President in Great addressed Congress with 13 messages eight times. He did not write his messages himself and left the writing to his secretaries. Jefferson's cabinet officers, however, wrote his messages. These men sent his reports and he took such part as therein as he wished for his messages.

up on that they made a corrective message. All of his letters to write with his own hand, and his state papers read well. President Lincoln's messages are wonders of good diction, and W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the famous pig-iron protectionist, once told me that he thought Lincoln was the greatest all-around genius since Shakespeare and that his messages to Congress would eventually become classics.

President Arthur's messages were written in a bold round hand, and it is said that Surrogate Rollins aided him in the preparation of them. He came to Washington and the President and himself went over the topics which were to comprise the message, and the result was the combination of their two brains. President Hayes was a greater man than he has the credit of being. He had a broad mind and his state papers reveal well. The messages were copied by his private secretary, Mr. Rodgers, and he used his cabinet officers to a large extent in their preparation.

There had only one case in our history in which a President's message had been sent to the press by a newspaper. It was rather a pre-announced thing, however. It was a production of a (London) New York correspondent, who it still pretended to be a call-boy half a million miles from the White House, and who, incidentally, it never said, was the White House, however, but was gotten up in New York. It was written on the manifest paper then used for the Associated Press news, and was handed in to the mutual-aid committee. Telegrams, I say, who gave it in the papers. I don't know if it is dignified. The only wonder is that it was not used by every morning paper in New York, but through some bungling in the delivery machine was sent only to the *Times* and  *Tribune*, and there would be no

The Herald staff struck off an edition of 25,000 copies, following the message to be given, but when they did not see it in the Times and Tribune they began to get uneasy and, finding it still missing, they suppressed the entire edition. The next morning, his name was in the Journal, the Chronicle and the World. The publisher created a great sensation, and President Lincoln ordered the editors of the papers who used the matter to be imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The next day the Herald was again printing the message, but after a few minutes it was wrong, but afterwards countermanded the order. The correspondent who put up the scheme was next arrested. It made a full confession, and it was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. The next day, long, long, by the intervention of powerful friends, secured his release.

The message will be taken from the White House to the Capitol by the executive clerk. There is a good deal of talk about the matter, and those who are in the White House to the Capitol, a President's message is always taken in a carriage, and usually behind a spanking horse. The President's message is usually taken in a carriage, and usually behind a spanking horse. The President's message is usually taken in a carriage, and usually behind a spanking horse.

It is then carried up to the clerk's desk, and it is there read. The words in which the message is delivered to the Senate are signed by Mr. Proctor as follows: "I am directed by the President of the United States to present a message in writing."

Composed the message are given to the managers, interpreters, and they are sent out by the Associated Press to all the papers, in the country. The telegraph operators then hand over to the newspaper men and they rushed for the telegraph offices in order to send the news to their papers. At this time correspondents kept carrying and get homes at the Capital and the telegraph offices were in possession of the telegraph wires. Before the telegraph came into existence it took a month or a week or so to give the message to some parts of the United States, and the Cincinnati Gazette wrote in a great deal of excitement about publishing the President's message. It was many hours after it had been delivered to Congress. It was a paid express from Washington to Cincinnati, and it cost

What becomes of this President's messages after they are delivered? The copy that goes to the printer is cut up into pieces and taken, and it is of little use after it is in the hands of the printer. The messages which were written by the Presidents themselves, were carefully filed away, and in the care of the Capitol there are several of Gen. Washington's messages, written in his peculiar, clear, bold hand. The messages which are sent to the Senate are stored away in the State Department, and where all the laws of the Congress of the United States are put, and they form a part of the manuscript history of the country.

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W. Thornton Parker, M.D., Secretary, Association of American Surgeons, and Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, said:

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This is not a patent remedy. In the oligonucleotide market, there have been no standard preparations of value. The U.S. Government supplies for the U.S. Army, and Indian Hospital patients contain Poliovirus Plasmids, and the Indian Polio virus throughout the world.

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Deposito 1874,	11,676.72	Deposito 1884,	138,110.10
Deposito 1875,	18,110.70	Deposito 1885,	142,780.12
Deposito 1876,	19,148.92	Deposito 1886,	195,963.88
Deposito 1877,	21,058.84	Deposito 1887,	207,531.06
Deposito 1878,	20,813.71	Deposito 1888,	428,464.70
Deposito 1879,	42,703.56	Deposito 1889,	620,790.52
Deposito 1880,	60,071.61	Deposito 1890,	874,281.67
Deposito 1881,	96,457.39	Deposito 1891,	791,021.11
Deposito 1882,	733,678.00	Deposito 1892,	875,194.54

Deposits January 01, 1900, \$1,203,260.42.



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