

his eight years in office, and in addition to these gave his farewell address, John Adams was one of the most wordy of our Presidents. He delivered ten messages in four years, and you find the pronoun "I" thirteen times in his inaugural address. Van Buren and Harrison each used this pronoun thirty-eight times in their respective addresses, and Thomas Jefferson used the word "I" nineteen times in his first message to Congress. Jefferson gave twenty-three messages during his presidential term, Madison twenty-five, Andrew Jackson seventeen, and James Monroe thirteen.

The outlook is that President Cleveland will be decidedly unpopular with a part of his party during the coming session, and his message will be severely criticised, whatever it may be. Congress will, however, have no chance to insult him, as it did in the case of Washington. They refused to call upon Washington, and would not adjourn for thirty minutes on the 22d of one of the Februaries of his term to congratulate him upon his birthday, as they had been in the habit of doing. They refused, also, to receive John Adams, and the papers of that time criticised Washington and Adams quite as severely as Cleveland is being criticised now. Washington once said that he had been abused worse than a common pick-pocket, and when Jackson's farewell address was published, one of the New York newspapers congratulated its readers as follows: "Happily, this is the last humbug which the mischievous popularity of this illiterate, violent, vain, and iron-willed soldier can impose upon a confiding and credulous people." Much worse expressions were used concerning Washington at the time he left the presidency.

Thomas Jefferson sent fourteen special messages to Congress, and in Madison's time Congress received a number of confidential messages from the President. Andrew Jackson was censured by the Senate, and he sent a protest against this censure to that body. President Grant addressed Congress by messages eight times. He did not write his messages himself and left the work of the various departments to his cabinet officers. These men sent in their reports, and he took such parts of them as he wished for his message, pieced them together and finished them up so that they made a consecutive message. All of his vetoes he wrote 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 compose 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 read well. His messages were copied by his private secretary, Mr. Rodgers, and he used his cabinet officers to a large extent in their preparation.

There is only one case in our history

in which a President's message has been forged. This was in 1864, and it was rather a proclamation than a message. It was a production of a famous New York correspondent, who is still writing for the press, and it pretended to be a call for half a million more troops and to come from President Lincoln. It never saw the White House, however, but was gotten up in New York. It was written on the manifold paper then used for the Associated Press news, and was handed in to the morning papers by telegraph boys, who gave it to the papers as an Associated Press dispatch. The only wonder is that it was not used by every morning paper in New York, but through some bungling in the delivery suspicion was aroused in the office of the Times and Tribune, and they would not use it. The Herald had struck off an edition of 25,000 copies, believing the message to be genuine, but when they did not see it in the Times and Tribune they investigated its source and, finding it bogus, they suppressed the entire edition. Among the papers who used it were the Journal of Commerce and the World. The publication created a great sensation, and President Lincoln ordered the editors of the papers who used the matter to be imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, but, finding they were innocent of any intention to do wrong, he afterward countermanded the order. The correspondent who got up the scheme was next arrested. He made a full confession, and he was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. He was not kept long, but, by the intercession 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 red tape about the matter, and though the cable cars run directly from the White House to the Capitol, a President's message is always taken in a carriage, and usually behind a spanking two-horse team. The carriage is the office turnout of the White House. It trots out of the yard of the Executive Mansion down to the treasury, then along the west side of Fifteenth street and down the south side of the avenue. At the bottom of the avenue it skirts the Peace monument and goes up to the Senate. Here Mr. Pruden gets out, carrying a big official envelope in his hand. This contains the message. He carries it up to the front door of the Senate, where he is usually met by old Mr. Bassett or by the clerk of the Senate, who announces that there is a message from the President of the United States. 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 uttered by Mr. Pruden as follows: "I am directed by the President of the United States to present a message in writing."

Copies of the message are given to the newspaper correspondents, and they are sent out by the Associated Press to all the papers in the country. It used to be that manifold copies were handed 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 carriages and fast horses at the Capitol during such times and made races to get possession of the telegraph wires. Before the telegraph came into existence it took the mail a week or so to give the

message to some parts of the United States, and the Cincinnati *Gazette* once made a great fuss about its feat of publishing the President's message within sixty hours after it had been delivered to Congress. It ran a pony express from Washington to Cincinnati, and it cost it \$200 to get the news.

What becomes of the President's messages after they are delivered? The copy that goes to the printer is cut up into pieces or takes, and it is of little use after it is set up. The earlier messages, which were written by the Presidents themselves, were carefully filed away, and in the crypt 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 vaults, 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.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Following are the more important portions of the lengthy messages sent by President Cleveland to Congress, and read in both Houses at the opening of the regular session on Monday, December 4th:

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such matters as he shall judge necessary and fitting, is entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful recommendation of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the departments which are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of the departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

Led by a desire to compose the differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Mulieta Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Aia, with a foreign president there, authorized to advise the king, a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. The rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to