GROVER CLEVELAND'S CAREER

MARCH 18th, 1837-JUNE 24th, 1908.

in special regard, but none has lived a college education. to enjoy the esteem of representative gun when his father died, and the citizens everywhere more than Grover young student was compelled to re-Cleveland. The sense of loss will be sume work to help support his mo-ther and the younger children. For than for any other ex-President who work city as a teacher in has been spared after retirement an institution for the blind, where his keener and more general for him from the great office. His career was brother William, afterward a Presbyunique among Presidents.

tinction among Presidents, but espe- ment in the West, but got no farther cially so for him, because a period of than Buffalo, where his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, who owned a large farm on four years intervened between his two an island in the Niagara river, set him

That honor has been conferred entitled who proceeded and followed him. But young man to enter a law office. he also had a plurality of the popu-\$10 when he was borne into the White the bar, House in 1892 upon the greatest tidal

For twenty years he stood forth as man in his time of political activity away from the regular party organin 1896, he continued one of the most | money. conspicuous men in public life, and He was defeated the first time he

These studies were hardly well beterian clergyman, also taught. After his mother at Holland Patent He was twice elected, in itself a dis- in 1855 he decided to look for employto compiling a descriptive catalogue, "The American Short Horn Herd Book. After a few months this upon no other of the eminent men uncle found an opportunity for the

Cleveland was admitted to the bar he was his party's nominee. This pluwrited industriously during his resiality increased at each succeeding dence in the western section of the a soldiers monument was returned to election—62,683 in 1884, when he first State, and for small compensation. the Legislature without his signature, triumphed at the polls and became Hisuncle paid him \$10 a week for servthe first Democratic President since | ices on the "Short Horne" catalogue. Democrats, to strengthen their hold | When he secured employment with upon the city administration, and a Buchanan; 98,017 in 1888, when he the law firm, it was as cierk and copywas defeated for re-election, and 380 .- 1st, at \$4 a week. Bein gadmitted to first, on a salary of \$600, as managwave ever known in modern Ameri- ing clerk, ands oon on a salary of \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant districty attorney for Erie He signed a bill placing absolute and county, and held that place for three undivided responsibility in making the leader of a great political party. | county, awas during his term that an years It was during his term that an that returned to power after a pro- urgent call for recruits in the Union scription of nearly a eneration No army was made. Two of Cleveland's brothers, Richard, Cecil and Louis Frederick, had enlisted. As his mother had more turbulent elements to con-tend with or en ountered more bitter and sisters were dependent upon him. criticisms. But even after he broke he berrowed money to buy a substitute. It was long after the war ended tration, which the silverites captured | before he was able to repay the

the first citizen of the United States. ran for an elective office. This was in reform in State affairs when reform excepting the President. No other liv- 1865, when he was 28 years in national administration was becoming man had played so important a old, having received the Democratic

Democrats nominated Cleveland at Syarcuse in 1882, over Roswell P. Flower, afterward Governor, and H. W. Slocum. In the nominating speech he was described to the convention "as a man who can com-mand not only the votes of his own the independent voters of the State. He was not known to the public as a politician, and was not in any manner identified with the so-called Democratic ring. One issue on which he made his campaign was civil service reform. He also denounced the inter-ference of public officials at elections. New York gave him the then un-paralleled majority of 192,500. It was estimated that 100,000 Republicans supported him.

EXERCISED THE VETO POWER FREELY. As Governor he exercised the veto power freely. A bill to authorize county board to purchase land out of the county rates for the erection of a soldiers' monument was returned to

as was a bill, promoted by Buffalo Democrats, to strengthen their hold bill to reduce to five cents all street railroad fares in New York City. the bar, he remained for three years Many measures presented to him in-with the firm where he had studied at volved important politics, but whether for or against his own party, he acted with straightforward regard for the public welfare and for the law. appointments upon mayors of cities. This place has, since then, been adoptd in many American cities, It was the subject of much agitation at that

> land had become a national figure when the Democratic leaders during the spring and summer of 1884, began to consider him for the presidency. But his aggressive advocacy of ing a great cry, and the prospects that he could carry New York added immensely to his availability.

He consented to be a candidate June 28th of that year. The country was tired of the self-glorification of the Republican party and disgusted with the corruption which had reared its head during Grant's second term and reappeared during Arthur's administration, especially in the star-route frauds. Under such conditions Mr. Cleveland's fearless honesty was an unusually attractive qualification. The Chicago convention of July 11th selected him as the Democratic nominee. The result was reached on the second ballot. Thomas A. Hendricks, who was a delegate in the convention, received the nomination for Vice President. On the first ballot, taken July 10, Cleveland had 392 out of

HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST BLAINE. Cleveland wrote his letter of acceptance from Upper Saranac Lake, where he was taking a vacation. He particulars, The total vote Greenback parties. was 10.067,610, of which Cleveland recived 4.874.986; Blaine, 4.851.891; Butler, 175,370, and John B. St. John the Prohibitioniss candidate, 150,369. Cleveland had 219 votes in the electoral college and Blaine 182.

Mr. Cleveland made two speeches during the campaign, one in New Jer-Connecticut. Mr. Blaine made several speeches and waved the bloody shirt extensively. The country awaited the advent of the first Democratic administration ince the beginning of the civil war, hen almost a quarter of a century, with great interest. Naturally, Mr. leveland was the centre of that inrest to a greater extent than any infair and honest enforcement of the tvil service law. He resigned as Govlature assembled January 6th, 1885, ut continued to reside at Albany till he started for Washington in March.

His inauguration was the occasion of a great Democratic demonstration. The oath of office was administered at the cast front of the Capitol by Chief

Vashington Herald.

Second year. Before it expired his faSecretary of the Treasury Folger, then the Monroe doctrine, for the protection of the Indiana, for the security of the Democrats nominated Cleveland at the freed-men in their rights, and for selection of emcient employes to the public service.

> SIGNED GRANT'S COMMISSION. One of his earliest acts, as President, was the signing of a commis-sion as general for Grant, in compliance with an act of Congress just passed. He named as his cabinet: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Secrefary of State; Daniel Manning of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; William C .Endicott, of Massachu-setts, Secretary of War; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Postmaster Gen-William C. Whitney, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; Augus-Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.
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> In carrying out his pledges for reform in the civil service, President Cleveland quickly came into conflict with the leaders of his own party, a conflict that raged with greater or less nant issue in two subsequent President.
>
> Missouri, Secretary of the Interior. In carrying out his pledges for retated his famous tariff message.
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> It was presented to Congress in December, 1887, and precipitated the duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting, and Mr. Cleveland was devoted to both those forms of outdoor specific in the closest ties of friendship. The vicinity afforded excellent fishing and duck shooting and summer of 1894 there was a great railroad strike in Chicago, originating at the Pullman Palace

cept for cause, save those charged intrenched in power. This message,

residents entrusted to subordinates.

Presidents entrusted to subordinates.

During his first term he vetoed 407 bills. Most of these were pension bills or bills for public buildings.

One very interesting White House event of the administration was the mstriage of the President and Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of Mr. Cleveland had a majority of the popular vote. He jost New York and Indians, which States were then declaive in Presidential contests. The popular vote stood: Cleveland, 5,538, Cleveland's former law partner, which occurred June 2d, 1886. Like the last Democratic President before the civil war, the first after the war entered the White House as a backelor, but he soon took as his wife the youngest lady, with the exception of Dolly Madison, of any matron who had ever presided there. The marriage was the first of any Presidents to be celebrated within the Mansion.

ed within the Mansion.

HIS NOTABLE TARIFF MESSAGE. the Senate in the winter of 1886 over a This, however, would have been larger demand for all the papers in the case had he not refused retainers from of an official removed. A long strug- great corporations. He served fregle ensued over other removals, but quently in the role of arbitrator in the Senate eventually confirmed most litigation. While practicing law in of the appointments. The President New York, he purchased his summer forwarded a message to the Senate, home at Buzzard's Bay, where every contending that the authority for re-moval or suspension from office lay able time. "Gray Gables" is located tus H. Garland, of Arkansas. Attor-ney General; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of he was entering upon the last half of ferson, the veteran actor, between Missouri, Secretary of the Interior. his first term, Mr. Cleveland precipithe whom and Mr. Cleveland there existed in carrying out his pledges for retated his famous tariff message.

intensity on numerous questions till tial campaigns, in one of which he was his public career finally ended. He defeated for re-election, and in the four years of the Harrison term, Mr. refused to remove public officials, ex-second of which he was triumphantly Cleveland Insisted that he had a with execution of policies of the ad-| probably the most famous of all Cleve-

ed ever Mr. Cleveland by \$5 votes in treaty of annexation with Hawaii.

There was a notable conflict with and acquired a competent fortune.

As an ex-President, during those right to express his opinion upon any subject, repudiating the popular idea that ex-Presidents "should simply exist, and be blind, deaf and This sentiment was expressed in a speech at Sandwich.

Mr. Cleveland lived up to it dur-ing the remainder of his days. He was frequently before the public in speech or writings thereafter, not only before he became President a second time, but during the years of his retirement after a second term. He continually advocated tariff revision prior to the 1832 campaign, and was equally emphatic about the danger of free silver schemes, which Republicans, quite as much as Democrats, had been pressing to the fore. One of his most famous manifestoes was that of February, 1891, to the Reform Club, of New York, in declining an invitation to attend a meeting. In that manifesto he de-nounced "the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage." outspoken utterances at a time when most other politicians of both parties were trimming on the silver issue were effective in making him again

SECOND ELECTION TO PRESI-

He was nominated a third Whitney, who had been Secretary of the Navy during his first administra- both of the Bryan campaigns. tion. Mr. Harrison was renominated by the Republicans at Minneapolis.

attempted to enact, was also a fac-tor. Mr. Cleveland won a most turn to "safe and sane" principles. In where he was taking a vacation. He loterate official pattern to "safe and sane"principles. It declared for an "administering of the fice, and many lost their positions for few months after the tariff message, sweeping victory, carrying the States interviews and in writings he emdeclared for an "administering of the fice, and many lost their positions for government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes." The cambridge for an "administration of the fice, and many lost their positions for the fice, and many lost their positions for the months after the tarin message. Sweeping victory, carrying the States of New York. Indiana, Wisconsin and phasized his opinions on current administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration of authority, publican strongholds. He also found the nominees and platform of the himself supported by Democratic many first year of his administration. Although there had the very first year of his administration of authority, publican strongholds. He also found the nominees and platform of the nominees are provided to the nominees and platform of the nominees and jorities in House, whereas during his first term leaders by counsel and by friendly Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to act as pall-bearers at his funeral, out the four years, the Democratic ended as Democratic majority in the utterance of the Labor and and the Prosident himself was the target upon the campular wars only. The electoral vote was: of his advancing years, to take the 'leveland. 277; Harrison.

upon a period of industrial depression when Mr. Cleveland was inauguuseless reiteration to recount Mr. Cleveland stood for maintaining greater degree. He refrained from a gold reserve, or how he denounced he Wilson tariff bill as medified by occasionally at Princeton University, Senators German and Brice, bill he finally allowed to become a law without his signature.

As those troublesome years recede, Mr. Cleveland's greatness as a President in keeping the country from financial bankruptcy is more and more generally conceded. He en-dured a storm of the severest criticism, much of it from his own party.

n March, he called a special session of Congress to repeal the Sherman silver-purchasing act, which he re-garded as chiefly responsible for the financial ills. That act had become law July 12th, 1890, requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, to be paid for in Treasury notes, redeemable in gold or silver. That law superseded the Bland act of 1878, requiring a purchase of not less than \$2,000,000 of silver monthly, to be coined as fast as purchased into silver dollars. The Sherman act was repealed after most tempestuous session, at which the President's differences Senate leaders were emphasized. SALE OF BONDS BY THE TREAS-

After a few months it appeared interests in the City of that the refeal of the Sherman law it would be considered appropriate, did not adequately protect the gold we think, that the chamber of comdid not adequately protect the gold we think, that the chamber of com-reserve in the Treasury, and Mr. ferce, of which Mr. Cleveland was a Cleveland resorted to the sale of member, and which numbers in its bonds. Between February 1st, 1894 membership so many of the chief and the beginning of 1896 the Treasury sold \$162,215,400 in bonds for about \$182,000,000 in gold. That aroused severe criticism, especially the sale of one issue to a syndicate of New York bankers without advertising for bids. Another famous act of his second administration was the memory of one of the greatest of its withdrawal from the Senate of a Presidents.

tering into a partnership with the firm of Bangs, Sietson, Tracy & MacVeagh. Isnd startled the country and He immediately had plenty of clients, and sequired a competent fortune, This, however, would have been larger standing dispute between Venezuela standing dispute between Venezuela and Country and Cou and Great Britain over the boundary of British Guiana. Mr. Cleveland asserted this government's right to demand that the truth should be ascertained with reference to that controversy. Congress promptly ap-propriated for a special commission to undertake that task. England eventually consented to submit the boundary matter to arbitration.

Labor troubles were likewise a feature of the industrial depression Car Company's works. The American Railway Union, headed by Eugene V. Debs, was arrayed against the railroad corporations, and the strike in the course of a few weeks developed into violence. 2d of that year Federal troops had been assembled in the city on Mr. Cleveland's order, because the transportation of the mails had been interfered with. The presence the troops soon ended the strike.

The use of injunctions against

strikers originated during that con-

fliet. In March of that same year the Army of Commonwealers began to organize in different parts of the country, and eventually proceeded to Washington, under command of Coxey, to make a demonstration on the grounds and steps of the Capitol. One of Mr. Cleveland's later acts of importance as President was the issuance of an order adding 30,000 more places to the civil service. The

abolition of the spoils system is largely due to him. He also vetoed a large river and harbor bill but Congress passed it over his veto. REFUSED TO SUPPORT BRYAN.

Long before the presidential campaign of 1896 it became apparent that finance would be the dominating issue. Mr. Cleveland's party did not uphold his fight against free silver. The Republicans, although in Congress they had added to his em-barrassment in many ways, declared substantially for the gold standard. When the free silverites captured for President, at Chicago in 1892, the Democratic organization at the There was great opposition to him Chicago convention and nominated among the politicians, but that was Mr. Bryan, President Cleveland re-overcome largely by the magnificent generalship of the late William C. or the platform. He was identified

Soon after his term as President expired he took up his residence at The McKinley tariff act was one Princeton, N. J. He continued to f the chief issues, but the force have an active interest in politics, of the chief issues, but the force have an active interest in politics, bill, which the Fifty-first Congress and prior to the campaign of 1904 both the Senate and time he co-operated with the party of his advancing years, to take the 145; stump. There had been considerable Weaver, 22. The popular vote for agitation for his nomination for the leveland was 5,556,918; for Harri- presidency. He seemed at times in receptive mood, but never declared The country had already entered his willingness to be a candidate.

son Mr. Cleveland was the only living He at once began anew to ex-President of the United States. The dignity with which he mainentire were ideal in their Americanism. No how official but exalted station, to a professional tasks, but

That and wrote considerably. His range of topics extended from disquisitions on angling to dis-cussions on citizenship. He reviewed, during the early certain disputed questions of his sec-ond administration, such as the Chicago strike and the bond issues. He was in this city several during the past eight years, but with one or two exceptions, only briefly, when en route to other points. was a distinguished mourner at the bier of President McKinley during In August, after his inauguration the funeral in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

A CLEVELAND MONUMENT.

New York Starts the Movement For

New York Times. A fenument commemorating the distinguished career and the great public services of Grover Cleveland should be erected in the City of New York. He was Governor of this State. He went from the Governor's chair to the presidency. He practime after his retirement from office at the close of his second term, he became identified with large business men of the city, should undertake the raising of a fund for the erection

here of a worthy memorial.

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, we presume that provision will be made for a monument at Washington as the nation's tribute to the

CLEVELAND'S LIFE IN BRIEF.

Born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18th, 1837. Read law in a hotel attic. Admitted to the bar when 22 years old. Assistant district attorney of Buffalo during civil war. Defeated for district attorney in 1865. Elected sheriff of Buffalo in 1870. Elected mayor of Buffalo in 1881. Elected Governor of New York in 1882.

Elected President of the United States in 1884. Married to Frances Folsom in the White House, June, 1886. Defeated for re-election by Benjamin Harrison in 1888, the tariff being the main issue. Again elected President in 1892, defeating Benjamin Harrison

by the largest vote ever given a Democrat for the office. Sent sensational message to Congress in December, 1895, concerning dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which forced the former country to arbitrate. Demanded recall of British minister, Lord Sackville West, for

expressing sentiments, in letter to mythical British subject, favorable to Cleveland's candidacy.

Ordered hauling down of American flag in Hawalian Islands and withdrawal of American troops, but afterward reversed his

on this question. While President was constantly at war with leaders of his Always bitterly opposed the free silver issue. Resided at Princeton, N. J., since second retirement from the

Elected a trustee of Equitable Life, in June, 1905. Chosen chairman of Association of Life Insurance Presidents

Member of the executive committee of the National Civic 'ederation, and the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Society and a trustee of Princeton University, Died at Princeton, N. J., June 24th, 1908.

partments and foreign ministers. Mr. Cleveland would not however, tolerate "offensive partisanship" in ofthe training of American citizens. GAVE WARNING OF CURRENCY

reserve.

His vigorous exercise of the veto pecially his veto of private pension bills. More than any of his predeces-Justice Walte. His inaugural address sors, possibly, he gave attention to de- DEFEATED, HAD A POPULAR MAseclared for strict economy in distails of administration and inquired bursing the finances of the nation, for personally into matters that most

ministration, such as heads of de- | land's State papers, was devoted entirely to a plea for the revision of the tariff.

The campaign of 1888 came on a the Republican the South. On the death of Grant, but to some extent with the House, candidate being James G. Blaine. many ex-Confederate generals came which remained Democratic throughand the President himself was the tered upon the campaign with confimost distinguished of the many dence. Mr. Cleveland was unanimousmourners. He visited Richmond, Va., ly renominated at St. Louis in June, to attend the State fair, and in a 1888, an honor that had been accordspeech emphasized how one of the ed to no other candidate than General great functions of a State was toward Grant, since the second nomination of Jackson.

The tariff was a leading issue in that rated. campaign, one of the hardest fought combat free silver ideas and to urge Many of the large tasks of his first up to that time of any since the first revision of the tariff. There has been tained himself and the beauty of his administration have extended into Lincoln campaign. The Democratic no more turbulent industrial and simple domestic life at Princeton subsequent administrations, notably platform was mainly an echo of Cleve- financial period during the the task of building the new American land's unique message to Congress the history of the country than came ex-President, in the opinion of his navy, which Secretary Whitney ener-previous December, and Democrats between 1893 and 1897. It would be countrymen, ever honored that ungetically undertook. The currency question, which rent his party asunder in a presidential campaign more than a decade afterward, had even then there appeared the celebrated Murchi-become troublesome. Mr. Cleveland son letter, written from California by becember following the election he urged the repeal of the Bland act, a supposed Englishman to Sir Sack-pledged himself in a public letter to the executive committee of the Na- and coin it into dollars, but his words two political parties. Sir Sackville rehe executive committee of the Na-honal Civil Service Reform League to fell upon deaf cars in Congress. The plied confidentially, expressing a faincrease in the Treasury surplus was a vorable opinion of the disposition of problem he had to grapple with, the Democracy toward England. Six where, eight years later, his chief days later President Cleveland reproblem was the maintenance of a gold quested the 'minister's recall. The letter was regarded by Republicans as He met the sad conditions fearlessly having a wide influence on the cam- and would not yield his views of power aroused great indignation, especially as the jealousy of what seemed right.

England was much stronger then than

In August after now

JORITY.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison was elect-



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT SEVENTY SHOOTING DUCKS AT SOUTH ISLAND, S. C.

THE FAMOUS WAR MESSAGE.

, near Syracuse, when Graves was that the State constitution

GROVER CLEVELAND.

part in affairs or had so distinct a monthation for district attorney. Then

CAME OF INTELLECTUAL STOCK. Town, but in 1869 became a member of

Grover Cleveland was born in New the firm known as Lanning, Cleve-Jersey, the State where he spent the land & Folsom in 1870 he was a can-closing years of his life. He first saw didate for the office of sheriff, and

the light at Caldiwell, Essex county, was elected. Three years later, when Barch 18th, 1817. His father was no formed a new partnership, known as gratudate of Yale in 1824, and paster. Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, The last

of a Presbyterian church in Cald-well at the time of the son's birth. Postmaster General during a part of His mother was Anna Neal, before her marriage. She was of Irish extrac-

hah origin, the first in this country, son is currented with the money

of his neighbors."

tion, the daughter of a Baltimore

child of the family, which ultimately included four boys and five girls. He

received his name of Stephen Grover

preceded his father in the staldwell pulps, but early dropped the first

name. The Clevelands were of Eng-

lineage occupied honorable positions during their lives, with a strong bent

ex-President's great-great-grandfa-

ther, was on Pipls opal miniter and

the friend of Benjamin Franklin. An other took an active part in the con-

smiths, some lawyers, and others, as

The family moved to Payetter No. N.

from Utica, But before Rev. Richard

Falley Cleveland went to Holland Pa-

tent his son returned to Payetteville

as clerk in the village store. He was

id \$60 for his service there the first

from the Presbyterian pastor who had

The future President was the fifth

he form I a law partnership of his

GREW IN POPULAR ESTEEM.

Cleveland had been constantly

growing in popular esteem when

elected mayor of Buffalo, in 1881, by

a phonomenaj majority of 3,530. The trails that were so notable during his

subsequency incumbency of important

Following is the paragraph in the stirring war message of Cleveland to Congress in December, 1895, which startled two continents:

"It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of the governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after an investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

CLEVELAND ON QUESTIONS OF HOUR.

PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST.

"Your every vote, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust."—Inaugural Address March 4th, 1886.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP. "Many holding government positions have forfeited all claim to retention because they have used their places for party purposes in direct contradiction of their daty to the people and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans."—Letter to George W. Curtis, of the Civil Service Reform Lengue.

INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE. "And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of an almost innocuous desuctude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration."—Message to Senate March 1st, 1886.