

**CLEVELAND, Grover**, twenty-second president of the United States, was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., March 18, 1837. The family came from Suffolk county, Eng., settling in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Richard F. Cleveland was a Presbyterian minister in 1829, and married the daughter of a Baltimore merchant born in Ireland. These were Grover Cleveland's father and mother. The boy was named after Rev. Stephen Grover, who formerly occupied the Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born. In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., and here young Grover received his first schooling, and at an early age held a clerkship in a country store. He, however, obtained such further instruction at Clinton, Oneida Co., when the family settled there, that, in his seventeenth year he was

appointed assistant teacher of the New York Institution for the Blind. In 1855 young Cleveland was employed by his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, at Buffalo, to assist him in compiling the "American Herd Book," where, for several years, he rendered assistance in the preparation of that work. At the same time, he had a clerkship in the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, and began to read law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, continuing with the same firm until 1862 as their managing clerk. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. At this

time he was so cramped for the means of living and of supporting his mother and sisters, who were dependent upon him, that, being conscripted and unable to serve in the war, he was obliged to borrow money sufficient to send a substitute, and it was not until long after that he was able to pay off this loan. Meanwhile two of Cleveland's brothers were in the military service, and the case, so far from being an exceptional one (as has been so often set forth by his enemies), was one of the most common in regard to the construction of the Union armies; that is to say, such members of the family as could best be spared going to the war, while others, who had positions or

business engagements, remained at home to support their families. In 1865 Mr. Cleveland was defeated for the district attorneyship of Erie county. He then entered into partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 joined the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. His law practice having extended, he was now successful. Being a popular man in the neighborhood which had so long known him, he was urged by his friends and finally constrained to accept the nomination, and in 1870 was elected sheriff of Erie county. This position he held three years, making an entirely favorable impression on all who had official dealings with him. At the close of his term he joined Lyman K. Bass in forming the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, which was afterward Cleveland & Bissell, Mr. Bass retiring on account of poor health. In this partnership Cleveland continued to improve his fortunes and his reputation as a lawyer, and also to extend his popularity as an official and a man. In 1881 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in that city, although the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo at that election by an average majority of over 1,600, while Mr. Cleveland's majority was 3,530 for the mayoralty. In his new office he became known as the "veto mayor," from his fearless exercise of that prerogative in checking extravagance and the illegal expenditure of the public moneys. In 1882 Mr. Cleveland ran for governor against Charles J. Folger, then U. S. secretary of the treasury. In the election Cleveland received a plurality of nearly 200,000 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition and scattering, of 151,742. Gov. Cleveland's administration was notable for the simple and unostentatious way in which business was conducted. In the exercise of the veto power he was as courageous as he had shown himself to be while mayor of Buffalo; but his vetoes were always clearly sustained by his duty under the law. In a letter written to his brother on the day of his election, Gov. Cleveland announced the policy which he intended to adopt, and which he afterward carried out, viz.: "To make the matter a business engagement between the people of the state and myself in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my em-





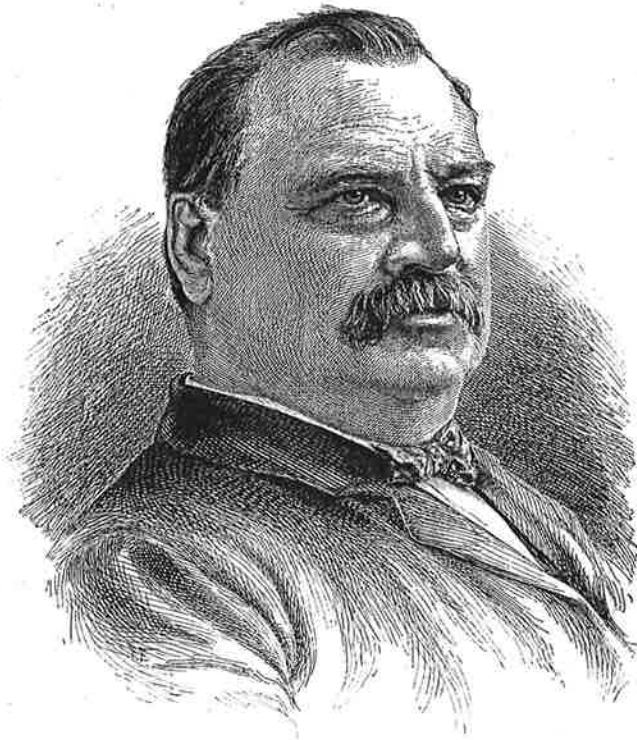
ployers." On July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at Chicago as the democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. At the election in November Mr. Cleveland received on the popular vote, 4,874,986; Mr. Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, temperance, 150,369; scattering, 14,904. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland's majority was 37. On the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated as president of the United States. In his inaugural address he declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine, placed himself on record as in favor of strict economy in the administration of the finances, and the protection of the Indians and security of the freedmen, and manifested his recognition of the value of civil service reform; saying, that "the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as a reward for personal services; and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief." The oath of office was administered to President Cleveland by Chief Justice Waite. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet was composed as follows: Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, who died during his incumbency and was succeeded by Charles S. Fairchild; William C. Endicott, secretary of war; William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy; William F. Vilas, postmaster-general, afterward transferred to the department of the interior, being succeeded by Don M. Dickinson; Augustus H. Garland, attorney-general; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, afterward appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Cleveland in conducting the presidential office antagonized a large proportion of his own party by his determination that no removals of office-holders, excepting heads of departments, foreign ministers and other officers charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, should take place except for cause. "Offensive partisanship" was, however, assigned as a reason for the removal of many republican office-holders. President Cleveland never halted in his endeavor to protect the Indians from the encroachments of raiders and cattle-herders, driving the latter relentlessly from their stolen territory. He came in conflict with the senate in regard to his appointments, refusing to submit papers relating to the causes for which removals had been effected. He refused to yield to the dictation of the senate concerning his appointments, but during his entire term resisted all attempts on the part of the senate to force from him papers and documents upon which he based his executive judgment for removals from office. In this conflict he was successful. Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. He vetoed 115 out of 987 bills which had passed both houses, 102 of these being private pension bills. On June 2, 1886, President Cleveland married, in the White House, Frances Folsom, daughter of his former partner, Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo; and to the charming nature, personal beauty and affability of this lady, the youngest of all the mistresses of the White House excepting Dorothy Madison, who was of her age, Mr. Cleveland owed a large proportion of his popularity while occupying the presidential chair. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated in the election of that year by Benjamin Harrison. After his retirement from public life, Mr. Cleveland settled in New York city, and opening an office prepared to establish for himself a general law practice. In this he was entirely successful, and besides doing an extensive business in the New York courts has been frequently called to Washington to argue im-

portant cases before the supreme court of the United States. Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland has been hailed as the representative head of the democratic party, by the rank and file of which organization his occasional utterances concerning politics have been accepted as oracles, while he has continued to hold a position likely to ensure for him the candidacy of the party for the presidential election of 1892. His popularity in his own party and the enmity which he has incurred in the ranks of his opponents have both been due mainly to his courageous and determined exploitation of the doctrine of "Tariff for Revenue Only," as the logical outcome of the democratic idea in American politics. In taking this stand, Mr. Cleveland has shrewdly recognized the fact that the two parties have never yet divided closely on tariff lines, and that while there were protectionists in the democratic ranks, there were also many in the republican organization that upheld his principles. That which would have seemed likely to destroy him as a political leader, and which did unquestionably aid materially in defeating him for a second term, did, under the influence of the history of the United States during the first half of the republican administration, grow to be his strongest advocate before the country. The precipitation of the very ultimate possibility of high tariff upon the commercial situation with its vast and increasing following of commercial and social distress, the result of coincident high prices, produced its logical results, and in the national democratic convention of 1892 Mr. Cleveland was renominated on the first ballot, by a vote of 617 out of 908, on a platform which virtually pronounced for free trade after rejecting a proposition which was non-committal. The democratic politicians opposed Mr. Cleveland's renomination, but at the demand of the people, he was chosen standard-bearer for the third time.

**CLEVELAND, Frances Folsom**, was born July 21, 1864, at No. 168 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Oscar Folsom, who married Miss Harmon, of Medina. Frances lost her father in 1875, and her mother then went home to Medina, taking her daughter with her. During her early childhood Frances had attended Madame Brecker's French kindergarten, where she displayed a quick understanding and an aptitude for study. After her return to Buffalo, she entered the Central School, and became a favorite with her teachers, as well as with the pupils. After leaving the Central School, she entered the Sophomore class at Wells College, which her school certificate permitted her to do without examination, and it was while she was at Wells College that Gov. Cleveland's attention to her, in the way of flowers, first began to be noticed. When she graduated in June, 1885, she received superb floral tributes from the conservatories attached to the White House, Mr. Cleveland being at that time president of the United States. After graduation, Miss Folsom spent the summer with her uncle, Col. John B. Folsom, at Folsomdale, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and went abroad in the autumn with her mother. Her engagement to President Cleveland had not been announced, but it is supposed that they had come to a definite understanding before her departure. She returned from Europe in the following spring, landing in New York May 27, 1886, where she was met by the president's sister, Miss Cleveland, and his private secretary. Miss Folsom remained at the Gilsey House in



*Frances Cleveland*



*Mr. Cleveland*