DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

Presidential Possibility—Grover Cleveland, and A Conditions Which Again Make Him a Prominent Figure HE fact that ex-Presi- | were listened to with respectful atten- | tive O. K. were popular with the citi- subscribed \$50 toward the fund. Other | between himself and the people of the | sued and which was notable for its vir- | which came within an ace of precision.



10

not want the nomination in 1904, but for the celebration of Memorial day, of the leaders of the party in other i toes as governor, while alienating many of the Louisiana Purthat he should not be permitted to have chase exposition at St. Louis and the recent it, despite the fact that his counsel and

prominence of his influence are now much needed and name in the editorial greatly desired. In short, he may be the president maker, but not the presicolumns of newspadent

pers of all shades of political faith in every portion of the country have caused it to be recognized that in certain quarters there exists the hopeeven the belief-that he is a possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1904. And, by the way, a campaigns from the party which had unique feature of these dedicatory ceremonies will be the fact that Mr. Cleve. | twice made him president can expect land will there meet the present president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, the same Theodore Roosewelt whom Mr. Cleveland while president appointed to the civil service board of the United States, thereby giv-

ing him his first opportunity to make himself a national figure, an opportuhity, as subsequent events have shown, of which he was in nowise slow to take advantage.

One wing of what might be called the "Cleveland Democracy" is openly in interest, even when the question of 1904 favor of its favorite's nomination is entirely eliminated. for the presidency in 1904. This section | argues that the prejudice against a third term is founded upon sentiment and nothing else, and that Mr. Cleveland will be the strongest possible candidate his party can put forth, as he will attract thousands of men who ordinarlly would not think of yoting the Democratic ticket and that, moreover, it is impossible to allege with any show of truth that he has ever failed to do his duty as he saw it.

The other wing of the "Cleveland Democracy" is anxious to have the expresident take an active part in shaping the policy of the party. This he is bound to do, it says, out of ordinary for him. In support of this view are pated actively in consultations as to the quet of "Veto" Cleveland. Many measpolicy of their party, and their words | ures which failed to receive the execu-

Those Democrats who adhere to the principles enunciated by the platforms of 1896 and 1900 are bitterly opposed to Mr. Cleveland either as adviser or as candidate. No man, they say, who withheld his support in two successive

any fuether consideration from it. All Democrats, however, as well as the great mass of Republicans, are willing to concede that, entirely aside from their views on Mr. Cleveland's eligibility as the nominee of 1904, he is beyond a doubt a remarkably forceful man, and that the fact that at St. Louis he will probably enunciate those principles which in his opinion should govern the future conduct of the Democratic party makes his visit there of exceptional

And that Grover Cleveland is a forceful personality, a man of extraordinary aggressiveness of character, with determination which his friends call "will power" and his enemies dismiss as "stubbornness," the records amply demnstrate.

Most of Mr. Cleveland's political success may be said to have come as the result of the enmities he has engendered. As sheriff of Erie county he was soon at loggerheads with a ring which had previously been running things with a high hand. When two men were to be executed, instead of hiring a "Jack Ketch," he himself sprung the bolt which sent the two men into etergratitude for what the party has done nity. This was seized upon and made much of when he was running for govcited the cases of Thomas Jefferson ernor of New York and later for the and Andrew Jackson. Both of these presidency of the United States. As after leaving the White House partici- mayor of Buffalo he first won the sobri-

dent Cleveland will de-liver an address at the dedicatory ceremonies of the Louisiens Pure

TWENTY FOURTH OFTHE UNITED STATES.

ulence concerning the private a num- tion alienated many of his old admiren-ters of the opposing candidates a num- the hit wen back to ble old admirenters of the opposing candidates a fine of but wen back to his support some at any one of which, in the opinion of his old enemics. any one of which, in the opinion of However, it was generally times

duct concerning a very delicate matter the most unpopular man in the conin his youth. This was offset by an at least so far as his own party was nature on Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine's public record was also violently criti- N. J., where he owns a fine but parts memorable "Rum, Romanism and Re- Mr. Cleveland's paine would have bellion" speech on the eve of election | again be mentioned in connection with and in the presence of Mr. Blaine, the presidency, Indeed, when such whose failure to repudiate the sentiments alienated many votes which had looking to his acceptance of some other ments alienated many votes which hay office within the gift of the people its Henry G. Pearson, at the time postmaster of New York city, is said to derstood that he was done with polities have refused to permit the employees forever, and his entire mode of life van of his office to take the time necessary so ordered as to atrangthen this imput. for voting. Inasmuch as a change of sion. The fact, too, that he no longer for voting. Inashuch as a chave giv- even practices his profession, despite en Mr. Blaine the state and the elec- the fact that his services would conen Mr. Blane the state and thas of- mand almost his own figures and that tion, this act of air. Fearson has been said to have given Mr. Cleve- these services would always be of a land the presidency, and the same thing has been said of the Burchard terfering in any way with the even tenspeech and of the attacks on M :. Blaine's personal character, his reli-

gion and his record. Mr. Cleveland's attitude on civil serv-Mr. Cleveland's attitude on civil server standard bearer of the Democracy as the ice alienated many elements of his own standard bearer of the Democracy next party and attracted others from the year, though what the outcome will be late opposition. It was, of course, not natural to expect that he would be refused a renomination in 1888, but had it not been "for the enemies he had

made," as General Bragg put it, it is not at all likely that he would have been renominated and re-elected in 1892, defeating General Harrison, the man who had previously beaten him. During Mr. Cleveland's second term as president, although he had been fact that the mere suggestion of such a known as an abnormally conservative man in the matter of foreign relationsso conservative, in fact, that he was of- tended to show here that he is or is not ton accused of un-Americanism, his likely to again be the candidate of his

ing the civil war being cited in support of this contention-he startled the coun- history of the United States absolutely try by sending to congress a message unique condition which now exists.

shrewd Judges, would have has the at-defeat. First of all, there was the at-end of his second weland retired at us defeat. First of all, there was not con- end of his second term he was pretably At any rate he retired to Princeton,

tentious home, and it was believed init tions have been made from time to time ex-president has permitted it to be unstrictly advisory nature, thus not inor of his domestic life, seemed to make this impression almost a conviction. But Mr. Cleveland is unquestionably now being seriously discussed as the It is of course as yet impossible to fore-

Thus here is presented a condition which would have been deemed impossible in 1896-Mr. Cleveland has twice repudiated the national candidate of the Democracy, of which he has himself been three times the leader, and yet is now seriously discussed as a possibility for the nomination next year. It is a contingency has sufficed to excite the most bitter opposition, and it is not in. sending of a substitute to the front dur- party for the fourth time, but merely to set forth the remarkable and in the WALTER N. LESTER.

tell.



had behind it not only the G. A. R., but | cities of the state toward the mayor of | of the politicians, emphasized his popupractically everybody in the city, in-cluding Mr. Cleveland himself. Yet he Still when Mr. Cleveland was nomilarity with the independents. This ele-

vetoed it on the ground that the law nated for governor in 1882 one delegate when in 1884 he was nominated for the called over to his chairman, "Who is presidency against Mr. Blaine, prohibited the use of money raised by taxation for one purpose for any other | this Cleveland, anyway?" When Mr. purpose. Mr. Cleveland at the time Cleveland in accepting the nomination certainly has come the way of Grover

ment went to him almost en masse





THE

in black, neat mixtures of brown, grey and green effects. The fit and style of R. & A. clothing is nusur-passed. The long roll, hand passed. made lapels and collar, are found only in R. & A. clothing and the high custom tallored garments

