

Cleveland Talks of "Harmony."

Grover Cleveland was the guest of honor at the Tilden club banquet in New York on the evening of June 19. On being introduced to the club Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"I have been urged to participate in this occasion by those who have assured me that this handsome structure is to be dedicated tonight in the rehabilitation and consolidation of the democratic party, under the inspiration of a name which during the days of democratic strength and achievement was honored in every democratic household. Such an assurance made to one who followed with hearty devotion the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden when living and who has since found in his career and fame the highest incentive to democratic steadfastness, could hardly fail to overcome the temptations of my contented retirement from political activity.

"Perhaps there are those who would define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case that I have followed in matters of difference within our party the teachings and counsel of the great democrat in whose name party peace and harmony are tonight invoked. No confession of party sin should therefore be expected of me. I have none to make; nor do I crave political absolution.

"I am here to take counsel with others professing the same party faith concerning the democratic situation. I suppose we all are convinced that this situation might be improved and some of us may think it is perilously undermined. Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names nor by inaugurating a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment.

"The members of a business firm in financial embarrassment should not sit down and look in each other's faces in mute despair; neither will they regain financial soundness nor the confidence of the business community by recrimination and quarrel; nor will any member of the firm aid in its restoration to solvent strength by an angry insistence upon a continuation

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Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and possibly an egg or two cooked 'o suit the taste, is an ideal breakfast and will fully sustain the body until the noon-day meal. Delicious desserts for luncheon and supper can be quickly made and have a flavor all their own from the peculiar, mild but satisfying sweet of the grape sugar.

Grape-Nuts will save the heat of cooking and the exertion of preparing food; will make you feel internally ten degrees cooler and fit you for the summer's heat so that you may enjoy the full pleasures of the season.

of the business methods which have invited its embarrassment.

"The democratic party is very far from political insolvency, but no one here should be offended by the suggestion that its capital and prospects have suffered serious injury since Mr. Tilden was elected president. Then and afterward northern democratic states were not rare curiosities, northern democratic senators, now practically extinct, were quite numerous and northern democratic governors, now almost never seen, were frequently encountered.

"If this state of impairment exists, an instant duty presses upon the managers of the democratic establishment; and one which they cannot evade with honor. Those of us less prominent in the party—the rank and file—are longing to be led through old democratic ways to old democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat.

"Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is it too much to ask that proved errors be abandoned and that we be delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to be fed upon something better than the husks of defeat?

"If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion I believe it will be productive of the best kind of democratic harmony.

"In dealing with new issues we of the democratic faith are extremely fortunate in the simplicity of democratic standards and the ease with which new questions can be measured by those standards. A party based upon care for the interests of all the people as the aggregate condition demands, with no unjust favoritism for any particular class; a party devoted to the plan of popular government as our fathers ordained it and for the purposes which they sought to establish; a party whose conservatism opposes dangerous and un-American experiments and yet puts no barrier in the way of genuine and safe progress, ought to be able to deal with new questions in a manner quite consistent with democratic doctrine and stimulating to democratic impulses and instincts.

"Let us not forget, however, that it is not in the search of new and gaudy issues nor in the interpretation of strange visions that a strong and healthy democracy displays its splendid power. Another party may thrive on the ever-shifting treatment of the ever-shifting moods of popular restlessness, or by an insincere play upon unreasoning prejudice and selfish anticipation, but the democratic party never.

"Democracy has already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles and it will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own and just as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed by favoritism in government care, by inequality in government burdens, by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprise, by the reckless waste of public money and by the greatest of all injuries as it underlies nearly all others, a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditure, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed and which continually corrupts the public conscience.

"What but infatuation with the visage of defeat can explain the insubordination of these things by democrats when they prepare for battle?

"If we are to have a rehabilitation and realignment of our party in the sense suggested it is important that it be done openly and with no mystery or double meaning. Our people are too much on the alert to accept political deliverances they do not understand; and the enthusiasm of the democratic rank and file does not thrive on mystery.

"The democratic harmony of which we hear so much cannot be effectively constructed by mathematical rule nor by a formal agreement on the part of those who have been divided, that there shall be harmony. It grows up naturally when true democratic principles are plainly announced, when democratic purposes are honestly declared and when as a result of these confidence and enthusiasm stir the democratic blood. It was such harmony as this, growing out of such conditions which with the battle cry of 'Tilden and Reform' gave us the democratic victory of 1876 against odds great enough to discourage any but a harmonious democracy and against an opposing force brazen and desperate enough to take from us by downright robbery what the voters of the land gave to us.

"I believe the times point to another democratic opportunity as near at hand, but I believe we shall reap the fruits of it only by following the line of conduct I have indicated. In any event I have a comforting and abiding faith in the indestructibility of the party which has so many times shown its right to live and its power for good, and I am sure the reserve of patriotic democratic wisdom will at some time declare itself in the rescue of our country and our party.

"My days of political activity are past and I shall not hereafter assume to participate in party councils. I am absolutely content with retirement, but I still have one burning, anxious political aspiration. I want to see before I die the restoration to perfect health and supremacy of that democracy whose mission it is to bless the people—a democracy true to itself, untempted by clamor, unmoved by the gusts of popular passion and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance, the democracy of patriotism, the democracy of safety, the democracy of Tilden and the democracy that deserves and wins success."

Grover Cleveland, Retired.

The speech of Grover Cleveland before the Tilden club in New York last night was the first public utterance of the former president on political lines in five years. For that reason as much as anything he said his remarks will be read.

His plea for harmony in the ranks of the democracy, after sulking in his tent for years because he lost control of his party and because his party repudiated him, sounds much like the words of a man who has quarreled with his neighbor and who wants to "make up." It is easy for Mr. Cleveland to "harmonize" when the other fellow is willing to join him in all he demands.

It would seem that what is called the eastern wing of the democratic party cannot hope to control the affairs of the democracy of this country under the leadership of such men as Grover Cleveland. If in any possible manner he should be foisted upon the party it is not difficult to outline the political revolt in the west. It would seem wise, therefore, to permit Mr. Cleve-

land to remain in the retirement for which he pleads.

The democracy must be progressive to win, and it does not deserve to win with leaders like Mr. Cleveland.—Kansas City World.

Watterson on Cleveland.

Under the caption, "A Death's Head at the Feast," Mr. Watterson had the following to say in the Louisville Courier-Journal regarding Grover Cleveland's "harmony" speech at the Tilden club banquet in New York:

"The democratic party is not so rich either in leadership or in position of strategic advantage that it can afford to reject good counsels from any quarter, but surely it has the right to draw the line on Grover Cleveland.

"To Grover Cleveland's insufficiency to use no harsher term, it owes its undoing.

"He found the party, what Mr. Tilden had made it, a moral unit, a great, compact body of fighting men and that, having twice betrayed it, we will not say consciously betrayed it, for his own selfish ends—he left it leaderless and divided to the mercy of the winds and waves of factionism, called into being by his own lack of generosity and foresight.

"He, literally, held Carlisle whilst Carlisle's enemies skinned him. But, later along, when a sacrificial nomination was in issue, he was prompt, even vociferous, in his refusal to consider it. In a word, he was a receptive candidate for a fourth nomination. It seems a kind of irony that it should be a Tilden club to welcome Mr. Cleveland's baleful re-entry into political activities. Mr. Tilden died with words of scorn and contempt upon his lips for Grover Cleveland. He understood perfectly the coarse texture of Mr. Cleveland's physical and mental make-up, his obtuse selfishness, his ignorant obstinacy, his vulgar self-assertion, his indefatigable duplicity.

"That Mr. Cleveland should put himself forward as a conjecturable party leader is proof of a self-confidence which would be sublime if it were not sinister; because leadership with him means office, and nothing but office.

"From the day he was one and twenty till now he has been an office-seeker. He never drew a disinterested respiration in all his life. We are not permitted, therefore, to see in this artfully timed and ostentatious reappearance upon the scene from which he withdrew into the conspicuous shade of a great university anything except the organization of a presidential boom, as it is called.

"We rather think the party will agree without much division that it had its fill of Mr. Cleveland. The idea of his nomination is little short of ridiculous.

"The name of Cleveland may still be a name to conjure with in the east, but to the democrats of the west and south it is simply hateful."

Patriotism and Partisanism.

The sincerity and moral conviction revealed in Senator Hoar's speech are recognized and admitted by all. No imperialist journal has ventured to intimate that Senator Hoar is animated by any but the highest, most unselfish motives in opposing the policy of the majority of his party's leaders in congress.

Can Senator Spooner honestly say that his speech was born of moral convictions and delivered in sincerity? As a man, as an American citizen, as a senator of the United States, is he proud of what we have done and propose under the Lodge bill to do in the Philippines?

We affirm that he is not; that he bitterly regrets the miserable business, unless he has changed his point of view recently; that he speaks for the Lodge bill only as a partisan, and for the sake of narrow political expediency does violence to his convictions and his patriotism. We believe he is at heart ashamed of himself.—Philadelphia North American (rep.).

