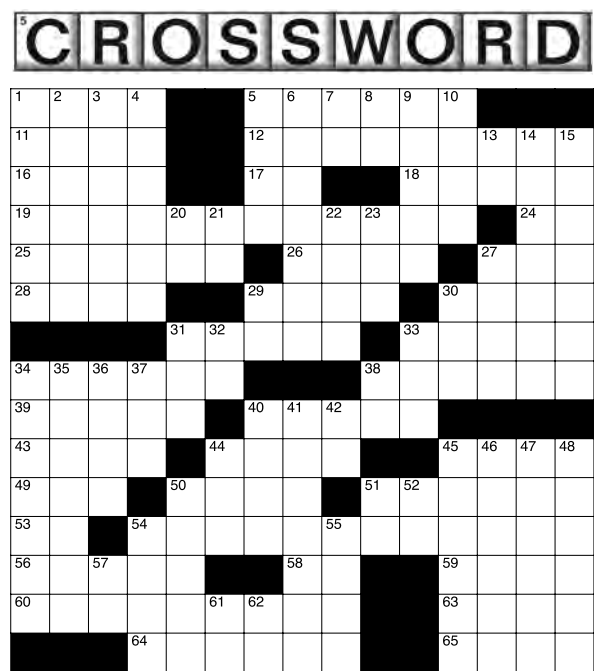
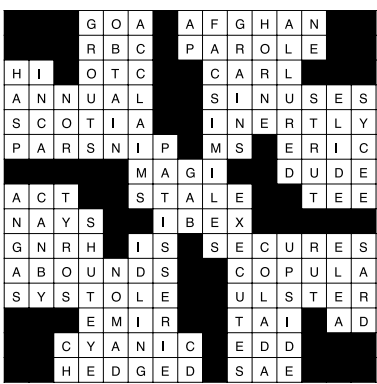


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- CLUES ACROSS**
- 1. Narrow piece of wood
 - 5. African desert
 - 11. Waxy covering on birds' beaks
 - 12. Sour
 - 16. Infrequent
 - 17. Former AL MVP Vaughn
 - 18. Policemen wear one
 - 19. Out of the question
 - 24. Used to chop
 - 25. Symptoms
 - 26. Not moving
 - 27. Folk singer DiFranco
 - 28. Comedian Armitage
 - 29. Quantitative fact
 - 30. Incline from vertical
 - 31. Scottish musician
 - 33. Rooney and Kate are two
 - 34. Positioned
 - 38. A very short time
 - 39. Tropical American shrubs
 - 40. Yemen capital
 - 43. Spanish municipality
 - 44. Medical professionals
 - 45. Fibrous material
 - 49. Confined condition (abbr.)
 - 50. Without covering
 - 51. "Mad Men" honcho Don
 - 53. Hockey position
 - 54. Taste property
 - 56. Fertile spots in a desert
 - 58. They precede C
 - 59. "Requiem for a Dream" actor Jared
 - 60. Try a criminal case
 - 63. Liberal rights organization
 - 64. Spoke
 - 65. Insect repellent
- CLUES DOWN**
- 1. Unshaven facial hair
 - 2. More thin
 - 3. Show up
 - 4. Seethed
 - 5. Ancient Greek city
 - 6. Poisonous plant
 - 7. Hello
 - 8. College sports official
 - 9. Monetary unit of Russia
 - 10. Wings
 - 13. Take too much of a substance
 - 14. A citizen of Uganda
 - 15. Most appealing
 - 20. Atomic #18
 - 21. Global investment bank (abbr.)
 - 22. Jewish calendar month
 - 23. Popular sandwich
 - 27. Swiss river
 - 29. Incorrect letters
 - 30. Popular entree
 - 31. Foot (Latin)
 - 32. A driver's license is one form
 - 33. Extinct flightless bird
 - 34. Appetizer
 - 35. After battles
 - 36. It neutralizes alkalis
 - 37. Beverage container
 - 38. Partner to "Pa"
 - 40. Gray American rail
 - 41. Salt of acetic acid
 - 42. Canadian province
 - 44. Dish made with lentils
 - 45. Narrative poem of popular origin
 - 46. For each one
 - 47. Come to terms
 - 48. Test
 - 50. More dishonorable
 - 51. Unit of loudness
 - 52. The Ocean State
 - 54. Monetary unit in Mexico
 - 55. Lying down
 - 57. Thus
 - 61. Where LA is located
 - 62. Western State

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS



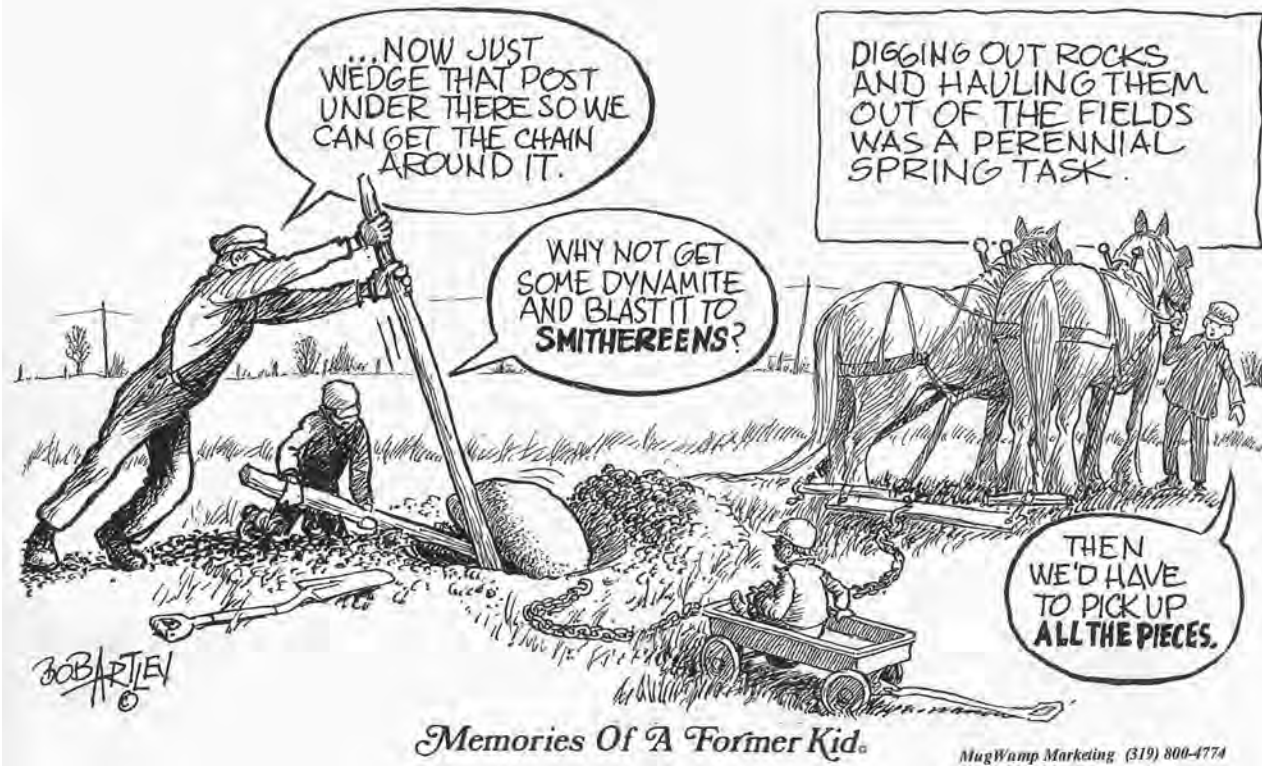
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THE HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT

Grover Cleveland and Comebacks

By Casey Jarmes | The News-Review

This is an incredibly minor annoyance, but I dislike how presidents are numbered. Our current president, Donald Trump, was not the 47th man to be president of the United States. He was only the 44th. There have only been 45 presidents, but Trump and Grover Cleveland get counted twice each because they served multiple terms. Except, 22 different presidents served multiple terms, albeit consecutive ones. Cleveland, of course, is best remembered for being the only president to serve nonconsecutive terms, something that ceased to be true recently.

Stephen Grover Cleveland was born in New Jersey in 1837. During the Civil War, he got out of being drafted by paying a poor immigrant \$150 to fight in his place, which was a thing you could do back then. In 1863, Cleveland, then a lawyer, first entered politics, working as an assistant district attorney in Erie County, New York, followed by a three year term, from 1871-1873, as the Sheriff of Erie County. During this time, Cleveland personally carried out two hangings. After his term was up, he returned to his law practice. In 1881, local Democrats persuaded him to run for Mayor of Buffalo. He won, taking office in January, 1882, and quickly made a name for himself by going after corruption. Cleveland vetoed a street-cleaning contract that had been given to the highest bidder, rather than the lowest, due to the bidder having connections to the city council. A few months later, Cleveland left Buffalo and was elected Governor of New York, where he continued vetoing bills and butted heads with Tammany Hall, the infamous New York City political machine that acted as a kingmaker for decades.

Going into the election of 1884, the Democrats had been floundering for years, having lost the last six elections. Cleveland, generally believed to be honest and an enemy of corruption, was chosen as the nominee. He faced off against House Speaker James Blaine, leading to a mud-throwing slugfest of an election. In 1876, Blaine had been accused of passing legislation that benefited the Union Pacific Railroad in return for the company spending \$64,000 (\$1,900,000 with inflation) to purchase worthless bonds from him. Damnably, letters between Blaine and the company arranging the deal were produced by a clerk who handled the transaction; said letters contained orders from Blaine to burn the letters after reading them to cover up the scandal. Blaine kiboshed the scandal by stealing the letters from the clerk and refusing to hand them over to congress.

Democrats attacked Blaine's history of corruption and Republicans shot back, attacking Cleveland's war record and history as an executioner. They uncovered the fact that he had a secret son, Oscar Folsom Cleveland, who had been conceived in 1873 when he was a sheriff. The boy's mother, Maria Halpin, claimed that Cleveland had raped her and threatened her to keep her silent, although Cleveland insisted the relationship was consensual. After their son was born, Cleveland paid Halpin to hand the baby over to an orphanage. When Halpin later tried to take her son back, Cleveland threw her in an insane asylum; she was released five days later for not being insane.

Cleveland and his campaign handled the scandal by admitting that he had sent child support to Halpin, but claiming that he probably wasn't the real father and that Halpin was a tramp who had slept with all of his married friends. This scandal, paradoxically, made Cleveland more popular, painting him as honest and honorable in the eyes of the public. Cleveland ultimately won the election, after a minister close to Blaine said bigoted things about Catholics, resulting in Cleveland narrowly taking New York and with it the entire nation.

Grover Cleveland's first term was defined by his constant, unrelenting love for vetoing bills. Let's give some context. Joe Biden vetoed thirteen bills in four years. Donald Trump vetoed ten. Barack Obama and George W. Bush vetoed twelve each in eight years. Grover Cleveland vetoed 414 bills in his first term, the most of any president in a single term. This, combined with the 170 in his second term, gives him a total of 584, second only to Franklin Roosevelt's 635, and he had an entire extra term to get vetoes in. Most notably, Cleveland, a die-hard fiscal conservative, vetoed pensions for Civil War veterans with disabilities and a bill that would have given relief to starving farmers in Texas after a drought devastated cattle herds. Cleveland also passed the Dawes Act, which broke up Native American reservations into individual plots owned by individual natives, resulting in the weakening of tribal governments and the total land held by natives being halved, and the Interstate Commerce Act, which allowed the government to regulate railroads.

Cleveland was one of only two bachelors elected president, the other being James Buchanan. One year into his presidency, 49-year-old Cleveland married Frances Folsom, the 21-year-old daughter of his deceased former law partner who he had known since she was a baby. Frances Cleveland was married in the White House, becoming the youngest ever First Lady.

In 1888, Cleveland faced off against Benjamin Harrison, a former Indiana Senator and the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the president best known for dying after only a month. Cleveland faced backlash for his pension vetoes and for wanting to roll back tariffs, which industrialists and factory workers saw as protecting their industries. Cleveland won the popular vote by 100,000, in a large part due to disenfranchisement of Black voters in the South, but lost his home state of New York, which gave Harrison an easy Electoral College victory. As she left the White House, Frances Cleveland told staff to take good care of the furniture, because they would be back in four years.

The election of 1892 was a rematch between two presidents. Harrison, whose wife Caroline was dying of tuberculosis, refused to campaign. When she died two weeks before the election, Cleveland and the other candidates stopped campaigning. Changes to public perception of tariffs and the emergence of the Populist third-party candidate James Weaver, who siphoned 8.6% of the vote, primarily from Harrison, gave Cleveland the White House.

Immediately, the economy imploded. The Panic of 1893, the worst depression until the great one, swept across the nation. In 1894, when railway workers went on strike, Cleveland sent in the military to break the strike through gunfire. In the midterms, Republicans won both houses in a landslide. Also during his second term, Cleveland supported racial segregation and voting disenfranchisement, but opposed the annexation of Hawaii. The final nail in Cleveland's coffin came from the Free Silver movement, who fought to print more money out of silver, in opposition of Cleveland's support of limited money backed by gold, which drove a wedge between him and his party.

Republicans took back the White House in 1896, holding onto it until the 1912 election, when another former president, Theodore Roosevelt, attempted to have a non-consecutive term by running against his successor, William Taft, which split the vote and gave an easy win to Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Other presidents to try and fail to return to the White House include Martin Van Buren in 1844, Millard Fillmore in 1856 and Ulysses Grant in 1880.

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The News-Review
120 E Washington
Sigourney, IA 52591
www.sigourneynewsreview.com
Official newspaper for: Keokuk County, City of Barnes City, City of Delta, City of Fremont, City of Hedrick, City of Keota, City of Keswick, City of New Sharon, City of Sigourney, City of What Cheer, Keota School, Sigourney Schools, and Tri-County Schools
Member of Iowa Newspaper Assn. and National Newspaper Assn.
A Division of Mid-America Publishing Corp.
P.O. Box 29, Hampton IA 50441

Marketing Consultant and Agri-View Publisher: Katie Phillips, 641-790-1841, sales@sigourneynewsreview.com
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Published weekly at 120 E Washington St., PO Box 285, Sigourney, IA 52591 and Periodicals Postage paid at Sigourney, IA 52591.
Postmaster: Send address changes to: The News-Review, 120 E Washington St., PO Box 285, Sigourney, IA 52591.
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