After the Civil War, Grover Cleveland returned briefly to his family in Holland Patent. He then went to New York City, where he spent a year as an assistant teacher at the Bible Institute. In 1866, Cleveland became a lawyer and was elected mayor of the city in 1871, ousting the corrupt political ring that had grip there.

Cleveland was elected to the 22nd State Democratic party which urged him to run for President in 1883. In 1885, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served from 1885 to 1887. During this time, he was a strong advocate for women's rights and was one of the first to propose the Pendleton Civil Service Act, which he signed into law in 1883.

In 1888, Cleveland was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President and won the election. He served as President from 1885 to 1889. Cleveland was the first President to serve a full term after the Civil War and was a strong supporter of the Civil War veterans.

In 1892, Cleveland was nominated for re-election and won the election. He served as President from 1893 to 1897. During his second term, Cleveland was a strong supporter of labor rights and was a major force in the establishment of the minimum wage and the eight-hour day.

Cleveland's presidency was marked by his strong opposition to the trusts and monopolies of the Gilded Age. He was a strong advocate for consumer protection and was one of the first to call for the regulation of铁路 companies.

Cleveland died on June 24, 1908, and is buried in Princeton, New Jersey.
was built in 1852 and was the first building on the campus. The building was named after civil engineer and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed the campus layout.

In 1870, the building was moved to its current location on the hill above the town. It was renamed in honor of the first president of Union Theological Seminary, Bishop Henry Ward Beecher.

In the 1880s, the building underwent extensive renovations and additions, including a new library and laboratory wing. The building remained in use until 1923, when it was replaced by a new library building.

Today, the building serves as a historic landmark and is open to the public for tours and events. It is located on the campus of Union Theological Seminary, which is a private, graduate-level seminary and college in New York City.