CLEVELAND'S DEATH SHOCK TO COUNTRY

Ex-President Succumbs Unexpectedly, Though He Had Long Been Ill.

Great Democrat, Twice President of the United States, Dies at His Home in Princeton, Aged Seventy-One Years---Sketch of His Career, from Poor Boy to the Highest Elective Office in the World---Famous Venezuelan Message

Princeton, N. J.—Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died suddenly Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Cleveland had been a sufferer from gout and diabetes for more than two years. Early in 1906 he was stricken with an attack of indigestion, the result of diabetes, and for weeks was unable to partake of any except liquid nourishment.

A sojourn in the south improved his health considerably, and his sudden demise comes as a complete surprise.

A statement, signed by Dr. Joseph B. Bryant, Dr. George R. Lockwood and Dr. J. M. Camochan, explaining the death of their patient, was given out:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years has suffered from repeated attacks of gastral intestinal origin. Also he has a long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys and heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema were the immediate causes of his death."

Cleveland's Early Struggles.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. As a country boy, he left home when 16 years of age, charged not only with the necessity of making his own way in the world, but with the responsibility of providing for his mother and sisters. He fought the battle sturdily and not only won, but achieved the highest honors that can come to an American.

His father was a Presbyterian minister. The son was christened Stephen Grover, in honor of Rev. Stephen Grover, who had preceded Rev. Mr. Cleveland in the pastorate of the little church at Caldwell. In even the earliest childhood of the boy, however, the parents omitted the name Stephen and addressed him always as Grover. The son always signed his name as Grover Cleveland.

In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y. They lived afterward at Clinton and Holland Patent. Grover, while he attended school, served in his spare hours as clerk in a country store.

His father died in 1853. His money, it was found, had been expended for the education of his children. It devolved upon Grover, then 16 years of age, to qualify as a contributing member of his family. Through his brother, who was connected with the New York institution for the blind, he secured appointment there as assistant teacher.

Attracted by Law Career.

Two years gave him enough of teaching. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and to work in a field that offered more advantages than could be found in the east. The city of his choice was Cleveland, Ohio. All of his spare earnings having been sent to his mother, he required borrowed capital to get his start in the world. The amount of this capital was $50 and the friend who gave it to him was an old man who had been a deacon in his father's church. The lender's security was a note signed by the boy. That it was sufficient was proved two years later when he received a remittance covering the amount of the loan with interest.

Grover started in 1855 for Cleveland by way of the Erie canal. He stopped over for a day at Buffalo to visit a rich uncle, Lewis F. Allen. The latter prevailed upon the youthful pilgrim to make his home in Buffalo. He provided Grover with six weeks' work at $10 a week to assist in the compilation of a herd book and secured for him a place in the office of a prominent law firm. As a law clerk he received $4 a week.

In 1859 Cleveland was admitted to the bar. He remained in the service of the law firm as managing clerk, in view of which dignity and honor his stipend was increased to $10 a week.

On January 1, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. He allowed himself the bare necessities of life. Every surplus dollar was sent to his mother and sisters. At this time he was drafted for service in the union army. He borrowed money and sent a substitute to the war. Much was made of this fact in the political campaigns of later days. Friends of Cleveland replied that his action was in accordance with the custom of those days, when some members of a family went to war, while others remained to care for the dependent ones. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army.

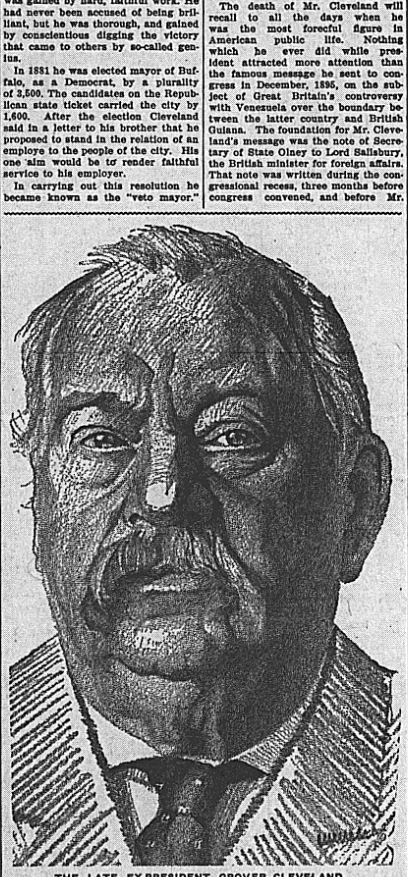
Entrance Into Politics.

In 1865 Cleveland was nominated for district attorney. He began the practice of law. He also maintained a keen interest in politics. In 1866 he was chairman of the county committee. He had few intimate friends, but was favored by a strong following of men attracted by his power of leadership. In 1870 he was elected sheriff and filled the office for three years.

Then he returned to law. Success was gained by hard, faithful work. He had never been accused of being brilliant, but he was thorough, and gained by conscientious digging the victory that came to others by so-called genius.

In 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, as a Democrat, by a plurality of 3,500. The candidates on the Republican state ticket carried the city by 1,600. After the election Cleveland said in a letter to his brother that he proposed to stand in the relation of an employe to the people of the city. His one aim would be to render faithful service to his employer.

In carrying out this resolution he became known as the "veto mayor."



THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was an honorable title. Buffalo had long been in the grip of unscrupulous politicians.

Grown arrogant from power and rich from graft, they had come to regard rule wholly to their interest as a settled right. Mayor Cleveland disabused their minds. Raids on the treasury were blocked by his veto. Officeholders were warned that their allegiance was due the people. Claims of friendship and the pressure of powerful influence were without effect upon him. His sturdy fights in the interest of his "employer" were widely published and attracted attention throughout the state.

Governor of New York.

So it happened that when the Democrats in 1882 cast about for a candidate for governor their eye naturally turned toward Buffalo. Grover Cleveland was placed at the head of their ticket. He was elected over Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the treasury, by 200,000 plurality.

Cleveland's record as mayor and his overwhelming victory in the election made him a national figure. There was widespread curiosity as to the course he would pursue as governor. He gained new celebrity through his vetoes. He refrained from discourses on public affairs and framed no theory of government, but he gave keen attention to the matters brought before him for action. When these seemed not to be for the public good his disapproval was expressed promptly and with the plainest words in his vocabulary. From 12 to 14 hours a day were devoted to the investigation of bills and reports submitted to him for action.

On July 11, 1884, in Chicago, he was nominated to oppose James G. Blaine in the campaign for the presidency. A slender plurality in New York state turned the scale and he became the first Democratic president since the civil war. The second time in his life that he visited Washington was when he went to the capital to take office as president. His bearing on the stand erected for the inaugural revealed his masterful character to the experienced statesmen who sat around him. Stretched before him were more people than he had ever seen assembled for any purpose. They were enthusiastic, but neither their demonstrations nor thought of the grave responsibilities he was about to assume affected him in the slightest degree. He was calm as any man there having nothing at stake. When the time came to speak he advanced to the bar firmly and coolly as a lawyer in court. Deliberately and in a strong voice he delivered his address of 8,000 words, and he shattered all precedents by giving it from memory instead of from manuscript. He declared for the Monroe doctrine, economy, protection of the Indians, security of the freedmen, and for civil service.

Famous Venezuelan Message.

The death of Mr. Cleveland will recall to all the days when he was the most forceful figure in American public life. Nothing which he ever did while president attracted more attention than the famous message he sent to congress in December, 1895, on the subject of Great Britain's controversy with Venezuela over the boundary between the latter country and British Guiana. The foundation for Mr. Cleveland's message was the note of Secretary of State Olney to Lord Salisbury, the British minister for foreign affairs. That note was written during the congressional recess, three months before congress convened, and before Mr. Cleveland's message was prepared. The Olney note was drafted after a consultation between the secretary of state and Mr. Cleveland during the summer at Great Gables on Buzzard's bay. Mr. Olney went there to confer with the president about the Venezuelan question. The note was submitted to every member of the cabinet.

War Was Not Feared.

Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, then secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, has said of the incident: "I remember that as the note developed it almost took my breath away, and I was inclined to oppose its presentation, but before the reading was finished I realized its force and value and I heartily approved it."

"Did you anticipate that war would result from the message?" he was asked.

"No, I did not think so, because I did not think there was enough in the controversy to cause a war between the two countries which were so closely allied in blood and business. Of course, such measures as could be taken with the means in hand to be prepared in case of trouble were taken by the navy department, but there was neither time nor money nor opportunity to make any extensive preparations."

Happenings of Illinois

News Notes of Interest Gathered in Cities, Towns and Villages of the State.

DAUGHTERS MUST BUY OLD HOME

Will of Frank Frorer, Lincoln Millionaire, Has Unusual Provision.

Lincoln.—If neither Lula nor Anna, the two daughters of the late Frank Frorer, wish to give up the old home place under the conditions of their father's will, the property must be put up at auction and one of the two must buy it. The will of the millionaire banker-mine owner, who it is alleged, died from a blow received in a holdup when he was knocked down and robbed of $5,000, was filed here. Charles Schuck of Springfield, Walter Puterbaugh of Chicago and Mrs. Lulu Sandmeyer are named as executors of the document which disposes of an estate valued at over $1,000,000. Mrs. Frorer receives the old home during her life. After her death one of the two daughters may occupy it by paying $15,000, which will be deducted from her share of the estate. If neither relinquishes the two must contest for it at a sale.

ANOTHER LEVEE BREAKS.

3,000 Acres of Land Inundated Near Raddle.

Raddle.—Korando levee, near Raddle, along the Mississippi river broke and the flood inundated 3,000 acres of rich farm land. Farmers who were working on the levee at the time fled for their lives, all escaping. The damage to farm lands in the vicinity is estimated at $200,000. A shotgun patrol was on duty at West Alton to protect a levee which farmers are threatening to cut in order to let the water run off their land. The patrol continued day and night until the danger period was past. Several fights occurred.

Oakford Store Entered Sixth Time.

Oakford.—The general store of O. J. Maltby was entered and a large quantity of merchandise taken. Entrance was made by removing a large pane of glass in the rear of the store, but the exit was made through the front door. The thief has not been apprehended. This is the sixth time the store has been robbed in recent years.

Virden Lad is Burned.

Virden.—His parents failing to provide him with fireworks, Ralph, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cox, decided to use as pyrotechnic some gunpowder his father had stored away, and as a result is nursing severely burned hands and a charred countenance.

Lineman Electrocuted at Staunton.

Staunton.—While at work on a pole on which several high tension wires were strung, Harry Shoemaker of Sullivan, a lineman employed by the Illinois Traction system, came in contact with one of the wires and was instantly electrocuted.

Painter Falls from Smokestack.

Hoopeston.—Lewis Sparks of this city, who was engaged in painting the smokestack of the Rossville canning factory, fell 25 feet and was fatally hurt.

Miner Fatally Hurt.

Lincoln.—Stanley Seureka suffered a broken back while at work in Latham mine when hit by falling rock. Chances for his recovery are slight.

New Account Head at Champaign.

Champaign.—Prof. J. C. Duncan of Ohio State university has been appointed head of the accountancy department of the University of Illinois.

Eats Pickled Beets; Dies.

Decatur.—Mrs. Isabella Gill, wife of John Gill of the Vandalia, died from ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating pickled beets about two weeks ago.

Peoria Fireman Hurt in Collision.

Peoria.—While responding to a false alarm of fire hose wagon No. 5 and hook and ladder truck No. 2 collided, seriously injuring four firemen.

Arrested for Horsestealing.

White Hall.—George Tow was arrested by City Marshal Rhodes on a charge of stealing a horse near Chapin three weeks ago.

Find Money in Coffee Pot.

Taylorville.—Burglars entered the home of Mrs. Dora Bunstine and secured $12 she had hid in a coffee pot.

Shumway Announces Candidacy.

Galesburg. — George Shumway, mayor of Galesburg, announced his candidacy for lieutenant governor.

Bather Drowned at Savana.

Sterling.—Edward Goodwin, 15 years old, while bathing in the Mississippi river at Savana, was drowned.

Big Coal Chute Burns.

Mound City.—The coal chute of the Illinois Central railroad here, the largest in the United States, was destroyed by a fire. The chute was valued at $60,000. The blaze originated through spontaneous combustion.

Old Soldiers' Reunion Planned.

Morrisonville.—A two days' soldiers' reunion will be held in Morrisonville Wednesday and Thursday, August 5 and 6. The reunion will be held under the auspices of the D. D. Nutt Post, G. A. R., of Morrisonville.

INDORSE MITCHELL FOR OFFICE.

Ex-President of Miners Candidate for Governor on Labor Ticket.

Springfield.—Organized labor in Illinois entered the arena as an active political factor. The State Federation in district convention indorsed John Mitchell for governor and pledged itself to vote for him in the primaries on August 8 and to do everything in its power to land him in the gubernatorial chair next November if he is made the Democratic candidate. Candidates for the state legislature and for state offices who are known friends of union labor were indorsed and an active campaign to get every labor unionist to go to the polls on primary day was begun.

Following are the candidates indorsed: Governor, John Mitchell; lieutenant-governor, S. J. Drew (Rep.); Assembly: Dr. J. McGuire, Quincy; H. W. Wilson, Springfield; J. F. Morris, Springfield; A. Henson, Decatur; T. D. Bare, Calhoun county; congress, W. D. Ryan (Rep.), Springfield. Assembly: Walter Bush (Dem.), Peoria; W. Downey (Rep.), Lincoln.

Man Who Was Shot is Satisfied.

Danville.—Len Cox and Raliegh Gildersleeve of Hillery, who have been on unfriendly terms for several weeks, met and the latter was worsted. Cox paid a fine for being disorderly. Later Gildersleeve fired two barrels of a shotgun at his adversary, the shot taking effect in the leg. Cox had the lead picked out and then expressed himself as satisfied.

Music Teachers Name Officers.

Lincoln.—The annual convention of the Illinois state music teachers closed here, following the election. Officials follow: President, Theodore Millitzer; vice-president, Franklin L. Stead, Jacksonville; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Merry, Lincoln; program committee, L. G. Gottschalk, Chicago; O. R. Skinner, Chicago.

Thistlewood Wants Regular Term.

Du Quoin.—Congressman N. E. Thistlewood of Cairo, who was elected over W. H. Warder, Democrat, from the Twenty-fifth district, to fill the unexpired term of the late Congressman George W. Smith, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination at the primary election.

Farmers Want Harvest Hands.

Staunton.—Farmers in the southern end of Macoupin county are searching far and wide for harvest hands. The local supply is not sufficient and trips are made to Alton and St. Louis in the effort to secure men who are willing to do the work for $2.50 a day and board.

Aged Divorcees Wed.

Springfield.—Divorced 38 years ago, each marrying another and rearing children, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Berry enjoyed their second honeymoon in this city. The couple were remarried in Decatur recently.

Rochester Hotel Man Up Again.

Pontiac.—James Smith, proprietor of the St. James hotel at Rochester, was arraigned before Justice North on a second charge of violating the local option law. He pleaded not guilty.

Concern Admitted to Michigan.

Lansing.—The Union Accident and Benefit association of Oshkosh, Wis., has been admitted to transact in Michigan an assessment accident and health insurance business.

Alleged Forger is Captured.

Marshall.—M. P. O'Sullivan, an alleged forger, has been captured at Jonesville. O'Sullivan is alleged to have forged a check on a Battle Creek bank for $28.60.

Virden Man Would Be Coroner.

Virden.—Louis Jacoby, a local furniture dealer and undertaker, announced himself as a candidate for coroner of Macoupin county on the Republican ticket.

Accuse Young Boy as Safe Blower.

Verona.—Edward Trentham, 14 years old, is charged with having used nitroglycerin to blow up the safe in McCormick Brothers' store at Verona.

Position for Ann Arbor Man.

Ann Arbor.—Henry Berger of this city, University of Michigan graduate, has been appointed an expert in the bureau of chemistry in Washington.

Celebrate Silver Wedding.

Virden.—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Campbell observed their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home north of this city.

Filipino Student Native Engineer.

Decatur.—Fidel V. Larracas, one of the six Filipino students who came to the James Millikin university after the St. Louis exposition, received a degree of sanitary engineering from the University of Illinois.

"Illinois Day" at Lincoln Asylum.

Lincoln.—Exhibits of work by the pupils at the asylum for feeble-minded children were a feature of "Illinois day." A program of musical, literary and athletic numbers was given at the chapel.

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement.

Thin people lack in adipose tissue.

Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emaciation results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juice is thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

IMPRESSED THE LITTLE ONE.

Deportment of Colored Gentleman a Matter of Admiration.

Little Elsie, who had recently returned from a visit to Washington, was describing to her companion some of the wonderful things she had observed in the Capitol City.

"One evening," said she, breathlessly, "papa took me to have supper at a grand hotel where the dining room was awfully big, and at the tables around us sat great senators and representatives with their wives, all drinking champagne!"

"I suppose the manners of these great persons were perfect!" ventured her companion, with widened eyes.

"Yes," returned Elsie. "But," she added, with a sudden burst of enthusiasm, "the deportment of the colored gentlemen who served the wine was perfectly beautiful!"

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

As Amended.

Time—A year after they had faced the parson together.

"When we were first married you said you thought heaven had sent you to me," remarked his wife. "Do you still think so?"

"Yes—as a punishment," answered the brutal other half of the combine.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

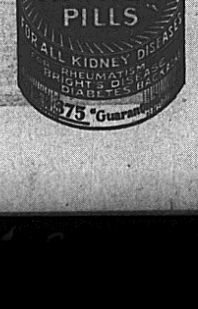
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Very Way.

"I don't understand an expression in the book I have been reading, pa; how do you get 'over the bay?'"

"By taking a schooner, my daughter."

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man's enemies anxiously await an opportunity to meet his widow.