

**GROVER CLEVELAND DEAD.**

**THE GREAT DEMOCRAT EXPIRES SUDDENLY.**

The End Came After a Long Illness, But Was Unexpected—Funeral Tomorrow at 5 O'clock.

Princeton, N. J., June 24.—Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died at 8.40 o'clock this morning at his home, "Westland," in this quiet college town, where he had lived since his retirement as the nation's chief executive, almost 13 years ago.

When the end came, which was sudden, there were in the death chamber on the second floor of the Cleveland residence Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. J. D. Bryant of New York, Mr. Cleveland's family physician and personal friend; Dr. Geo. Lockwood, also of New York, and Dr. John M. Cochran of Princeton.

An official statement given out and signed by the three physicians gave heart trouble, superinduced by stomach and kidney ailments of long standing, as the cause of death. While Mr. Cleveland had been in poor health for the last two years and had lost 100 pounds in weight, his death came unexpectedly. Some three weeks ago he was brought home from Lakewood, where his condition for a time was such that the hotel at which he was staying was kept open after its regular season because he was too ill to be moved. But when Mr. Cleveland was brought back to Princeton he showed signs of improvement and gained five pounds in weight.

Although confined to his room continuously after his return to Princeton it was not until yesterday that Mr. Cleveland's condition aroused uneasiness on the part of Mrs. Cleveland. Undoubtedly affected by the heart failure and Mrs. Cleveland telephoned to Dr. Bryant, who arrived here from New York at 4.24 p. m. Dr. Lockwood followed Dr. Bryant from New York and when they reached here Dr. Cochran Mr. Cleveland's local physician, was also called in. During the evening Mr. Cleveland seemed to rally and Mrs. Cleveland felt assured that it was merely another of the many attacks Mr. Cleveland had suffered.

Became Worse.  
Mr. Cleveland became worse during the night and Mrs. Cleveland was called to the bedside of her husband. The distinguished patient sank into unconsciousness from which he recovered at times only to suffer a relapse. This continued throughout the night and the early morning. The last time he became unconscious was about two hours before he died. Death was peaceful. Just before he died Mr. Cleveland sought to say something but his words were inaudible.

The text of the official statement given out after Mr. Cleveland's death was as follows:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years had suffered from repeated attacks of gasping, of insidious origin. Also he had a long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys. Heart failure, complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema was the immediate cause of his death."

Some two or three hours later Dr. Bryant, in answer to a question, said that the "heart failure which occasioned death was induced within 24 hours of the end and death was finally due to that," thus corroborating the official information that Mr. Cleveland began to grow worse yesterday afternoon.

The news of Mr. Cleveland's death came as a sudden shock to the people of Princeton, as it did to the people of the rest of the world. As the news spread about the university flags were placed at half staff and everybody expressed regrets and eulogized Mr. Cleveland's virtues.

It was announced tonight that the hour for the funeral on Friday had been fixed at 5 p. m. None of the other funeral arrangements has been definitely decided upon and probably will not be made public tomorrow.

**The Official Proclamation.**

Washington, June 24.—In Washington where many of those who are now leading officials of the government came into office during his administration and where thousands of residents met him at social functions at the White House the news of President Cleveland's death caused a profound sensation. Official action followed promptly. A few hours after his formal proclamation announcing the death, President Roosevelt directed Secretary Cortelyou, the senior cabinet officer in Washington and thus the acting head of the administration, to have all executive departments place the national flags on their buildings at half mast. This order was immediately promulgated and probably will be in effect for 30 days.

The president's proclamation was as follows:

Everybody is wise after the event. —French.

**By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION.**

The White House, June 24, 1908.

To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8.40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life. As mayor of his city, as governor of his State and twice as president he showed a signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good and a courage that quailed before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity and uprightness of his private life.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of 30 days; and suitable military and naval honors under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

Theodore Roosevelt.  
By the president,  
Alvey A. Adee,  
Acting Secretary of State.

**Mr. Bryan's Fine Tribute.**

Lincoln, Neb., June 24.—The following tribute to Former President Grover Cleveland was written tonight by W. J. Bryan, and will appear in next week's issue of his paper:

"The death of ex-President Grover Cleveland brings to a sudden end the phenomenal career of one of the strongest characters known to the political world during the present generation. Like every commanding figure he had zealous supporters and earnest opponents, but those who differed from him were as ready as his warmest friends to concede to him the possession of elements of leadership to an extraordinary degree. He was deliberate in action, firm in conviction and ever ready to accept responsibility for what he did. Few men have exerted a more positive influence upon those associated with them. We are not far enough from the period in which his work was done to measure accurately his place in history, but the qualities which made him great are a part of the nation's heritage, and universal sorrow is felt at his death."

**CAROLINA MUTUAL'S AFFAIRS.**

Efforts Being Made to Determine the Company's Liabilities.

Spartanburg, June 25.—Judge Hydrick today signed an order referring the affairs of the Carolina Mutual Insurance Company to J. J. Burnett, master, for the purpose of taking testimony on contested claims. This company recently went into the hands of a receiver, S. M. Wetmore being appointed to this position. He has retained J. W. Nash as attorney and together they are trying to learn what the liabilities of the company are. After this is done the court will authorize an assessment of the policyholders to pay off all the losses.

**MILLS ARE ROSPEROUS.**

Quarter of a million to be Paid Out in Dividends on July 1.

Greenville, June 25.—July 1 is semi-annual dividend day in Greenville, and over a quarter of a million dollars in checks will be mailed out Monday to shareholders in Greenville mills and banks, dividends having been declared at the annual spring meetings. The aggregate for the banks is \$21,000 while the total for the mills is \$238,650; the combined dividends amounting to \$257,650.

**Mad Dog Bitten.**

Little Mabel Gifford, a daughter of Mr. R. F. Gifford, was bitten by a mad dog on last Monday or Tuesday and was taken to the Pasteur Institute at Baltimore for treatment. We sincerely hope that it will be affective, and that no serious results will accrue from the injury.—Camden People.

The directors of the Paris paper Le Journal are offering a prize of 400 pounds for the best symbolic statue of the French Republic, of today. The figure with the Phrygian cap is considered out of date.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Presbyterian church will sell ice cream on the lot between the church and manse on Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

**ENGINEER LEE'S REPORT.**

**RESULT OF INSPECTION OF THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.**

Minor Defects Found at Few Places in Pipe Line—The Septic Tank Does Not Purify Sewerage is Opinion of Highest Sanitary Authorities.

Sumter, S. C., June 23, 1908.  
To the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Sumter, S. C.

Gentlemen: As directed by your honorable body I have inspected the Eastern or Turkey Creek division of the sewerage system. I have examined all man-holes carefully, have tried and tested all flush tanks and examined the line of pipe as best I could. I wish to attract your attention to the great difficulty of inspecting a sewerage system after its completion, nearly all of it being covered up and hidden from view. The pipe joints are not visible except the few near man-holes and only the inner sides of these can be seen. The foundations and sides of man-holes and flush tanks cannot be seen, therefore I wish you gentlemen to clearly understand that I am not assuming any responsibility in making this my report.

The pipe used in this construction seems to be a good quality of hard-burnt glazed sewer pipe, and the sizes used are adequate with the grade obtainable to accommodate the sewage of the city with an increased population.

The grade is very good as manifested by the flow over the sand in the bottom of the pipe; at one point (on Hauser street) the water in the pipe is backed up about two inches—in other words, in one man-hole the depth of the water is practically nothing, while in the next man-hole up the line the water is two inches deep and standing perfectly still.

This is probably caused by some small obstruction, as sand, in the pipe and not a dip in the grade. With copious flushings this obstruction could most likely be washed out.

The joints which can be seen from the inside of the pipe near the man-holes appear to be well closed and straight, some little oakum is hanging down in the line of pipe, but this is as little as could be expected in almost any pipe, some dripping of seepage water from the crown of the pipe can be heard. There is by actual measurement three and three-quarter inches of seepage in the 22-inch pipe at the outfall. The measurement was taken before any flush tank had been operated, so I am sure it is all seepage and leaks. With the exception of a little at the corner of Main and Warren streets nearly all of the seepage is found between the intersection of the main line with the Hauser street line and the foot of E. Liberty street, and from the same point of intersection to the Silver street man-hole on the Hauser street line. In this distance there is about one inch of sand in the bottom of the line, there is also deposited in the grit chamber some sand. Some of this sand may have been left in the pipes after it was laid and some evidently has been coming in through a break in a man-hole, which break I will later call your attention to. This seepage seems to fluctuate with the rainfall. Some of it may disappear, but I am afraid it will always be about the same. My reason for believing that it will not disappear is because so much of the seepage is confined to the short distances above mentioned. If this seepage was distributed all through the line where water-bearing strata is encountered I would think that it came in through very small openings which would fill up later. As the sand appears only at the above mentioned points I am afraid that it is also coming in through leaks and was not all left when the pipe was laid.

I have not applied the usual ball test to the lines of pipe because I am afraid of stopping up the pipe. The passing of a ball of one inch less diameter than the pipe through the line is the standard test of sewers.

I have inspected all man-holes and find them to be of good design with the exception of two where leaks in the bottom were found, but which are now being repaired.

I have also examined and tested all flush tanks and find them to be all right with the exception of the one on Main street in front of the Southern Express Company's office, which one falls to siphon, but is being repaired, I understand.

The septic tank is of good design and construction with the exception of the manner of diverting the sewerage from the grit chamber when that chamber is to be cleaned out. The present device is simply to divert the untreated sewage into an open and dry ditch which has no particular outlet, and allowed to run in this manner until the chamber is cleaned out.

The discharge pipe from the tank was found to develop a leak which was caused by not having the earth underneath properly tamped. This is being repaired by the assistant engineer in charge of construction.

I must attract the attention of the council to the manner of the proposed treatment of the sewage because I am afraid that it will not prove a satisfactory disposition. The septic tank treatment alone is only the preparatory treatment to the complete purification of the sewage by intermittent filtration. To cover the question of sewerage purification I will herewith embody in my report a paper read before the Ohio State board of health by its engineer, A. E. Kimberly, on "Sewerage Purification," which paper is clear and in accordance with all standard authorities on this form of sewage purification.

Your body may not think it necessary to further treat your sewerage at the present time, but put in the complete filter beds when you think it necessary. Your engineer has provided space for the installation of a complete purification plant.

My reasons for being in doubt as to my reasons for being in doubt as to the safety of dumping the untreated sewage into Turkey creek is because of the fact that this stream is often very nearly dry during a dry spell of weather in the hot summer and autumn.

I would suggest to your body that you have the sand in the pipes cleaned out now because after connections are made it will be very much more difficult. If there is no sand entering the pipe now we should be tolerably free from any sand deposit hereafter, and I am in hopes that we will find this to be the case. The nature of the ground through which a great deal of the pipe is laid is exceedingly difficult and I think that your engineer has made as good a job on pipe laying as possible under the circumstances. I am naturally suspicious of the line of pipe through such difficult soil. I would have thought that a better location could have been found nearer the Turkey creek bottoms where the pipe line would not have been so deep and not subjected to such underground water pressure, but I suppose that such a location was not permissible, and that your engineer had to make the best of it he could. Your superintendent of construction deserves commendation for getting a line of pipe through such a hill of sand. His man-holes and flush tanks are also of special good workmanship.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. Loring Lee,  
City Engineer.

**BANKS IN FINE SHAPE.**

Report of the Examiner Shows That Money on Deposit is Being Lent Out to Industrial Concerns—The Figures.

The State bank examiner, Mr. Giles L. Wilson, of Spartanburg, has made public his compilation of reports from the 233 State, private and savings banks in South Carolina, the statements being as of date June 4th, 1908, on which date the call for statements was made by the examiner.

The number of state, private and savings banks is the same as on the date of the last call, March 9th, but there has been since that time one state bank nationalized and one new state bank has begun business, making the number the same.

The report shows that the 223 banks have loans and discounts amounting to \$36,070,722.60 at this time while the capital stock amounts to \$9,193,676.67; the total deposits reach \$14,476,377.11 and the savings deposits reach \$11,076,454.60.

At the beginning of the present calendar year, the loans and discounts of the 204 banks reported on reached \$32,248,203.98; the individual deposits reached \$16,410,885.29 and the savings deposits amounted to \$11,917,313.82. It will be seen that the loans and discounts have increased by about four million but the individual deposits have decreased and the savings deposits also.

The comparison shows that the money of the state is being utilized for business and investment purposes. Since the first of the year there has been an increase of 29 banks in the State, with an increase of a half million dollars capital. The multiplication of small banks is a good sign of the times.

**TAR HEEL POLITICS.**

North Carolina Convention Still in Deadlock.

Charlotte, June 26.—After having taken 14 ballots without material change the Democratic State convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning to meet again at 10 o'clock today. The adjournment is accounted a victory for the Craig forces.

Some think that when they've rounded off the corners of rottenness they've polished the impurity into purity.

Nature provides that if we make life a dream of pleasure we shall awaken by stubbing the toe on a pain.

**VALUE OF WATER RATES.**

The Commercial Supremacy of Towns That Can Obtain Water Transportation Seems Assured—Interesting Letter From Former Citizen of Sumter.

Mr. Editor: I noticed some time ago in your editorial a few lines which attracted my attention, in regard to building a railroad to the river to connect with the boats of the Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co. That, in my mind, would be a paying local proposition. Now, you well know Sumter is bottled up by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and so long as those conditions exist, you need not expect anything from the Atlantic Coast Line. For example, take the manner in which they treated you concerning the new station—a station that really should be in Mayesville, and I sometimes think they made an error when they drew the plans, thinking it was for Mayesville. Sumter should be a distributing point and in order to maintain that position must have a water route. Now, I think, by all means, they should encourage the Betts Lumber Co. railroad to build to Sumter. Now I am in a position to know that your paper has done quite a great deal in helping along the wonderful growth of Sumter, but you can still do more by driving solid facts into their minds. Sumter needs the water route and by all means pull together and get same. Enclosed find clipping from the American which will explain what this water route has accomplished for Georgetown and Eastern Carolina. Now I hope you will find space to reproduce this article. Thanking you very kindly for your kind consideration in this matter. Now I believe your valuable paper can accomplish this feat if you will keep it before the people. Thanking you in advance for a few moments of your time, I remain,

Yours truly,  
J. W. Scaffa.

208 E. 20th Street,  
Baltimore, June 21, 1908.

Baltimore's splendid position for trade with the South and as a distributing point was never more strikingly illustrated than by the experience and the present condition of the Baltimore and Carolina Steamship Company. Deprived by a fire at sea of the services of one of its steamships, the George Weems, officers of the company have been at work to secure another ship to maintain the splendidly growing coastwise business between this city and North and South Carolina and interior points reached via those States. The proposition with the company is to find a ship of 15 feet (loaded) draft, of large freight-carrying capacity and in good condition. For such a ship they are ready to pay a proper figure.

While Baltimore sends great quantities of boots, shoes, dry goods, bakery products, spirits, groceries, hardware, flour, grain and miscellaneous articles by this coastwise line, the canned goods movement is immense. This movement will begin in volume within a month, so that the company has but little time to secure a ship to help out the Theodore Weems, which is kept plying constantly up and down, the coast loaded to capacity, and with inability to carry all the freight offered.

**Helps City's Trade.**

Not for many years has there been started from Baltimore a transportation enterprise that has done so much to develop the city's business and that is so large with promise. A striking development of the present year is the great flow of cotton from Charleston abroad to every country of Europe via Baltimore, a business formerly done via New York. On the pier of the Carolina company, at the foot of Long Dock, there are now stored hundreds of bales of cotton consigned to Russia, Austria, Germany, France and England; there has just gone from the pier 1,100 bales for England, and there is on the ship bound north over 1,000 bales for foreign markets. So great is the demand of cotton to reach Europe by way of Baltimore that the amount moving is regulated simply by the ability of the Carolina company to carry it and of the foreign bottoms to take it.

This movement is a great trade triumph for Baltimore and it demonstrates how rare are the advantages of this city if the people, like the William Brothers, will only realize them and work to develop them.

A sign of the improvement in business is that the northbound lumber and the southbound products from Baltimore are increasing. The principle involved in the business of the coastwise steamship line is that by it goods can reach the South cheaper from here than from New York and other Northern cities, and the same goods can be distributed through here and abroad and to a vast section of Western country cheaper. These geographic conditions form a tremendous trade influence and the business of the steamship company is destined to become one of the most satisfactory

of Baltimore's commercial achievements.

**A Local Enterprise.**  
Begun as a strictly local enterprise and conducted by men who for generations have been in the water transportation business, it is the aim of this company to always maintain the important trade link as a Baltimore concern. They find expansion of facilities needful and are seeking to interest local merchants and trade bodies in plans for the means for the expansion.

The traffic agreement entered into between the steamship company and the Southern Railway Company opens up a new trade vista of rare promise. The products of the mill towns of the Interior Carolinas and Georgia now find their markets in Baltimore and via Baltimore abroad and to the West over lines of least freight resistance, and that branch of the business is growing wonderfully. Baltimore goods and goods from the North and West reach these interior mill towns over the same attractive route. Norfolk once tried to recapture this company, and Northern capitalists have tried to capture it, but the present owners are intensely desirous that the enterprise, begun here and of so much local benefit, be always owned here.

**THE ENCAMPMENT ENDS.**

Troops Break Camp in Orderly Fashion at Sullivan's Island.

Charleston, June 27.—With the breaking of camp of the Second and Third regiments of the South Carolina National Guard on Sullivan's Island today, the departure of the soldiers was rapidly, smoothly and safely conducted by special trains this afternoon.

With the same precision and orderly arrangements by which the National Guard arrived in Charleston and went down to Sullivan's Island, the troops returned here on the early afternoon trips of the ferry, the local commands repairing first to their armories and putting up their equipment, while the out of Charleston commands loaded their baggage on the cars, conveniently placed at the ferry wharf and then boarded the coaches and took their departure.

The ease, dispatch and general efficient handling of the men and baggage was a striking commentary of itself on the military training of the soldiers who are under the Dick law the reserve force of the general army. The manner in which the baggage was handled especially spoke volumes for the quartermaster's department.

The Atlantic Coast Line ran two specials out of Charleston for the departing soldiers; the Waterboro company went on the regular train, leaving here at 5:30 o'clock and the two specials leaving shortly afterwards carried the soldiers for Columbia, Camden, Sumter and Elloree to one section and the National Guardsmen for Florence, Georgetown, Bennettsville, Hartsville, Darlington and Timmonsville in the other. The Southern railway carried out the companies for Branchville, Barnwell, Bamberg, Winnsboro and Edgefield.

The soldiers were all in a good humor. Some of the number were anxious to get home after their arduous but pleasant work of the past ten days in camp, while others would like to have tarried and spent some time here. The men had all spent the time profitably on the island and learned more in ten days than they could have ever done in State encampments which were once popular. The work at Fort Moultrie was interesting to them, they enjoyed the seashore life and they go home, ready to come back next year. The Charleston battalion of the Third regiment shares the same sentiment, respecting the benefits and pleasure of an encampment at the seashore, directly under the charge of the officers of the regular army.

**The Remedy That Does Good.**

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pierson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at Sibert's Drug Store, 50c. and \$1. Trial bottle free.

Religion may become an escape from duty, rather than its inspiration and fulfillment.

**A Revelation.**

"It is a revelation to people, the severe cases of lung trouble that have been cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. It not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs. L. M. Ruggles, Reasnor, Iowa, writes: 'The doctors said I had consumption, and I got no better until I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It stopped the hemorrhages and pains in my lungs and they are now as sound as a bullet.' Sibert's Drug Store.

What is classed as the longest river system is the Mississippi-Missouri which is also the most useful, as great cities have grown up along its banks.