

MR. CLEVELAND DEAD

Continued from first page.

Cleveland children—Ester, Marion, Richard and Francis—are at the Cleveland summer home here. Mrs. Perrine received the announcement of Mr. Cleveland's death by long distance telephone from Princeton shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY IN MOURNING.

Flags at Halfmast in Honor of Ex-President's Memory.

New York from end to end, and in the uttermost parts of the outlying boroughs, was in mourning yesterday. Not that black crepe was in evidence, but with the news of Grover Cleveland's death flags were drawn down to halfmast everywhere.

Mayor McClellan, on issuing his proclamation, said that at a later date he would ask the people of this city to join in a more formal expression of their sense of loss. It is understood that this expression will take the form of a general memorial meeting at which addresses will be made and resolutions adopted, and will be held early next fall.

To the Citizens of New York: Grover Cleveland died to-day at Princeton. As a mark of respect I have directed that flags on all municipal buildings be halfmasted.

By this sign of mourning the people of the city of New York testify to their realization of a great national loss. In the public places the conversation turned on the statesman's career and the unexpected news after his apparent recovery. The courts, the exchanges and many private organizations at once discussed steps to express their sense of loss.

Members of his cabinets: Edwin, June 24—Richard Olney, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, was informed by telephone at his summer home, in Falmouth, of the death of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Olney said:

"The loss is nothing less than national, and his countrymen everywhere, irrespective of party, will realize that there has gone from us a great and irreplaceable figure. A President unexcelled in his day and generation for patriotism, for lofty convictions of public duty and for the courage necessary to put them into effect."

Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Cleveland's first administration, who was in this city to-day, when informed of Mr. Cleveland's death, said: "Just say for me, please, that Grover Cleveland was a great and good man."

St. Louis, June 24—Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, said to-day:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Cleveland. He was big in brain and in body. Duty was with him the constant rule of conduct."

Detroit, June 24—Judson Harmon, Attorney General in President Cleveland's second Cabinet, telegraphed from Charlevoix, Mich., regarding the death of Grover Cleveland:

"He was a typical product of American blood, life and training. His sense of duty always over-shadowed all other motives."

Dickinson, Ill., overcome by news. Dickinson, Ill., June 24—Don M. Dickinson, of this city, Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet, who is in a sanatorium at Flint, Mich., suffering from nervous breakdown, was informed this afternoon of the death of Mr. Cleveland, his physical condition being such that he was unable to do more than to break the news to him, as he had hoped that the President had entirely recovered from his recent illness. He was overcome by the news, and did not feel able to make any statement at present.

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EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND FAMILY AT THEIR HOME IN PRINCETON, N. J. Reading from left to right: Esther, aged fourteen; Francis Grover, aged four; Mrs. Cleveland; Marion, aged eleven; Richard, aged ten; Mr. Cleveland.

PRAISE BY FRIENDS HERE.

Old Law Partner Pays Tribute to Mr. Cleveland.

The death of ex-President Cleveland was a shock to all New Yorkers yesterday, but it was especially felt by those men who were intimately associated with him in politics, in his law practice or during the latter part of his life as a trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. These men, who knew him personally and saw the man as well as the public character, recalled a thousand incidents that displayed his gentleness as well as his force and determination.

One of the ex-President's oldest friends and his former law partner, Francis Lynde Stetson, said yesterday: "Were I to select one quality which more conspicuously than the many others entitled him to the love and regard of his countrymen I should say that Grover Cleveland was the purest hearted patriot I have ever known."

Among the men with whom Mr. Cleveland was brought into contact during the services in the Equitable there was the highest praise for him yesterday. Frank Morton, president of the society, described him as "the highest type of public servant," and said: "His moral courage to do what he thought was best for the country was the beginning of the independent thought throughout the United States which is now such a factor in our national affairs."

Ex-Judge William A. Day, vice-president of the Equitable and auditor of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, declared: "If I can be said of any one man's precept and example that they were of more value to our people than any other's during the twenty-five years just closed it seems to me that Mr. Cleveland's were so distinguished."

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who was a fellow trustee with Mr. Cleveland in the Equitable, said: "After Washington and Lincoln, I think Mr. Cleveland was the greatest figure in American history." Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Cleveland had virtually finished his duties in the Equitable and that "he had rounded out his life work."

George Westinghouse, the other trustee, expressed the admiration he felt for Mr. Cleveland long before he had met him personally. As a trustee, Mr. Westinghouse said, Mr. Cleveland had selected men to manage the business in the interests of the shareholders. "That his work was well done," he said, "is evident from the return of confidence in life insurance."

Ex-Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; Jacob H. Schiff and James Speyer expressed their sense of loss. Mr. Speyer, in commenting on the change of attitude taken by financiers regarding Mr. Cleveland after he left office, said it was "simply another instance of how mistaken Wall Street can be in its judgment of men."

John S. Wise, who was often a hunting companion of Mr. Cleveland, said of him yesterday: "He once remarked to me: 'I ought to have a monument when I die—not for anything I ever did, but for the foolishness I have stopped. No man dreams of how many nonsensical things I had to squelch.' When I recalled President Harrison's remark that he had wild horses to drive, Mr. Cleveland chuckled and said it was too true to be funny."

E. C. Benedict, a close friend of Mr. Cleveland, was at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday when the news reached him. Over the long distance telephone Mr. Benedict expressed his sorrow, and said: "I knew Mr. Cleveland for almost twenty years. Both ashore and afloat, his companionship was an education. He was a greater man than we yet realize. I believe, and to have known him has meant everything to me."

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1894, said: "We shall miss his wise counsel, the word seasonably and courageously spoken which love of country prompted."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, characterized Mr. Cleveland's death as "a national loss," saying: "Mr. Cleveland's place in American public life is far larger than that of any other representative of one school or party of political opinion. In his public career as Governor and as President he exhibited qualities of courage, sagacity and determination which are representative of all that is best in the American character."

A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, said that if Mr. Cleveland had been able "to win his party from the fetich of free silver" he believed that the Republican party might have continued to administer the affairs of the government, had they continued to follow his lead."

REPUBLICANS' TRIBUTE. Ex-President Praised by 27th District Organization.

The 27th District Republican Organization last night, by a rising vote that was unanimous, adopted resolutions highly praising ex-President Cleveland. So far as known it is the first time in the history of the organization that resolutions complimentary of a President have been ordered inscribed on a permanent book. The resolutions, which were introduced by Alderman B. W. Brown, the leader of the district, said that President Cleveland had "demonstrated to all the world his honesty of purpose, vigorous determination and independent thought."

Gherard Davis, who presided, spoke of Mr. Cleveland's determined stand for the Monroe Doctrine and the support that he received at that time from the Republican party, and added: "Among men who to-day deplore his death there are more Republicans than Democrats. Our Democratic friends these days do not seem to recognize or appreciate one of their own when he demonstrates great moral qualities."

Senator Agnew, in referring to Governor Hughes, said that he had more moral worth in his little finger than could be found in the entire anatomy of his detractors.

Resolutions ratifying the work of the Chicago convention were adopted and Alderman Brown told of the work of the convention.

Remarks were made by Harry W. Stowell, John T. Gollan, Major Pool, Mr. Parker and Alexander Campbell.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CAREER.

Grover Cleveland was the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth President of the United States and after the death of ex-President Harrison the only living ex-President for a period of seven years. His first term was 1885-90, when President Harrison succeeded him, and his second, 1893-97, when his successor was President McKinley. He was born at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., on March 18, 1837. On the paternal side he served an English origin. Moses Cleveland came from Ipswich, England, to Woburn, Mass., in 1635. His grandson was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, a prominent Presbyterian minister of his day, was the great-grandfather of Grover Cleveland. The Rev. Aaron Cleveland's grandson, William, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Conn. William's second son, Grover Cleveland, was graduated from Yale in 1854, and in 1857 entered the Presbyterian ministry. In the latter year he married Miss Anne Neal, the daughter of a Baltimore publisher and merchant of Irish birth. These two were the parents of Grover Cleveland and eight other children. The paragon in which Grover Cleveland was born was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose name the family removed to Holland Patent, near Utica, in 1851. The family moved to Clinton, N. Y., and Mr. Cleveland continued his preparation for entering college. As he was too young to enter college his father thought he ought to rest from study, and he returned to the country store at Fayetteville. In 1854, when he was sixteen, his father died within a month. This made a radical change in Grover Cleveland's plans, for the family had to be provided for and younger members educated. For a year he was employed in the institution for the blind in this city, where his brother William was an instructor. Believing that country store in the village, spending his nights in study. In 1851 the family moved to Clinton, N. Y., and Mr. Cleveland continued his preparation for entering college. 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