

HENRY GEORGE DEAD

Demise Occurred Early Yesterday Morning.

LITTLE OVER AN HOUR'S ILLNESS

Two Vigorous Speeches Made—Name of Henry George Jr. Placed on the Jeffersonian Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Henry George, candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of Greater New York, died in the Union Square hotel at 4:45 o'clock this morning. His death is thought to have been due to apoplexy.

George arrived at the hotel at 1 o'clock this morning. He had just come from several large mass meetings in Brooklyn. The work of the night seemed to have told on him. He complained of being tired, but his friends and relatives who awaited him thought it only a natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as Mr. George has been doing. Not long after reaching the hotel he retired.

At about 3:30 o'clock, when Mrs. George awakened, she found him sitting in an arm chair.

"I am not feeling quite comfortable," said Mr. George to his wife.

"Won't you go back to bed?" inquired Mrs. George anxiously.

"I will sit here a while," was the response.

Mrs. George at one grew anxious as to her husband's condition. Mr. George gradually grew incoherent and lapsed into a semi-unconsciousness.

Mrs. George, now thoroughly alarmed, called her son from the adjoining room. Mr. George was now unconscious. A call was sent to a physician. Mr. George was still unconscious. All efforts to revive him failed. Without recognition of those around him he passed peacefully away at 4:45 o'clock.

After his nomination for mayor by the Jeffersonian Democrats, a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents in attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as blackmail upon the city contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of uncertainty, for according to expert politicians, it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

Last night George spoke in the borough of Queens, and later in the borough of Manhattan, at Central opera house. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd everywhere. In one of his last speeches Mr. George said:

"I have labored for years to make myself known, and at last these things are all written down. I believe that needed reforms are summed up in the right of every man to eat, to drink and to speak as he sees fit, so long as he does not trench on the rights of others."

In the same speech he repeated his threats against Croker in a ringing voice that greatly affected his hearers, saying:

"Let him go to the penitentiary; he shall go there."

Mrs. George accompanied her husband upon most of his speech-making trips, and was with him last night.

Newspaper men who have been with George during the campaign have felt that the strain was surely and rapidly breaking him down. At times he has been incoherent. His whole temperament underwent a complete change. His speeches, delivered by the half-dozen each day, were often rambling, yet their trend was ever faithful to the laborers, whose devoted champion he has been all his life.

The Thomas Jefferson Democracy this afternoon substituted the name of Henry George Jr., for the name of his father, Henry George, as candidate for mayor of Greater New York.

Cuba Wants No Reforms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is the present situation in Cuba and not Spain's reply, that is just now causing the administration concern. Private information that has reached Washington confirms the dispatches from Havana concerning the serious condition of affairs that confront Spain there. The most important feature of this information is that indicating that the liberal ministry will find it a difficult matter to induce even the autonomists in Cuba to accept the reforms which General Blanco

is authorized to inaugurate upon his arrival in Havana.

In General Weyler lies the chief obstacle in the way of acceptance of the new policy. The statement that General Weyler received an order from Madrid directing the disbandment of the volunteers, and that such action had not been taken is confirmed by advices received here. They state that General Weyler is supported by the volunteers, who may oppose General Blanco's landing. General Blanco's supporters are only found among the poorer classes, for whom the change is for the better.

If the autonomists in Cuba are chary about accepting the autonomy proposed by the liberal ministry, the administration officials ask, what is the feeling among the Cubans? It is needless to say that they are not making predictions. They are awaiting with the keenest interest developments within the next fortnight, which in their opinion will determine the success or failure of Spain's new policy.

It is because of this situation that the administration is congratulating itself over the failure of Spain to accept outright the good offices of the United States. In diplomatic language Spain thanks the United States for the tender of its good offices, but there it rests. Contrary to expectations no mention is made as to the new policy to be inaugurated in Cuba by General Blanco on his arrival, but the inference indicates that the concentrator order was revoked, and that everything possible will be done to ameliorate the present condition of affairs in Cuba that the American government desires. Considerable attention is devoted to schemes of reform which the liberal ministry will push through the Cortes, and which have already been described.

The one feature of the note upon which the administration will take issue with Spain is the reference to filibustering. But while there remains a diplomatic controversy over this point there is no reason to fear at present that it will precipitate a crisis. It has long been understood that Spain contemplated a claim against this country for damages growing out of the filibustering expeditions. This is regarded in the light of an additional argument in the support of her prospective claim rather than for the purpose of provoking a quarrel with the United States.

The next dispatch of instructions to Minister Woodford will be to direct him to lay before the Madrid authorities a statement of what the United States has done to suppress filibustering.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is sure that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to select from, and skilled physicians to answer to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own home at a time when his boy's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of the croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

Claims in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Oct. 30.—The campaign of 1897 is practically closed. The chairmen of the respective committees have issued their estimates and claims. Chairman McMillan, of the republicans, estimates a majority of at least 42,000. Chairman Walsh, of the silver democrats, claims the state by 20,000. Chairman Mullin, of the gold democrats, thinks they will poll 20,000 votes, being a balance of power. The prohibitionists claim 15,000 votes, and the middle-of-the-road populists 10,000.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The remedy cured me and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton."

A Sure Thing in Massachusetts.

Boston, Oct. 30.—The campaign in Massachusetts, which may be said to close tonight, has been listless and uninteresting. The republicans, who are sure of victory, have made scarcely any fight, while the contest made by Mr. Williams lacks the energy of last year's campaign.

For Sale.

By The Tygh Valley Land and Live Stock Co., some fine Bucks of the Distaine type. Inquire of Oct. 11-31 A. A. BOSSNY, Tygh Valley

THE GREAT THEORIST

All New York Regrets His Death.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES ASSURED

The Election Outside of New York City Remarkably Quiet and Devoid of Interests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The committee in charge of the funeral of Henry George has arranged the following order of services:

From sunrise on Sunday until sunset the same day, the body of the great leader will lie in state in the Grand Central Palace. Ushers will be present to direct the people in their passage before the platform upon which the body will rest. Every one who feels the single-heartedness of Henry George's life work is invited to be present at this ceremony. A brief service will be held Sunday afternoon. Afterward there will be a procession down Broadway to the city hall and over the bridge to the Brooklyn city hall. The remains will be escorted to the home of Mr. George at Fort Hamilton, where the body will remain till Monday afternoon, when the interment will be made in the Greenwood cemetery.

John Brisben Walker will be chief marshal. Fifty thousand workmen, members of unions, will participate in the march of honor. The central labor union of this city, with its 60 affiliated bodies, 30,000 strong, and the Brooklyn central labor union, 20,000 strong will make up that tremendous body.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

To Succeed Murphy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The president has appointed John H. Hall United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

No explanation has been made why the appointment of Mr. Hall as district attorney was held back. The appointment was certainly made yesterday, as the president left Washington yesterday afternoon. It is said that the failure to announce it was due to an error in the department of justice. Hall received his commission before he left today, and will take charge of the office as soon as he returns home.

The appointment of the men recommended by the delegation, notwithstanding the protests of the opposition, is explained by a close friend of McKinley, who says that the administration will not turn down a member in his district or a delegation, unless there are grave reasons for so doing.

The delegation was extremely anxious to have action taken upon their recommendations before congress met and the senate committee reported on the Corbett case, as a favorable report would give him such standing to materially interfere with the delegations recommendations and rights to be considered in such matters.

Suckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Blakeley and Houghton, druggists.

HORRORS OF SKAGUAY TRAIL.

A Returned Miner Says They Have Been Exaggerated.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—William Cave, an experienced miner who left for the Klondike in August in company with A. B. Ferguson, a prominent Kansas Cityan, has returned here after reaching Lake Bennett 530 miles from Dawson City.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid, and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store.

An Off Year for Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The campaign was practically closed tonight, with mass meetings here and at various points in the state. This is an off year for Pennsylvania. The only officers to be voted for are state treasurer and auditor-general. There has not been a particularly active canvass. The belief is general that Pennsylvania will roll up a big republican majority.

"The horrors of the Skaguay trail are very much exaggerated," said Cave in

an interview, "and the only trials and tribulations that people may have there are due to the fact that the people are inexperienced. I have known men to ride in a palace car to Seattle, take steamer to Skaguay, and without any knowledge whatever of mountain life or camping out, start out on the trail. Such people cannot cook, and do not know how to pack or make life easy. These people send out the reports of hardships."

Mr. Cave says that part of the time he was with Sylvester Scovill, the New York World correspondent, and assisted Mrs. Scovill back from Lake Bennett to Skaguay to meet her husband.

He will go back to the gold country next spring, after he has transacted some personal business here.

What the Shakers of Mount Lebanon know more about than anybody else, is the use of herbs, and how to be perfectly healthy.

They have studied the power of food. They nearly all live to a ripe old age. The Shaker Digestive Cordial, prepared by the Shakers from herbs and plants with special tonic power over the stomach.

It helps the stomach digest the food and food is the strength-maker.

Strong muscles, strong body, strong brain all come from properly digested food.

A sick stomach can be cured and digestion made easy by Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It cures the nausea, loss of appetite, pain in the stomach, headache, giddiness, weakness and all the other symptoms of indigestion, certainly and permanently. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cts.

Wanted a Cigarette.

SPOKANE, Oct. 30.—Late Thursday night the attention of a night brakeman on the west-bound freight train was attracted near Sprague by piercing cries for help. Lying close to the track was the upper portion of a man, still conscious though both legs were cut clean from his body. What was left of the man had been able to yell lustily enough in spite of the fearful agony he must have been suffering, and his first words up to the brakeman were:

"For God's sake, give me a cigarette!"

The relief asked for was furnished, and, with assistance, the man was taken to the hospital.

The dead body of another man was found a little farther on. It was that of a rather well-dressed person, and appearance indicated that it had been dragged along the track for some distance in an easterly direction. He was probably struck and dragged along by the freight. The name of the dead man was Thomas Kelly.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Blakeley & Houghton's drug store. 1

Fusion in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Oct. 30.—The campaign virtually closed tonight. Five tickets were in the field. Compact fusion has been perfected by the silver forces, comprising democrats, populists and free-silver republicans. Their ticket is headed by Judge J. J. Sullivan, for chief justice of the supreme court. Judge A. M. Post, the present chief justice, heads the republican ticket, and the chief fight is between these two, with odds so close, based on conservative estimates, that the plurality either way will not exceed 6,000.

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Demands to be Allowed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

The Competitor case was taken up by Foreign Minister Gullon, Colonial Minister Morel, and Naval Minister Bernedo, to whom the matter had been referred by the cabinet. The communication from the United States government touching the affair was carefully examined, together with the Spanish evidence, together with the Competitor was a filibuster.

After mature consideration the ministers named reached the conclusion in

AUTONOMY ON TAP

Cubans Displeased With Blanco's Debut.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PLANS

A Broad Policy Talked of, But Nothing Said About Home Rule—An Address to the Army.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—On the arrival of General Blanco, the new captain-general, the streets and vessels in the harbor were gaily decorated. The wharves were crowded with people, and the troops and volunteers lined the thoroughfares from the landing stage to the palace. When Marshal Blanco arrived at the palace he was met by the civil and military authorities and commissioners representing the various political parties, and then proceeded to the hall of conferences, where in accordance with the ritual and ceremonies customary on such occasions, he took the oath of fidelity to Spain.

Marshal Blanco has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba.

"I am again among you with good will and a sincere desire to serve the general welfare and establish a lasting peace. I shall follow a broad policy in my endeavor to restore fraternity to all of Cuba's inhabitants. I am sincere in my intention to inaugurate a new government policy, the object of which will be to secure and preserve peace.

"I hope you will all salute and embrace the Spanish flag, throwing aside all prejudices and discarding all alliances with those who are staining the country with blood.

"Clemency awaits all who observe the laws, but however regrettable it may be, I shall rigorously fight those who shall obstinately or ungratefully continue to carry on war."

The following proclamation has been issued by Marshal Blanco to the armed forces of the island:

"I desire to express my admiration for you who in twenty years of hard campaigning have always fought the infamous revolution. This I soon expect to suppress through your heroic assistance, and with the concurrence of the whole country, which will unhesitatingly side with us to fight the victims of hallucinations, who aspire only to what must bring their complete destruction, and which offers as the only compensation reason to the history of their race or the sale of the country to foreigners."

"Let there be war, therefore, on the stubborn enemies of the Spanish people and protection for those who seek the clemency of Spain; and let this war, which dishonors us and is making us penniless be rigorously prosecuted."

There is no reference to autonomy in either proclamation, and both have produced a bad effect on all sympathizers with the insurrection.

Marshal Blanco when formally assuming his new functions at the palace said to the deputations of the conservative, autonomist and reformist parties that in order to obtain peace through the new policy it would be necessary for all political parties to unite. He made no overtures of autonomy, nor did he express any preference for any of the Cuban parties.

Senor Galvez, the aged and highly esteemed president of the autonomist party, when addressing Marshal Blanco on behalf of the autonomists, said it was "necessary to affirm Spanish dominion and the rule of the Spanish monarchy in Cuba through autonomy." He said:

"Not on behalf of the autonomist party, but on behalf of the island, we ask for autonomy, and we offer the services of the autonomist party to aid in bringing the revolt to a close. It is highly necessary to change the existing state of misery and horror for one of peace and prosperity."

An elaborate reception was given last night in honor of the arrival of Marshal Blanco.

The issue in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The political campaign in Kentucky virtually ended today. Probably never before in the history of this commonwealth has a campaign been carried on with more enthusiasm and energy than has this one. The free-silver question has been the chief topic of discussion in the state at large, while in the towns and cities the issues have been purely local, the financial question having been almost wholly relegated to the background.

Apathetic Canvass in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The campaign in Virginia practically closed today. A governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, and half of the senate and a full lower house are to be elected. The legislature will elect a successor in the senate to Daniel. The canvass has been an apathetic one on both sides, but the democrats will, with the holdover senators, have good majorities in both houses.

Notice of Postponement.

Members of the Gesang Verein Harmonie are hereby notified that the meeting to have been held on Sunday, Nov. 7th, has been postponed. By order of the president. HANS HANSEN, Sec.

A snow load of oak wood just received at Maier & Benton's.

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view of the precedents established in the case by the Duke of Tetuan, while he was foreign minister and in the conservative cabinet of Senor Canovas and General Azorraga, that Spain must satisfy the demands of the American state department.

General Weyler's behavior on leaving Havana, particularly his parting speech to the reactionary party in Cuba, which got up a farewell demonstration in his honor, has surprised and highly displeased official circles in Madrid.

Popular and political demonstrations are being arranged to honor General Weyler when he lands in Madrid.

WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

Why a Conflict with England Could Not Take Place.

The possibility of war between England and America, the two great English-speaking, civilized and civilizing powers of the world, is certainly regarded on this side of the Atlantic, and probably on both, as infinitely remote. During the height of the so-called Venezuelan crisis a little more than a year ago nothing was more remarkable than the calm and pacific tone in relation thereto shown by the English people and the English press, in sharp contrast to the belligerent attitude, to say nothing of the commission of a flying squadron, evoked by the now historic telegram of the German emperor. All this is now ancient history. But the difference in feeling was clear and unmistakable. Every Englishman believes in the unfortunate possibility of an Anglo-European war. No Englishman believes in the real possibility of an Anglo-American war. The two countries are united by ties of blood, religion and language. They have vast financial and commercial relations. They would, in the event of war—whatever its result—influct on one another incalculable damage and loss. They have no conflicting interests, territorial or otherwise—Canada not excepted—sufficient to justify such an international calamity. All these circumstances should combine to render such an event impossible. These considerations directly affect my argument. Half the exports from the United States to England are, in fact, bread-stuffs, and of this commodity alone these exports supply more than one-third of our yearly national consumption. To deprive American wheat producers and grain shippers of their most valuable market would inflict material injury on American prosperity. Let us suppose that a combination of European powers against England declared food to be contraband of war. Such a declaration of international law has generally been opposed to American policy on general international grounds. For the special reasons mentioned above, and again to quote Mr. Balfour, "this theoretical proposition would be stimulated by the strongest motives of personal interest." At the same time it may be remarked that Uncle Sam would hardly declare war in order to enforce this view except for his own hand.—North American Review.

A Profitless Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—A special to the Journal from Mercer, Mo., says: Nathan Stark, a prominent farmer, was held up on the highway last night by Ira Sexton, a neighbor, who attempted to rob him. Stark resisted and Sexton shot and killed him. Sexton was taken to Princeton and placed in jail. The feeling against him is strong, and an extra guard has been placed about the jail. Three others have been arrested in Mercer as accomplices. They are Sexton's wife of a week, her sister and a stranger from Indiana.

Sexton says he did not want to kill Stark, but the latter showed fight when held up. The robber got nothing.

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