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VOLUME XCIV.—NO. 71. SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,550.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE VIEWED IT.

The Body of Henry George Lying in State.

As Many More Were Turned Away Without a Sight of It.

With Saddened Faces and Slow Steps They Filed Around the Bier of the Dead Apostle of the Single Tax—Over Six Thousand an Hour Passed by in Procession to Take a Last Look.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A mourning city, a grief-stricken people to-day showed honor to the man who had fallen in the battle for what he believed to be right. Henry George, apostle of the single tax, leader of the Jeffersonian Democracy, stricken of election, was honored as no private citizen of America was ever honored before.

Public griefs have been many in the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere; many have been sincerely mourned, but none save he who went to eternal rest after having served his people as a leader of soldiers and as chief executive of the land, had laid at his bier such evidences of public grief, widespread sorrow and sincere grief, as was laid at the bier of Henry George. No one would permit a reminder that he had been a candidate for public office, and had been carrying on a bitter warfare on those he believed were enemies of the public weal; no one recalled the strong words of denunciation that fell from his lips while on the political rostrum; he was remembered only as a man who so loved the people that he gave his life for them.

From dawn of day, far in the night, the outward manifestation of grief lasted, thousands gazed upon the familiar, beloved features, cold in death, yet smiling serenely as in sleep; other thousands heard stirring orations, magnificent eulogies upon the martyr dead. In every temple of God wherever men gathered to worship or gathered to hear lectures and philosophy taught, garlands of praise were bestowed upon the memory of the revered dead.

In the vast auditorium where the dead rested, inspired men, teachers of all faiths, Jews, Christians, Catholics and Episcopalians with hearts wrung with pain, spoke words which confessedly fell far short of the great waves of emotion that sought to find utterance.

Not a dissenting voice was heard to the declaration that Henry George was a lover of the people, who he believed were being oppressed, and that he gave his life that humanity might live.

The eulogies uttered, the day gone, the streets became filled with people who wished to see the funeral cortege as it passed in silent procession down New York's greatest streets, thence across the Brooklyn bridge and through Brooklyn's streets to the Brooklyn City Hall.

There the public gave over the body to the family and the casket was taken to the modest home in Fort Hamilton, from which they will be borne to their final resting place in Greenwood tomorrow morning.

At the lowest estimate 125,000 people saw the casket as it wended its way to that point where the public was compelled to stand aside in reverence and sympathy while the family claimed its own.

LYING IN STATE.

An Immense Throng View the Remains.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The body of Henry George lay in state to-day in the Grand Central Palace, and 30,000 people reverently passed the casket and looked upon the face of the dead philosopher. From 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, a stream of men, women and children poured into the hall. The immense throng was composed of representatives of all classes, of all shades of life and of all religious opinion. On every face was stamped the unmistakable signs of sincere regret, while hundreds of faces were drawn with suffering and pain. To thousands of those who passed by, Henry George was personally known, and it was these who lingered for a longer moment to gaze again on the face of the man whom they knew was to love. Some of them wept. The children, of whom there were hundreds, were raised along the guard and held up while they gazed at the features of the man who died fighting to brighten their lives.

In the early dawn the body was moved in a plain hearse from Union Square Hotel to the Grand Central Palace, unattended save by the guards of honor and four policemen. Behind the hearse came a single carriage, carrying Anna George, the youngest daughter, who insisted upon accompanying the body to the Grand Central Palace. No persuasion could sway her from her purpose. Weeping bitterly, she stood at the head of the stairs at the hotel and begged to be permitted to go. She wished to arrange the flowers upon the casket in which her father's remains reposed. Pleadings proved in vain and she became importunate and refused to permit the body to be taken away unless she accompanied it. The other members of the family, their grief emphasized by the child's utter abandon of anguish, yielded, and Richard George, her brother, accompanied her to the palace. There she arranged the flowers as she would have them and permitted no one to lend the slightest aid.

At 9 o'clock the doors opened and immediately several hundred persons, who were in waiting without, entered the hall with bowed heads. They saw at the head of the hall an immense bower of floral tributes, a plain, heavy black, cloth-covered casket resting on a dais. Through the glass they saw the remains of the great man reposing calmly, his features unruffled, as if in sleep. The left arm rested lightly on the breast, the other by his side. The remains were clad in black broadcloth, a turn down collar and black tie. For the first half hour the throng filing up the hall in twos passed at the rate of 1,500 an hour, but shortly the numbers swelled and grew until at one time 80 passed each minute. At this rate, 5,000 an hour, the crowd passed until the churches emptied their audiences into the vast concourse which was wending its way down from Forty-sixth street to the palace and which filled Forty-sixth street and Third avenue for many blocks. For the last two hours the crowd came at the rate of 6,000 an hour. This is the highest rate obtainable under such circumstances as these. Any greater celerity would have meant an undignified, irreverential rush.

August Lewis, a prominent single taxer, wept bitterly as he passed by and tenderly laid a bunch of violets on the glass. A woman who followed in the line an hour later placed a modest bunch of pinks inside the violets.

A little before 3 o'clock the line was stopped and those who could not get in were compelled to turn back and get out from the police lines. A careful estimate of the number who could not get a view is 30,000. This number is equal to the number of those who passed the casket.

Then another throng came—those who wished to hear the eminent clergymen praise Henry George. During the last hour an orchestra played Chopin's "Funeral March," Handel's "Large" and the "Lost Chord."

The floral decorations were profuse. A mass of wreathed flowers was sent by the Chicago Single Tax Club. On a card accompanying the wreath was the following verse:

Oh Ye, whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father and the generous friend.

The pitying heart that felt for human woe,
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe;
For in his feelings leaned to virtues side.

The casket itself was devoid of any ornament save the heavy silver handles and the plate, which read:

HENRY GEORGE,
Died October 29, 1897.

At the back of the platform on a heavy crepe background was a portrait of Henry George surrounded with American flags. At the front of the platform stood a bust of the fallen leader, modeled by his son, Richard. At the foot of the pedestal upon which the bronze rested were numerous floral tributes, including a cross, from one arm of which hung a wreath of white and pink roses from Mr. and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson; a wreath of immortelles and pink orchids, from Joseph Pulitzer; roses and chrysanthemums in a wreath, from John C. Mulholland. On the card was written:

"This to his memory, for I hold him dear. He was honest. He was brave, and he loved the people."

Chief McCullagh was in personal command of the police arrangements. There were 655 policemen on duty in the neighborhood and in the place. By the gentlemanly conduct of every patrolman it was possible to handle the great crowd without any disagreeable circumstances.

The crowd came down the avenue five deep and passed through the hall in twos; those who went to the left proceeded down a short flight of stairs into Depew Place.

In the guard of honor were Arthur McEwan, Louis F. Post, Dan Beard, H. Martin Williams, Cecil R. Atkinson, W. J. Atkinson and Joseph Dana Miller.

Of the ushers and guard of honor Philadelphia sent these: W. H. Keevan, Edward Ross, W. L. Ross, H. W. Albright, Drs. Solis Chopin, G. Frank Stephens, W. H. Tawressy, Herman W. Helsett, Frank McNulty, William D. Kelly, Arthur H. Stephenson, William Birce, Samuel Milliken, Rev. Dr. J. H. Ames, W. D. Callingham, Carson Devenport, Henry C. Lippincott and Isaac Feinling.

Jersey City—Theodore Werner, T. H. Hunter and James MacGregor.

Chicago—John S. White.

Delaware—Albert Brothers, Joseph Brothers, George Carpenter and Harold Sudell.

THE FUNERAL.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Heber Newton and Others Spoke.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Before 3 o'clock the people were permitted to occupy the seats in the hall. The front six rows in the main part of the auditorium were reserved for the family, the intimate friends of the deceased, the pall-bearers and the ushers. All the rest of the main floor was open to the crowd and it took but a short time to fill the hall. The platform, of course, was reserved and the galleries, which held a comparatively small number, were likewise reserved for holders of tickets. It was said to have been the intention at first not to have any policemen in the hall at all, but a large number of uniformed policemen were present.

Every seat was taken and in certain portions a considerable number of persons were permitted to stand. It is estimated that nearly 6,000 people were in the hall during the services.

It had been announced that the exercises would begin at 3 o'clock, but the mourners and the friends of the family did not arrive until about twenty minutes after that hour. The family and intimate friends occupied the reserved seats on the right hand facing the platform. Young Henry George occupied the chair next to the aisle in the front row and his mother was beside him. Mrs. George was heavily veiled when she entered the hall, but during the speaking she raised her veil and followed the remarks of each speaker attentively. While showing plainly the strain that she had passed through, Mrs. George maintained her composure with strong fortitude. To the right of Mrs. George were seated the other members of the family and relatives, including Richard George, a son of the philosopher, and his daughter Miss Anna George, John V. George, a brother of the deceased, and other relatives were present.

The reserved seats to the left were occupied by the pall-bearers and the ushers. The pall-bearers were: Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur McEwan, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neill and Charles Frederick Adams. The honorary pall-bearers, some of whom sat on the platform, included Mayor Strong of New York, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Willis J. Abbott, Albert L. Johnson, John P. Cranford, Charles W. Dayton, George C. Eggleston, Horace White, Edward McHugh, Bolton Hall, John Miller, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, John Swinton, Lawson Purdy, John H. Gardner, A. Van Dusen, J. R. Waters, Mr. Leverson, Frank Stephens and Robert Schalkenbach.

The committee which had charge of the funeral arrangements included John Brisben Walker, Hamlin Garland, Jack Clarence Harvey and others who also acted as pall-bearers.

Mayor Strong sat at the center of the platform and he was surrounded by a number of the more distinguished persons present. Behind the Mayor sat Seth Low with Colonel George W. Waring by his side. Among others present were John Jerelman, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City, E. M Grout, Nathan Straus, Sheriff Tamsen and Oscar Strauss.

The exercises began at 3:25 with the singing of the hymn "Lead Kindly Light," by the Plymouth Church quartet. Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who was Mr. George's warm personal friend, as well as pastor, read the burial service. Dr. Newton did not wear his priestly robes and he had no reading desk. The service was, therefore, in a way, entirely formal, there being also no responses. It was, however, the regular burial service of the Episcopal Church. The only music rendered in connection with it was the chanting of the Lord's Prayer.

At the conclusion of the burial service, Dr. Lyman A. Abbott spoke briefly upon the character and public services of Henry George.

Dr. Abbott spoke in his customary manner, calm, critical and judicious, yet with much earnestness. He avoided anything like extreme eulogy, especially as regards Mr. George's political teachings, but his praise for him as a man had no bounds.

He began with the statement that those who agreed in part and disagreed in part with Henry George and even those who disagreed almost entirely with him, could unite in the expression of their admiration for his character and their love for him as a man.

"What is it to follow Christ?" asked Dr. Abbott.

"Is it not to show the spirit of Christ himself? No one, I think, was animated more clearly by his spirit. No one more faithfully followed his statements than he whose sudden death we are called here to mourn. Many men try to follow him, more I think than in any previous age."

Dr. Abbott also spoke in highest praise of the intellectual side of Henry George. He said Mr. George's mastery of the English language, his ability to put things into the most forcible possible way and his genius for arousing enthusiasm would have placed him in almost any position in public life, if he had been content to be merely a politician. But he was not a self-seeking man.

In fact, the speaker said, he had never met a man who gave so little thought as to the effect upon himself and his own fortunes of his public utterances, as Mr. George. He was a man of unflinching courage, and he had an unquestioning faith that there is a good God who does not design his children to live in degradation and wretchedness. "To do something to lead God's children to a better plane had been the object of Henry George's life.

Rabbi Gottheil spoke next, saying: "Before the civic contest is decided in which this brave man staked his life, death has cast his irrevocable vote in favor of him and crowned him victor in the race for a crown that outshines and will outlast the transient triumphs of the coming battle. It is a race for a worthy manhood and a benefactor of his kind. Friend and foe stand side by side in reverent awe by his lifeless frame. In sealing his lips forever, death opens those of myriads to speak his praise and manifest their gratitude to the man whose thoughts were ever for liberty, justice and humanity.

"He advocated a social order in which every toiler shall be sure of his due reward and poverty and degradation shall be unknown. A wail of grief is heard from all parts of the country and once more the old Hebrew maxim is confirmed: 'The truly wise are greater in their death than in their lives.'"

After another hymn by the choir, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke. Prior to his address the vast assemblage had preserved a church-like quiet, but the ringing words of Dr. McGlynn soon evoked an outburst of applause which could not be repressed.

Dr. McGlynn spoke with great feeling, but his evident grief at the loss of his old friend did not prevent the display of some characteristic flights of eloquence by him. Dr. McGlynn said:

"The place where we meet here this afternoon, is not one dedicated to religion or to the service of God, but has generally been used for purposes of recreation or amusement, or of art. It has to-day been made sacred and we meet here upon holy ground and stand ashamed in the presence of a message directed to us from the throne of God. It is no ordinary message. That messenger of death has brought to our hearts that which has immeasurably shocked us.

"We stand upon ground that is made sacred by the remains of a man who was raised from among us by our Father in heaven to spread the messages of truth and righteousness and justice and peace to all.

"He died in a struggle for the cause of humanity, and especially that of New York, but it was altogether too small for his broad mind and indomitable courage.

"He was," said Father McGlynn, "simply a seer, a prophet, a forerunner sent by God, and we can say in all reverence and in the words of the scripture, that 'there was a man sent from God whose name was John. He was sent to bear witness of the light.'

"I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the sacred scriptures when I say there was a man sent from God and his name was Henry George."

Dr. McGlynn was here interrupted by applause throughout the hall and seemed deeply affected. He alluded to the touching eulogy bestowed upon Henry George by Dr. Abbott, as expressing what he thought of him as a friend and brother.

"Henry George's gentle heart," the orator said, "was ready to break because he saw that nothing came from the professors of the schools of political economy which could improve the condition of the people, because of the knowledge of those economists was hardly to be considered within the bounds of science at all.

"Truly, it was designed by Providence to raise up such a man before the world to expose the fallacy and the injustice of their reasoning.

"Wherever word has gone that Henry George is dead, his teachings, like his voice, is heard though he lies still in

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

LARGEST AUCTION SALE IN HISTORY.

Going, Going, at Fifty-Eight Million Dollars.

No Likelihood That Any More Will be Bid.

The Reorganization Committee Is on Hand in Omaha and Money Is Walking by Millions in the Hallways of the Hotel—Master in Chancery Cornish to Receive the Bid and Announce the Sale.

OMAHA, Oct. 21.—At 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, down in a dingy freight house on the Omaha Flats, there will be a financial transaction that in two respects will be a record-breaker. In the first instance it will be the largest auction sale of which history makes mention, and in the second instance, Uncle Sam will emerge from a money deal with his nephews without leaving behind him nearly all he advanced for the scheme, in addition to the regular patches of his hide as an evidence of good faith.

Even if by some mischance, which cannot now be foreseen, Uncle Sam fails to-morrow to receive his just and lawful due, he has to-night the satisfaction that came to Moses when the Hebrew lawgiver looked over into the promised land. He can say he saw it full and fair, even though he missed connection with it at the finish. More than that, the chances of Uncle Sam for entering the promised land are to-night unto those held by Moses as a thousand unto one.

About $58,000,000 will be paid by the Reorganization Committee for the line of the Union Pacific from Council Bluffs to Ogden. There have been rumors of other bidders and all sorts of stories have been current regarding the intention of the "Sage syndicate" and of the "Coates syndicate" but there seems to be nothing in them. If there are any people in Omaha to-night who have an idea of bidding over the price to be paid by the Reorganization Committee, it would require the lens of the Yerkes telescope to locate them. The members of the Reorganization Committee do not say that they are to be the only bidders. They simply say that they know nothing about it. There may be bidders and bidders, for all they know—at least that is what they say.

For all that, however, if a small voice murmurs "fifty-eight millions and one cent," after Attorney Winslow S. Pierce has said "Fifty-eight millions," a tidal wave of heart disease will sweep through that freight house, leaving behind dead and dying men who one second before were members of a Reorganization Committee. There will be but one bid and that will be the offer of the Reorganization Committee. Master in Chancery W. D. Cornish has but one check guaranteeing a bid and that is the deposit of the committee. All or nearly all of the members of the committee who are to attend the sale arrived this morning and to-day money is walking by millions and bunches of millions through the office and hallways of the Millard Hotel. Those who came in this morning are Alexander Millar of Boston, Secretary of the Union Pacific; Receivers J. W. Doane, E. Ellery Anderson and Oliver W. Mink; General Louis Fitzgerald and Winslow S. Pierce, the attorney for the company. John Sheridan of Maryland, one of the Government directors of the road, came to-day, and General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific hurried home to Omaha from St. Paul to be present at the sale. Among others who will be there are Senator John M. Thurston, General John C. Cowin of Omaha, the Government attorney in this case, Judge Sanborn of St. Paul, and all the prominent officials of the Union Pacific in Omaha.

The actual selling of the road, which will take place in the local freight depot of the Union Pacific, will be made in this manner: Master in Chancery Cornish will announce that the road is to be sold under the foreclosure of the lien of the Government of the United States. He will then read a description of the road, giving the mileage, number of cars, locomotives, buildings and other property in the possession of the receivers. This description is long and will require some time to read, but once it is finished, the balance of the operation will be over in very short order. Mr. Cornish will announce that the minimum bid to be accepted is the maximum of the Government's claim. Attorney Winslow S. Pierce will offer the amount for the Reorganization Committee and Mr. Cornish will wait to see if anybody cares to make it $60,000,000, and as nobody is going to care, he will declare the sale made to the Reorganization Committee and turn over the check of the committee deposited with him to guarantee its bid to the representatives of the Government and the matter will be closed. The payment of the full amount over and above the guarantee check will be made at some future date to be arranged between the Reorganization Committee and the Government. It will, however, be within a short time after the sale.

On Tuesday will be held the second sale, under the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the holders of the construction bonds. The Reorganization Committee will of necessity be the purchaser. None of the members of the committee are disposed to talk of the sale, or the probable line of action that will be pursued afterward. It is likely that the road will, for a time, be left in the hands of the receivers, unless it has been decided who shall be the managing officers of the new company. No serious thought has been given to this matter as yet, but it is certain that if Mr. Clark desires to be President of the road, as he was before the receivership, he can have the position. If he will accept, it is not likely that any other name will be considered.

Alexander Millar of Boston, Secretary and Assistant Comptroller of the Union Pacific road, said this morning that he had no knowledge of any competing bids that would be offered against that of the Reorganization Committee.

"There may be some other bids coming in," said Mr. Miller, "but if there are, I know nothing whatever about them. Mr. Cornish, the Master in Chancery, who is to auction off the road, is the only man who knows just how many bids are to be made, and I know that he will not discuss the matter. He is an officer of the court, and it would not be just the proper thing for him to do."

While Mr. Millar disclaimed all knowledge regarding the prospective of the Union Pacific, it was evident from his manner that he was quite sure that the committee would have no competitors.

Regarding the future of the road after it has passed into the hands of the Reorganization Committee, Mr. Millar said:

"The actual turning over of the property to the purchaser will be at some time in the future, depending very largely upon who is the purchaser. It will, of course, be out of the question for the purchaser who buys the road at 11 o'clock to assume control at noon. I have known instances where roads have been bought by Reorganization Committees and these committees have not been entirely prepared to assume control of the road just at the instant, the receivers have been allowed to run the road for two or three months, of course, under the direction of the owners. Then, when the purchasers had made all things ready, they took hold and managed the property themselves. Now, if the Reorganization Committee gets this road," and Mr. Miller smiled a contented smile, "that is what it will do. The receivers will handle the road until the committee, if the committee be the purchaser," and again Mr. Millar smiled happily, "is ready to assume formal control of the road."

All of the receivers who are here and the other members of the Reorganization Committee repeated substantially the interview of Mr. Millar.

EN ROUTE FOR OMAHA.

Members of the Committee Going to Attend the Sale.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—General Louis Fitzgerald of New York, attorney for the trust committee for the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Secretary Keeck and Attorneys Rossington and C. B. Smith of Topeka, representing the same interests, left late last night for Omaha to be present at the sale of the road.

Mr. Rossington said before leaving: "I do not know whether the sale will come off Monday or not, but I can see no reason why it should not. We shall be there to represent the Reorganization Committee and it is my opinion that the road will be sold. There has been considerable fuss and talk about this sale of the Union Pacific, but really there has been a great deal of smoke and very little fire. I do not know of any one who is planning to defraud the Government."

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

The Senatorial Fight Is Making the Contest a Warm One.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The voters of Maryland will, on Tuesday next, elect a State Comptroller, a Clerk of the Court of Appeals and a new Legislature which, in turn, will choose a successor to United States Senator Gorman. In the city of Baltimore, a Mayor and a new council will be chosen. The campaign, which has been unusually bitter, closed last night with mass meetings all along the line and nothing now remains but to cast and count the votes.

The State offices to be filled are unimportant, the main interest centering in the legislative contest. If the Democrats win, Senator Gorman will doubtless be chosen for another term, while if the Republicans are victorious there will be a sharp fight for the seat among those aspirants, with the chances slightly in favor of the election of Congressman Mudd. As to the outcome of the coming election, it can only be said that the result is in great doubt, though both sides claim to be able to count enough votes in the Legislature to secure a majority on joint ballot and to elect the United States Senator.

The Republicans have a slight advantage in that of the thirteen State hold-over Senators nine are Republicans. A large number of gold standard Democrats are opposing the re-election of Senator Gorman, in which they are joined by the Baltimore "Sun" and the the "Evening News," both of which have always been strongly Democratic until within the last two years. On the other hand the "American," heretofore warmly Republican, is lukewarm in its support of the Republican candidates, and the "Herald," which has hitherto been neutral in its position, has espoused the Gorman cause with considerable vigor.

GENERAL BLANCO ARRIVES.

General Weyler Yields Up His Command to Him.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., with Marshal Blanco, the new Governor-General of Cuba, on board, was sighted off Havana this morning at 5:30. At 7 o'clock the Alfonso XIII. entered the harbor and Lieutenant-General Weyler, the Marquis Ahumada, Admiral Navarro and other high military and naval officers went in the special steamer to meet General Blanco. After a long conference, Lieutenant-General Weyler yielded up his commany to his successor.

At 10:30 Marshal Blanco landed. According to the official account he was "enthusiastically greeted" by the populace, who shouted "Long live Blanco."

Lieutenant-General Weyler and Marshal Blanco exchanged farewells on board the Alfonso XIII., and the steamer Montserrat sailed at 1 o'clock p. m. She was escorted outside the harbor by numerous tugs laden with the friends of the departing General, and the officers of his staff.

An immense crowd witnessed the departure from the wharves. According to the official account, the people cheered for "Weyler, the pacificator."

General Weyler's escort on the Montserrat consists of 600 sick soldiers.

KANSAS ELECTION.

Seems Mostly Local and Not Much Interest Awakened.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—Tuesday's election in Kansas, which will be for two State Senators, four State Representatives, thirteen District Judges and new sets of county officers in all of the 105 counties, will not bear in any great degree upon future elections. The silver question has cut no especial figure. As there are no State officers to be elected, and no considerable part of the State is interested in the election or defeat of the same men, the campaigns have been thoroughly local, and little general interest has been taken in their results. Each county has run its own campaign in its own way, the State committees having done very little to help any of them. The registration has generally been light.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

An Encouraging Day—Fears That Rain May Develop New Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—This has been another encouraging day in the yellow fever situation, but it is feared that the heavy rain which has fallen will have a bad effect on the patients and will cause many new cases to be developed to-morrow. Cold weather is expected to succeed the rain.

Board of Health report: Cases of fever to-day, 35; deaths to-day, 5; total cases of yellow fever to date, 1,510; totals deaths from yellow fever to date, 183; total cases absolutely recovered, 745; total cases under treatment, 582.

The disease has spread in the Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home and two cases have been reported from the Seventh-street Orphan Asylum, which has been heretofore free from the disease.

TWO CASES AT JACKSON.

JACKSON (Miss.), Oct. 31.—The Board of Health in its official statement to-night chronicles but two new cases of yellow fever in this section, and these are at Clinton.

ELEVEN CASES AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—The number of new cases to-day reached the high water mark of four weeks ago, the total being eleven for the previous twenty-four hours. There were no deaths.

THREE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Oct. 31.—Only three new cases of yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending to-night. There were no deaths.

CAMP FONTAINBLEAU DESERTED.

OCEAN SPRINGS (Miss.), Oct. 31.—Camp Fontainbleau is deserted. The last of the refugees left to-day. Twelve hundred and seventy-four persons have availed themselves of its hospitality since the 18th of September. The weather is cool and rain fell nearly all day.

SIX NEW CASES AT MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), Oct. 31.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day. No deaths.

The Opposition Elected.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), Oct. 31.—The general election returns continue favorable to the opposition. Trinty District has furnished the greatest surprise of the campaign. With 1,500 votes already counted out of a probable ballot of 3,000, the Premier, Sir William Whiteway, is 350 votes behind the opposition candidates. His defeat and that of his colleagues are, therefore, probable.

No Game at Denver.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—There was no Baltimore-All American game to-day on account of wet grounds. Both teams left to-night for Glenwood Springs, Col., where they play to-morrow.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

THE UNITED STATES OWNS THE PRIBYLOFF ISLANDS.

Would Have a Perfect Right to Exterminate the Herd if It So Wished.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Hermann Liebes, of the North American Commercial Company and one of the lessees of the Pribyloff Islands, has made a statement in refutation of the case put forward by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his recent dispatch to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Liebes says in part:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the Pribyloff Islands are legitimately owned by the United States and the United States had an undoubted right to grant a lease of the seal fisheries upon the islands to the highest bidder, viz: My company, and there can be no further doubt that the United States Government has an absolute right to permit the lessees of the island to kill every seal frequenting the rookeries. If America were to exercise its right to kill off all the seals upon the Pribyloff Islands, the whole seal herd would be exterminated in less than a week and the pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea would be brought to a summary end.

"The object of America, however, is to preserve and not to exterminate the seal, though we may be ultimately driven in self defense to kill off the seals as under present conditions sealing is not profitable. What is desired by America and the lessees of Pribyloff Islands is that all parties interested, both in land and ocean sealing, without a moment's loss of time, confer together with the view of considering whether or not some arrangement cannot be made by which on fair and equitable terms to all parties, the herd can be protected.

"I don't, myself, believe that any solution can be found which does not include as one of its terms the absolute prohibition of all pelagic sealing. This ought not to be a difficult matter to arrange, having regard to what I assert as an undoubted fact, viz: That pelagic sealing is not anad cannot be under present conditions profitable. A great deal has been said about Russia and Japan. It is suggested that, as they were not parties to the Paris treaty and are not bound by any regulations, and are said to be concerned only in the seal fisheries of the western and eastern coasts of the North Pacific, their presence at any conference would be out of place and would be only desired by America to secure from these countries a majority vote against British interests.

"The whole objection to Russia and Japan being represented at anay conference is, I venture to think, most unreasonable. There is no question of voting in the matter, the conference is merely with a view to arriving if possible at some solution by which the herd shall be saved from extermination, but so many difficulties and delays arise that I very much fear that by the time the conference has been held, there will be no seals to confer about."

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consequent Importation of American Grain.

Four Hundred Carloads Imported in August.

Frank S. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets, Has Prepared an Interesting Report, by Direction of Secretary Wilson—There Seems to be a Transition From an Exporting to an Importing Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a report prepared under his direction by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets, that gives some interesting facts relative to the present wheat shortage in Austria-Hungary and the consequent importation in that country of American grain. According to the United States Consul at Reichenburg, Austria, an importation of 400 carloads of American wheat was made as early as August, coming by way of Hamburg. Other importations were reported, among them one of 36,000 bushels of red winter No. 2 and Kansas wheat, purchased through the Vienna Produce Exchange.

After recounting these unusual importations of the present season the bulletin presents a careful review of the grain situation in Austria-Hungary during the past year. The crop of the present season is remarkably small. If the official estimates quoted are fulfilled, the combined wheat production of Austria and Hungary will amount to little more than 130,000,000 bushels or 60,000,000 bushels short of the crop harvested in 1896. Aside from the abnormal conditions of the present year, annual statistics of production, importation and exportation during the decade make it apparent that a marked change has occurred in the last few years regarding the grain situation in Austria-Hungary.

The tendency of the various cereals has been toward a larger home consumption of the national product and consequent reduction of the surplus available for shipment to other lands. Most of the cereals are now brought into the country in larger quantities than are exported. Barley is the only grain of which any considerable amount continues to be shipped abroad.

In respect to other cereals, the status of the monarchy is apparently that of transition from an exporting into an importing country. While it is hardly to be expected that these changed conditions will, to any considerable extent, create an enlarged demand for American cereals, the facts set worth are certainly of interest as indicating the lessened importance of Austria-Hungary among the countries with which the United States is obliged to compete in the grain markets of the world.

The flour trade with Brazil is large and increasing, reaching 110,940 barrels per annum during 1891-95. This increasing hold upon the market should be controlled very exclusively by the United States millers.

OVER HAGERMAN PASS.

Will Run No More Trains Through the Tunnel.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—With the passage of the Colorado Midland train en route for Ogden to Denver to-night the Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel will be abandoned. This great bore is two miles long, piercing the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and cost $1,250,000. A gang of men was put to work immediately after the passage of the last train tearing up the track connection with the tunnel. All trains of the Colorado Midland will hereafter go over Hagerman Pass. The tunnel company refused to acept the offer of the reorganized Colorado Midland Railway Company, and the latter, consequently, rebuilt the high line over Hagerman Pass.

THE SITUATION BETTER.

Authorities Hope That Frost Will Diminish the Cases of Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To-day's yellow fever reports to Surgeon-General Wyman show that the situation is better and the outlook more encouraging than for some days past. The officials of the service now believe that the worst of the epidemic has passed and that from now on as frost gradually makes its appearance in the affected districts the daily number of cases will diminish in number.

Catholic Knights of America.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Catholic Knights of America celebrated their fifteenth anniversary to-day at St. Joseph's Church. Early this morning the members approached holy communion. After mass a parade, composed of probably 1,500 marchers, marched over the principal down town streets. The members were all uniformed and every parish in the city was represented by its full membership.

Solemn high mass followed, Rev. J. C. McDonald, pastor of St. Paul's Church, officiating. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. N. Schlechter.

Many Bets on Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—There were many bets taken here last night and to-day on the result of the election. The betting was limited to Ohio. Odds were given on the Republican State ticket, but the offers of even money on the Legislature were not wanted.

Fritz Sigren Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Fritz Sigren, formerly of St. Louis, who yesterday shot and fatally wounded Miss May Schmalz, died to-day from the effects of his self-inflicted wounds.