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The Evening Star.

No. 13,935. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

The Evening Star is the only afternoon paper in Washington that receives the dispatches of the Associated Press. It is therefore the only one in which the reader can find the complete news of the world, directly transmitted by telegraph, up to the moment of going to press.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued by the President.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, DESIGNATED

General Longstreet Appointed Commissioner of Railroads.

PROF. PRITCHETT'S SELECTION

The President today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"By the President of the United States:

"In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, 'let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the Most High.' Under His watchful providence industry has prospered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation.

"For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications. That we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessings of free government and material prosperity, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship. On this day of rejoicing and domestic reunion let our prayers ascend to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the continuance of His love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Seal) "WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
"Secretary of State."

Gen. Longstreet New Railway Commissioner.

President McKinley decided to make as many appointments as possible before going away and turned out an important list today. As stated in The Star some time ago, the consular appointments will be few until congressmen get to the city. They want to personally recommend consular applicants. Two states, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have about received their full share of foreign places.

The following are the appointments today:

Mifflin W. Gibbs, Arkansas, consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Gen. James Longstreet, Georgia, commissioner of railroads, vice Gen. Wade Hampton, resigned.

Henry S. Pritchett, Missouri, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, vice Gen. W. W. Duffield, resigned.

James E. Stillman, Florida, collector of customs at Pensacola, Fla.

Isaac N. Moffatt, New Jersey, collector of internal revenue for the first district of New Jersey.

Zoeth Houser, Oregon, marshal of the United States for the district of Oregon.

Richard L. Scarlett of Florida, surveyor general of Florida.

Owen Summers, Oregon, appraiser of merchandise at Willamette, Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Riggs, United States navy, to be a passed assistant surgeon, with relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, United States navy, to be a pay director, with relative rank of captain.

The first appointment on the list, M. W. Gibbs, is a colored man. He has for years been a leading republican of Arkansas.

The appointment of Gen. James Longstreet has long been anticipated. Gen. Hampton, a few days ago, resigned on publication of stories that he was to be kept in office through republican support. Gen. Hampton did not like these stories. Gen. Longstreet is expected to move to Washington with his bride.

A biography of Prof. Pritchett, who succeeds Gen. Duffield, was published in The Star a few days ago.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The cabinet today touched upon a variety of matters. No serious consideration was given to the reply of Spain. The cable message of Minister Woodford was laid before the members and was read for the first time. No reply will be made to Spain until after the full document sent by Minister Woodford has reached here and has been considered by the State Department, President and cabinet. The official opinion is that there is nothing in the reply to excite the administration or to be considered insulting.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Porter will leave here this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road for Cincinnati. The party will return on Thursday of next week.

The President's Speeches.

The speeches which the President will make at Cincinnati and Pittsburg have been written. They will have no political bearing whatever. The President has received requests from Columbus and other Ohio cities asking him to make speeches, and indicating that they would be of assistance in the campaign. To all these telegrams replies have been sent that the President will not make any speeches except at the places arranged for several weeks ago. The President does not intend to be drawn into a political tour and so indicates in what he wires to requests.

The President received the news of the death of Henry George early this morning. He expressed his regret at the sudden demise.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Extending Time to Complete Survey of the Boundary.

Secretary Sherman for the President, and Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, acting for his government, today at the State Department signed a treaty extending for one year from December 24 next the time allowed for the completion of the survey of that portion of the boundary between the United States and Mexico which is defined by the Rio Grande river and the Colorado river. The convention has been twice before extended, and would have expired next December, leaving a part of the work incomplete.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following promotions in the navy have been made: Captain J. C. Watson, to be commodore, and Ensign C. M. Stone, to be lieutenant, junior grade.

LOOKS BRIGHT FOR HANNA

Ohio Senator's Friends Say His Success is Certain.

Patrick McBride of the Mine Workers Says Working Men Will Vote for Hanna.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 29.—Senator Hanna will be in town this afternoon to put on the finishing touches of the campaign in this county. He will speak in Music Hall together with J. Adam Bede of Minnesota tonight. The most sanguine feeling now exists among the republicans that a big victory will be won at the polls.

A communication by long-distance telephone was received yesterday by a close friend of Maj. Chas. Dick from the major, who was in Columbus, to the effect that a most decided gain had been made generally during the last few days, and that success was now absolutely assured.

Patrick McBryde, ex-secretary of the United Mine Workers, is in town, and says: "There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Hanna will, as he ought, succeed himself in the United States Senate. No one has ever charged the miners with ingratitude. They and other branches of labor will cast their votes for M. A. Hanna on November 2. He is not a labor crusher, but one of the fairest employers of labor I ever dealt with."

LONG VISITS LEAGUE ISLAND.

Considering Its Advantages for Naval Dry Dock Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 29.—Secretary of Navy John D. Long, who arrived here from Washington last evening, today made an official inspection of League Island navy yard and of the Philadelphia harbor. The visit of the Secretary was made at the request of Pennsylvania senators and representatives, who believe that League Island was unwisely overlooked in the recent official recommendations for the establishment of naval dry docks, on the Atlantic seaboard.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Secretary was driven to Chestnut street wharf, and there boarded a special steamboat in waiting to convey him along the river front and to League Island. The party accompanying him was limited to about fifty. These included Mayor Warwick, Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Smith of New Jersey and Senator Gray of Delaware.

The Secretary will return to Washington tomorrow by water on the lighthouse tender Xenia by way of the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river.

BRITISH TAKE SEMPAGHA PASS.

Tribesmen Were Strongly Intrenched and Made Hard Fight.

SIMLA, October 29.—The British forces, under General Sir William Lockhart, captured the Sampagha pass at 11:15 o'clock this morning.

General Gaselee, in command of the 2d brigade, led the advance upon the enemy's position, which was of the strongest description. The casualties among the British officers already reported are Captain Debatts of the artillery, who succumbed to wounds received during the engagement, and Major Handford-Flood of the West Surrey regiment, who is among the wounded.

The British forces will halt tonight in the Mostura valley and will attack Arhanga tomorrow.

PLANS NOT TO BE CHANGED.

The Government's Policy Regarding the Pacific Roads.

It can be authoritatively stated that there will be no change in the plans of the government as to the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. The government has no means of knowing that Coates, Son & Co. or any other London firm will carry out the propositions to pay the government in full for both roads. Administration officials say that there will have to be something more substantial than mere promises to induce a change.

CREES SLAUGHTERING GAME.

Montana Settlers Ask Protection From Their Depredations.

BUTTE, Mont., October 29.—Reports from all parts of the state are that all the troublesome Canadian Cree Indians, who occasioned so much correspondence between the two governments a year ago, resulting in the United States troops rounding the Indians up and escorting them back to Canada, have returned and are more troublesome than ever.

They are slaughtering game that is protected by statute and killing cattle on the ranges. Ranchers are appealing for protection, but so far no action has been taken to deal with the troublesome Indians.

VIERLING NOT GUILTY.

Chicago Ex-Alderman Who Was Tried for Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, October 29.—Former Alderman Frank C. Vierling has been found not guilty of the charge of embezzlement on which he has been on trial the last week. Vierling was alleged to have embezzled $10,000 of the Kleinsorge estate, of which he was manager for seventy years. The defense was based on the plea that the prosecution failed to establish criminal intent. A number of the heirs to the estate in question live in California and other distant states.

UPHOLDS UNION LABELS.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Declares Their Rights.

FRANKFORT, Ky., October 29.—Judge Hazelrigg delivered an opinion in the court of appeals, in which the court holds that labor unions have a property right in their labels and other devices designating the fruits of their labor, and may enjoin outside parties from appropriating this device or counterfeiting it. This is the first time this point has been passed on in this state.

THE "GLADSTONE OF VENEZUELA."

Serious Illness of Doctor Lucio Pulido.

Cable information received here is to the effect that Venezuela's venerable statesman, Dr. Lucio Pulido, is dangerously ill, his condition being so serious that his son, Senor Augusto Pulido, secretary of the Venezuelan legation here, is given a leave of absence, and will take the first steamer for Venezuela.

Dr. Pulido is regarded as the Gladstone of Venezuela, having been at the head of the cabinet many times. He was one of the first to assert Venezuela's rights against Great Britain to the Guiana territory, and from 1851 to 1853 he was in Washington carrying on an extended negotiation with Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, as to the Venezuela question. The Webster-Pulido correspondence practically opens the boundary subject, which has recently assumed such important dimensions. Besides his frequent service as minister of foreign affairs he has been minister to the United States, France, England twice, Peru, Italy, Spain and Holland. He is seventy-three years old.

THE ONE TOPIC HERE

Local Discussion of Henry George's Death.

WHO WILL OBTAIN HIS FOLLOWING?

Generally Believed That Low Will Benefit.

ATTITUDE TOWARD TAMMANY

The death of Henry George in New York this morning was the one thing talked about in Washington today. The announcement in the extra Star quickly conveyed the startling news to the whole community, and within a few minutes after the dispatch announcing the death was received it was made generally known throughout the city. The almost dramatic attitude Mr. George had occupied in the New York contest, his strong personality, and the fact that he had many personal friends and a very large number of admirers here, rendered his sudden death, just on the eve of the election, a shock to the whole community. Within ten minutes after the announcement by The Star nearly every man on the streets and in public places was talking on the subject, and there was the greatest interest manifested in the effect the death of Mr. George would have on the already mixed political situation in New York.

The question asked by nearly every one was where would the George vote in the mayoralty contest go and how would it affect the election.

Many took the superficial view that the death of Mr. George would insure the election of Mr. Van Wyck, Croker's candidate, but the more thoughtful opinion was that the George people would so cast their votes as to injure Tammany.

Opinions based on an analysis of the situation were that under no circumstances could any considerable portion of the George vote go to Tammany, but that the George people would either put a new man, probably Dayton, in Mr. George's place on the ticket, or else would throw the bulk of their votes to Mr. Low.

Likely to Help Low.

In view of the very short time intervening before election, it is regarded as most probable that they will go to the support of Low, and this view of the subject is born out by information from New York. Mr. George had said on several occasions that he preferred the election of Low to that of Van Wyck or Tracy, and antagonism to the machine was a sentiment in common between the Low and the George people.

Putting Up Another Candidate.

While the law of New York permits the substitution of another name in the place of that of Mr. George, this would probably, at this late hour, have to be done by "pasters," which would be confusing. Moreover, the substitution of Mr. Dayton's name in order to be effective would have to be by the concurrent action of the general elements supporting Mr. George, and it might not be easy to get them to agree on the same man.

Elements of the George Vote.

As an original proposition Mr. Dayton would not have drawn the vote which made up the personal following of George, but that vote being now lined up in antagonism to Crokerism, he could probably hold it and add to it a strength purely his own. At all events, the belief is that the George people will throw their votes where they will promise to do most injury to Tammany.

A few individuals might be influenced by a belief that they could make advantageous terms with Tammany, but the course of the campaign has been such as to create the most bitter antagonism between the George people and Tammany and to draw the George people and the Low people together.

The great champion of the democrats who are fighting Tammany died almost with the denunciation of Croker and bossism on his tongue. It is not regarded as probable that his followers will now turn from the bier of their dead idol to rush to the support of his enemies. The funeral of George may occur Monday; the election is Tuesday. The multitude will hardly return from his funeral to join in a Tammany torchlight procession.

Rather, it is believed, the devoted admirers of Mr. George will feel that every vote cast against Tammany will be a flower upon their dead champion's grave.

Views of Cabinet Members.

Members of the cabinet refused to discuss the political effect of the death of Henry George in New York this morning, but all of them expressed sorrow at his demise. Secretary Bliss, who is going to New York this afternoon, expressed deep sorrow at the news of the death of Mr. George.

Secretary Gage said: "My impression of Mr. George was that he was a man of strong personality and character, with a high sense of integrity. I think his sudden death is a great misfortune."

Librarian Young's Tribute.

The news of the death of Henry George was in the nature of a great shock to Mr. John Russell Young, librarian of Congress, as the dead man was one of the closest and most intimate friends Mr. Young possessed. The two had known each other for a period of twenty-seven years, and during their Bohemian newspaper days in New York had been together almost constantly. Mr. Young was visibly affected as he talked to The Star reporter this morning of Mr. George. He said:

"I first met Mr. George twenty-seven years ago, when I was on the New York Tribune. He came there from California, alone, as correspondent of some California paper, with notes of introduction to me. After a short time we developed a great fondness for one another and were accustomed to be together a great deal. He was accustomed to come up to my room and talk with me. We used to eat and sleep together and take long walks and drives. This intimacy has continued almost up to the time of his death. Last February he came to Washington to see me and spent two days in my company. I drove him around, and showed him the city. During the democratic convention in Chicago last year he and I sat side by side, I representing one New York paper and he another, and heard Bryan's speech. I received a note from him not very long ago.

"After I first met my friend in New York our intimacy was interrupted suddenly by his return to California. I did not see him again until I returned from my trip around the world with Grant, in '79. I spent some time in California then, and our friendship was renewed, we being together constantly. While there I read the proof sheets of his famous book, "Progress and Poverty." I could not understand at all the philosophy of this book as inculcated by him. The more I studied it, the less I could make out of its conclusions, and he and I used to have frequent discussions regarding it, never being able to agree on the subject.

"Mr. George came to New York in 1881 and had resided there, I believe, ever since. His book took a new flash with the public in London, mainly on account of a controversy indulged in between him and the Duke of Argyle. This arose from a reply to an article published by Mr. George in the Nineteenth Century. This gave him a high reputation in the world of political economy. From England Mr. George went to Ireland and studied the Irish question. While there he became a great friend of Parnell. He next returned to New York and was nominated for mayor against Hewitt and the present assistant secretary of the navy. He polled an amazing vote, considering the fact that he was comparatively unknown in politics, and it required such an able man as Mr. Hewitt to defeat him. Since that time Mr. George's life has been a matter of public record.

"My friend was a man of modesty, benevolence, integrity and purity of character and was most affectionate. His will power was immense, and there were few stronger men on the platform. He was accorded by general consent the palm of being one of the strongest writers of modern literature. He sustained some time ago a great loss in the death of his eldest daughter.

Anxiety About His Health.

"Those of his personal friends who knew him as well as I did felt great anxiety over his present campaign. They remembered he broke down several years ago and had to go to Jamaica to recuperate. The prostration was due to incessant brain work, for he was engaged almost constantly in writing. I saw him start on the voyage to Jamaica and never expected to see him again. He returned, however, apparently entirely recovered, but his constitution was never the same. We of us who knew him so well, remembering this morning all the realizing intensity of his nature and the force which he injected into everything with which he was connected, cannot be surprised at this terrible calamity.

"Mr. George married a charming Australian lady, whom I know very well, having visited his family often. He leaves three sons, Henry, jr., Valentine and Richard, and one surviving daughter. The latter, I saw, had been accompanying him on some of his campaign visitations, probably with the idea of being with him in case of any attack.

"We were accustomed to call each other by our first names, so intimate were we and so devoted to one another. He was exclusively temperate, being almost a total abstainer. He was accustomed to smoke a great deal, I think. He was a great man."

Mr. Young stated that he had taken no interest in the campaign in New York, knowing nothing of it outside of the fact that Mr. George was one of the nominees. He considered him an able journalist, he said.

"Strong Personality," Says Mr. Spofford.

Assistant Librarian Spofford knew Mr. George, and considered him a most "engaging" man and one of strong personality.

Commissioner Butterworth's Praise.

"I confess I do not understand the ways of Providence," said Commissioner Butterworth to a Star reporter today, in speaking of the sudden death of Henry George. He has just returned here from New York, where he worked in the interest of Gen. Tracy's candidacy. Continuing, he said:

"While I did not approve the theories of Henry George, he was undoubtedly what Lincoln would have called the head and front of the 'common people' in New York, and he stood as a brick wall against the lowest elements of politics in his party. Every one felt that he was honest and would do what he thought was right. We have nothing to fear in this country from honest men who may be misguided into following theories that are not sound. Though I dissented from his views on public questions no man had my respect to a higher degree than did Henry George."

Commissioner Butterworth thought there had been too great a chasm made between Tammany and democratic followers of George to permit of any union of George and Van Wyck voters.

Respected His Honesty and Courage.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said: "I knew Mr. George personally, and while utterly disapproving of his political and socialistic theories, I have always had an entire respect for his honesty and courage. I must be excused from saying anything whatever in regard to the political situation in New York."

Thinks Van Wyck Will Benefit.

Representative Catchings said that it seemed to him that the death of Mr. George would insure the election of Van Wyck. He thought that any Tammany men who had intended to vote for George would now go back into line with Tammany.

HIS BROTHER NOTIFIED.

Morris R. George and His Wife Leave for New York.

A brother of Henry George, Morris R. George, is an engraver in the bureau of engraving and printing, and resides with his family at No. 614 A street northeast, this city.

Mr. George received the news of his brother's death about 9:30 o'clock this morning, after he had gone to the bureau for the day. The information came in the form of a telegram from another brother, Thomas L. George, controller of the bureau of gas in Philadelphia, and read: "Henry died sudenly of apoplexy at Union Square Hotel at 4:30 this morning."

Mr. George at once returned to his home, and he and Mrs. George left for New York on the 12:45 train.

In speaking about his deceased brother to a Star reporter, Mr. George said: "Henry had not been well for a long time before he accepted the nomination for the mayoralty of Greater New York, the cause being that he had steadily worked for many months on his book, and was anxious to get it before the public.

"When the subject of the nomination was first broached to him he was inclined to decline it. After, however, he went into the campaign he seemed to take on new life, and as the campaign progressed his old fire came back, and his family and friends concluded that he would come out all right."

Henry George leaves a widow, one daughter, Miss Anna, and three sons, Henry, a journalist, who assisted his father in the preparation of his book; Richard, a sculptor, and John V., a deputy collector of internal revenue, New York. His sisters were Mrs. Kate Chapman of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. James Shoemaker of Tuckahoe, N. J., and Miss Carrie George of New York. The brothers were Morris R. of this city and Thomas L. of Philadelphia.

THE WILLIAMS CASE.

Testimony in Chief for Government Closes Today.

The government this afternoon closed its testimony in chief in the case of Dan Williams, who is charged with the embezzlement of several thousand dollars of the fines it was his duty to collect for the District in the Police Court, between May 1 and August 15, 1896. The defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Tracy L. Jeffords and R. Newton Donaldson, thereupon moved the court to direct a verdict of not guilty, whereupon Judge Bradley adjourned the trial until Monday morning, when the motion will be argued.

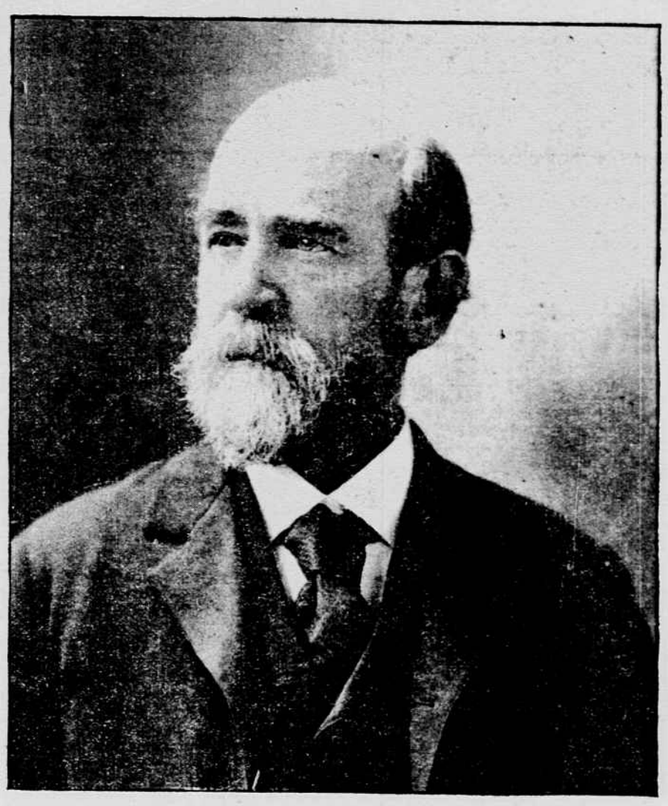
TO SAIL FOR HONOLULU.

The Repairs to the Baltimore Have Been Completed.

Word was received at the Navy Department today that the cruiser Baltimore, which has been undergoing slight repairs at San Francisco, will sail this afternoon or tomorrow for Honolulu, where she will serve as the flagship of Admiral Miller, commanding the station.

Will Take Charge December 1.

The change at the coast and geodetic survey will not take place until December 1. General Duffield will remain in charge of the bureau until that time. Professor Pritchett asked until December 1 to prepare to come here.



HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD

End Came Suddenly in New York Hotel This Morning.

DEATH WAS DUE TO APOPLEXY

Probably Induced by the Strain of the Campaign.

WIFE WAS WITH HIM WHEN HE DIED

The Effect on the Political Situation Will Be Marked.

HIS SON'S NAME PLACED ON TICKET

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 29.—Henry George, candidate of the Jeffersonian democracy for mayor of Greater New York, is dead. It has been a matter of questioning remark all along how Mr. George, an old man, could withstand the strain of his remarkable campaign against "bossism." "The harder he works, the stronger he grows," was the wondering comment of his friends; but the wear and tear of such a struggle as he has made was too much, and, after a round of speeches at College Point and Flushing, L. I., and a long jump to the Central Opera House in this city, the man who has made possible the defeat of Tammany, who has caused Croker to be hissed in his own meetings, peacefully gave up his life for the cause he espoused.

Mrs. George had accompanied him in his round of speeches last night and returned with him to his hotel. Those who met him remarked that he did not look like the hale old man who had entered the campaign a few weeks before. A haggard and pinched face; a roving eye, with a wistful, tired look, was what they said. But the nerves were steady, the voice calm, and as he listened to the reports of the Tammany celebration, where Croker, his particular mark of attack, had been jeered, a look of satisfaction crept over his tired face and expressions of gratification escaped him.

The party went to the dining room, partook of a light repast and retired.

Was Not Feeling Well.

Mr. George was heard to remark that he did not feel well.

Mr. George arrived at the hotel about 1 o'clock this morning. He had just come from several large mass meetings in the borough of Queens and 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 the natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as Mr. George had been doing.

Not long after reaching the hotel he retired. Mrs. George awaited him in Room 22 of the hotel. It was about 3:30 o'clock when Mrs. George was awakened. She found Mr. George sitting in an armchair.

"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 awhile," was the answer.

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

Mrs. George was now thoroughly alarmed and called her son, Henry George, jr., from an adjoining room. Frank Stevens was also called in.

Mr. George was now unconscious.

Dr. Kelly Called.

A call was sent to Dr. Kelly of 117 East 59th street and he came without delay.

Mr. George was still unconscious. All efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition to those around him he passed peacefully away at 4:45 o'clock.

Mrs. George was prostrated and was cared for by the friends of the family at the hotel.

Tom Johnson was immediately sent for and arrived at the hotel at 5:10 o'clock. He announced that a meeting of the George leaders would be held at the Everett House at 11 o'clock this morning to determine upon the course of action.

Frank Stevens, a personal friend of Mr. George and one of his campaign managers, was at the candidate's bedside after the fatal attack came.

Frank Stevens' Statement.

He said this morning: "I came into the Union Square Hotel at 1 o'clock this morning and found Mr. and Mrs. George sitting at a table in the dining room with a few friends. Mr. George had just returned from the Central Opera House, where he had delivered a speech.

"After a light meal Mr. George complained of indigestion. He soon retired, after bidding us all good night. Mrs. George found him sitting in the arm chair about 3:30 o'clock. Soon after his condition became alarming and she summoned several of us. I went at once for the doctor, and on my way stopped at the Waldorf and notified Mr. Johnson. He was greatly shocked and lost no time getting down to the hotel.

"I then went to Mr. George's residence, on 92d street, South Brooklyn, and notified the members of the family there. His son Richard and his unmarried daughter were there at the time. With them were two nieces of Mr. George, daughters of his brother Thomas, who resides in Philadelphia.

Strain Was Great.

Newspaper men who have been a part of the George campaign, tied to his chariot as the faithful chroniclers of his every act, have felt that he was undergoing a strain which was surely and rapidly breaking him down. At times, it is said, he has been incoherent. His whole temperament has undergone a complete change. Naturally simple, affable, kindly, the apostle of the doctrine of the brotherhood of men at times became irascible. The bitter attacks of his opponents in this fierce battle bore heavily upon him. Because of his association with former Congressman Thomas L. Johnson, the Cleveland trolley railway magnate, his sincerity had been impugned. Only Henry George could know that, though opposed to monopolies in every form, he loved Tom Johnson, not as a monopolist, but as a stanch friend, who had proved his friendship in the most substantial ways.

Mrs. George and Henry George, jr., have been solicitous regarding the effect of the terrible strain of his being bounded about from place to place each day and far into the night and making speeches before wildly enthusiastic gatherings of his admirers, and it has been noted again and again that his faithful wife sat beside her husband on the platform from which he spoke or watched closely from some place of vantage close by.

Change in His Appearance.

Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George have noted with apprehension marked changes in his apearance and manner. His great, clear eyes, showing through big-rimmed spectacles out upon a world he loved and beaming with eloquent kindliness upon the masses with whom he was so clearly in touch, grew dull. Little wrinkles came at the corners, and his eyes sunk in hollow caverns. His voice, usually resonant and pleasant, now pitched almost to piping treble in conversation, was querulous, while he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought that they might snap without warning, like an overtaut banjo string. The pace of the campaign was harder than this man, high strung and sensitive, could maintain.

Mr. George at the outset of his campaign kept open house and tried in his usual homely frankness and openness to see all those who sought him. But this became more than a herculean task, and his managers were compelled to seek safety for their champion's health by establishing a cordon of sentinels and guards over him at his headquarters in the Union Square Hotel, and during the past few days complaints were finding voice that Henry George, plain, honest, open-hearted—frank and democratic Henry George—was getting too exclusive, and that his friends found it harder to get into the inner sanctum where the sage of Fort Hamilton was ensconced than it was to get the ear of any one of the three opposing candidates for the high honor of the first mayoralty of Greater New York.

Croker Sends Condolences.

Among the first, in fact, the first, to offer their condolence to Mrs. George and the family were Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan. Special messengers were hurried to the Union Square Hotel bearing the following letters:

"To Mrs. Henry George:

"Allow me to express my deepest sympathy for you, in your great bereavement.

(Signed) RICHARD CROKER."

"Mrs. Henry George:

I deeply sympathize with you and your family in the great loss you have sustained. (Signed) JOHN C. SHEEHAN."

Later Richard Croker was seen at the Murray Hill Hotel. In a sympathetic and apparently sincere tone he said:

"Nothing has given me greater sorrow during my political life than this—the death of Henry George. I believe he had been a failing man for some time and I am sorry his friends permitted him to enter into this exciting canvass. His family has my most earnest sympathy. I never met Mr. George and did not know him even by sight, but I understand he was not physically fit for such an exciting campaign as the present. Please say for me that I am sorry from the bottom of my heart."

Platt Says Nothing.

No word came from Thomas C. Platt, the recognized leader of the republican forces. Newspaper men sought him in his office, bearing in their minds the generous words of the Tammany leaders. Platt has been bitterly assailed by George. "He has even been called a common thief."

Croker had the grave end all the bitterness between the Thomas Jefferson democrat and himself. What would Platt say? His office was thronged with reporters soliciting an expression on Mr. George's death. In answer to these repeated requests he sent from his private office the following message:

"I am too busy. I have really nothing to say."

Crowds at the Hotel.

When the news of Mr. George's death was spread broadcast, a large crowd, impelled, for the most part by curiosity, gathered in the corridors of the hotel. The George headquarters were in a state of demoralization. It seemed as if the work of weeks had been lost. Messages of condolence were pouring in upon the widow, and on all sides there were expressions of regret. Congressman Selzer, the free silver Tammanyite, went around from Tammany Hall to say: "I am deeply grieved at the sad news of Mr. George's death. I knew him personally ever since he came to New York. I entreated him, before he received the nomination, not to enter into this campaign. I said it would kill him. Besides, there was no chance for his election. I do not know of any one who can take his place. He was thoroughly honest and a man of ability in his own line of political economy."

Law as to Substitute.

The law provides that the vacancy caused by Mr. George's death may be filled any time before election. The matter of filling the vacancy is provided for by subdivision 2 of article 2 of the election laws of 1896, as follows:

"In case of the death of a candidate after the official ballots have been printed and before election day, the vacancy may be filled by filing the proper certificate of nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy with the officer or board with whom the original certificate was filed, and it then shall be the duty of the officer or board furnishing the official ballot to prepare and furnish to the inspectors of election in the election districts affected, adhesive pasters containing the name of the candidates nominated to fill the vacancy and the title of the office for which he was nominated.

"The pasters shall be of plain white paper printed in plain black ink and in the same kind of type used in printing the titles of the offices and the names of the candidates upon the official ballot, and shall be of a size as large and no larger than the space occupied on the official ballot by the title of the office and the name of the candidate in whose place the candidate named upon the paster has been nominated.

"Whenever such pasters are provided the officer or board furnishing them shall certify to the inspectors of election in the election districts affected by the vacancy the name of the original candidate, the name of the new nominee and the name of the political party or independent party making the nomination. The inspectors shall deliver the pasters to the ballot clerks, who are required to affix one of such pasters in the proper place of and in a proper manner upon each official ballot before said ballots shall be delivered to the voter.

"When so affixed to the ballot the paster shall be considered as part of the official ballot. The use of any paster upon the official ballot otherwise than as herein provided is hereby declared a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison