

# Norfolk Virginian.

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## HENRY GEORGE DEAD

Very Remarkable Man Suddenly Removed from a Sphere of Great Activity.

## SUCCUMBED TO HIS INTENSE EFFORTS

**His Campaign for Mayor of New York Continued Until Within a Few Hours of His Death—Dr. McGlynn in Tears—Sketch of Mr. George's Life—His Last Night's Canvass,**

New York, October 29, 1897.—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 stand the strain of his remarkable campaign of speeches at College Point, and Flushing, Long Island, 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 dismissed in his own meetings, peacefully gave up his life for the cause he espoused.

Mrs. George had accompanied him on 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 old man who had entered the campaign a few weeks before. A haggard and pinched face, a raving eye, with a wistful, tired look, was what they saw. 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. 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, and his relatives and friends 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 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 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. A call was sent to Dr. Kelly, Mr. George's family physician and he came without delay. Mr. George by this time was unconscious. All efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition from those around him he passed peacefully away at 4:15 o'clock. Mrs. George was prostrated and was cared for by the friends of the family at the hotel.

Dr. Kelly said that he saw Mr. George a few days ago and that he was then in better condition than at the opening of the campaign. When asked as to whether he had advised Mr. George to enter the canvass, the doctor replied evasively:

"I don't think any power in Christendom could have prevented Henry George from sacrificing himself in the cause in which he was enlisted, and I know him well."

In the death certificate Dr. Kelly said: "I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from September, 1881, to October, 1897, that I last saw him alive on the 26th day of October, 1897, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of his death is hereunder written:

"Cause of death: Apoplexy (cerebral); contributing causes: Asphyxia; duration of disease, one-half hour."

The Rev. Edward McGlynn reached the Union Square Hotel shortly before 11 o'clock. The dispatch which summoned him merely announced that a dear friend was dead, but, bearing in mind his own premonitions and the premonitions of Mr. Lewis, he concluded rightly that his great associate in the single tax battle of other years had expired. When he looked upon the dead face of his friend, he burst into tears. The scene was a distressing one. Afterwards Dr. McGlynn said:

"Henry George died as Abraham Lincoln died. Lincoln was assassinated just after his great work of saving the Union was consummated. It is said that he was mercifully spared the petty annoyances and bickerings of the reconstruction period. Henry George was struck down by fate in the zenith of his powers. But the great work that he inaugurated will go on. As a man and a philosopher, he will be long before his like will be seen again. His goodness and gentleness singled him out among all men, and, with others, I almost worship him."

Dr. McGlynn was able to think calmly over his recent intercourse with the dead man. He recalled that his friend frequently expressed to him his premonitions that his end was approaching and he used language that he now

saw indicated a presentiment that he would outlive his campaign.

### HENRY GEORGE'S CAREER.

Henry George was born on September 2, 1839. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was a sailor, and learned the printer's trade. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the printer's case until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post. He returned to New York in 1869, and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established.

Mr. George is best known to the world at large through his writing upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published 1879. His other works are "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," 1884; "Controversy with the Duke of Argyll," 1884; "The Condition of Labor," 1891; and "A perplexed Philosopher," (Herbert Spencer), 1892. In 1866 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 63,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee and 60,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Republic.

After his nomination for Mayor by the Jeffersonian Democrats a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents, attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as levying blackmail upon 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 Mr. George spoke in the Borough of Queens, and later in the Borough of Manhattan at the Central Opera House. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd everywhere. In one of his last night's speeches Mr. George said:

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

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

"If I am elected, and I believe that I will be, I will enforce the law upon the rich and poor alike. I have pledged myself to search out the charge popularly made against Mr. Richard Croker. If I am elected these charges shall be investigated. If they are proven untrue for him go unsentenced back to England or to any other land he pleases. But if they are true," Mr. George's voice rang out in menacing tones that visibly excited his audience, "let the law be enforced, let him go to the penitentiary. He shall go there."

At College Point last night there were 1,200 common laborers, a rough crowd, closely packed in the hall. Mr. George was introduced as the friend of the working man. He began: "I never claimed to be a friend of the working man. I do not now make any such claim. (There was a pause of dead silence.) I have not and do not intend to advocate anything in the special interest of the laboring man. (Another dead pause.) Mr. George walked to the full length of the platform, and let out his full voice in shout: "I am for men (the crowd set up such a cheering and stamping that the room was filled with a choking dust) "I am for men—the equal rights of all men. Let us be done with asking special privileges for the laboring men."

In a statement issued this afternoon, Senator Platt said:

"Unless the Jefferson Democrats are betrayed by Tom Johnson, who has been their leader from the start, their votes will be easily consolidated upon the other candidates. The disreputable deal between Johnson and the Citizens' Union has further possibilities, so far as Johnson is concerned, but not so far as the real friends and followers of George are concerned. They are not deliverable in bulk to anybody except to another bona fide candidate. General Tracy will not lose a single Republican vote as the result of George's death. The Republican party will poll its strength with substantial enthusiasm for General Tracy, and nothing could or can effect that fact."

Republicans recognize the "Low movement as a Democratic conspiracy."

They see in Low an attempt to revive Clevelandism and to betray the Republican party by another of those characteristic tricks of the Cleveland Democracy.

"It is an old and well understood thing in every political issue during the last twelve years that the Cleveland Democracy has undertaken to divide the Republican forces by withdrawing from the Republican candidate the support of Republican voters upon a dishonest pretense of reform purposes."

In the existing situation Low stands for Cleveland methods and maneuvers which Republicans understand their game. They remember its consequences to the public and the Republican party in former periods. Attempts to stampede them now excite only their indignation.

"They will support their party, their party's trusted principles and their party's unconquerable candidate. If the George party should split up, the Socialist Democratic element may be carried by Johnson to Low. Low is something of a Socialist himself, or rather he is so much of a demagogue that, as he says, he is willing to stand on any platform that will fetch him a handful of votes. This will affect General Tracy's chances favorably."

Mr. George was about five feet, five inches high and of slender build. His head was bald, and his brown beard fast becoming gray.

### FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee in charge of the funeral ceremonies of Henry George have arranged

(Continued on Third Page.)

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN: SATURDAY OCTOBER 30, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY

Candidates for Mayor Express Profound Regret at the Death of Henry George.

## PLATT GETS OUT A CAMPAIGN CIRCULAR

Bryan Telegraphs His Regrets—The World Starts a Monument Fund—Henry George, Jr., Substituted for His Father on the Ticket—Comment of London Newspapers.

New York, Oct. 29, 1897.

Mr. Low, candidate for mayor of Greater New York on the Citizens' Union ticket, regarding Henry George's death, said:

"The sudden death of Mr. George under the stress of the campaign is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever gave his life for his country more evidently than Mr. George has laid down his life in behalf of the city of New York. Pure in motive, high-minded, absolutely devoted to the service of his fellowmen as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the battle against tyranny and corruption of one man power controlling the political machine and thus depriving the people at once of their rights as free men and of control of the government of the city in the public interests."

"During the campaign Mr. George repeatedly recognized that fundamentally this is a fight against bossism and all that implies in political degradation and corruption. In view of Mr. George's death, I wish, therefore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a new and higher resolve as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips."

The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union unanimously passed a resolution deplored the death of Henry George, in which the committee recognized a pure, high-minded man, an unselfish, patriotic and brave and uncompromising champion of the people's rights against political tyranny and corruption.

When the news of Henry George's death was received at Democratic headquarters of Robert A. Van Wyk, orders were sent to all the printers who had been printing campaign literature for candidate Van Wyk to stop printing all documents bearing the name of Henry George. The following was sent by Judge Van Wyk to Mrs. George:

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

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

Henry George, Jr., was born in Sacramento, California, in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco. He was taken from school and put to work in a printing office, and helped to set type for "Progress and Poverty." He came East with his father in 1886. In 1888 he went to England as his father's private secretary. After his return he was employed for some time on the editorial staff of "Truths," a daily paper then published in this city. Afterward he was assistant to the late James Redpath, when the latter was editor of the North American Review.

When the Standard was founded by his father as the recognized exponent of the single tax movement, he became managing editor of this paper, holding this position until 1891. Then he went to Washington as special correspondent for a number of Western papers. In 1892 he spent six months in England as correspondent for several prominent American dailies, writing letters on social and political topics. In 1893 he went to Jacksonville, Fla., to assume the news management of the Jacksonville Citizen. He held that position for two years and then retired to act as his father's secretary and to assist in the revision of the new book on political economy, which was nearly completed.

(Signed) ROBERT A. VAN WYCK."

General Tracy, the Republican nominee for mayor, said at headquarters:

"I regret exceedingly this unfortunate affair. I have had the highest respect for Mr. George's philosophy."

Chairman Elliott Danforth of the Democratic State Committee said today: "The news is so sudden that I can but express my deepest sorrow, and tender through the press my sympathy to his bereaved family."

Richard Croker said of Mr. George's death: "Nothing has given me greater sorrow during my political life than the death of Henry George. I believe he has been a falling man for some time and I am sorry his friends permitted him to go into this canvas. His family is Henry George, and did not know him even by sight. Please say for me that I am sorry from the bottom of my heart."

In a statement issued this afternoon, Senator Platt said:

"Unless the Jefferson Democrats are betrayed by Tom Johnson, who has been their leader from the start, their votes will be easily consolidated upon the other candidates. The disreputable deal between Johnson and the Citizens' Union has further possibilities, so far as Johnson is concerned, but not so far as the real friends and followers of George are concerned. They are not deliverable in bulk to anybody except to another bona fide candidate. General Tracy will not lose a single Republican vote as the result of George's death. The Republican party will poll its strength with substantial enthusiasm for General Tracy, and nothing could or can effect that fact."

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## COMMERCIAL REVIEWS

Trade Not Quite as Brisk as It Was a Few Weeks Earlier in the Season.

## FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WHEAT CONTINUES

Six Cent Cotton Due to the Belief That the Crop Is Large—Cotton Mills Producing in Excess of Consumption—Iron and Steel Works Enjoy a Season of Prosperity.

New York, Oct. 29, 1897.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

The testing of retail trade is in progress, but results are remarkably retarded by long continued mild weather and also by the fever in Southern districts. Even from that quarter some large orders lately received show better distribution than was yet expected. In spite of unseasonably warm weather, which greatly hinders retail dealings in winter goods at all points east of the plains, the large number of supplementary orders with urgent pressure for quick delivery make it clear that the sales in many branches have exceeded the expectation of dealers, so that replenishment of stocks is not yet finished.

Meanwhile wholesale trade and orders to manufacturers have been smaller than when the rush was greatest, but have nevertheless been large for this stage, even in a year of general prosperity, for the payments through the principal clearing houses have for the week been 3.9 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892 and for the month 6.1 per cent.

Heavy engagements for outgoing wheat, covering 4,000,000 bushels this week, affect the monetary prospects, but still more the produce markets for the Atlantic exports are large already—3,664,649 bushels, flour included as wheat, against 2,314,844 for the week last year, and in four weeks, 13,904,557, against 9,817,058 last year. Western receipts are not quite equal to last year's for the week, but have been 27,969,288 bushels for four weeks, against 28,756,644 last year. The market advanced 2½ with No. 2 actually selling above \$1 per bushel, while speculation at St. Louis is pushing prices yet higher. The possibility that foreign exports may be checked is not to be overlooked, but the heavy engagements besides exports for four months past prove that foreign needs are real and large. The corn movement was smaller, though exports fell only 300,000 bushels below last year's, and the price advanced but slightly.

The fall of cotton to 6 cents for spot and 5.58 for January, making the price the lowest since March 14th, 1895, and No. 2 actually selling above \$1 here, while speculation at St. Louis is pushing prices yet higher. The possibility that foreign exports may be checked is not to be overlooked, but the heavy engagements besides exports for four months past prove that foreign needs are real and large. The corn movement was smaller, though exports fell only 300,000 bushels below last year's, and the price advanced but slightly.

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