"There's no middleman 'twee n you and us."

$2.48 for All $3.50 Child's Suits Today.

On account of the rain last Saturday hundreds of mothers were kept away from our special sale.

Today we repeat the offer—choice of every $3.50 Child's Suit in the house, without reserve, for $2.48.

This includes the fancy suits for the little fellows.

We honestly believe every suit that we have marked $3.50 will cost $4.00 elsewhere—so at $2.48 you're only paying a trifle more than half what they're worth.

It's for today only—Monday they'll be $3.50 again.

Eiseman Bros.,
Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W.
No Branch Store in Washington.

THE UNION PACIFIC DEAL

Continued from First Page.

was the best thing for the Government, and Cleveland fell into the idea.

When Olney withdrew from the Attorney General's office, Judson Harmon, his successor, took up the work where he laid it down and gave the syndicate every assistance necessary to carry the scheme to fruition. The same men visited Washington—Morgan, Benedict, Pierce, et al.—and after a few short conferences secured the consent of Cleveland, and the deal was given official recognition and made public to the world. The upset bid of $45,000,000 for a piece of property worth many millions more was announced as a great victory for the administration, and with this prize within its grasp the syndicate saw the administration of Grover Cleveland go out of power.

Then came the McKinley Administration and the people were justified in believing that the steal would be punctured and the rights of the people protected. In this they were doomed to disappointment. The subject was discussed in the press for some time, but not with the tremendous sledge-hammer effect that has been witnessed recently. The agitation was sufficient, however, to force the syndicate to a realization of the fact that it was in danger, and without pressure from the Administration it increased its bid to $50,000,000. Then the Administration announced that it had accomplished a triumph and declared that there should be no interference with the order of the court. The sale was to go on and this bid was to be accepted as full payment of the Government's lien on both the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific.

Meanwhile the campaign grew hotter and the participation of Hanna became a prominent factor in the deal. The political importance of the steal gradually developed, and the enormity of the offense against public decency became apparent. The present administration, careless as that which had preceded it, appeared to take no interest in the matter and laughed at public opinion, which was being speedily molded. Not until Hanna, conscious at last that he was in danger, appealed to the President to stop the fire of criticism that was leveling the ranks of his supporters did the Attorney General realize that he was fooling with an instrument that was loaded, and opened his eyes to the necessities of the case. Deathbed repentance is not lasting and this eleventh-hour change of policy is not destined to make the people have any more confidence in the administration than it had before the change of heart was manifested. The new policy was forced and did not come willingly, and everything the Administration may do in the matter is bound to be scrutinized closely hereafter.

This scrutiny develops the fact that the deal is still on and that the syndicate still stands to win several millions of dollars. The increase in its bids for the Union Pacific is based upon the agreement that the sale of the Kansas Pacific shall be postponed until December 15 next, and having secured this pledge the syndicate will in the meantime secure the valuable property it desires and leave the Government with the other property and a debt of more than $12,000,000 unprovided for. They are thus relieved from the necessity of buying in this property and assuming the debt due the Government, a condition for which they have been scheming for many weeks. The Attorney General, acting for the Administration, has fallen into the trap, and that he did so so easily does not speak well for the intelligence of a man who, according to common report, is to be honored with a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Those close to the Attorney General say he is worried over the attacks that have been made upon him, as the result of the publicity given this deal, and fearful lest it militate against him when his name is sent to the Senate for the judgeship. The Attorney General may well feel worried over the matter, for there are several Senators who will not soon forget the attitude of Judge McKenna on this subject.

The Attorney General said last evening that the cable from London, intimating that Coates, Son & Co., had cabled that they would guarantee a bid covering the whole Government debt on both roads, was a misstatement of the facts.

According to the version of the Department of Justice a representative of that firm in New York had visited the Attorney General last Saturday and made a suggestion looking to something of this sort, which involved another issue of Government bonds. The Attorney General did not entertain it, however, because it was manifestly impossible under the law for the Treasury to issue any more bonds. On Monday this representative again visited the Attorney General and submitted a modified offer which was not accepted. After again cabling to London this representative on Monday night made a final offer, which the department says did not guarantee the Government debt on both roads and was not accepted. Beyond that it is said there have been no communication with Coates, Son & Co., and any statement to the effect that this firm has been in connection with the department direct is erroneous.

The President's Condolence.

London, Oct. 29.—United States Ambassador Hay this afternoon forwarded to the Queen, at Balmoral, by telegraph, an expression of President McKinley's sympathy and condolence upon the death of the Duchess of Teck.

BAPTISTS AT A BANQUET

Annual Meeting of Social Union at the Ebbitt House.

WELCOMED BY MR. NEEDHAM

Many Good Speeches Were Made Before the Tables Were Deserted—A Delightful Musical Program Had Been Prepared—Those Who Were Present.

The annual banquet of the Baptist Social Union was given at the Ebbitt House last evening. In point of numbers and general sociability the occasion was the most brilliant in the history of the union. The Red Room of the hotel was the place for an early gathering of the members and their guests, and as early as 7 o'clock the halls and corridors leading to it were filled with a happy, joyous throng. An hour was spent in social intercourse, during which time the members of the union were afforded an opportunity of renewing friendships and of dwelling upon days of "auld lang syne."

The union has increased in numbers during the past year.

These were present in large numbers and were introduced to the older members of the organization and taken into the favor and grace of the latter. The inspiring spirit of the occasion was that of fraternity. This spirit, the very essence to which a greater part of the success and popularity of the union is due was everywhere apparent. In the social hall, as well as at the banquet table, it pervaded the assemblage and was, in fact, the dominant feature of the evening.

Each person was in turn host and guest of honor, and everyone met on that delightful plane where the spirit of denominational competition and criticism was merged into the smallest possible modicum—where the best sentiments and social qualities were alike stimulated by friendly associates.

After an hour had been spent in social intercourse, the party repaired to the banquet hall, where covers were laid for 150 persons. The hall was tastefully decorated with settings of palms and tropical plants. The chandeliers were twined with ivy and myrtle, and the tables, arranged in groups of four, were embellished with twigs of asparagus and ferns, through which network the appointments of the table showed with pretty effect.

The banquet continued about an hour, at the conclusion of which an entertaining program was given. The invocation was made by Rev. Dr. C. C. Meador. This was followed by a cordial address of welcome by President Charles W. Needham, of the Social Union, during the course of which he remarked on the rapid growth of the Social Union in this and other cities.

Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene spoke with force and interest on the duty of Christian people to provide institutions of learning for higher education and the layman's part in the work. The subject of "Scientific Schools Under the Control of Christian Men" formed the basis of a neat speech by Dr. Otis T. Mason. Rev. Dr. J. J. Muir responded to the topic, "Our Own University—Columbian—What can our Christian women do for it?"

The addresses of the evening was made by Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., president of the Columbian University. He spoke on the "Signs of Promise" as shown in the work of the young people. The program was interspersed with the following musical selections: Etude, "Elfenreigen—Kroeger," Mr. B. Frank Gelbert; soprano solo, a. "Because I Love You, Dear," Hawley; b. "A Beam," Bartlett, Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes; baritone solo, "The Vanguard of the King," Bailey, Mr. J. Walter Humphrey. The following officers were present: President Charles W. Needham, Vice President Dr. Otis T. Mason, and A. M. Clapp, Secretary F. A. Roderick, Treasurer Dr. L. D. Lodge, Directors Prof. William A. Wilkins, Messrs. J. J. Darlington, S. W. Woodward, F. S. Deland, Edward Warren, E. B. Curtis, Joseph B. Bailey, A. S. Swartwout, C. A. Muddiman.

Among others present were:

Mrs. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Jones, Dean A. J. Huntington, Mrs. Joseph Bailey, Mrs. F. S. Deland, Mrs. Young, Miss Lillie Young, Mr. Frank Attemus, Mr. A. T. Holtzman, Prof. and Mrs. Percy F. Foster, Miss Hattie White, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Earnot, Mrs. Fanny K. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Prof. J. H. Gore, Mrs. W. A. King, Pastor E. Hez Swem, Mrs. Margaret McGlammy, Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Greene, Mr. J. J. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berer, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Holtzman, Dr. O. T. Mason, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Mrs. Charles W. Needham, Miss Mary McMakin, Mr. Larwill, Mr. John Lotteil, Dr. George Samson, Dr. Edward B. Pollard, Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, Dr. and Mrs. Menefee, Mr. E. Hilton Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Rev. W. A. King, Mrs. John A. Holtzman, Dr. and Mrs. Lee Davis Lodge, Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Whitman, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Gunnell, Miss M. E. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Jacobs, Rev. Theron Outwater, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shuffle, Mr. Edward T. Fenwick, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Muir, Miss White, Rev. J. Chambers, Mrs. F. B. Curtis, Hon. W. J. Shallenberger, Mr. and Mrs. William K. McKnew, Mr. George E. Hebbard, Mr. W. W. Poultney, Dr. F. A. Swarfout, Miss Fanny Jacobs, Mrs. J. B. Woodward, Mrs. Cora Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Gilson, Mr. Cole, Miss Allan, Mrs. Edgar Allan, Rev. Dr. Meador, the Misses Rankin, Prof. M. M. Ramsey, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss U. L. Cutter, Mr. Miles M. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. King, Miss Margaret Pentland, Miss McLaurin, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Grasty, Mr. George A. Ross, Miss Cora Van Sant, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swartwout, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Olcott, Mr. John Boyd and Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Foster.

The reception committee consisted of Dr. D. S. Foster, Dr. L. D. Lodge, Dr. George C. Sampson, Dr. R. H. Gunnell, and Messrs. S. W. Woodward, William H. McKnew, F. A. Roderick, R. A. Ford, Percy S. Foster, Joseph B. Bailey, E. Hilton Jackson.

The musical entertainment of the evening was due to a committee composed of Messrs. F. A. Deland and Percy S. Foster.

Back Yard Thieves.

Mary Robinson, of No. 1115 V street northwest, reported last night that someone had entered the backyard at her house and stolen two dresses, valued at $6; two skirts, valued at $3; three gauze shirts, and two chickens, valued at $1. The police are investigating the case.

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The Low Fee of

Dr. Walker

1411 Penna. Ave. Adj. Willard's Hotel.

A Reformatory—Not a Competitive Measure.

$5 a Month

Treatment and Medicine.

Is the highest fee asked. No stronger rebuke could be made to the practice of charging "big fees," for there is no sensible person who does not admit the superiority of Dr. Walker's methods, and the iniquity of exorbitant charges grows more and more apparent as the knowledge is spread that the greatest special skill in the world can be had for so small a fee.

Catarrh and All Forms of Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Special Diseases Cured.

Daily office hours—10 to 5; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, till 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 m.

CONSULTATION FREE. oc28-tf

NAME HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Continued from First Page.

off the old block. He understood his father thoroughly. He has been not only his son, but was his confidential secretary for many years. He knew how his father thought on all subjects, and there is nobody whom we could have selected who would fill the place so well as he will."

Henry George, the son, was born on November 2, 1863, in San Francisco, Cal. At the son's birth the father was a struggling newspaper man. Young George was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but left to go to work in a printing office. He set type on his father's book, "Progress and Poverty." He moved East to 1880 and settled with his parents in Brooklyn. In 1883 he went to England as his father's private secretary. On his return he worked on the editorial staff of Truth, a New York paper, and later was assistant to James Redpath, managing editor of the North American Review.

He became editor of his father's paper, the Standard, but left that position in 1891 to go to Washington, where he was the correspondent of several Western newspapers. In 1893 he was editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen, and remained in that place for two years, when he returned home to assist in the revision of his father's new book.

Mr. George is engaged to be married to Miss Marie Morel Hitch, a daughter of Capt. E. B. Hitch, of Chicago. He will, of course, take no part in the few days that remain of the campaign.

SETH LOW'S TRIBUTE.

Misconstrued by Some as a Bid for Votes.

New York, Oct. 29.—The statement which it is claimed moved Henry George's followers to suddenly change their proposed support of Low to young Mr. George, was as follows. It was given out by Mr. Low this morning:

"The sudden death of Mr. George, under the distress of the campaign, is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever gave his life for his country more more truly 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 fellow men as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the fight, battling against tyranny and corruption of one man power, controlling a political machine, and thus depriving the people at once of their rights as free men, and of the control of the government of the city in its public interest.

"I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express to the family of Mr. George my sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss. During the campaign Mr. George repeatedly recognized that fundamentally this is a fight against bossism and all that that implies of 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."

It was said that it was the assumption in this last paragraph that caused the committee to put Henry George, jr., in the race.

Mr. Low's friends declared with vehemence that it was a gross insult to attribute such base motives to Mr. Low.

Mr. Low himself was much grieved that such an interpretation should have been put upon his words. He had meant, he declared, to express only his sincere sorrow over the death of a man whose ideas in a great measure he was in thorough sympathy with. Mr. George was a great man, he declared, and he could not refrain from expressing the highest regard for his noble qualities of mind and heart. An attempt to profit by Mr. George's death or gain any votes by it was simply shocking and he could scarcely believe that any man would seriously consider that he could do such a thing.

Gen. McCook, Mr Low's political manager, said: "It is a political trick to say that this expression of sympathy was a bid for votes. Mr. Low could not receive the nomination from the George committee under the law, as he is already a candidate on the ticket, and he understands that law."

Later it was stated by the friends of Henry George that whether Mr. Low had made his statement or not, it had been recognized after a thorough canvass of the situation that the logic of events dictated that the great fight Mr. George had begun must be waged to a finish and that his son was the logical standard-bearer to lead the forces who had rallied around Henry George.

In response to inquiries sent to the various organizations which nominated George as to whether or not they would support Henry George, jr., word was received at the George headquarters this afternoon from the United Democracy and from the Democratic Alliance, the two largest friendly organizations, that they would support young George to a man. The campaign committee has decided to carry on the campaign with renewed vigor. All the campaign trucks will be sent out tonight and meetings will be held as they were before Henry George died.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT.

Tammany Men Think It Makes Van Wyck's Election Certain.

New York, Oct. 29.—The death of Henry George simply dazed the political leaders and for hours after this unexpected tragedy was precipitated into the campaign, they would only give voice to the usual expressions of sorrow. Finally, however, the effect of Mr. George's death began to be discussed for publication at the political headquarters. Leader Sheehan, of Tammany Hall, said Mr. George's death could have but one result—the election of Van Wyck by 100,000 majority.

"Justice Van Wyck's election was practically assured when Mr. George was in the canvass," said Mr. Sheehan, "but now it is an absolute certainty."

Immediately upon the receipt of the information of the death of Henry George, Mr. Sheehan gave orders that all circulars and all printed matter reflecting upon Mr. George and his candidacy issued by Tammany Hall, should be immediately withdrawn. Richard Croker also announced that because of the death of Mr. George, the banquet in honor of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and the Cook County Marching Club would be postponed.

Ex-Postmaster Dayton, who is running for comptroller on the George ticket, was terribly shocked, and would not believe the news. Finally he said: "Even if Mr. George is dead his spirit goes marching on. His army continues to advance. No, I shall not withdraw. I shall fight the fight out, even if I am the last soldier left on the field of battle."

At Republican headquarters there was a feeling of uneasiness. Though not expressing themselves openly, the leaders declared privately among themselves that they feared that a large vote that ordinarily goes to Tammany, but would have this time gone to George, would be cast for the Tammany ticket, unless the nomination of Henry George, jr., in place of his father, could hold that vote for the ticket. They declared that no doubt Henry George, jr., would poll almost as large a vote as his father, as the young man had many of the aggressive qualities of his father; was thoroughly in sympathy with his views, and, if elected, would carry out the policy of his father in making war on corruption and bossism.

Senator Platt made this statement: "Gen. Tracy will not lose a single Republican vote. Republicans recognize the Low movement as a Democratic conspiracy, but the bulk of the genuine labor vote which was attached to George will come to the Republican party. Indeed, even if George had lived, an enormous labor support was coming to Tracy. In the present condition it will come with increased numbers and increased earnestness."

Neither Justice Van Wyck, nor his campaign manager, ex-Mayor Grant, would discuss the effect of Henry George's death on the political situation. "Henry George's death," Justice Van Wyck said, "is a great shock to all of us. It came as a tragedy and this is no time to try to make political capital out of it."

ADMIRED LOW'S STAND.

Henry George, Jr., Gives Voice to His Father's Sentiments.

New York, Oct. 29.—On the subject of Mr. George's feelings toward Mr. Low, Henry George, jr., said today:

"I know from my constant attendance on my father and because I have been with him as his private secretary throughout the campaign, that if he himself had not been a candidate he would have voted for Mr. Low. He did not regard Mr. Low as the ideal candidate by any means. He regarded Low as an aristocrat, but as one who was making a fight against bossism. But, after the fight began there was never a thought, except for the success of the Jeffersonian Democracy. In my father's last hours nothing was said, of course, about Low, because until my father became unconscious, no one, not even himself, believed he was going to die."

Though expressing a warm admiration for Mr. Low because he was against bossism in politics, Mr. George was not too favorably impressed with his candidacy. In one of his last speeches he said he was not with Mr. Low, as that gentleman did not go far enough in his warfare against privilege. It was the knowledge of this that, in a measure, moved the George following to make the fight to the end for straight principles with the single taxer's son as leader.

PASTERS WILL BE NEEDED.

Although the Name Is the Same the Law Requires It.

New York, Oct. 29.—The name of Henry George, jr., will head the George ticket with a paster which will be affixed to the top of the George party column by the ballot clerks. Most of the official ballots have already been printed, and those yet to be turned out will appear in accordance with the change necessitated by Mr. George's death. It was agreed at a special meeting of the election board today that even though the name is the same as that already printed on the ballots, the law requires pasters to be used. About 1,500,000 pasters will be required.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Chief Justice Truesdale, of Arizona, died at Phoenix, Thursday. He was born in Rock Island, Ill., on February 8, 1860, and was only thirty-seven years old when he was appointed chief justice of the Territory. He was appointed chief justice of Arizona within two months after President McKinley's inauguration.

"THE SATISFACTORY STORE."

Every Ten Cents Invested in Shoes at STOLL'S, "810" Seventh, Earns One Trading Stamp FREE!

STOLL'S FOR LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

PASSING OF HENRY GEORGE

Continued from First Page.

men would vote for no machine nominee, but joyfully gathered under his banner, and worked for him with a fierce zeal and loyalty that no mere allegiance to party could never awaken.

He was a poor man, a clean man, a simple man, a philosopher, a leader, who aroused the wildest enthusiasm, though he always remained, outwardly at least, as calm and methodical as a lecturer on mathematics.

Imagine a big chested small man with slender limbs, narrow white hands and a fair, kindly face, surmounted by a bald top-head of bulging proportions. His red beard, much splashed with gray, was short and of irregular outline. He had a strong Roman nose, the nose of a fighter, and a determined fighting chin, though his mouth was solid and peaceful. His honest, contemplative gray-blue eyes, set far apart, met you fairly and squarely.

On seeing him one's first thought is, "Here is a philosopher." Yet one felt instinctively, too, that here is a truthful man, who would not know how to invent a subterfuge. There was a repose in his manner, a never-ceasing air of introspection that bespoke the sage.

Henry George was not more than five feet five inches in height. The head on that small body was so big and the hands and limbs so slight that one's first impression was that he was delicate. But the man was hard and well-seasoned physically.

Henry George's history was that of a typical American. He did not set out upon a career whose furthest details were arranged with a painful regularity while he was still a boy. He grew.

He was born in Philadelphia on September 2, 1839. His grandfather, Capt. Richard George, born in England, was brought to this country as a child, and lived to fight for America in the war of 1812. His mother's father was John Vallance, born in Glasgow, who was a noted engraver in Revolutionary times.

Henry George was a clerk in a mercantile house for a short time after he left school. When he was sixteen years old he shipped on a schooner for San Francisco. The captain laughed at the pale, slender, red-headed youngster when he said that he could hand, reef and steer; but when the vessel reached San Francisco young George was paid in full as an able seaman.

He tried prospecting for gold, and went as far as British Columbia in his search for the precious metal, but without success. He was back in San Francisco in 1858, trying to get work, but was unable to find any employment he liked.

He was on the point of looking for a ship when he obtained employment as a printer. After a few years he got a chance to do occasional reporting. About this time he married Miss Annie C. Fox. Mr. George, with two partners, founded the San Francisco Post in 1871 and became the editor of it. He retired from the paper in 1875.

Then he began to work on his first book, "Progress and Poverty," which was not published until 1879. There are many stories about the difficulty he experienced in finding a publisher for the book. It is said that he set up the book in type with his own hands and managed to secure a publisher only after he had put into circulation a number of copies of his own printing.

That book made Henry George known. It was a protest against existing social and economic conditions. He argued against unrestricted individual ownership of land and enjoyment of unearned increase of value by one who had done nothing for the land's improvement—as, for example, where the growth of a city had made land valuable.

He urged that all taxation be levied upon land alone. It was the first exposition of his single tax theory. The book attracted a great deal of attention, and Mr. George received many invitations to lecture. He went about telling that under our civilization the strong have seized that which belongs to the weak. He was an ardent believer in free trade. In August, 1880, he removed to New York, where he has since resided. He spent a year in England and Ireland in 1881 and 1882, where he was twice under arrest as a "suspect," but was released upon his identity being established.

Gladstone ordered the release of George from prison in Ireland. George wrote of his experience to the President, and Secretary Frelinghuysen answered soon afterward that the English government offered to pay him damages. Mr. George replied that he wanted no damages and that his object in writing had been merely to make clear the manner in which American citizens were treated in Ireland.

Mr. George visited Great Britain again in 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1888 lecturing on economic questions, particularly that of land ownership, and in 1890 made a similar tour through Australia. In 1886 he was nominated by the United Labor party as candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and polled 68,000 votes, against 90,000 for his Democratic opponent and 60,000 for the Republican. The next year he received over 70,000 votes as the same party's candidate for secretary of state of New York (State).

On the adoption by the Democratic party in 1888 of a low tariff as a national issue, Mr. George announced that he should, as a free trader, support Mr. Cleveland, and this ended the United Labor organization, though the propagation of the "single tax" has gone on in quieter ways more actively than ever.

In the Presidential campaign of 1892 over a million copies of a very cheap edition of "Protection or Free Trade" were circulated in the United States, with a marked result upon the election. Between 1887 and 1890 Mr. George published the Standard, a weekly paper, in New York.

Of late years Mr. George has lived quietly at his farm home at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, his time being taken up principally in his literary labors. He took an active part in the campaign last year, and was an ardent supporter of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency.

His nomination this year was the result of circumstance. Many of the supporters of Bryan and the Chicago platform thought that Tammany should name an out-and-out supporter of the national Democratic ticket as its candidate for mayor of Greater New York, but Tammany did not seem to wish to fall in with their desires. Henry George was naturally looked to by these persons as their standard bearer, and when approached on the matter, said that he would stand for mayor if Tammany did not name Judge William J. Gaynor or a man of his caliber. Tammany named Robert A. Van Wyck, and then George made good his promise and entered the field. He was nominated by four or five different organizations. He had made a hurricane campaign and gained strength daily to such an extent that he was looked upon as an important factor in the race, if, indeed, he could not win. He, himself, and his friends were confident of victory. He was a notable figure in the campaign because of his attacks on Richard Croker and Thomas C. Platt. He was the first politician who dared to publicly attack these men.

Mr. George had long been in rather feeble health. For that reason some of the friends with whom he consulted urged him not to accept the mayoralty nomination. He was impatient when the subject was mentioned. His health did not enter into the matter, he said. If he could do something to improve the condition of the people and the principles for which he stood he would run. It was a question of humanity, not of his personal welfare.

Tom L. Johnson was one of his closest friends and one of the last to acquiesce in his candidacy. Mr. Johnson discussed day morning: "I sincerely believe that if it could have been made clear in advance to Mr. George that by keeping out of the fight his life would have been prolonged ten years he would have gone in without a moment's hesitation."

Mr. George died as he would have preferred to pass away—battling in the interests of the people. Of his honesty, integrity and unselfishness, even his strongest opponents have spoken in words of the highest praise during the campaign. There has been opposition to his principles, but not a word of reflection on the man.

When George made his speech of acceptance the effort bore so heavily upon him that those who heard him predicted that he would not be able to go upon the stump. But his heart was in the work, and he said in that memorable speech he would go into the fight if he died for it.

As the fight increased he seemed to gain strength. He began making three and four speeches every night and his cause swept the city like a whirlwind. There were signs of exhaustion and his friends became anxious, but he would not consider his health as against the principles at stake.

Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George have noted with apprehension marked changes in his appearance and manner. His great, clear eyes, shoving through big-rimmed spectacles out upon a world he loved and beaming with eloquent kindness 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, was now pitched almost to piping treble in conversation and he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought that they might snap without warning like an overtight banjo string.

The pace of the campaign was harder than this man, high strung and sensitive, could maintain. That the fearful strain was telling upon him became evident in slips of tongue occurring in his last few speeches. His hearers as a rule believed that they were simply errors that might be made by one who thought more rapidly than he talked. Now it appears that they were the first indications of the breakdown.

At one meeting Mr. George referred to himself as a candidate for governor. At another he said that his friends had asked him to run for mayor, and now, "sixteen years later," they had called upon him again. He spoke of the election as occurring on November 4, when November 2 is the correct date. He said that in 1886 he had told his friends, as a condition to his acceptance of the nomination, to get an expression from the people—to bring him a petition signed by thirty people. He meant 30,000, and a moment later said they had come to him with such a petition.

Mr. George discovered in going what no writer on political economy had ever done before. The "dismal science" under his treatment has become a topic of absorbing interest to countless thousands of people. His great work, "Progress and Poverty," is as interesting as any novel. The list of his principal works and the time of publication follows: "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Progress and Poverty," 1879; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the Duke of Argyll, 1884; "Protection or Free Trade," 1886; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII, 1891, and "A Perplexed Philosopher" (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

THE LONDON PRESS.

All Speak in Praise of the Dead Philosopher.

London, Oct. 29.—The papers publish long notices of the death of Henry George and join in a general chorus of acknowledgment of his personal integrity. The criticisms of his doctrines follow lines in accordance with the views of the individual journals.

The Times says that, if by any chance he was elected, Mr. George, although a scrupulously honest man, would probably have disappointed his devotees. It adds that his disappearance will give a great advantage to Tammany.

The Standard says that Mr. George's opinions will be invested with fresh potency just because the hand of fate touched him suddenly when he was making a supreme effort.

The Chronicle declares that no better man or sweeter man has lived in many a long year. Continuing it says:

"When the great party of social discontent is ready for action against the powerful forces of American plutocracy, we can hope for it nothing better than that it have the guidance of as earnest, upright, simple and whole-souled a leader as Henry George."

FITZSIMMONS AN ELK.

Indignation of High Officials Over His Initiation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29.—There is much feeling in official circles of the Order of Elks here over the admission of Bob Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter, into a local lodge of the order at Marion, Ind. High officials of the order positively forbade the initiation, and declared that it would not be legal, but the lodge proceeded with the ceremony regardless of the edict against Fitzsimmons.

District Deputy Armstrong was here today in consultation with the other officers, and it was determined to demand the immediate expulsion from the order by the Marion lodge which initiated him, and if this is not done the lodge itself will be suspended pending a final hearing by the supreme officers of the order. Mr. Armstrong says that the reception of Fitzsimmons was illegal for two reasons, it being contrary to the order's principles to receive such characters and Fitzsimmons being a non-resident of the State.

You are quite welcome to credit.

Saturday Specials in our Drapery Department.

You must not delay if you wish to take advantage of these prices. The quantity of the goods is limited and they will soon be sold.

69 pairs $1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains—3½ yds. long, 50 inches wide—reduced to.....98c
32 pairs $2.50 do do, $1.65
49 pairs $3.00 do do, $2.10
47 pairs $4.00 do do, $2.65
53 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains—3½ yds. long, 50 inches wide—reduced to.....$3.35
29 pairs $6.50 do do, $4.95
18 pairs $7.50 do do, $5.85
29 pairs $3.00 Tapestry Portieres.....$1.95
800 yards 30c Dotted Muslin, 45 in. wide—reduced to.....16c
600 yds 25c Muslin, with colored figure—45 inches wide.....15c
32 $3.50 English Tapestry Table Covers—1½ yards square.....$1.95
24 $1.50 Japanese Table Covers, 1½ yds square $1.10
450 yds. best Silkoline, 36 in., worth 18c.....12½c

We give trading stamps with each cash purchase.

Lansburgh Furniture Co.,
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The Training of Teachers
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Miss Susan Pleasner Pollock, Principal.
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Inquire for particulars at the FROEBEL INSTITUTE, 1426 Q st. nw. se11-3mo

A LADY, successful teacher, would give lessons in French for a pleasant home. Address 7, this office. oc28-3t

EMERSON INSTITUTE (Young's Academy) Select classical and scientific school for young men and boys. 914 14th st., opposite Franklin Square. Will reopen September 27. Circulars can be obtained at the school building or by addressing CHAS. S. YOUNG, Principal. au19-tf

TANNER'S SHORTHAND and Business College. Loan and Trust Building, 9th and F. Day and night session. Catalogues. se12-2 1-2mo

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Single Tax Club of Washington, D. C., will meet at Typographical Temple on Saturday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take appropriate action on the death of Henry George. A full attendance of the members is desired, and everyone is invited. By order of the executive board. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE—Garbage will be collected twice a week from November 1 to April 15. JOSHUA N. WARFIELD, contractor. oc29-3t-em

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1897.—The business heretofore conducted by R. H. Davis and J. B. Wilson, at 636-642 14th st. ne., as R. H. Davis & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be continued by J. B. Wilson, who will collect all debts and pay all indebtedness. R. H. DAVIS, J. B. WILSON. oc28-2t-em

DIED.

MARTIN—On Friday, October 29, 1897, at 1 p. m., of typhoid fever, Wilbur H. Martin, 502 B st. ne.
Notice of funeral hereafter. 1t

Mortality Record.

Deaths were reported at the health office yesterday as follows:

Peter Burgoyne	21 years
Herman F. Pope	65 years.
Catherine C. Combs	76 years.
Charles T. Iardella	77 years.
Richard Pratt	50 years.
Sina Washington	75 years.
Mary Christman	70 years.
Mary Ann Sutz	74 years
Anna E. Colburn	4 days.
Octavia Bell	9 days.
—— Park	10 days.

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