

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE. SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1. Tales of Prison Brutality. National W. C. T. U. Meeting. Death of Henry George. Weyler Quits Cuba.

PAGE 2. Charter Commission's Work. House of Good Shepherd Case. Central Democratic Club.

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PAGE 6. Stock List Stagnant. Bar Silver, 58 7/8c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 96 3/8c. World's Markets Reviewed.

PAGE 7. Secretary Wilson's Report. Anderson Law Upheld. News of the Northwest. News of the Railways.

Rush to Get Out of Klondike. Wants of the People.

PAGE 8. Women Re-elect Miss Evans. Dog Causes a Blockade.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Capt. Impudence, 2.30, 8.15. Grand—Superba, 2.30, 8.15. West Hotel Park—Football, 10, 2.30.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Saale, Bremen; Massilia, Marseilles; Augusta Victoria, Hamburg; St. Louis, Southampton. Sailed: Koenig, Louie, Bremen.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Belgeland, Philadelphia. Sailed: New York.

QUENTON—Sailed: Indiana, Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Fuerst Bismarck, New York.

GENOA—Arrived: Ems, New York.

CHERBOURG—Arrived: Normanna, New York.

Monday is wash day with the Union Pacific, too.

We cannot say to the Minnesota and Wisconsin elevens today "Don't kick!"

The touchdowns of Tuesday will be worth a great deal in dollars and cents.

The yellow fever seems to be trying to denigrate the South, if it takes all winter.

Kentucky is preparing to paste its vindication of Gov. Bradley over his left eye.

The visible supply of wheat doesn't have any effect on the flour corner at Dawson City.

Dentists have invented rubber teeth. There is at least nothing the matter with their resiliency.

Mr. Cleveland continues to improve. He wore a broad smile and a pink boutonniere yesterday.

Let us hope that the Minnesota eleven will not try to kick any Wisconsin heads over the goal.

John Sherman seems to have written that letter because of his great regard for the secretary of state.

Hawaii now has two queens and a pair of knaves. Somebody with a royal flush of clubs could hardly beat that hand.

Horace Boies has written another attack on sixteen-to-oneness. He promises to write about sixteen of these before he desists.

Today it is maroon and gold against the cardinal. It is to be hoped that tonight it will not be cardinal and gold against the maroon.

A postoffice in Tennessee has been named Klondike. This appears to be a deliberate attempt to secure population under false pretenses.

All of Mr. Tracy's district leaders have reported to him that he will win. Mr. Tracy's leaders are, to say the least, adepts at "conning."

It may as well be stated right here that Mr. Cleveland will not consult Mr. Bryan or Mr. Altgeld when it comes to naming that boy.

The girls' high school of Philadelphia will now permit the young ladies of the institution to read selected extracts from "Les Miserables." Watch those girls reach for the remainder of the book.

Where does Judge Holland's decision on the Anderson tax law leave Senator Dunn, of Martin county? The decision distinctly recognizes Frank A. Day as a senator, whereas the senate seated Dunn on the theory that Day was not a senator.

One astronomer says the mountains of the moon look as if they might contain gold, silver and copper in large quantities. What of it? The moon is 240,000 miles away, and even our most daring prospectors can't reach it this side of the grave.

The troubles of the Pullman boys are coming thick and fast. Following the Pullman sell, leaving them only \$3,000 a year each, comes the announcement that the young women to whom they were engaged have peremptorily declined their hands.

We now understand why Grover Cleveland selected as his home Princeton, the seat and center of Presbyterianism in this country. It was, no doubt, that he might illustrate there the great Calvinistic doctrine of the final perseverance of the saints.

HENRY GEORGE DEAD. HENRY GEORGE JUNIOR NAMED.

Most Picturesque Figure in the New York Campaign Removed Without Warning.

DRAMATIC ALMOST WITHOUT PARALLEL.

Promise of the Silver Leader to Give His Life to the Cause Made Good.

Eldest Son of the Late Nominee Selected to Fill the Vacant Place—Various Views of the Tragic Climax.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," and candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy for mayor of New York, died at 4:50 o'clock this morning in the Union Square hotel of cerebral apoplexy.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Jefferson Democracy, Henry George Jr., eldest son of the late reformer, was selected to fill the place at the head of the ticket, left vacant by the death of his father, and the unanimous nomination was at once accepted.

In his great Cooper Union speech accepting the nomination for mayor less than a month ago, he said: "I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty, and as a good citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal considerations."

Today the cheers of the workers have suddenly been changed to sighs, for, true to his word, Henry George, the apostle of the rights of man, died as he wished to die—in harness fighting for the cause of his party—toward the close of the greatest municipal political contest the world has ever seen.

The end was peaceful, and he died without pain. This man of mighty brain and undaunted courage was physically frail, and the strain of an exciting campaign, requiring speech-making at points many miles apart, night after night, was more than nature could stand. He kept it up to the end, and only a few hours before the dread messenger called halt Henry George had addressed enthusiastic audiences in three of the towns of the borough of Queens, and a still larger assemblage in an uptown hall here.

He spoke at Whitestone at 8 o'clock, and made speeches at College Point and Flushing before returning to New York to speak at the Central Opera house. Mrs. George went with him. All the halls in which he spoke were filled, and at College Point and Flushing crowds were turned away. At Whitestone he drove from the railroad station to the meeting hall at a gallop. To the cheering crowds he said:

"I believe that all the needed reforms are summed up in that philosophy—the right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak as he sees fit, so long as he

does not trench on the rights of any other man. I believe that God, the Father, can take care of His own laws—there is no need for us to gain trouble trying to meddle with God's laws, to enforce them. If I am elected, and I believe that I will be elected, I will enforce the law upon the rich and poor alike. I have pledged myself to search out the charges popularly made against Mr. Richard Croker. If I am elected, these charges shall be investigated. If they are proved untrue, let him go unscathed 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."

Mr. George picked up his hat, saying good-bye, and started for the door. The crowd rose cheering and elbowed and fought to get near him. They reached out their hands to touch his clothing. At College Point there were 1,200 common laborers, a rough crowd, closely packed in the hall. Mr. George was introduced as the friend of the workman. He began:

"I have never claimed to be a friend of the workingman. I do not now

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 a while," was the response. Mrs. George at once grew anxious as to her husband's condition. Mr. George grew incoherent and lapsed into semi-consciousness. Mrs. George now thoroughly alarmed, and called her son, Henry George Jr., from an adjoining room. Frank Stephens was also called in. He said: "I came into the Union Square hotel at 3 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 an arm chair about 3:30 o'clock. Soon after his condition became alarming, and she summoned several doctors, who 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 Union Square hotel.

"I then went to Mr. George's residence, on Ninety-second 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.

Mr. George has not been strong for the past three years and his son, Henry George Jr., has been his companion in almost every enterprise in which he engaged, going with him on his tours of the West as a special newspaper correspondent in the last presidential campaign. His chief office at his side in his movements in the campaign.

KILLING PACE. Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George have noted with apprehension marked changes in his health. He had been working at the corners and his eyes sunk in hollow caverns. His voice usually resonant and pleasant, became hoarse. The pace of the campaign was harder than this man, high strung and sensitive, could maintain.

Newspaper men who have been a party of the George campaign have felt that he was undergoing a strain which was surely and rapidly breaking him down. At times he has been incoherent and rambling, and again he went a complete change. His speeches delivered by the half-dozen each day were often rambling, though their trend was ever faithful to the toilers, whose elected champion he has been all his life.

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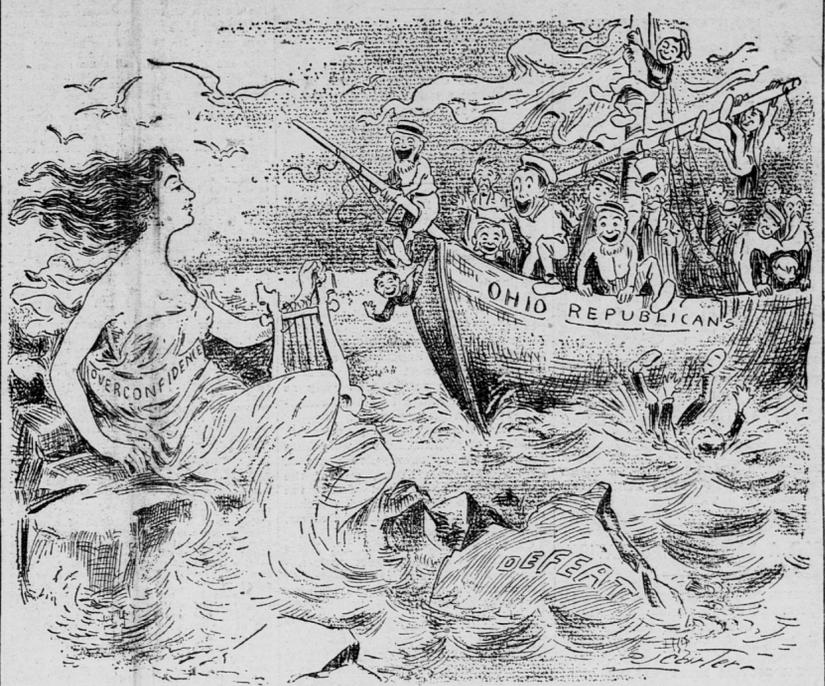
Mr. George has made an extremely active canvass, speaking several times every evening, and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave the campaign his most sensational incidents, his attacks on Richard Croker and Senator Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, and his denunciations of the contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of interest. It was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

CAREER IN BRIEF. Henry George was born on Sept. 2, 1839. He received a common school education, and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor, and afterwards learned the printer's trade, working at the printer's case until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterward editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post. He returned to New York in 1870, and went to England and returned in 1871. He was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established. Mr. George has long been to the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are "Our Land and Land Policy," 1871; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problem in England," 1884; "The Condition of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII., 1891; and "A Perplexed Philosopher" (Herbert Spencer), 1892. In 1888 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 68,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, and 60,000 for Thomas Roosevelt, the socialist secretary of the navy, Republican.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The committee in charge of the funeral ceremonies have arranged the following order of services: From sunrise on Sunday, Oct. 31, till sunset of the same day, the body of the great leader will lie in state in the Grand Central palace. Ushers will be present to direct the people in their passage before the platform upon which the body will lie in state. The nobility and single-heartedness of Henry George's life work is invited to be present at this ceremony.

During the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, the funeral services and orations will take place. The funeral car will start from the Grand Central palace at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and proceed by a route to be announced later, via the Brooklyn bridge and to the Brooklyn city hall. In this informal procession every friend and admirer of Henry George is invited to take part.

The committee earnestly desires that no torches or transparencies be displayed. Banners, without mottoes, designed by the organizations may be carried. All labor organizations intending to



THEY HEAR THE SIREN'S SONG AGAIN.

take part in the procession of Sunday evening are requested to communicate at once with John Brisben Walker, chief marshal.

The pall-bearers have not yet been selected. Mr. George was an Episcopalian, but was not very regular in his attendance at church. His widow is a Catholic, and it was often said that her husband intended to embrace Catholicism.

The widow and her daughters resided until 10 o'clock this evening, when they were induced to retire for much needed rest. Mrs. George is bearing up well under the strain.

WORDS OF SYMPATHY. Telegrams and letters of sympathy came pouring into the George headquarters from the time the death of the candidate became known. This morning until late tonight, and the number of distinguished visitors must have reached several hundred. Bishop Henry C. Potter recalled his companionship with Henry George in his boyhood in Philadelphia. Among the others who sent messages were Oscar Bird Gardner, Tammany candidate for district attorney; Benj. Wood, editor of the Daily News; Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, who said:

"The cause of human freedom suffers irreparable loss. No hero on the battle field, no clearer gave his life for the cause of his country." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the St. Louis Tax League, New York Typographical Union No. 6, and the St. Paul Silver Republican club.

Gen. Tracy said tonight: "I was greatly shocked at the news of Mr. George's death. I knew and esteemed him personally as a true, sincere and upright man and citizen. He was a man of earnest convictions and was courageous and able in upholding them. All must deplore his tragic and untimely death, and his family will have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement."

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 pronouncements and the pronouncements

of his session as a committee of the whole. The business of the committee of the whole was not reported, and it was said that it was at this session that the Chicago Temple matter was discussed. The report of the executive committee was adopted. Miss Willard then delivered her annual address.

Espeaking of the Temple matter, Miss Willard said: "No loyal White Ribbon woman wants to ignore the moral obligation incurred. We are in debt to the bondholders. I shall never rest till that debt is paid. I speak for one person and I thought I would get my speech in before election. If this is the first time that there has been an issue about my election, I will say out and out, I am for the Temple. If this should come to an issue, and I be defeated, I should go right the same, and beat the bush for the money."

The address was adopted and its recommendations ordered to the executive committee by a rising vote. A devotional hour followed.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, corresponding secretary, submitted her report. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Grover Cleveland congratulating her upon the birth of her son. Miss Willard read a cablegram greeting from Lady Henry Somerset.

The delegates to the convention were welcomed to the city this evening, evening. When Miss Willard called the meeting to order fully 2,500 people were crowded in Music hall. Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Agnes E. Slack, secretary of the World's and British W. C. T. U.

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to him, he concluded rightly that his great associate in the single-tax battle of other years had expired. At the hotel he was met by Henry George Jr. When he was taken into the room where his friend lay dead, 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 was 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, it 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 worshiped him."

When Dr. McGlynn was able to think calmly over his recent intercourse with the dead man, he recalled that his friend had frequently expressed to him a pronouncement that his end was approaching, and had used language that he now saw indicated a belief that he would not outlive his campaign.

FROM SIRE TO SON. The practical politicians are all said to agree that the huge democracy of Thomas Jefferson, built up by Henry George in three weeks, will not be a principal factor in next Tuesday's election. It has been generally estimated that he would have polled more than 100,000 votes if he had survived the campaign, but these votes are probably not transferrable. Some of the leaders today in favor of throwing the influence of the organization to Seth Low, but the campaign committee decided to give up the fight, and nominated young Henry George to take his father's place. They also issued a strong address to the George voters, asking them to support the substitute.

Young George has none of his father's ability as a campaigner and organizer, and is not well known. The Tammany leaders have regained their confidence that was shaken by Henry George's extraordinary canvass during

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THROUGH INTO A DIVISION.

Treatment a Man Named Glenn Says He Received

For Presuming to Write to the State Legislature.

What Became of His Letter?

Joe Ollinger Tells a Few Things—Another Guard Who Quit in Disgust—Sam Langum Says It Is Possible An Investigation Might Startle the State.

One week ago this morning the Globe began to print statements and affidavits about the reported cruelty of state prison officials. Every day since something has been added to it, and yet corroborative testimony continues to be as easy to find as it was a week ago.

Warden Wolfer has been treated to a daily revelation of what is alleged to have been going on right in his own institution and under his own eyes almost, and yet he was reported in one or two papers as saying there was no truth in the stories. He may think the same now, but there are a whole lot of people it seems who think otherwise. Frank W. Temple is another man who rushed into print with a sweeping denial of the statements made. He is a member of the board of prison managers, and, of course, thought he knew all about it. He may have received a hunch by this time that perhaps there were some things going on at the state prison that even the board of managers had not been advised of. If not, let him read tomorrow morning's Globe, when something is promised that may be even more convincing than anything that has yet appeared in print.

Today the Globe adds to what has already been printed a little more evidence. In Mr. Langum's newspaper, the Preston Times, appears an editorial, printed elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Langum was a prison official himself, and he says: "If the right sort of commission is appointed, they may find a condition of things past and present that will startle the state."

Another newspaper, the Ellsworth (Wis.) Gleaner, in this week's issue contains the following:

The Globe's exposure was the subject of conversation between the editor of the Gleaner and Mr. J. E. Elliott, proprietor of the Forest House, but formerly of Stillwater. Mr. Elliott stated that the charges made by the Globe are unquestionably true, for he himself had seen Deputy Warden Lemon knock prisoners down with clubs and canes and otherwise brutally treat them.

There are a number of interviews that are crowded out this morning, but there are other days, and they will all appear sooner or later.

GLENN ADDS HIS TESTIMONY. Harry A. Glenn writes from Breckenridge to verify some of the reports. He also says that Wolfer wouldn't allow a letter written to the legislature to reach that body, while on the other hand the writer was thrown into a dungeon. Here is the letter:

To the Editor of the St. Paul Globe: Dear Sir: In looking over the contents of your paper I see that there is to be an investigation in regard to the cruelty that is practiced toward the inmates of the Stillwater prison, and I wish to say that the statement of an ex-guard in regard to the treatment of Convict Hahn is true in every respect, only the ex-guard does not put the affair nearly as strongly as I do, really was an eye witness of the assault and saw four of the officials, including Deputy Warden Lemon and Guards Colligan, Park and Glenn, run onto Hahn, and beat him nearly to death. Furthermore, Convict Hahn was not the only one that was brutally beaten, and together with Lemon, there is not a more cruel man living than Colligan, and it will be found upon a fair and impartial investigation that a more cruel set of people do not exist on God's green earth than the present officials of this prison.

If Warden Wolfer is not afraid of an investigation, why did he not make public the letter that I wrote to the present legislature? Instead, however, they put me in the dungeon and kept me there until I was half dead, and then tried to justify their actions by telling me that I had broken the rules.

The guards plot among themselves to get prisoners punished, Colligan in particular with this means of persecution. If the committee that is to conduct the investigation so desires, I will put into indisputable facts before them that will surprise the good people of this state. If everything is proven to light and some of those officials do not wear the convict's stripes it will be a marvel. You will be doing an act of justice if you will publish these few lines, as I can prove every word I have written, and more. Very respectfully yours, Harry A. Glenn.

Breckenridge, Minn., Oct. 28, 1897.

OLLINGER'S EYES OPEN. John Ollinger, of Minneapolis, an ex-prisoner, committed by the United States to serve a term for counterfeiting, tells some very interesting stories of the prison, and he does it in a calm, earnest way, which convinces his hearers of their truth. Mr. Ollinger kept his eyes open while in prison—and in consequence of this he was frequently reported for "looking around"—so he saw a great deal of what was going on and perhaps more than the officials wish.

A very suspicious thing, to Mr. Ollinger, is that some convicts employed as bookkeepers in the office of the prison have been pardoned on condition of their leaving the state. He mentions several instances of this and affirms that an investigation will develop some reason for this disposition.

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Candidate of the Bryan Democrats for Mayor of New York.

FAMOUS CRUSADE BIBLE HELD UP.

Miss Willard Compelled to Open the National W. C. T. U. Meeting Without It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the world's and the national Women's Christian Temperance unions, called the twenty-fourth convention of the latter organization to order in Music hall today. Miss Willard stated that the crusade Bible was held up by the customs official, and for the first time she was unable to read the crusade psalm from it. "Such is the brotherly love between nations," she added, "the psalm was not read respectively by Miss Willard and the delegates. Many of the women who had seen actual service in saloon crusades accepted Miss Willard's invitation to seats on the stage. Mrs. Mary J. Weaver, missionary at Brooklyn, offered prayer, and the crusade hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," was rendered by the delegates. Clara G. Hoffman, of Missouri, read the roll call of the official members, who are the state presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers.

The executive committee reported its consideration of a plan of finance presented by Mrs. Marian B. Baxter, of Illinois, the feature of which was an appeal to local unions for \$2 each, 30 per cent of the proceeds to go to the state department in which the collections were made and to appoint assistant financial agents to work in states under permission from state officers. The report showed that the executive committee had held part

WEYLER HAS EMBARKED.

His Ship Held to Await the Arrival of Marshal Blanco.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Lieut. Gen. Weyler embarked on the steamer Montserrat shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, but under instructions from Madrid, the vessel will not sail until after the arrival of Marshal Blanco, the new governor general. The palace is being prepared for the latter's reception, and it is officially stated that accommodation there would be "insufficient for both." The Quinta Molina mansion, in which Gen. Weyler had expected to reside temporarily, was found to be in too bad condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Senator de

Lome is at the Hotel St. Marc with his family. He was at first disinclined to discuss diplomatic matters at all. Finally he asked:

"The Associated Press has been saying that our answer is most conciliatory, and not likely to produce international friction of any kind, has it not?"

Being answered in the affirmative, Senator de Lome continued: "Well, if the Associated Press continues to say that, it will find it is right when the correspondence between the two nations is made public."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Senator de