

HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD

The Great Leader of Jeffersonian Democrats Stricken With Apoplexy.

BROKEN DOWN BY OVERWORK

Letters of Condolence From Bryan, Croker, Sheehan, and Others.

His Campaign a Hurricane.

New York, Oct. 30.—Henry George, Jeffersonian Democratic nominee for mayor of Greater New York, the most picturesque and aggressive figure in the present municipal campaign, died from an attack of apoplexy in a room at the Union Square hotel at 4:45 o'clock this morning.

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 in 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 he had been doing.

Not long after he had reached the



HENRY GEORGE.

hotel Mr. George retired with Mrs. George, in room 23 of the hotel. About 3:30 o'clock Mrs. George was awakened to find Mr. George sitting in an arm chair.

STRICKEN WITHOUT WARNING.

"I am not feeling quite comfortable," said Mr. George to his wife.

"Won't you get back in 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 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.

A call was sent to Dr. Kelly of 117 East Fifty-ninth street, and he came without delay. Mr. George was then unconscious, and all efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition to those around him he passed away at 4:45 o'clock.

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

THE END NOT UNEXPECTED.

Newspaper men who have been a part of the George campaign had felt for some time that he was undergoing a strain which was surely and rapidly breaking him down. At times he was incoherent. His whole temperament had undergone a complete change. His speeches delivered by the half dozen each day were often rambling, though their trend was ever faithful to the tollers, whose devoted champion he has been all his life.

Mrs. George and Henry George, Jr., had been solicitous regarding the effect the terrible strain of Mr. George's being bundled about from place to place each day far into the night and making speeches before wildly enthusiastic gatherings of his admirers and it had been noted again and again that his faithful wife sat beside her husband upon the platform from which he spoke or watched closely from a place of vantage close by.

BROKEN DOWN BY OVERWORK.

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

Within the past day or two close friends of Mr. George had noted with apprehension marked changes in his manner and appearance. His eyes grew dull. Wrinkles came at the corners and his eyes sunk in hollow caverns. His voice usually resonant and pleasant, was pitched almost to piping treble in conversation and he was querulous, while he seemed like one whose nerves were so highly wrought that they might snap without warning. The pace of the campaign was harder than this man, high strung and sensitive, could maintain.

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

SENSATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

After his nomination for mayor by the Jefferson 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, by his 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 large and enthusiastic crowds everywhere. In one of his last speeches he 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 of 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 Croker in a ringing voice that greatly affected his hearers, saying: "Let him go to the penitentiary; he shall go there."

Mrs. George accompanied her husband on most of his speech-making trips, and she was with him last night.

AT GEORGE HEADQUARTERS.

George headquarters is the center of political interest to-day. The executive committee will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon to decide whether a successor shall be named in Mr. George's place.

Chairman Abbott of the campaign committee has made the following statement: "It is my opinion that the committee will not favor the nomination of any other man in George's place, but will prefer that the voters should vote the entire ticket, filling in Mr. Low's name for mayor."

Many of the members of the committee are of the same opinion, but Tom L. Johnson, when asked whether he agreed with the views of Chairman Abbott, said: "My best friend has gone. I have nothing further to say."

At the headquarters of the Citizens' Union both the American flags are displayed at half mast.

CROKER SYMPATHETIC.

Richard Croker and John Sheehan sent by special messenger to Mrs. Henry George the following letters of condolence:

"To Mrs. Henry George: Allow me to extend my deepest sympathy for you in your great bereavement.—Richard Croker."

"To Mrs. Henry George:—I deeply sympathize with you and your family in the great loss you have sustained.—John C. Sheehan."

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 failing man for some time, and I am sorry his friends permitted him to go into this canvass. His family has my most earnest sympathy. I never met Henry George and did not know him even by sight. Please say for me that I am sorry from the bottom of my heart."

Men were loath to believe that one who had been so much in the public eye in the last few weeks was no more, and for the time being the complexion of the political situation was forgotten in genuine grief. Those who last night bitterly denounced the man who said: "I stand for the real Democracy, the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson," to-day recalled many touching kindly acts in the life of the dead man, which showed his nature, and joined in the words which came naturally to the lips of all: "An honest man is dead."

MR. GEORGE'S CAREER.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia September 2, 1829. He attended the public schools until 1852, when he went into a counting room, and then to sea, learning something of printing in the meanwhile. In 1855 he reached California, where he worked at the case again until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterwards editor of various papers, among them the San Francisco Times and Post. In August, 1880, he removed to New York, where he has since resided.

George 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.

George wrote of his experience to the president and Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, and soon afterward the English government offered to pay him damages. He 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'S WORKS.

George published "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 of

It pays to keep informed.

Free Trade," (1886); "The Condition of Labor," "An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," (1891), and "A Perplexed Philosophy," (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

Mr. George visited Great Britain again in 1883-4, 1884-5 and in 1889, 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 majority of New York and polled 68,000 votes against 90,000 for his Democratic opponent and 60,000 for the Republicans. The next year he received over 70,000 votes as the same party's candidate for secretary of state of New York.

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. This ended the United Labor organization, though the propagation of the "single tax" has gone on in a quiet way more actively than ever.

Between 1887 and 1890 Mr. George published the "Standard," a weekly paper, in New York. Of late years he has lived quietly at his farm home at Fort Hamilton, L. I., 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.

Mr. George's recent nomination for mayor of Greater New York by half a dozen different parties is current history. He made a hurricane campaign and gained strength day by day to such an extent that he was looked upon as an important factor in the race, if, indeed, he should 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. SETH LOW'S EULOGY.

New York, Oct. 30.—Seth Low, Citizens' Union candidate for mayor, said to-day of Mr. George's death: "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 services of his fellow men as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the battle striving against the tyranny and corruption of one man power which controls the political machine and thus deprives the people at once of their rights as free men and of control of the government of the city in the public interests. I would like to avail 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 this 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."

Chairman Quigg of the Republican county committee said he would not make any statement until he knew what position would be taken by the George Democrats. He was very reticent regarding the death of Mr. George.

W. J. BRYAN'S TRIBUTE.

LOGAN, Ohio, Oct. 30.—Of the death of Mr. George, W. J. Bryan said to-day: "I have just received a dispatch announcing the death of Henry George. The suddenness with which the summons came will make more keen the sorrow which the public generally will feel at the death of so great, so pure and so brave a man. By his own unaided genius he made his name familiar to the reading public of the world around. Those who agreed with his theories found in him an ideal leader, while those who opposed him admitted his ability and moral courage. He was one of the foremost thinkers of the world. His death will prove a loss to literature, society and politics."

HANNA'S TRIBUTE TO GEORGE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Senator Hanna, before he left for Cleveland this morning, was advised of the death of Henry George. He said: "It is a shock to the country. Henry George was an honest man—a man of conviction. But as far as his usefulness was concerned it was neutralized by his own idea. Had he been broader in his views he would have been a great benefactor of his country. But he was no demagogue. George was winning many votes from Tammany."

Little Hayti in Trouble.

There is trouble between the government of Hayti and Germany. A German subject was arrested and placed in jail charged with assaulting police officers when in the discharge of their duty. The German ambassador has demanded the release of the prisoner and the payment of an indemnity of \$5,000. The Haytian officials claim that the German had a fair trial and was legally convicted and must pay the fine of \$500 assessed against him and serve a year in jail as he was sentenced to do by the court.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your grocer to show you a package of GRAIN-O. The new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The addition may drink it with hot water as well as the usual. Ask your grocer to show you a package of GRAIN-O. The new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The addition may drink it with hot water as well as the usual. Ask your grocer to show you a package of GRAIN-O. The new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The addition may drink it with hot water as well as the usual.

Average Height of Man.

During the war measurements were made of over 1,000,000 men for the United States army, and it was found that the average height of men born in the United States was 67.8 inches. According to Topinard the average height of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Swedes is 67.4 inches, Irishmen, 67; Germans, 66.2; Frenchmen, 65; Danes, 66.2; Russians, 65.4; Chinese, 64; Bushman, 62; Laplanders, 60.7; American Indians, 68.2; Patagonians, 70.3. Taking these measurements as a basis, the average for the world would be about 65.8. Natives of the United States, it will be observed, are taller than any other representatives of the Caucasian race, and it is an interesting fact that residence on this continent, or, at least, the northern part of it, tends to develop all the races in respect of height, weight and muscular power. Thus, in the army measurements referred to the average height of foreign-born citizens was less than the average American-born, but greater than the average in their respective countries. The high average of the Indians is another point in proof. No statistics of the height of women have ever been tabulated. According to Gerland, the variation in the height in females of the various races is very much less than in males. In the shortest and weakest races the females are physically equal to the males, and sometimes surpass them. On the other hand, where the stature of the males is considerably above the normal the female departs little from it.—Globe-Democrat.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

It Comes to the Preacher From Over Study and Brain Tire.

It Comes to Any Person, Too, Who Worries and Frets.

From the Huron Tribune, Had Ax, Mich.

A "breaking down of the nervous system," is a modern expression—a modern complaint. It is produced by prolonged strain and the over taxing of the nervous system, and is a product of over hurry and haste. It affects the preacher and the lawyer—the direct result of brain tire. It affects people in any walk of life, too, who worry and fret. It means a depleting of the nerve forces.

It is curable by complete rest and change of scene, also by the use of nerve restoratives and nerve foods. As the first method is not within the reach of all, the latter offers the most universal and practical method of treating the complaint. When it is determined that medicine is to be used, select that one which contains the most nerve nourishing properties. Do not take nerve tonics. They only stimulate, and the reaction leaves you worse than you were before. Select the medicine that is to the nerves what meat is to the body—one that, as it builds up the nerves, also increases your weight. The best thing for the purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the reputation of which is built up by solid and indisputable proof, and which is known in every hamlet in the country.

As a proof of its merits in such cases, read the following letter of a clergyman: DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In April, 1896, I was a hopeless case, owing to a complete breaking down of my nervous system and to a persistent stomach trouble. I had been treated by a great many physicians but received no permanent benefit. I had been down four times with nervous prostration and twice with gastritis. These attacks would come with such violence as to throw me into spasms. The time came when physicians said I must stop preaching or die. I was so exhausted after the last service on Sunday that I could scarcely get from the pulpit. Many a time I have had to sit down and rest in order to gain a little strength before I could leave the church. I could eat neither meat nor vegetables. I dared not allow my bare feet to be as much as touch the cold carpet or floor, to say nothing of taking a cold foot bath. If I did I was immediately seized with cramps. In this condition I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took one box and felt no better, in fact worse. I said I would take no more, but my wife urged the matter, feeling my life depended upon the result, as everything else had failed, and I was "used up." I therefore continued to take them. Since then, and it has been several months, I have had but one slight attack and have enjoyed life. He preached all summer and held revival meetings for fifteen weeks. During that time my wife was sick seven weeks, so that my rest was much broken. Some nights I did not sleep at all. I have had no muscular exercise for years until recently, when I have done some work in my garden, and my muscles stand the test remarkably well. I can eat anything I desire, and can now enjoy a cold bath daily. Every sabbath I preach three times, and now think I am good for another twenty years, if the Lord will. I am surprised at myself, and sometimes think it cannot be possible that I have accomplished what I have.

(Signed) "REV. J. N. McCREADY, Elkton, Mich."

Find attached the affidavit of Mr. McCreedy, made before a notary public. State of Michigan,) County of Tuscola,) J. N. McCreedy, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statements made by him are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1897. J. D. BROOKS, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

\$0.50 to St. Louis \$0.60

Via the Missouri Pacific on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Fast train leaves Lincoln at 1:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at Union depot next morning. Further information at city ticket office, 1201 G street, F. D. Connel, C. P. & T. A.

Two for One

If you saw a chance to make five dollars honestly and without any work you'd make it, wouldn't you? If you knew that you could positively make five dollars by doing a certain thing, you'd do it, wouldn't you? If you made up your mind to buy a suit of clothes or a pair of pants and if, after you had picked 'em out, and tried 'em on, and paid for 'em, the storekeeper made up his mind to give you two suits of clothes or two pairs of pants instead of one and insisted on your taking 'em, you'd take 'em, wouldn't you? We think you would. Now, then, turn to our latest sample book, page 22. There we show you a sample of heavy Kersey from which we will sell you a Winter Overcoat for four dollars and a quarter. We know these coats. We have sold them for the past four seasons—the first year for five dollars and last season for four dollars and a half. We know they are good coats. We know they will give you satisfaction. We know they will wear. This will be the last season we can sell these overcoats for this price. Goods are advancing every day. Next year they may cost you six or seven dollars. Many stores will sell them even this season for seven to ten dollars. If you want a good overcoat cheap you had better order one of these. 'Twill be like getting a present of five dollars. Like getting two overcoats for the price of one.

If you haven't got our latest sample book you can get it by doing three things: First, write your name and address plainly on a postal card. Second, write the name of this paper. Third, ask for Sample Book A. B.

Nebraska Clothing Co

Advertisement for DeLoach Mill Mfg. Company, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A. featuring a DeLoach mill and listing various machinery like Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, and Planers.

TEACHERS WANTED!

UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA. REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., Manager. Pittsburgh, Pa., Toronto, Can., New Orleans, La., New York N. Y., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Denver, Colorado.

Lincoln Electro Medical Institute,

WINDSOR HOTEL, COR. 11TH AND Q STS., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. The Electric Fumigating Vapor Inductive Cabinet is used daily. Also Tissue Builders, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney, Ovarian, Nerve, and Chronic diseases treated successfully. Consultation free.

Advertisement for ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets, CURE CONSTIPATION, REGULATE THE LIVER, ALL DRUGGISTS. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation.

HAY NEBRASKA HAY CO., WHOLESALE

Advertisement for Kennedy's Photograph Parlors, 122 So. 12th Street, Omaha, Neb. Also includes an advertisement for JOLLY, ILL. CO. and a notice about a wanted person.