THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HONOR TO THE DEAD

Crowds Pay Tribute to the Memory of the Late Henry George.

BODY LIES IN STATE IN CENTRAL PALACE

Thirty Thousand Gaze on the Features of the Departed.

BIER COVERED WITH BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Face of the Philosopher is Calm and Peaceful in Death.

POIGNANT GRIEF FILLS HEARTS OF ALL

Touching Eulogies Pronounced by Eloquent Speakers at a Public Funeral Held in Grand Central Palace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A mourning city and a grief-stricken people today showed honor to the man who had fallen in the battle for what he believed to be the right. Henry George, apostle of the single tax, leader of the new Jeffersonian democracy, stricken on the eve of election, was honored as no private citizen of America was ever honored before.

Public griefs have been many in the metropolis of the western hemisphere, many have been seriously mourned, but none save he who went to eternal rest after having served as leader of soldiers and as chief executive of the land, had laid at his bier such evidence of public regret, widespread sorrow and sincere grief as was laid at the bier of Henry George. No one would permit a reminder that he had been a candidate for public office and had been carrying on a bitter warfare on those he believed were enemies of the public weal; no one recalled the strong words of denunciation that fell from his lips while in the political rostrum; he was remembered only as a man who so loved the people that he gave his life for them.

Thousands gazed upon the familiar, beloved features, cold in death, yet smiling serenely as in sleep, while other thousands heard stirring orations and magnificent eulogies upon the martyr dead. In every temple of God, wherever men gathered to worship or gathered to hear lectures and philosophy taught, garlands of praise were bestowed upon the memory of the revered dead. In the vast auditorium where the dead rested inspired men, teachers of all faiths, Jews, Christians, Catholics and Episcopalians, with hearts wrung with pain, spoke words which confessedly fell far short of the great waves of emotion that sought to find utterance.

Not a dissenting voice was heard to the declaration that Henry George was a lover of the people who he believed were being oppressed, and he gave his life that humanity might live. The eulogies uttered, the day gone, the streets became filled with people who wished to see the funeral cortege as it passed in procession down New York's greatest streets, then across Brooklyn bridge, then through Brooklyn's streets to the Brooklyn city hall. There the body was given over to the family and the casket was taken to the modest home in Fort Hamilton, from which the remains will be borne to their final resting place in Greenwood tomorrow morning. At the lowest estimate 125,000 people saw the casket as it wended its way to that point where the public was compelled to stand aside in reverence and sympathy while the family claimed its own.

LYING IN STATE.

The body of Henry George lay in state in the Grand Central palace today, and 30,000 people reverently passed the casket and looked upon the face of the dead philosopher. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, a stream of men, women and children poured into the hall. The crowd was composed of all classes, of all shades of life and all religious opinion. On every face was stamped the unmistakable signs of sincere regret, while hundreds of faces were drawn with suffering and pain. To thousands of those who passed by Henry George was personally known, and it was these who lingered for a longer moment to gaze again on the face of the man whom to know was to love. Some of them wept; the children, of whom there were hundreds, were raised aloft by the guards and held while they gazed at the features of the man who died to brighten their lives.

In the early dawn the body was moved in a plain hearse from Union Square to Grand Central palace, unattended save by the guards of honor and four policemen. Behind the hearse came a single carriage, carrying Anna George, the youngest daughter, who insisted upon accompanying the body to the Grand Central palace. No persuasion could sway her from her purpose. Weeping bitterly, she stood at the head of the stairs at the hotel and begged to be permitted to go. She wished to arrange the flowers upon the casket in which her father's remains reposed. Pleadings proving in vain, she became importunate, and refused to permit the body to be taken away unless she accompanied it. The other members of the family, their grief emphasized by the child's utter abandon of anguish, yielded, and Richard George, her brother, accompanied her to the palace. There she arranged the flowers as she would have them and permitted no cue to lead the slightest aid.

THE CROWD COMES.

At 9 o'clock the doors were opened and immediately several hundred persons who were in waiting without entered the hall with bowed heads. There sat at the head of the hall among an immense pile of floral tributes a large black-covered casket on a dais. Through the glass case they saw the remains of the man reposing calmly, his features unruffled as in sleep. The left arm rested lightly on the breast, the other by the side. The remains were clad in black broadcloth, a turn-down collar and a plain black tie.

For the first half hour the throng filing up the hall in twos passed at the rate of 1,500 an hour, but shortly the numbers swelled and grew until at one time eighty passed in a minute. At this rate, 5,000 an hour, the crowd passed until the churches emptied their audiences into the vast concourse which was wending its way down from Forty-sixth street to the palace and which filled Forty-sixth street and Third avenue for many blocks. For the last two hours the crowd came at the rate of 6,000 an hour. This is the highest rate obtainable under such circumstances as these. Any greater celerity would have meant an undignified, irreverential rush.

FLOWERS FOR THE DEAD.

August Lewis, a prominent single-taxer, wept bitterly as he passed by and tenderly laid a bunch of violets on the glass. A woman who followed in the line about an hour after placed a modest bunch of pinks beside the violets.

A little before 3 o'clock the line stopped, and those who could not get in were compelled to turn back and get out from the police line. A careful estimate of the number who could not get in is 30,000. This number is equal to the number of those who passed the casket.

Then another throng came, those who wished to hear the eminent clergymen praise Henry George.

During the last hour an orchestra played Chopin's funeral march, Handel's "Largo" and "The Lost Chord."

The floral decorations were profuse. A mass of wreathed flowers was sent by the Chicago Single Tax club. On a card accompanying the wreath was the following verse:

Oh, ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father and the generous friend;
The pitying heart that felt human woe,
The dauntless heart that fel no human pride,
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe;
For'n his feelings leaned to virtue.

The casket itself was devoid of any ornament save the heavy silver handles and the plate, which read:

HENRY GEORGE,
Died October 29, 1897.

At the back of the platform, on a heavy crepe background, was a portrait of Henry George, surrounded with American flags. At the front of the platform stood a bust of the fallen leader, modeled by his son Richard. At the foot of the pedestal upon which the bronze rested were numerous floral tributes, including a cross, from one arm of which hung a wreath of white and pink roses, from Mr. and Mrs. Tom Johnson; a wreath of immortelles and pink orchids from Joseph Pulitzer; roses and chrysanthemums in a wreath from John C. Milholland; on the card was written: "This to his memory, for I hold him dear. He was honest, he was brave and he loved the people."

Chief McCullagh was in personal command of the police arrangements. There were 655 policemen on duty in the neighborhood and in the palace. By the gentlemanly conduct of every patrolman it was possible to handle the great crowd without any disagreeable circumstances. The crowd came down the avenue five deep and was passed through the hall in twos.

In the guard of honor were Arthur McEwen, Lewis F. Post, Dan Beard, H. Martin Williams, Cecil R. Atkinson, W. J. Atkinson and Joseph Dana Miller.

Of the ushers and guard of honor Philadelphia sent these:

W. H. Keevan, Edward Ross, W. L. Ross, H. W. Albright, Drs. Solis Chopin, Frank Stephens, W. H. Tawressey, Herman W. Hetzel, H. V. Hetzel, Frank McNulty, William D. Kelly, Arthur H. Stephenson, William Brice, Samuel Milliken, Rev. Dr. J. H. Amles, W. D. Callingham, Carson Davenport, Henry C. Lippincott, Isaac Feinberg.

Jersey City—Theodore Werner, T. H. Hunter, and James MacGregor.

Chicago—John S. E. White.

Delaware—Albert Brothers, George Carpenter, Joseph Brothers and Harold Sudell.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

Before 3 o'clock the people were permitted to occupy the seats in the hall. The front six rows in the main part of the auditorium were reserved for the family, the immediate friends of the deceased, the pall bearers and the ushers. All the rest of the main floor was given to the crowd and it took but a short time to fill the hall.

The family and intimate friends occupied the reserved seats on the right hand facing the platform. Young Henry George occupied the chair next to the aisle in the front row and his mother was beside him. Mrs. George was heavily veiled when she entered the hall, but during the speaking she raised her veil and followed the remarks of each speaker attentively. While showing plainly the strain that she has passed through, Mrs. George maintained her composure with strong fortitude. To the right of Mrs. George were seated the other members of the family and relatives, including Richard George, a son, and his daughter, Miss Anna George, and John V. George, a brother of the deceased.

PALL BEARERS.

The pall bearers were: Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur McEwen, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neill and Charles Frederic Adams.

The honorary pall bearers, some of whom sat on the platform, included Mayor Strong of New York, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Willis J. Abbott, Albert L. Johnson, John P. Cranford, Charles W. Dayton, George C. Eggleston, Horace White, Edward McHugh, Bolton Hall, John Milner, Charles O'Connor Hennessey, John Swinton, Lawson Purdy, John H. Gardner, A. Vandusen, J. R. Waters, M. R. Leverson, Frank Stephens and Robert Schalkenbach.

The committee which had charge of the funeral arrangements included John Brisben Walker, Hamlin Garland, James Clarence Harvey and others, who also acted as pall bearers.

Mayor Strong sat at the center of the platform and he was surrounded by a number of the more distinguished persons present. Behind the mayor sat Seth Low, with Colonel George E. Waring by his side.

The exercises began at 3:25 with the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by the Plymouth church quartet. Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who was Mr. George's warm personal friend as well as pastor, read the burial service. The regular burial service of the Episcopal church was used. The only music rendered in connection with it was the chanting of the Lord's prayer. At the conclusion of the burial service Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke briefly on the character and public services of Henry George.

DR. ABBOTT'S REMARKS.

Dr. Abbott spoke in his customary manner, calm, critical and judicious, yet with much earnestness. He avoided anything like extreme eulogy, especially as regards Mr. George's political teachings, but his praise for him as a man had no bounds. He began with the statement that he agreed in part and disagreed in part with Henry George, and even those who disagreed almost entirely with him could unite in their admiration for him and his character, and their love for him as a man.

"What is it to follow Christ?" asked Dr. Abbott. "Is it not to show the spirit of Christ himself? No one, I think, was animated more clearly by His spirit. No one more faithfully followed his statements than he whose sudden death we mourn. Many men try to follow him, more, I think, then in any previous age."

Dr. Abbott also spoke in the highest praise of the intellectual side of Henry George. He said Mr. George's mastery of the English language, his ability to put things into the most forcible way possible, would have placed him in almost any position in public life if he had been content to be merely a politician. But he was not a self-seeking man. In fact, the speaker said, he had never met a man who gave so little thought as to the effect upon himself and his own public utterances as Mr. George. He was a man of unflinching courage and he had an unquestioning faith that there is a good God who did not design his children to live in degradation and wretchedness. To do something to lift God's children to a better plane had been the object of Henry George's life.

Rabbi Gotthell spoke next, saying: "Before the civic contest is decided in which this brave man staked his life death has cast his irrevocable vote in favor of him and crowned him victor in the race for a crown that outshines and will outlast the transient triumphs of the coming battle. It is a race for a worthy manhood and a benefactor of his kind. Friend and foe stand side by side in reverent awe by his lifeless frame. In sealing his lips forever death opens those of myriads to speak his praise and manifest their gratitude to the man whose thoughts were ever for liberty, justice and humanity."

After another hymn by the choir Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn spoke. He said:

"The place where we meet here this afternoon is not one dedicated to religion or to the service of God, but has generally been used for purposes of recreation or amusement or of art. It has today been made sacred and we meet here upon holy ground and stand ashamed in the presence of a message directed to us from the throne of God.

"He was simply a seer, a prophet, a forerunner sent by God, and we can say in all reverence and in the words of the scripture that 'There was a man sent from God whose name was John. He was sent to bear witness of the light.' I believe I am not guilty of any profanation of the sacred scriptures when I say there was a man sent to from God and his name was Henry George."

"Truly, it was designed by Providence to raise up such a man before the world to expose the fallacy and the injustice of their reasoning.

"Wherever word has gone that Henry George is dead, his teachings live and his

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONSIDER COMPETITOR CASE

Spanish Cabinet Takes Up the Question for Consideration.

SPAIN WILL SATISFY OUR DEMANDS

Conclusion Reached After Lengthy Discussion of the Matter—Weyler's Honors Are Not Pleasing to Madrid Officials.

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MADRID, Oct. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Competitor case was taken up today by Foreign Minister Gullon, Colonial Minister Moret and Naval Minister Bermejo, to whom the matter had been referred by the cabinet. The communication from the United States government touching the affair was carefully examined, together with the Spanish evidence that the Competitor was a filibuster. After mature consideration the ministers named reached this conclusion: In view of the precedents established in the case by the duke of Tetuan while he was foreign minister and by the conservative cabinets of Spain, of Senor Canovas and General Azcarraga, that Spain must satisfy the demands of the American state department.

General Weyler's behavior on leaving Havana, particularly his parting speech to the reactionary party in Cuba, which got up a farewell demonstration in his honor, both surprised and highly displeased official circles in Madrid. Especially offensive were these words, uttered by the removed governor general: "I am deeply grateful for this demonstration, which echoes the applause with which the real public sentiment in Cuba welcomed and parts with my policy and plans. Had both policy and plans continued to be carried out and as they have been followed to the present time, Cuba would have been saved for Spain with honor and not through negotiations, compromises and concessions. I will defend you everywhere and advise you to do your best unhesitatingly to let the people in Spain know how damaging and fatal political reforms are for her cause in Cuba."

It is remarked that General Weyler throw off the mask of military discipline when he laid down his command and that it is clear that he intends to play the part of political and military leader of the adversaries of home rule in Spain and Cuba, appealing to Spanish patriotism and to that spirit of hostility to the United States which is actively fostered through the press, in the Cortes and elsewhere by the union constitutional party and the uncompromising tories like Romero Robledo, Elduayan, the duke of Tetuan and others. Popular and political demonstrations are being arranged to do honor to General Weyler when he lands.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

TRIBUTE FROM DR. PARKHURST.

Eminent Divine Lays a Wreath on George's Bier.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Parkhurst today gave the following statement on the mayoralty contest:

"At the hour I am writing this in Paris New York is paying the last tribute to the memory of your fallen leader, Henry George. The press on both sides of the Atlantic is laden with tender, appreciative eulogies. You may well be proud to have been marshaled under such generalship. The world at large knows something of his intellectual keenness, but only those who had come into closer relations understand his sterling integrity and fervor of purpose, which went so far to constitute his influence and power. It is a great deal easier to have brains than to have heart, but he had both, and that heart of his beat for the people and they loved him. That in a considerable measure is the reason why New York is so deeply stirred today. He clung to the interests of the people with a devotion that was affectionate and self-consuming, how self-consuming it was for you to realize when you look upon his closed eyes and white face today. It is simple, honest English to say he his laid himself upon the altar of the people's welfare. He died in order that your life and that of New York might be richer. From what I have been able to gather I judge no addresses have been delivered during this heated campaign which have entered so deeply as his into the popular heart. He came to you with a message, a message which meant so much more to him than his own comfort or life even, that he made generous sacrifice of both in order that the message might come closely home to the general mind and conscience. It is a grand death he has died, and so I say you may well be proud of the leader in whose ranks you had enlisted and whose principles it had been your loyal purpose to assert at the polls next Tuesday.

"I feel all this only the more tenderly when I remember how he fought by my side in the struggle of 1894. That campaign also was an attempt to honor righteousness and vindicate the rights of the many against the usurpation of the few, and of course George had to be in it, for he always had a heart for the people and a conscience for the right. The battlefield on which he has just fallen is the same as that in 1896, only with the ground made clearer and the principles that are in conflict more distinct. It was not then as generally understood as now, except by those close to the situation, that we were not simply trying to destroy Tammany hall, but were anxious to hit every head that lifted itself up against the inalienable American right of the people to be their own master and their own boss. Even then it was a popular protest against the entire spirit of bossism, and Henry George understood it as such, and fought with that understanding, doing it not simply because he wanted to see the tyranny of Fourteenth street crushed out, but all tryanny crushed, and the people at large restored to dignity and power. When, therefore, he donned his armor for the campaign of 1897, he took ammunition enough with him to sweep not only Fourteenth street, but to rake also that other arch-conspirator against popular right and popular sovereignty, who is now by so much the more despicable than Croker as he pretends to be more respectable, and is so much the more dangerous, as he hatches his treason in the dark and publicly recites the republican profession of faith while stealthily, sneakingly worshiping Tammany's graven images.

"Such, then, was the wide spirit and splendid purpose of your fallen hero. And now, my good friends, how are you going to honor him? Today you are bringing to his memory your tribute, your praises and your tears. How are you going to honor him next Tuesday? Are you going to do it by helping lift into the mayoralty either of the very men it was Henry George's dying cry are the greatest peril to everything that makes for the interest of the people and their dignity and power? I am not trying to dissuade you from voting for his son by a single ballot, but I pray you do not let your respect for yourselves or respect for the memory of the dead allow you to weep over his coffin today and then indorse at the polls that very treason against popular rights that put him into his coffin. You hold in your hands the balance of power. Something has been said about erecting a monument to the memory of Henry George. Very good. I will contribute to help put up such a monument. Only I know no monument under the circumstances so befitting the occasion or so true to the spirit of the dead hero as for his followers on election day to mass themselves on behalf of the rights of the people as against the bosses and secure the overthrow of these twin geniuses of evil which it has cost the life of your leader to resist and defy."

Enter Blanco, Exit Weyler.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, with Marshal Blanco, the new governor general of Cuba, on board, was sighted off Havana this morning at 5:30. At 7 o'clock the Alfonso XIII entered the harbor and Lieutenant General Weyler, Lieutenant Ahumada, Admiral Navarro and other high military and naval officers went to the special steamer to meet General Blanco. After a long and cordial conference, Lieutenant General Weyler yielded up his command to his successor. At 10:30 Marshal Blanco landed. Lieutenant General Weyler and General Blanco exchanged farewells on board the Alfonso XIII, and the latter Montserrat sailed at 11 o'clock p. m. According to the official account the people cheered for "Weyler, the pacificator."

BIGELOW ON HENRY GEORGE.

Correspondent and Journalist Pays His Tribute to the Dead Thinker.

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LONDON, Oct. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Henry George was my friend. Though his conclusions are as difficult for me to understand as the logic of a bimetallist, yet I honor in the author of "Progress and Poverty" a simplicity and directness of mind coupled with such honesty and courage as one rarely finds outside of men who have died from persecution—and George was a persecuted man in spite of our boasts that in America all men have a fair show.

It was immediately after George's arrival in New York from California that I talked with him, sitting on a fallen tree trunk in the woods about Fort Washington, on the grounds of Gordon Bennett. He told me of his life in California, how the great monopolies in land, transportation and telegraphy had conspired to ruin him when he commenced to preach against their methods. He could not get news for his paper. Colleges closed their doors on him through influence brought to bear by millionaire patrons. Professors and students heard him eagerly, but the seats of learning were endowed by men to whom George was a revolutionist. The time will come when American history will have to blush for the intolerance shown toward the man.

Strange to say, he knew no French nor any other foreign tongue, and my first acquaintance with him quickly ripened into warm friendship from the accident that I was enabled to quote and translate for him many passages from the physiocratic school of economists, such as Turgot, which he incorporated in subsequent editions of his work.

Henry George never lost faith in human goodness, in spite of the malevolent treatment he received from his colleagues. At my bachelor rooms in Nineteenth street I gathered periodically young law students and others of my acquaintance into a little club, in which Henry George was the presiding spirit. We read and talked together night after night, and while I cannot recall that any one of these became subsequently his apostles, I am sure that none of them has been mean enough to deny the noble qualities of George personally.

In all my talks with him it was almost impossible to surprise him into abuse of his enemies. He discussed those who attacked him as though it were a matter of course that he should be misunderstood and maligned. He attributed no personal malice to his enemies, and George could say, like Gladstone, that throughout a life of controversy there was no single man to whom he could not give his hand.

When George came to England ten years ago I was corresponding for a New York daily, representing then the largest circulation in America with the exception of the World. George attacked landlordism in its very stronghold, and I wrote, begging permission to accompany the land reformer on his journey to Ireland, Scotland and throughout England, in order to cable the result. The answer was that George was a humbug and that if he made any success he should be suppressed, which shows that a great journalist can be mistaken.

"Progress and Poverty" is a household word not only over the English-speaking world, but I have found it in every man's library in Hungary, Austria and Germany. Five editions have appeared in German, and even in Japan the book is read along with Herbert Spencer. It is only in America that George has known persecution. The chief German cyclopedias treat his name as that of a scholar. Johnson's "American Cyclopedia" does not mention him. So much for the "prophet in his own country."

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

GENERAL HERNANDEZ ARRESTED.

Charged with Others with Plotting Against the Government.

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CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Hernandez, an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency, and four other leading men in Venezuela have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the government.

General Jose Manuel Hernandez was the candidate of the progressive conservative party for president to succeed General Crespo in the recent election which resulted in the choice of General Ignacio Andrade, the liberal candidate. Dr. Rojas Paul was the candidate of the regular conservatives. A dispatch from Caracas September 2 announced that both General Hernandez and Dr. Paul had retired from the contest. General Juan Francisco Castillo, the candidate of a faction of the liberals, found his country so uncomfortable for him in the height of the campaign that he gave up the contest and came to New York. General Hernandez was an outspoken adversary of the Crespo government and found it convenient to leave Venezuela for a time after Crespo was thoroughly entrenched in power. But when the trouble with Great Britain over the Guiana boundary line became acute and war seemed inevitable General Hernandez offered to return to fight against England.

New Foundland Elections.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 31.—The general election returns continue favorable to the opposition. Trinity district has furnished the greatest surprise of the campaign. With 1,500 votes already counted out of a probable 3,000 the premier, Sir William Whiteway, is 350 votes behind the opposition candidates. His defeat and that of his colleagues is, therefore, probable.

Rhodes Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes, who has been lying seriously ill at Inyanga, but was reported recovering, had a relapse a few days ago. It is now believed, however, that he will rally again and that he is out of serious danger.

LOADED BOX CAR ON THE TRACK.

Dastardly Attempt at Train Wrecking Near Milan, Mo.

MILAN, Mo., Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—A dastardly attempt at train wrecking was made by some unknown persons here last night. The north switch on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad was thrown and a loaded box car run onto the main line so that a train going north would plunge down a twenty-foot embankment and one going south would be derailed by striking the loaded car. It was discovered in time to save the southbound train this morning.

Fires of a Day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—The Georgia cotton oil mill was completely destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. Everything with the exception of a few small buildings were burned to the ground. Loss, $117,000; $49,000 in stock destroyed and the balance on the building; about $75,000 insurance.

Body Recovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The body of John Foyle was today brought up with a grappling iron from the big hole made by the engine when it plunged into the mud at the bottom of the Hudson at Garrisons.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 31.

At New York—Arrived—Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Campania, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived — Britannic, from New York; Umbria, from New York.

CLOSING UP THE CAMPAIGN

Leaders of Both Parties Spend Sunday Strengthening Their Fences.

FINAL RALLIES BILLED FOR TONIGHT

Registration Falls Considerably Short of that of Last Year, a Condition Considered Favorable to Republicans.

While the state and county campaign was practically closed Saturday night, activity continued under cover yesterday, and a few parting shots will be given today. At the party headquarters considerable figuring is being done to determine the significance of the short registration. The fact that but little over 15,000 voters have been registered in the city of Omaha, being a falling off of nearly 25 per cent from the registration of last year, is taken to be favorable to the republicans, because disaffection has been chiefly noticeable among the disgruntled elements that were counted on by the fusion leaders. With good weather a greater part of the registered vote will doubtless be polled, but should the weather conditions be adverse the returns may show a vote lighter than any polled for some years past.

Although it was Sunday, yesterday most of the candidates on both tickets were out reinforcing their acquaintance. There were a number of small meetings, some of them being addressed by candidates, but nothing of special importance to the public. Tonight the republicans will clinch their campaign with a meeting in the Sixth ward and another at South Omaha, at each of which some of the best known speakers in the party will appear. The fusionists have arranged for a grand finale, with Bryan as the star, and then the voters will have to do the rest.

FREE BEER FOR VOTES FOR KASPAR

Reformer's Saloon Does a Big Business on Sunday.

Free beer was the bait thrown out to the Bohemian voters of the Second ward all day yesterday in the effort to get them in line for the fusion ticket tomorrow. The foamy fountain was running in the saloon on South Thirteenth street which is managed by Frank Kaspar, fusion candidate for county commissioner, but which is ostensibly run by his brother-in-law. The regular Sabbath customers with pails and cans paid the price, but everybody else who dropped in was given all he wanted to drink for nothing, and the word was passed around that there was plenty more left.

It was Sunday and the front door of Kaspar's was closed, but the back entrance was worked hard all the day. At any hour a score of men were in the place, many of them of the old street gang. No sooner were some of them gone than others took their places. Toward evening the attendance increased and early in the evening the saloon was almost crowded. Schooners were filled as fast as they were emptied by Kaspar's brother-in-law and everybody was urged to drink all he wanted. A few unsophisticated offered to pay for their beer, but their money was shoved back with the remark that the liquor was being "set up" by the fusion candidates.

This Sabbatarian program was something in the nature of a surprise to the Second warders, and this in some measure accounted for the number who hastened to slake their thirst. Kaspar in the past has given no inkling of any purpose on his part of conducting the saloon business for his health, and beer has been dispensed only in exchange for hard cash. Kaspar is this year running on a "workingman's" platform, however, and he apparently considered it very essential to give away beer to the Bohemian labor vote to keep it in line for himself on election day.

Kaspar himself was not present in the saloon all the day. He has said several times that he had the Bohemian vote of the city in his vest pocket and he is going on the theory that the free beer of yesterday is all that was needed to keep this vote. As a consequence, he was busied in patching his political fences in other portions of the city that vote for county commissioner. Sheeleytown came in for a share of his attention, and as he could not transplant his saloon to that part of the city he opened a little fountain of beer there.

When the saloon was finally closed there were any number of empty beer kegs in the place and Kaspar retired with the firm conviction, probably, that he had the Bohemian vote cinched for himself at least.

MAKING SATISFACTORY CAMPAIGN.

Work of the Iowa Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

Mr. A. W. Ricker of Des Moines, secretary of the Iowa state committee for the middle-of-the-road populist organization, passed through Omaha yesterday on his return from a speaking tour through the northwestern portion of the state. Mr. Ricker feels confident that the middle-of-the-road populists of Iowa will be the only recognized organization of the party by the closing of another year, while the estimated vote for the third party ticket is calculated at from 10,000 to 20,000. This is expected to give the middle-of-the-roaders the standing under the law.

"Our campaign has been chiefly a speaking campaign," said Mr. Ricker. "Our candidate for governor has been on the stump for nearly two months and he has been supported by ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, who made a few speeches, and by ex-Governor Waite of Colorado, who has been speaking for the past month. We have also six populist papers supporting our ticket. The fusion populists will have completely disappeared after this election. They have fused not only on the state ticket, but on the legislative tickets as well, but the democrats have insisted on having democratic nominees in all sure districts, leaving the populists the candidates only in doubtful districts.

"Our organization selected three members of the national committee at its last state convention and by re-electing them next year expects to secure recognition from the national organization.

"If Nebraska middle-of-the-road populists want to organize separately from the fusionists they can find a good example in what has been done by the Iowa populists."

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT CHURCH.

Chief Executive Attends Divine Service in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—President McKinley attended the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal church at the morning service today. At 10:35 Senator Foraker and family, who are members of this church, entered and took seats immediately in the rear of the pew reserved for the president's party. Three minutes before 11 o'clock the president's party entered the church. They were met at the door by the venerable John Simpkinson, the oldest member of the church, who led the way up the aisle. President McKinley was accompanied by Augustus Wessel, another prominent member of the church, and was followed by Secretary J. Addison Porter. Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland and J. G. Schmidlapp of this city. There was disappointment at the failure of Mrs. McKinley to accompany her husband. It was understood that the condition of her health forbade her attendance.

The services were of the usual order, except possibly some additions to the music. The president joined heartily in the congregational singing. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Dubois, was assisted by Rev. Richardson, who made the opening prayer, in which he prayed for the president of the United States and all others in authority and gave thanks that the hearts of our people are set upon the things that make for righteousness, and are not disposed toward evil.

The pastor's sermon was from Mark xiv., 9, the story of the breaking of the alabaster box of precious ointment. He made the point that Mary's act, which was specially approved by Christ, was one of self-sacrifice, prompted by pure love, and in these respects was emblematical of the Savior's mission on earth. When the final hymn was announced, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," the president and his party, accompanied by Senator Foraker and family, left the church and thus avoided the delay that would have been inevitable if they had waited until the close of the services.

During the afternoon there were very many callers at the residence of Judge Schmidlapp, where the president and Mrs. McKinley were guests, and the drive that was contemplated could not be taken. Quite a number of the visitors were guests tonight of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidlapp and dined with the president and party. The president and Mrs. McKinley left tonight for Canton, where they remain till after the election and then go to Pittsburg.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.....	47	1 p. m.....	43
6 a. m.....	46	2 p. m.....	44
7 a. m.....	44	3 p. m.....	44
8 a. m.....	44	4 p. m.....	42
9 a. m.....	48	5 p. m.....	42
10 a. m.....	49	6 p. m.....	40
11 a. m.....	49	7 p. m.....	40
12 m.....	47	8 p. m.....	40
		9 p. m.....	40

HOUGHTON HOPES FOR MERCY.

Postal Clerk Who Robbed the Register Pouch Confesses Everything.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 31.—(Special.)—Walter R. Houghton, who confessed yesterday to stealing a registered package from the United States mails containing $15,000, gave up $14,700 of the money to United States Marshal McDermott, and decided to throw himself on the mercy of the court in the hope of receiving as light a punishment as possible for his crime.

When Houghton was placed in jail he declared he would not give up the stolen money if he were prosecuted and would have it burned rather than have the government recover it. His sister called on him and brought a message from the boy's aged mother, begging him to give up the money to the officers. After this Houghton called his attorney, who advised him to surrender the money, and Houghton decided to act upon his advice. He went with Marshal McDermott, Inspector Frederick, Detective Loomis and The Bee correspondent to his parent's home on Twenty-first and Evans street. He first had an interview with his mother, who is prostrated with grief, and in a critical physical condition. She begged the boy in an affecting manner to give up the money, and he at once went with the officers to the barn where he had secreted part of it. From between the tar paper sheeting and boards of the side of the barn he pulled five crisp $100 bills and handed them to the marshal. He then went to the chicken pen, a small shack of a building, and rooted in the dirt and dust of the floor underneath the stringer forming the foundation. From this place he pulled a package wrapped in a newspaper, which contained three packages of bills, each package with a band around it marked $5,000. Another package was produced which contained a gold watch and seven small pins and studs. This, Houghton said, was the entire matter he had saved from the contents of the rifled pouch. He was then taken to the marshal's office, where the money was counted. The packages were found to contain $14,700, all in $50 and $100 bills. The money was at once deposited with the postal authorities. Houghton then told the story of the crime briefly as follows: "I was feeling very sick the morning I went out on this run. We were going up Sherman Hill when I first discovered that Brill had given me a pouch without a bill. I was mad at him for his carelessness and made up my mind to report him. I had no idea of stealing the pouch or doing anything wrong. As I went past the pouch, while I was mad, I made a stab at it with my knife and accidentally cut a gash in it. Then I was scared for I knew I would lose my job. When we got past Laramie I made up my mind to see what was in the pouch. It contained several letters and a number of packages. I took two of the letters, one containing the $15,000 and one containing $60. I also took a package with the watch and jewelry. I then burned the pouch and all the rest of the packages in the stove. All this was done between Laramie and Rawlins. When I came back to Cheyenne I went to the woman, Mable Foster, and confessed the whole thing to her and said I was going to give up the money and try to escape punishment. She said I was a darn fool and advised me to keep still about it. I gave her $300 and hid the rest where I got it today. If I had not given her the $300 I would have voluntarily given up the money three weeks ago. I blew in the $60 I took and this is all of the money that I did spend. I did the thing when I was sick and half crazy."

After making his statement Houghton was again taken to jail where he will remain until court convenes. The young man presents a pitiful appearance. He has not eaten since his arrest and says he has not slept for six nights.

RECORD OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Another Encouraging Day is Noted at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—This has been another encouraging day in the yellow fever situation, but it is feared that the heavy rain which has fallen will have a bad effect on the patients, and will cause many new cases to be developed tomorrow. Cold weather is expected to succeed the rain. But one case had been reported up to 10 o'clock a. m., but by 1 o'clock p. m. the number had run up to twelve cases and four deats, and this record was gradually added to. Deaths: Maggie Scully, Emile Bruning, W. E. Jones, Peter Buffa. New cases, 35. Total cases of yellow fever to date 1,510; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 18; total cases absolutely recovered, 745; total cases under treatment, 582.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31.—The Board of Health in its official statement tonight chronicles but two new cases of yellow fever in this section of the country, and these are at Clinton.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 31.—Camp Fontainbleu is deserted. It is a thing of the past. The last of the refugees left today. Twelve hundred and seventy-four persons have availed themselves of its hospitality since the 18th of September. The detention train made its last trip for the marine hospital service today, taking guards, cooks, fumigators, etc., to Camp Hutton, La. Weather cool; raining nearly all day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported here today. No deaths. It is raining here today and tonight, and the prospects are good for a cold wave tomorrow night and a killing frost Tuesday morning.

SAYS THAT SPAIN IS IMPOTENT.

Hannis Taylor Declares This Country Must Deal with Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Hon. Hannis Taylor, who has just returned from Spain, has contributed to the November number of the North American Review an elaborate review of the present aspect of the Cuban question. Mr. Taylor expresses the conviction that Spanish statesmanship is impotent to solve the Cuban question either promptly or wisely. The deplorable condition of things in Cuba he characterizes as not only shocking to humanity but a grievous burden to the people of the United States. He contends that the question must be settled by the people of the United States.

Scheme to Locate Veterans.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 31.—General A. S. Weissert of Milwaukee, Wis., and General R. N. Adams of Minneapolis have just secured 22,000 acres of land in the coast region of Texas. This purchase is made for locating thereon veterans of the late war, 800 families of whom are said to be en route for settlement on the land. The location selected is an ideal one in Mata Gorda county.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Union Pacific Railroad Will Be Put Under the Hammer Today.

FORECLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE

W. D. Cornish, Special Master, Will Have Charge of Ceremonies.

LARGEST SALE MADE IN THIS COUNTRY

First Bid to Be Considered Will Be at Least $58,000,000.

MANY EASTERN RAILROAD MEN IN OMAHA

Sale Will Take Place at the Union Pacific Freight Depot at 11 O'Clock This Morning—Second Sale Tomorrow.

At a conference of all interested parties yesterday morning the final arrangements for the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific railway today were completed. The meeting was held at the Union Pacific headquarters in this city, a few hours after the arrival of the train bearing the eastern members of the reorganization committee. Just what was done at the conference is not known. Conversation with those in attendance later in the day developed two facts; that no other bid than that of the reorganization committee is anticipated at the great auction sale, and that the members are still sore over the increase of $13,000,000 forced by the administration at Washington.

The prominent personages who are in the city to attend the sale are: Receivers John W. Doane, E. Ellery Anderson and Oliver W. Mink, the latter being second vice president and comptroller of the Union Pacific Railway company; General Louis Fitzgerald of the reorganization committee and Winslow S. Pierce, the attorney of the reorganization committee and the wizard who evolved the scheme of reorganization; Alexander Millar of Boston, secret