

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays. Terms of subscription: Daily, \$1.00 per month; in advance, \$10.00 per year.

Advertising rates: One square, first insertion, 10 cents per line per week. Longer advertisements at special rates.

Subscription list for the month of October, 1897, including names and addresses of subscribers from various cities like Omaha, Lincoln, and St. Paul.

Register today. Today is the last day of registration for the upcoming election.

Register at the booth where you are entitled to vote. Some of the booths have been changed.

Every one who knows D. M. Haverly, republican candidate for county clerk, speaks well of him.

With the passing out of Geralline much of the ill feeling that has been aroused against the exposition, not only among workmen but among all classes of the community, will be allayed.

Every republican voter in the city of Omaha and South Omaha should make it a special point to see not only that he is registered before registration closes tonight, but also that all his republican friends are registered.

Ex-Governor Boies declares that he is now and always has been opposed to an unequal platform declaration in favor of 16 to 1 free coinage.

The fakery seems to have free access to the books of the defunct German Savings bank. If it would print the record of its own relations to that bank as a borrower it would be ten times more creditable than anything it has charged upon County Treasurer Heimrod.

It is easy for Nebraska paperers to heap abuse upon republicans who have betrayed their own party, but how can such abuse excuse their own failure to carry out their pledges of reform?

The mongrel organ is trying to square itself with the candidates it is trading off by denying that it is the repository of the fund raised by the bankers and railroad men to carry the bonds.

The petition candidacy of the only honest man in the court house is a blind that will fool nobody. The only honest man started out by proclaiming himself an independent candidate for county clerk.

THE OBSTACLE REMOVED.

The announcement of the retirement of Dion Geralline from the superintendency of the exposition grounds and buildings will be hailed with satisfaction by every true friend of the exposition. The importation of Geralline at a salary of \$500 per month has from the outset been a source of disaffection among stockholders and a cause of constant friction with contractors and workmen.

With the positive assurance that Dion Geralline has permanently severed his connection with the exposition every citizen who is interested in the growth and prosperity of Omaha and Douglas county should not only vote but work for the success of the bond proposition. While the exposition is an assured fact, bonds or no bonds, its magnitude would be curtailed and the management seriously hampered by the refusal of the people of this county to grant that material aid which by rights they should contribute toward an enterprise that means so much for them as well as for Nebraska and the whole west.

The sudden death of the candidate of the Jeffersonian democracy for the majority of Greater New York gives a tragic tinge to that extraordinary municipal contest and adds to the uncertainty regarding its outcome. Henry George was a unique figure in American politics. The advocate of peculiar economic doctrines which were accepted by comparatively few of the more intelligent students of political economy and the principles of government, he nevertheless had a considerable body of adherents and was recognized in this country and abroad as a man of strong intellect and conscientious convictions.

The election will be held in twelve states next Tuesday, but only as a few of them will be the result of the contests have national significance. From the standpoint of national politics the Ohio election is generally recognized as the most important, because there, more than in any other state, the pending canvass, as Secretary Sherman says, is a retrial of the issues involved in the election of 1856, the democrats having made free silver the paramount issue.

There has never been so remarkable a municipal contest anywhere as that in Greater New York and the tragic incident associated with it will serve to render it more memorable. The value of the exports of electrical apparatus from this country has amounted in a little more than half a year to over \$2,000,000, which represents a gain of about \$2,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

There is no one word of truth in the above statement. The charge that a fund has been raised to aid in the adoption of the bond proposition is an absolute falsehood, and is made and circulated by the editor of The Bee for the purpose of defeating that proposition. It is a malicious attack by the editor of The Bee upon a great public project with which he is officially connected, but to the interests of which he is basely disloyal.

On Wednesday, October 27, a meeting of the executive committee of the exposition was held in the Commercial club rooms. After discussing and rejecting a proposed contract between the trades council and the exposition submitted by G. M. Hitchcock, it was suggested by a member that a resolution would be in order appropriating a sum of money out of the exposition funds toward the expenses of a campaign for the exposition bonds.

The result in Iowa is not doubtful. The republicans will carry the state and there should be a decisive majority for sound money. The republicans of the Hawkeye state have not shown in the campaign their usual earnestness and enthusiasm, doubtless due to the fact that they have been too busily occupied by returning prosperity, but they may be expected to give a satisfactory account of themselves on election day. It was shown last year that the sentiment of the people of Iowa is overwhelmingly for sound money and with

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The reputation of free speech in Germany goes on unspangly. Herr Liebknecht has just been sentenced to four months imprisonment for having said, two years ago, "Under the protection of the highest authority in the state, insults are now being hurled at social democracy under the protection of the highest authority, the emperor, but the upright judge holds that, whatever the intention of speech, it is addressed to an audience that might interpret it, and therefore to jail Herr Liebknecht must go for ten months. That is to say, an old gentleman above 70, representing the political party which casts more votes than any other in Germany, is sentenced for a political address which in England or France or the United States, or even in Spain or Italy, would have passed almost unheeded. This is tantamount to saying that members of the German Parliament, as well as the German press and the universities, must say nothing about political matters that can possibly give the emperor pleasure. A great empire is thus condemned to the strictest silence. This cannot go on."

The extraordinary good marksmanship of the Afridis, as evidenced in the great losses inflicted by them on the Anglo-Indian troops in the recent battle on Dargai Ridge, has raised the question: Where did the tribesmen procure the ammunition needed to keep up their furious and prolonged fusillade? The method by which the tribesmen obtain their cartridges is well known: the skill of the natives in the abstraction of weapons from the gun-racks of British cantonments being an old story. Since cartridges are not left in the possession of British soldiers of duty, and as there is no record of the pillage of any Anglo-Indian magazine, the origin of the ammunition, and the means by which it is obtained, is a mystery. The fact that the ameer has an arms factory at Kabul, however, justifies the new theory that the supply of cartridges to the Afghan tribes may be involved in the uprising of the frontier tribes notwithstanding his protestations of friendliness to Great Britain.

There has been a very marked increase in Russian military expenditure. The estimates for 1896 were for \$154,000,000, as against \$145,000,000 for 1895, and the forces supplied by this sum make up a total of 1,000,000 men and 150,000 horses on the peace establishment, with 2,446 guns. On a war footing the personnel is nearly tripled, and amounts to 2,771,575 men, with 700,000 horses and 4,400 guns, but both sets of figures must be taken with caution. Considerable changes have been made in the organization and location of troops, especially in the Caucasus and Asia, and the cavalry is better distributed and under the new cavalry regulations it will probably be better taught. A new drill book has been brought out, and it will be a great advance upon the old-fashioned instructions, and among the new formations stress is laid on the speedy rallying after a charge, importance being laid on the firing line, and the march to the front. The evolution of the Russian regular cavalry is certainly capable of improvement. The peace strength of the Austro-Hungarian army is 325,000 men, and 55,000 horses, which becomes on a war footing 1,250,000 men, with 300,000 horses. The artillery is comparatively weak. There are 12,000 men and 80,000 horses in the peace establishment, and 2,024 in war. In the above numbers are included the cavalry, 12,000 men and 80,000 horses in peace, as against 20,000 men and 80,000 horses in war. At present the peace strength of the Italian army is 220,000 men and 45,000 horses; the establishment being 224,000 men and 120,000 horses. An increase of the budget has been needed to complete the armament of the first line of the so-called new rifle, which in 1897 will be between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The director of the military stores are now some 570,000 stand of arms with ammunition on hand.

France has now at a cost of just \$125,000,000 a peace strength of 28,000 officers, 600,000 men (whereof 77,000 are cavalry), and 136,000 horses; 3,048. But in war the personnel—the trained soldiers that can be put into the field—is sextupled, and the whole French army reaches the astonishing total of 3,500,000 men. The number of horses available is more than doubled, increasing from 145,561 to 340,000; the guns become half as numerous again, namely, 4,300 as against 2,048. The cost of war will be enormous. Just now it is much concerned about the quick firing field gun that certainly will be introduced as soon as the best pattern has been definitely agreed upon. In this France watches Germany, and Germany France; while Russia and Austria watch both. The change will be costly, as it must mean re-arrangement of batteries and the rival nations may well pause before they embark on the new guns. Speaking generally of the French artillery the verdict of our officers who have attended recent maneuvers is altogether favorable. Some, indeed, have declared that the French artillery of today is as far superior to the German as was the Prussian to that which it encountered in the Franco-German war of 1870. It has been brought to great perfection in maneuver.

It does not seem really necessary for the German government and people to go on a hunt for trouble, but the boisterous grand duke and duchess of Baden looks as if they were anxious for a row. Considering what a tedious and unprofitable affair a German royal reception is, the czar's excuse that his time at Darmstadt was already taken up, and he could not receive their royal highnesses without cancelling previous engagements, would seem to be a valid one, but it was an offense to German dignity, and is being resented by the press of that country in a way that suggests inspiration from the palace. The whole excitement may be an outcome of the emperor's recent visit to being greeted by Friedrich making a Russian alliance, and the Baden affair seems to show that there is a strong wind of anti-Russian feeling in Berlin.

By the last report of the Spanish foreign office the debt of Spain was about \$1,400,000,000, of which about \$450,000,000 had been incurred to carry on the Cuban war, and the Cuban debt was about \$250,000,000. Here is

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Washington Star: It has been decided to take the Union Pacific railway off the bargain counter and give it a chance in the show window. Indianapolis Journal: Having settled with the Union Pacific on so favorable terms, the administration can now give some attention to the Central Pacific, which owes the United States \$300,000,000. Kansas City Journal: The government says \$5,000,000 by the Union Pacific sale going over from the Cleveland to the McKimley administration. If the road had been sold at the price agreed to by Cleveland the people would have lost that much of their investment in the Union Pacific.

Minneapolis Tribune: The extinguishment of the government claim, the taking of the Union Pacific out of the hands of the receiver, and reorganizing it as a solvent and paying property, will have a good effect upon the railroad situation in general, and indirectly upon the business of the country. It would also get out of the hands of the Cleveland administration, without any further lurch.

New York Herald: President McKimley and his advisers are to be congratulated upon this securing an additional \$5,000,000 from the very enterprising bankers who have undertaken to foreclose and reorganize the property, making the concession to the Cleveland administration, which had a total of nearly \$12,000,000 more than they had at first expected to pay. The fact that they have agreed to such an advance is a confession of the character of their original scheme.

Globe-Democrat: The administration has conducted the negotiations in the Union Pacific matter with more dexterity and tact. By the terms of the arrangement made by Cleveland's attorney general, Judson Harmon, the reorganization committee was to pay the \$5,000,000 in any part of the stock and everybody at that time thought the government thus was to obtain a fair price for its claim. Prior to that time no one expected it would get out of the hands of the Cleveland administration, and the fact that when the building of the road was first started, back in the war days, nobody thought the government would ever receive the price it would get out of his claim, a total of nearly \$58,000,000 mark has been reached, and the government's entire claim is met.

Chicago Tribune: President McKimley has managed the Union Pacific reorganization in a way that has not been surpassed in the history of the Kansas Pacific. As for the syndicate even if it pays all that is due on account of the two roads, it will have a good bargain. It will be able to get out of the syndicate a profit. That would satisfy Mr. Morgan and his associates.

Some people I invited. And others I did not. The former I didn't talk at all. The latter talked a lot. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Papa: "An animation he doth lack. He never brings me any good news and I never hear of him." Mabel: "Well, you should see him playing 'back'." As 'round the end they go!"

Chicago Record: "Who shall I elect for my neighbors' directors?" "This old-time problem still survives. And yet—the case is simple, seems to me—Why not call in the doctor's wives?"

Detroit Journal: The autumn girl who gathers leaves, Won't hit it, we surmise, Like the autumn girl who stays at home And turns her back on the leaves. Washington Star: The Klondike housewife, so they say Her wretched spouse implores, To brush the gold dust from his boots Before he comes indoors.

Indianapolis Journal: "You're all the world to me," he sighed. She smiled on him with gentle mirth. And when he asked to kiss her cheek, "The very wrong to want this earth!"

Cincinnati Enquirer: There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise; He never broke to divide about his wife About his mother's pie.

Memphis Appeal: "I am the sweetest instrument That ever there can be." "Yet I never break to divide about his wife." "You are a lyre!" said he.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Her papa has the gout, But that doesn't please me much. For I know how his foot looks. That he's handy with a crutch.

Cleveland Leader: He was a hundred and a day, He slyly looked at me; "Yet I never break to divide about his wife." "Through all my life," said he, "And he was sturdy yet; But, gentle reader, I am in the poorness that we met."

THE OLD-TIME FIRE. Germania Telegraph: Talk about yet being out of the door. That's all he's got up by steam. Give me the old oak fire. What the old folks under dream.

The rickety doctor— One-sided as a could be. The ashes baked with "batter"—Roasting 'em for me.

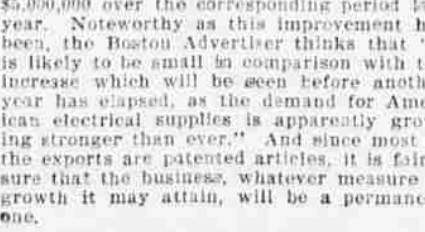
The dog on one side drowns! Or turns the floor out. The kitten eatin' coppers. With the kitten on the floor.

An' me a little toweard. Or turn the floor out. With both my cheeks burnin' From the red flames leavin' bright!

These steam-bell buildin's make me Just weary for the haze That was born more comfortable In childhood's nights an' days.

An' I'd give the finest heater In the buildin' set by steam For the old-time chimney corner. What the old folks under dream.

DRUGGED OR ADULTERATED COFFEE is being sold by a hungry horde of counterfeiters and put upon an unsuspecting public as cereal coffee in imitation of



The original cereal coffee. Any so-called cereal coffee, with a coffee flavor, sold in imitation of Postum, is drugged or adulterated. The ingredients are injurious to the human stomach. Postum is the ONLY CEREAL COFFEE WITH A COFFEE FLAVOR THAT IS PURE AND HARMLESS.

The Analysis of Postum is in the hands of the leading Physicians and the Food Commissioners of the different states.

Not one of the makers of cereal coffee with a coffee taste dare make public the ingredients of his concoction.

All genuine packages of Postum have red seals thereon, and the words "It makes red blood." These red seals guarantee absolute purity. All Postum packages minutes after being commences and it's delicious.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.