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FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1898.

THE cost of the late war is being spoken of as \$6,000,000.

GENERAL MILES has promised to visit Omaha and make an address.

ADMIRERS of Col. W. J. Bryan should send him that book written by the late Senator Peffer entitled "The Way Out."

ABOUT 500 applications have been filed for pensions arising out of the war with Spain. A Cuban war division is to be created in the pension department.

WHEN a pitcher and catcher find that things are not running smoothly they hold a consultation. The populists who cannot agree on the merits of McKinley's war record, ought to whisper in each other's ear before the game is lost.

THE copperhead element says the investigation of the conduct of the war will amount to nothing, and is not worth discussing. A copperhead can growl in advance just as well as after the facts are submitted.—Globe Democrat.

A FEW too previous and ill advised democrats conceived the idea some time ago of making Admiral Dewey their presidential candidate in 1900. They have since learned that he is a republican and in favor of keeping the Philippines.

A LATE yellow tale is that Emperor William of Germany is sending officers, arms and ammunition to the Filipinos to aid them in waging war against the United States. They are being embittered against this country with a view of bringing on a conflict. It is also claimed that German influence is causing China to increase her navy, the ships to be used by Germany at the critical time.

THE mischief of Algerism, says the Oregonian, is that it threatens the loss of power in the next congress. A little review of the situation will reveal the fact that the Oregonian itself has been most assiduously working to promote what it terms Algerism, out of an entirely baseless fabric, and if it states the case fairly is itself one of the main instruments in invoking defeat for the republican congressional candidates at the fall elections, to the extent at least of its influence where such elections take place this fall.—Albany Herald.

DOING taxation sometimes recoils on the dodger. Roosevelt, nominated for governor of New York, while living at Oyster Bay, L. I., was assessed for personal taxation. He made an affidavit that he was not a resident of New York, but of Washington D. C. Since his nomination his enemies have sprung the affidavit—declaring he was not a citizen of New York on the 21st day of March, 1898. The constitution of New York provides that a governor must have been a resident of the state for five years preceding his election. A great many other men have done reckless swearing to avoid taxation.

THE senatorial situation at Salem is altogether reassuring. The Corbett "push" that has worked from a time antedating the call for a special session, developed its full legitimate strength Monday night in a caucus composed of 36 members, all but two of whom voted for Corbett. On the vote in the two houses Tuesday, Corbett received the 36 caucus votes and no more. The balance of the 90 votes were scattered between M. C. George, who received 16, Judge Bennett with 22, and a number of others. Wednesday's vote showed practically like result, except that Bennett's vote went to B. F. Waldo. The position taken by the "push" from first to last has been "Corbett, a silver man, or nothing.

Remember your eyes and Wm. F. Dielschneider if they need glasses. Dr. Hall and wife of Minneapolis, are visiting this week with the families of Mrs. Ellen Babcock and Frank Sully. It is their first visit to Oregon, and they express themselves as delighted with it.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The democrats are pushing war issues to the front in their state and congressional campaigns. Nearly every democratic state convention held up to this date has adopted resolutions antagonistic to the annexation policy of President McKinley's administration. In New Hampshire the democratic convention declared against the acquisition of any territory except for coaling and naval stations. The same declaration was made in the Iowa convention. The Missouri convention declared against the annexation of the Philippines or other territory in the eastern hemisphere. In Vermont the convention opposed the "imperialistic policy of the republican party." In Ohio the democrats declared that they did not want the Philippines annexed under any conditions.

On the other hand, the republicans in California declared that national welfare demanded the retention of the Philippines. The Vermont convention opposed the surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired. The Colorado republicans declared unqualifiedly in favor of keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it has been unfurled. Ohio approved the president's policy. Illinois declared that the United States should hold such possessions in the conquered territory as would be advantageous to its interests in time of war and peace. New Hampshire declared in favor of such disposition of the Philippines as would extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of these islands. New Jersey declared emphatically in favor of the expansion policy of the administration and the New York convention, to be held this week, will speak as positively.

At first there was disinclination on the part of the democratic managers to grapple with the war issue. The campaign on land and sea was so successful and the results so great that they could not, as in 1864, say that the war was a failure. But within recent weeks the yellow-press campaign, enlarging on the horrors of war, has influenced democrats to make the conduct of the war an issue. The democratic convention in Connecticut made the astonishing declaration that, while the war had been a great success and had brought new honors to the American people and fresh glory to their flag, the management of the war "has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame." It charged the administration that has conducted the most successful war in our history with incompetence and venality. In Illinois and in New York the democrats are taking practically the same position. Everywhere the word has gone out to dwell on the horrors of the war in an effort to make the people forget the glories of the war.

The democrats are making the same mistake in 1898 that they made in 1864. Then in the very crisis of the war for the union, just before the Atlanta campaign, when the great issues of the war were hanging in the balance, when the union cause needed strengthening and the union soldiers encouragement, the national democratic convention declared the war a failure and asked for a cessation of hostilities. Thousands of war democrats in the army and out, turned squarely against the infamous and treasonable platform of their party and supported Abraham Lincoln against George B. McClellan.

A CANARD was going the local rounds yesterday, that the republican legislators had compromised on Joe Simon and elected him. The average comment was somewhat in the I-told-you-so line; it was just the game Simon and his crowd had been playing up to. Not that they love Simon so much or have any personal ill will toward Corbett, we believe that nine out of every ten republicans would prefer Simon.

We strenuously object to any unkind criticism of Colonel W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska volunteers, on account of his alleged desire to get out of the army. He went into the service with a noble determination to share the perils and hunt the glories of a campaign against the

Spaniards in Cuba. That blessing was denied him. Now, if he is tired of the business, and, with all his old ardor, desires to take off his coat and shoulder straps and pitch into a campaign in Nebraska against national expansion, under the grand old hunker and haysced flag of backwoods provincialism, he should be given every opportunity to indulge his ambition, at least by his enemies. His friends may mourn to think what a political grave it will dig for him, but perhaps that is what he is after.—Washington Times (Dem.).

The motive of those who have represented that there was as much sickness at Manila and in Porto Rico as there was a few weeks ago in Santiago is now apparent. The purpose is to prejudice the people against holding either Porto Rico or the Philippines. Correspondents are acting under instructions to write down both the Philippines and Porto Rico, just as they were instructed a month ago to misrepresent the war department and to exaggerate sickness in the army.

CANDID TALK.

It is a serious mistake to say that no good can be done by such an investigation as President McKinley has proposed. One needs to know but little of the military service in this or other countries to be aware that the machinery provided by our existing laws for certain branches of that service is by no means adequate to the work it has to perform. The first step toward any beneficial reconstruction is a careful examination to determine at what points and in what respects the system is deficient. No higher service could be rendered to the country than the investigation of that question in the spirit in which it has been proposed by the president. The fact that many persons for partisan reasons loudly insist that all the blame must be attached to one set of officers rather than another, and none at all to defects inherent in the system itself, is weighty evidence, were there no other, that such an investigation by men who can command public confidence in the highest degree is an essential step before the right sort of reconstruction can be reached.

It is well known that the enormous work done, and creditably done, by the departments of the service in question is to a great extent overlooked by many whose attention is fixed upon the shortcomings of those departments. Now, the work that was well and creditably done proves that in some respects the existing machinery was in a high degree effective, and makes it the more necessary to ascertain by thorough examination how it came to pass that the same departments fell short in other parts of their work. No one can deny that the gathering and formation and equipment of a large army, and its handling with such efficiency that the war was ended in three months without a skirmish lost, deserve the high credit which foreign observers unhesitatingly give, but it is not the part of patriotism to let that fact prevent careful inquiry as to the shortcomings of the service and their causes.

One of these causes appears on the face of things. The regular army had trained officers of the number required, and only the number required for a small force. Suddenly an army ten times as large was called upon, and required for its efficient handling and supply ten times as many men trained in the duties and methods of the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments. On the face of things such men could not be found, nor gifted with the requisite knowledge and training by any commission, nor could it be expected that even graduates of West Point or subordinate line officers of the regular army would possess by instinct the practical and technical knowledge which many of them never had opportunity to acquire. For that matter, more men were needed in these departments than West Point had graduated in thirty years. Whether the heads of the service and the principal bureaus at Washington and various other points were wholly efficient or not, it is in the nature of things evident that want of experience on the part of a large share of the men through whom they had to work must have made some difference.

The volunteer force, with almost

absolute unanimity, insisted most earnestly upon having officers of its own selection when the war began, and the almost universal want of experience or knowledge on the part of such officers regarding practical duties in the field or the camp has caused far more difficulty and suffering to the troops than can be comprehended by most people. When the people hear that the boys of this company or that regiment had poor food or supplies, or not enough, most of them do not stop to consider whether company or regimental commissaries and quartermasters and commanding officers had any responsibility in the matter, but have taken it for granted that all their inexperience and want of training and knowledge could have been somehow made up by a bureau of mysterious functions and wonder-working power afar off at Washington or other headquarters. A year's actual service would have taught all the men what some learned, that training was nowhere so necessary to the health and comfort of the men than in these same officers, who have the immediate responsibility for every company and every regiment, and in great measure for every camp. But the mode of raising forces under existing laws created this grave obstacle at the start, and it is one of the chief objects of investigation to discover how such difficulties can best be avoided in future.—N. Y. Tribune.



It isn't much trouble for a really healthy man to be good humored. Jollity and exuberant health are a proverbial combination. The hearty man who is always laughing doesn't have any trouble with his digestion. It has been said that laughing makes people healthy. The truth is that health makes people laugh.

It is impossible to estimate the tremendous influence of health upon human character. A man with a headache will not be in a happy, contented frame of mind. A man who suffers from a weak stomach and an impaired digestion will sit and grumble through the best meal ever prepared. A bilious man who is not a bore, is deserving of a place in a museum. A nervous man who is not petulant and fault-finding is a curiosity. All these conditions lead to grave diseases, when the victim becomes not only disagreeable, but dependent as well. A wise wife will realize that while the old saying that a "man's heart is in his stomach," is not literally true, it is a fact that his stomach sweetens or sours his character according as it is healthy or unhealthy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of medicines for the conditions described. It makes the weak stomach strong, the impaired digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and tones the nervous system. It tears down hard, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm muscular tissues of health. It builds new and healthy nerve fibres and brain cells. It dissipates nervousness and melancholy and imparts mental elasticity and courage. It is the best of all known medicines for nervous disorders.

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