Daily Astorian.

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The Weekly Astorian, the second oldest weekly in the state of Oregon, has next to the Portland Oregonian, the largest weekly circulation in the state.

Sampson's opportunity has come, if he is permitted to follow up the Spanish fleet. If the latter are in Santiago, as reported, all Sampson has to do is to enter the harbor, as Dewey did at Manila, and keep the enemy there until he destroys every ship.

The city park improvement fund is steadily growing, and it is an assured fact that progress will be made in beautifying the grounds to an appreciable extent this season. Hard and persistent work on straight lines always tells, and the Progressive Association people are workers from the ground up.

It appears that the relief expedition to help Dewey take possession of the Philippines will actually get off in a few days —It is to be hoped they will get there in time to do some good. At any rate they can establish a military government, if they are right smart, before the Spanish reserve fleet gets through the Suez Canal and cuts Dewey to pieces, as is threatened.

It would seem that there are no good reasons why the West Side trains of the A. & C. railroad cannot be stopped at the foot of Eleventh street to accomodate commuters whose business is in the center of the city and who now have to walk ten blocks to and from the main depot every time they come to the city. It is not necessary for the company to have a station or an agent at that stopping place. Those who have not regular tickets would soon learn to buy them if compelled to pay the extra cash fare on the train. There is reason in all things and this seems to be one of the reasonable propositions which will cost nothing additional to the railroad company. There can be little doubt of the action of the company when its attention is called to the matter, as it has always pursued a broad policy in the interest of the people.

While our Canadian neighbors profess the closest sympathy for us in the controversy with Spain, and are willing—more than willing—to stand in with the mother country in an alliance of the Anglo Saxon people against the world, yet there is a smaller war near at home to which they seem to pay [illegible] attention. That is the war being wrought by the Canadian Pacific railway against the American roads on traffic to Alaska, and which has so demoralized all intermediate rates that the railroads on this side of the line do not make enough out of the business to pay for the axle grease for the cars. A little more reciprocity on these lines would enable not only the subsidized Canadian Pacific to get its share of the business—all it is entitled to—but would secure to our transcontinental roads protection of their rights. Let justice prevail.

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

New York Tribune:

A rumor comes from London that Germany will demand a voice in the final disposition of the Philippines. If true, it is most unwelcome and unpleasant. It is always unpleasant to disappoint a friendly power, and anything that compels such doing is therefore unwelcome. And that, if this rumor be true, which we are not yet by any means prepared to believe, seems to be exactly what must happen. A semi-official German paper gives the report a denial in general terms, and to that denial reason and friendship prompt the giving of all reasonable credit. For it must be as evident at Berlin as at Washington that the rumored demand, if actually made, could meet with no reply other than a courteous but inflexibly positive refusal. Germany is no party to this war. She can be no party to the settlement of terms of peace. The United States and Spain are alone concerned. If Spain wants advice from her European neighbors she may get it. If she prefers to seek peace negotiations through the friendly offices of any one of them, that plan may be considered by this government. But that the "Concert of the Powers," or even any one of the powers, shall be admitted as a party to the treaty of peace and be permitted to dictate to the victor what disposition shall be made of the legitimate spoils of war, is entirely too fantastic for serious consideration.

There is not only no warrant for any such interference in international law, but there is none in equity or in practice. American interests in China are immeasurably greater than any Germany has in the Philippines. But this country did not demand a voice in Germany's disposition of Kiao-Chau, nor in the general partition of the empire which was then going on. Assuredly we have a right to expect to have the same forbearance on the part of Germany at Manila. This nation treats to the good faith of Germany for the protection of the rights of its citizens in any part of China where Germany may come. It is not too much to expect that Germany will similarly trust the good faith of the United States to protect the interests of German subjects in the Philippines. That is merely an application of the common German statesman's well-known rule, "Do as I do." The reason and justice of it will certainly be apparent to the German mind, especially especially to the emperor, who is himself so largely the government.

The report that Germany is preparing to make heavy claims for damages to property, murdered at Apaiki and Cavite during the May day bombardment, seems to require explanation. Upon what the indemnity is demanded, or to be demanded, is not announced. It would be uncommonly hard upon Spain for Germany to levy such claims against her, and it is exceedingly problematical whether they could be justified and collected. Of course it is the duty of a sovereign to protect the property of citizens domiciled within his jurisdiction with all the efforts in his power. But there is no proof that the Spanish government did not do so at Manila. At any rate, it appears to have given to German property there no less protection than to Spanish. So it seems doubtful whether it could be convicted of culpable negligence sufficient to justify a claim for indemnity. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the claims are to be directed against this country. That would be an amazing new departure in international law. The adoption of a belligerent domicile by a neutral subjects him to belligerent liabilities. That is the principle, and from it there is no escape. "No power," said Mr. Marcy fifty years ago, "assuming an amicable character is required to determinate between the subjects of that country and foreigners domiciled therein, nor can the latter with any better right claim the former claim indemnity in any case, except from the country under whose jurisdiction they have placed themselves." To that principle this country has consistently adhered in more than one case in which its own citizens were the suffering parties. It will assuredly not renounce it now.

"To the victors belong the spoils" is a rule that was borrowed from warfare and adopted into politics. Its effects there became disastrous, and it became an object of detestation. But war, where it originally belonged, it still holds good. The nation that, for self-protection or in the cause of humanity is compelled to go to war and bear its dreadful burdens, is entitled to enjoy the fruits of the victory it wins. It is entitled to dictate the terms on which peace shall be restored. No nation ever more strenuously or more successfully insisted upon that rule than did Germany twenty-seven years ago. It is not to be supposed she will try to depart from it now, to the affront and injury of a friendly power. If she should, the reply would doubtless be put in the utmost courtesy and in the finest language diplomacy can use. But the English of it would be brief and plain. "Don't meddle with other people's business."

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

At the close of the civil war there were men who shook their heads in greatest apprehension. The old order had changed. The new order, they declared, was fraught with gravest peril to the country. Policies audacious of by the fathers would be inaugurated, and they would produce, first, a menacing centralization and then a smash. The United States they felt very sure, had seen its best days and would now enter upon an era leading straight and swiftly to destruction.

Those prophecies, never taken very seriously, appear laughable enough now. The government has steadily grown in power and in the affections of the people ever since. It was never before so strong as it is today. But that strength does not lie in anything that threatens the people. It is the natural outgrowth of an intelligent conception and a courageous performance of the new duties presented. The men who labored zealously to perpetuate the old order are among the firmest friends of the new. They would not, for any consideration, see the old order restored.

In like spirit, there are men today who fear for the country. They are persuading themselves that a signal triumph for our arms will mean the inauguration of a new and reckless era. They are not unpatriotic enough to hope for a reverse, but they would welcome a very moderate success. They object strenuously to a stronger navy than that which we now have, and it grieves them to hear the statement made that the United States must henceforth be reckoned with among the great powers of the world.

The United States must meet the responsibilities of this day precisely as it met those of the close of the civil war. There will mistakes be mistakes made, may fail as there were mistakes made then. But progress was the watchword then, and progress must be the watchword now. And the result, in the main will be the same. The country will grow in strength and power, and the effort on its part to keep the government and place itself in position to sustain it will prove to be its greatest help in the struggle of the coming years. So great a military power will play a great part in the world's drama.

MANY CHURCH INVENTIONS

The officials of the patent office say that they have never seen so many inventions for improvements in church furniture as now. The general trend seems to be toward rights for persons whose church seats are uncomfortable. Preachers have been notified for years that their sermons were too long, but no relief was afforded. Now, however, the patent office has pigeonholed about twenty-five devices for improvements in church furniture. Among the inventions are a chair for the use of the choir, which can be folded up and locked when the occupant rises to sing; a church seat with a movable back, which can be turned so as to face the preacher when the occupant rises to pray, and a church seat with a movable back, which can be turned so as to face the preacher when the occupant rises to sing. Other inventions are a church pew with a cuspidor attached to the back of each seat, a church pew with a lamp attached to each seat, so that the occupant may read his hymn book without the inconvenience of holding a candle, a church pew with a fan attached to the back of each seat, so that the occupant may be cooled while he is asleep, and a church pew with a footstool attached to the back of each seat, so that the occupant may rest his feet while he is asleep. Patents have been granted on all these inventions except the last two, which are now pending. Inventions for the improvement of pulpits, and some of the church choirs, have been numerous for years, but this is the first time that any inventions for the improvement of the church congregation have been patented. It is a discovery of serious importance, and it has caused much speculation as to the effect it will have on the church. Will the congregations be able to keep awake? Will the sermons be shortened? Will the collections be increased? These questions and many others equally important will be asked. The good sense of the people, however, will prevail, and when it is generally known that the patent office has been granted for the improvement of the church congregation, there will be no more sleepy congregations. Some of the inventions may be found impracticable, and some may be found to be of little value, but on the whole the patent office has done a good work in granting these patents. It will be a great relief to the preachers to know that their sermons are not to be the only ones that will be shortened.

Kate Field, intensely [illegible] in her work, [illegible] to be a [illegible] of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral during her recent at the commencement. Therefore it is proper to say that she was and was certainly always at hand to avail herself of its benefits.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines. I am 71 years old, and I feel safe in saying that I have tried a dozen or more different remedies. Dr. Bull's Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the first and only one that has given me any permanent relief. — Mrs. E. M. Gordon, Cedar Hill, Ala.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Luxurious hair, an unusual crown of a [illegible] may be secured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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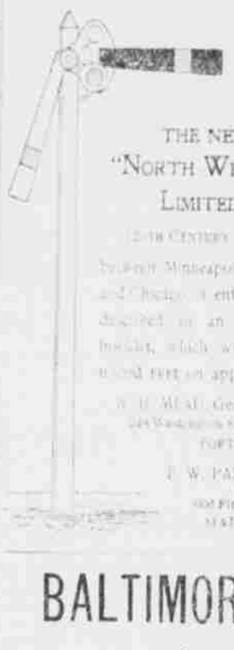

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