

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

E. H. WOODWARD, Pub.

NEWBERG.....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

President Gompers is in favor of a union of employers.

Another union has joined the ranks of the striking Denver laborers.

Russia is deeply hurt at the criticisms of the American press regarding Manchuria.

B. F. Jones, of Philadelphia, a steel magnate and prominent in national politics, is dead.

The Russian ambassador at Washington says Jews are responsible for massacre at Kishinef.

Sybil Sanderson, a well known actress, died in Paris.

Denver unions have postponed calling a general strike.

Turkey has adopted rigorous measures to stop advance of Armenians.

Twenty-one persons at Maric, Ind., were injured by the overturning of a street car.

Ex-United States Senator Vest has decided to make his permanent home in St. Louis.

The American stogie tobacco company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$11,976,000.

Canton, Ohio, will install a tablet of bronze and oxidized copper in the courthouse corridor where the body of President McKinley lay in state.

All the private papers of ex-President Harrison, including some unfinished manuscripts, have been turned over to the Hon. J. L. Griffiths, who is to write his life.

Horace Bushnell Patton, professor of geology and mineralogy, has been appointed to succeed President Palmer, of the Colorado school of mines, who retires June 30.

F. E. Severs, an American cotton growing exporter, who has arrived in London, after making a trip on the river Gambia, says cotton growing in the Gambia colony has a grand future.

New York builders have organized to resist the demands of unions.

A race war is on in Mississippi. The whites are killing all negroes they find.

Bulgaria has again appealed to the powers in regard to the Macedonian troubles.

It is claimed a plot was hatched to kill the president during his stay in Oakland.

It is probable that every branch of organized labor in Denver will be called out.

Two people perished, many were injured and one man is missing as the result of a Chicago apartment house fire. Property loss, \$50,000.

President Roosevelt has expressed his disapproval of the big trees in the Yosemite valley being covered with visitors' cards and they have all been removed.

Four masked men held up a saloon at Helper, Utah, and secured \$2,000.

The large zinc plant at Parke City, Utah, has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$125,000.

The services of the women immigration inspectors at New York have been discontinued.

The United States has realized \$19,175 from the 581 diamonds seized from Louis Bush in 1899.

Haiti has denied the request of the refugees at Kingston to return home. Most of them are destitute.

The Philippine government has suppressed two seditious plays, one in Manila and one at Batangas.

George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, has been elected commander of the Indiana department of the G. A. R.

Bruce Jones, a prominent New Mexico stockman, has been held in \$10,000 bail for the murder of Ernest Sowell, a cowman.

George B. White, vice-president of the Hindman, Pa., bank, has been found guilty of conspiracy in wrecking the institution.

Robbers killed Arthur Merdae, of Muscatine, Iowa, for coming to the assistance of two restaurant men they were holding up.

The Nicaraguan minister at Washington has received a cablegram which flatly contradicts the recent reports of insurgent victories.

Lord Oslow, colonial under secretary, will succeed the late Robert William Hanbury as president of the British board of agriculture.

The United States may reopen negotiations to secure the Nicaragua canal route.

RIOT IN CONNECTICUT.

Efforts of Bridgeport Street Car Company to Run Cars Ends Seriously.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 20.—The attempt made by the officials of the Connecticut railway and lighting company to run their cars with non union men today resulted in a riot, in which 32 men were injured. The sheriff says that another such outbreak as occurred today will make the calling out of the state troops inevitable. At the present time it is supposed that the county sheriff will supersede the police in the control of the city.

This morning six trolley cars were started out on the Barnum and State street lines. There were large crowds around the car sheds at the time, and the cars were manned by 12 of the 130 men brought to this city by the car company. There was no disturbance for a couple of hours.

Officials of the trolley company will not reveal the names of the men injured. It is positively known, however, that not a man of the 12 who were on the six cars escaped injury of some kind. Every man of them, as they stood on the platforms of their cars while going into the barns, was seen to be bleeding profusely from the head and face.

In addition to the trolley men injured, Roadmaster Davis, of the trolley company, was severely injured by a stone which struck him on the head. Sheriffs Hendrie and Plimbe were the principal magnets for the crowd, and each was struck on different parts of the body at least a dozen times. No attempt was made to run the cars tonight.

CAGAYAN IS PLAGUED

Carabaos Has Rain, Lands Overflow, Locusts and Smallpox Come.

Washington, May 20.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has received the annual report of Governor Gonzaga, of the province of Cagayan, P. I., for the year 1902. It says in part:

"The province of Cagayan, situated in the extreme northern part of the island of Luzon, has continued in a peaceful and tranquil condition since the establishment there of civil government, which was accomplished without the least disturbance or occasion of disorder in September, 1901. The most complete peace has reigned.

"Prosperity has been prevented by the mortality of carabaos and other diseases of cattle and horses. This was followed by unexpected rising of the rivers, which overflowed land planted with corn. Then came the smallpox and the scourge of locusts, and the cholera, which, while it has not wrought much havoc, has greatly unsettled the minds of the people.

"The dire calamities mentioned, together with the depression in tobacco, which is the principal product of the soil, placed the inhabitants of the tobacco-raising pueblos of the province in a most deplorable condition.

"All of the pueblos of the province should be given American teachers, and there should be established institutions of higher learning in the island, of agriculture, arts and trades in the provincial capital, for the education of the Cagayan youth."

COLOMBIA WILL PAY LOSSES.

Supreme Court Modifies Decree Obtained by American.

Washington, May 20.—The United States supreme court today, in the case of the Republic of Colombia vs. The Cauca company, modified a decree of the circuit court of appeals for the Fourth circuit. The case involved a controversy as to a claim on the part of the company against the Colombian government on account of a contract for a railroad under an award made to one Cherry in 1890. The courts of the United States secured jurisdiction through the fact that the company was incorporated in West Virginia.

The courts below recognized the full claim of the company, including an item of \$145,000 to Cherry on account of the transfer of his charter, and of \$29,000 to one of the arbitrators in the case. The opinion given today disallows these two claims, but recognizes the claim of the company for compensation for rolling stock, for salaries for its officers and for traveling expenses, the total allowance being \$193,204.

Hungarian Peasants Shot.

Vienna, May 20.—Reports received here from Sisseck, Croatia, declare that, notwithstanding the denials of the Hungarian government, the stories of fierce encounters between peasants and the military in the village of Kirizwachsich have been confirmed. Forty peasants are said to have been shot. The authorities have completely isolated the villages, in order to prevent the news of disorders there from spreading. Wholesale arrests are being made at Aggram and other cities.

Cuba Will Soon Act.

Havana, May 20.—It is officially stated at the palace that the treaties between the United States and Cuba will be sent to the senate within a fortnight. The senators and representatives expect a final adjustment of congress before the middle of June. Extensive preparations are being made for the public and private celebration next week of Cuba's first anniversary.

LEAVES THE PARK

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS STARTED ON JOURNEY NORTH.

Executive Has Lost All Appearance of Being Tired—Rest in Yosemite Park Did Wonders for Him—Made the Trip Out on Stage in Ten Hours—Was a Record Breaker.

Berenda, Cal., May 19.—President Roosevelt broke all road records for Yosemite park travel yesterday when his coach came from Yosemite to Raymond, where his train awaited him, in ten hours of actual travel. The distance is 69 miles.

The president passed his last night in camp at Bridal Veil Falls, a few miles from the postoffice at Yosemite. He slept soundly, and when he awoke in the morning declared he had never felt better in his life. His looks bore out his words. He had lost all appearance of being tired, and his eyes were bright. The members of his party who had passed Saturday afternoon and Sunday at Yosemite, joined the president at the falls. Here he bid good-bye to his guides, Leidig and Leonard, and mounted to his seat on the coach beside the driver. The morning was cool and clear, and the dust was not as bothersome as on the trip into the valley.

No incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the drive, and the coaches rolled into Wawona shortly before 11 o'clock. Here luncheon was taken, and at 12:20 the trip to Raymond was begun. The driver of the president's coach was on his mettle, and he put his horses to their best paces. When Wawona was reached the party alighted and light refreshments were served. The run from Wawona to Raymond was the dustiest of the trip, and the president and his traveling companions were badly in need of a bath when they reached their train.

An escort of cavalry from Fort Wood, which is situated at Wawona, accompanied the president to Raymond. When Berenda was reached the president found a large crowd gathered to greet him. A special train from Fresno brought members of the chamber of commerce and their friends, and they warmly greeted the president as he appeared on the rear platform of his car. He made a brief address, thanking the people for coming to see him.

REBELS ARE GAINING.

Venezuelan Forces are Being Decimated at a Rapid Rate.

Washington, May 20.—Advices of a thoroughly reliable character received in Washington, under date of May 10, show that the Venezuelan revolutionists are not only holding their own, but are making considerable headway. The advices say:

The districts of Coro, Barquisimeto and Tucacas, on the west side, and Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, and its surrounding country, are still in the power of revolutionists. Within 60 miles of La Guayra, in the Rio Chico district, the revolutionists are holding forth, and, although the government, a few weeks ago sent an expedition there to drive them out, they succeeded only in making them retreat, and within a few days they were again back there. A battle took place, in which the government lost over 1,000 men and about 300 wounded were brought back to La Guayra after a two days' fight. On the other hand, the revolutionists have not succeeded in ousting the government or in winning any particular fight, but they are decimating the government troops, and the government has not more than 3,000 men under arms.

RUSSIA IS TIPPED.

Criticisms of American Press Not Taken Kindly by Officials.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The Russian officials express themselves as being deeply hurt at the criticisms of the American press on the subject of Manchuria, and say that, "considering the friendship extended 40 years ago, when America needed friends, America might at least inquire whether the Anglo-Japanese news was not colored in Anglo-Japanese interests."

The Manchurian incident threatened on one time to cause serious trouble on the Bourse. When the excitement was at its height Finance Minister Witte visited Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and informed him that "under the influence of American representations, Japanese truculency and American newspaper attacks," in addition to the Balkan troubles, the Bourse was dangerously weak. The finance minister also declared that a continuance of the foreign attacks would threaten Russia's credit.

There is a widespread belief there that M. Planchon, the Russian charge at Pekin, represents the Grand Duke Alexieff and the war party.

Silver for Philippine Coinage.

Washington, May 20.—Director Robers, of the mint bureau, today purchased 405,000 ounces of silver on account of the Philippine coinage, at an average of 55.08 cents an ounce, nearly all to be delivered in San Francisco.

WILL APPEAL TO HAY.

Missionary Arrives Home to Bring Up Congo Free State Abuses.

New York, May 19.—After six years' missionary work along Kasai river, in the Congo free state, Rev. William Morrison, of the American Presbyterian mission, returned today on the Cunard line. Mr. Morrison, whose story of the abuses that the natives of the Congo free state are alleged to be subjected to by the Congo administration, has attracted some attention in London, says he will furnish to the state department more evidence of these abuses. Mr. Morrison left Luebo early in April. On hearing his story of abuses, the society for the protection of the Aborigine, in London, took up the matter, and Mr. Morrison furnished a report to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. The report will be taken up by parliament on May 20.

"I come here to lay the matter before the secretary of state," he said, "and I believe that the action of those in authority both here and in England will result in better conditions in the Congo free state. It is not a free state. In Luebo, where I have been working, you can buy a woman for \$10. I have not seen men sold, for their services are too valuable. They are practically forced to work, and this amounts to virtual slavery. The conditions are not growing any better. The things that I have seen and the things that I know by investigation are embodied in my report to Lord Lansdowne, which I shall present to the state department here."

WILL IMPORT CHINESE.

South American Mineowners Expect to Override Popular Prejudice.

London, May 19.—The importation of Chinese labor into South Africa was decided upon in principal some time ago, but no definite plans have yet been found regarding the number to be imported nor the conditions to govern the importation.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the big firms of the Rand are in agreement that no other solution of the labor difficulty is possible. At present half the stamps at the mine are idle because only 50,000 Kafirs are procurable, when 150,000 men are required. As a consequence, the conditions at Johannesburg are daily growing worse and business is slack. White laborees flocked there at the close of the war, but they were unable to find satisfactory employment, and discontent is rife.

This suits the Rand magnates, who are loth to accept the role responsibility for introducing yellow labor, and hope that the prevailing paralysis of trade will soon lead to a popular demand for the importation of even the "hated Chinese," so that the mines may be set working at their full capacity, with a consequent revival of business depending thereon. Up to the present, however, the trading population of South Africa is bitterly opposed to the importation of Chinese.

PALMA WILL AID TREATIES.

He Will Urge Interests of America in the Cuban Congress.

Havana, May 19.—President Palma today assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that understandings would be reached on all the treaties between the United States and Cuba, and that the signing of them will follow shortly. He also said he would do all he possibly could to secure their ratification during the present session of the congress of Cuba, but it is generally believed that the reluctance of senators to conclude further treaties before the reciprocity question is settled makes it doubtful whether the naval stations can be occupied before another year.

The order of signing the treaties will be: First, the Platt amendment; second, the naval stations; third, the Isle of Pines. The question of obtaining the soldiers' pay loan promptly engrossed public attention to the exclusion of the treaties, but the more intelligent of the people realize that the conclusion of the treaties will make the loan more easily and advantageously obtainable in the United States markets.

Miss Stone Asks Damages.

Washington, May 19.—The state department today received a long letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone demanding damages from the Turkish government, on account of outrages perpetrated upon her by the brigands who captured and held her prisoner while she was in the Turkish empire. Miss Stone does not fix any amount as a basis of her claim. The letter is written from Kear Portage, Ont. In the published correspondence between this government and Turkey no suggestion for a claim for damages was made.

Urges King to Visit Us.

London, May 18.—W. T. Stead's Review of Reviews suggests that King Edward should break all records and visit the United States in 1904. Mr. Stead thinks the St. Louis exposition would furnish an excellent pretext, if any is wanted. The Review of Reviews adds: "If King Edward does not take the initiative he may find himself forestalled by the kaiser or, incredible though it may seem, even the czar."

RUSSIAN CRUELTY

TORTURE INFLICTED AT KISHINEF ON JEWS WORST POSSIBLE.

Nails Driven Into Woman's Head—Mother Disemboweled While Defending Her Children—Many Young Girls Outraged by Soldiers—Four Thousand Without Food or Shelter.

New York, May 18.—Dr. Doroschewski, the head physician of the National hospital at Kishinef, after examining the dead and wounded has given the following specific instances of hideous cruelty, says a dispatch from Kishinef to the World.

A Jewess named Sara Fonarschi was brought here with two nails, seven inches long, driven into her brain through her nose.

One Jew was brought in with one hip, both ankles and wrists broken, his severed hands and feet dangling by the skin.

A Jew had lost his upper and under lips, after which his tongue and windpipe had been pulled out through his mouth with pinchers.

The ears of a Jew named Selzer had been cut away and his head battered in 12 places. He is a raving maniac.

A carpenter, was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw.

A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutes who then cut her eyes out with a pocket knife.

One woman, after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disemboweled and feathers and horse hair from her bed were stuffed into her body.

Small children were flung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob.

Forty-seven were killed on the spot, 80 died of their injuries, and 300 are under treatment.

Four thousand Jews are without food or shelter, and it is impossible for them to get away.

MACHEN FOUND AT FAULT.

Postal Department Will Intimate That He Had Better Resign.

Washington, May 18.—The statement is made in Washington today, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that the postoffice authorities have about concluded their investigation of the affairs of the free delivery division and the conduct of Superintendent Machen and will, late in June, make public a part of the report of General Bristow and Inspector Fosnes. This report, or that part of it which is given to the newspapers, will indicate certain minor acts of poor administration on the part of Machen, and suggest that these are results of the investigation, without indicating that they are the entire result. With this report, the postmaster general will submit the statement that Mr. Machen has resigned.

It is stated that Inspector Fosnes has discovered a number of irregularities, which will prove to be examples of unjustifiable business methods on the part of Machen, and that it will be intimated to Machen that he might do well to resign, especially when he has had assurance that the portions of the report to be given to the public will be conservatively handled by the authorities of the department.

PRESIDIO IS A DISGRACE.

President Will Urge Secretary Root to Renovate it at Once.

San Francisco, May 18.—The Bulletin says:

"President Roosevelt has reached the conclusion that the quarters and barracks at the Presidio are disgraceful, considering the size and importance of the reservation. He is, therefore, going to make it his immediate business to write to Secretary Root, and ask that a large sum of money be diverted immediately to the renovation of the Presidio. Whether there is enough money already appropriated to be of much use in building this immense post, with its garrisons of two regiments of infantry, enough artillery to form more than a regiment, and a squadron of cavalry, or whether it will be necessary to wait for the reassembling of congress to get the sum of money, amounting to \$1,000,000 or more, which would be required for an entire remodeling, is a question, but it is certain that the president is sufficiently interested to take active steps at once to make the Presidio the kind of place it should be."

Railroad Loses Long Fight in Court.

Chicago, May 18.—By the provisions of a decree just signed by Judge Tu'ey, the Illinois Central railroad will have to improve its right of way between Randolph street and Park Row by constructing in place of the stone wall a picket fence which will in no way interfere with a good view of Lake Michigan. A new viaduct at Monroe street is also demanded. The cost of all the improvements will be about \$50,000. The decree puts an end to litigation that has dragged through eight years, enforcing an ordinance passed in 1895.