

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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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.

The Russo-Japanese convention has been approved by the czar.

The first cold spell of the winter has struck New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Turkish ministers have advised the porte to reject portions of the Macconian reform plan of Russia and Austria.

Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of construction and repairs, has resigned to become the head of a shipbuilding company.

Receiver Asa B. Thomson, of the La Grande land office, may be removed as a result of an indictment by the federal grand jury.

Congressman Hermann is placed in a bad light in the Oregon land frauds. It is claimed that he could have prevented many of them.

Eleven states will hold elections November 2. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Mississippi will elect full state tickets and the others minor officials.

Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, has announced his candidacy for governor.

An attachment has been issued against Dowie for \$1,050 on the claim of a lawyer.

The king of Spain has abandoned his trip to Rome because the pope will not receive him.

The robbers who looted the Burrton, Kan., bank have been captured and the money recovered.

The Russo-Austrian reform plan for the Balkans contains several proposals objectionable to the porte.

Sir Henry Mortimer, British ambassador at Madrid, has been appointed to fill the vacant post at Washington.

Falling rock in the New York subway caught about a score of workmen. At least 17 are believed to be dead.

Senator Fulton favors dropping the Panama canal route and taking up Nicaragua with a view to expediting matters.

The converted transport Grant is completed. She will test her pumps on the San Francisco bar and then come to the Columbia bar for active work.

Both Russia and Japan are steadily preparing for war.

William E. Lecky, of London, a noted historian, is dead.

Nicaragua has appointed a commission for the St. Louis 1904 fair.

Captain E. M. Johnson, of the regular army, will likely be detailed to instruct the Oregon national guard.

Dowie has left New York. He and his family departed in the night for Boston without making any announcement of his leaving.

Land frauds will prompt President Roosevelt to ask congress to give control of reserves into the hands of the forestry bureau exclusively.

It is said that Sir Henry Durand, British ambassador at Madrid, will be appointed to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert at Washington.

A New York street car jumped the track on a curve and caught fire from the third rail. All of the 50 passengers were severely bruised but escaped fatal injuries.

Russo-Japanese negotiations are again at a standstill.

The umpire in the Venezuelan arbitration case has decided that that country has no right to collect local taxes twice.

Russo-Japanese negotiations have taken a less favorable turn. One report goes so far as to say war has been declared.

Yellow fever is spreading in Texas towns. The state and federal authorities have taken charge of the situation at San Antonio.

Three bandits broke open the bank safe at Burrton, Kan., and secured between \$1,000 and \$2,000 in currency besides several sacks of coin.

Six Wisconsin desperadoes stole an engine near Beloit and when discovered shouted defiance. All traffic was stopped on account of the wild engine.

By the president and his cabinet the Alaskan boundary decision is regarded as the greatest diplomatic success for a generation.

The transport Grant, converted to a sea dredge, will be at the mouth of the Columbia early next month. The name has been changed to Chinook to avoid confusion with the revenue cutter Grant.

BLOW OPEN BANK.

Gang of Robbers Make Successful Raid on the Sheridan Bank.

Sheridan, Or., Oct. 27.—With nitroglycerine and borrowed tools, three safe-crackers forced the vault of the private bank of Scroggin & Wortman, here early Monday morning, took \$5,000 in gold and silver and escaped without leaving a clew, notwithstanding that J. Z. Eakin, the mayor of Sheridan, took three rifle shots at them from close range.

So similar were their methods to those of the bandit gang who attempted to rob the Newberg bank on October 1, that no doubt exists in the minds of Sheriff Sitton, of Yamhill county, and his deputies that the robber bands are identical.

The robbers entered the bank by prying open the front door. A brick vault with walls three feet thick were cut through with tools borrowed from the railroad tool house at Ballston, four miles away. The small safe inside the large vault was then drilled, nitroglycerine was poured in and an explosion occurred, which wrecked the safe, the vault and the interior of the bank, and the plate glass windows in front. Pieces of the safe were thrown through the steel door of the vault and into the street.

The sound of the explosion alarmed Mayor Eakin and other citizens. With bullets singing over their heads, the robbers climbed into a buggy with the valuable contents of the bank as freight, and drove to the southward. Within half an hour all Sheridan knew that the only bank in town had been robbed.

The identity of the safe robbers is as much a mystery as their present location, and it was the belief of Sheriff Sitton that the gang who terrorized Newberg returned immediately to Portland. If this holds true in the Sheridan robbery, the move to the southward was merely a blind.

BAN ON DISEASED STOCK.

Owners Must Dip Cattle, if Required, to Enter Reserves.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The interior department today issued the following instructions to officers in charge of forest reserves:

"Hereafter the owners of all stock to be grazed in the forest reserves will be required to submit the stock to the inspectors of the bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture for inspection when called upon to do so and, when found necessary, to have the stock dipped or otherwise treated before it will be allowed to enter.

"Upon receipt of notice by you in writing from any such inspector that any owner has refused to allow his stock to be inspected, or has failed to have it dipped or treated after the same has been ordered by the inspector, you will at once notify such stock will not be allowed for the grazing privilege, that his stock will not be allowed in the reserve, whether a permit has been issued to him or not until he had complied with the order. If the stock has already entered the reserve you will require its immediate removal."

OFFICIALS SAID TO BE CRUEL.

American Missionaries in Congo Free State Among Complainants.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Although not directly involved, the state department is watching with interest the quarrel between the British foreign office and the administration of the Congo Free State, which has led the former to demand a reconstruction and reformation of the administration of the Free State.

The king of Belgium is the titular holder of the suzerainty of this state and he has supplied the state department with a detailed answer to the charges made against the Congo administration by the British government. These charges are in substance that the Congo officials have been guilty of maladministration, of gross cruelty to the natives and of bad treatment of the missionaries.

For New Extradition Treaty.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Carrying out instructions received from Washington, Ambassador Porter has begun negotiations for an additional clause in the extradition treaty between the United States and France to cover bribery. The formalities will take some weeks, but the informal conferences indicate the willingness of the French officials to make the desired extension. It is doubtful, however, whether they will be willing to make the clause include bribery committed before the clause goes into effect.

Speed of Battleship Maine.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The navy department is in receipt of a telegram from Captain Leutz, commanding the battleship Maine, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Newport News, the run from Culebra island to Currituck light having been made with an average speed of 15.9 knots.

BIG APPROPRIATION

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS GIVES OUT ESTIMATES FOR NORTHWEST.

Recommends That Congress appropriate \$1,750,000 for Improving Rivers and Harbors of Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Bulk of Money to Go for Improvements on Columbia River.

Washington, Oct. 28.—General Gillespie, chief of engineers, in his annual report, made public today, recommended the appropriation at the coming session of congress of \$1,750,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The bulk of the money asked for is needed to carry on work at the mouth of the Columbia, to provide a 25-foot channel in the Willamette and Columbia from Portland to the sea, and for beginning the construction of the ship canal around the obstructions in the Columbia between The Dalles and Celilo.

For the former projects \$500,000 each is recommended, and for The Dalles canal, \$300,000. These amounts, added to the available balance, will provide ample funds for continuing work throughout the coming fiscal year, and the fact that all three of these works are now known as "continuing contracts" will probably mean that appropriations therefor will be made in the sundry civil bill and will not depend upon the passage of a river and harbor bill at the coming session.

General Gillespie estimates that it will cost \$2,673,509 to complete the improvement of the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, in addition to \$168,240 available from prior appropriations, while to complete the south jetty at the mouth of the Columbia will require \$776,181, in excess of the \$1,250,000 still available and unexpended. No estimate of the cost of the new canal at The Dalles has yet been made. Among the other appropriations recommended are:

Nine thousand dollars for carrying out the revised project for improving the Willamette between Portland and Oregon City, as suggested by the special board of engineers; \$10,000 for deepening the channel between Vancouver and the mouth of the Columbia; \$80,000 for completing the approaches and grounds around the canal and locks at the Cascades; \$10,000 for continuing clearing of the channel of the Snake river between Riparia and Imnaha river; \$10,000 for dredging the Tillamook bay; \$2,000 for Coos river; \$60,000 for producing a greater depth over the bar at the entrance of Coos Bay; \$30,000 for Coquille river, and \$500 for Clatskanie river.

For strictly Washington improvements, the following amounts are asked:

Lewis river, \$7,000; Willapa river, \$5,000; entrance to Gray's Harbor, \$25,000; tributaries of Puget Sound, \$30,000; Olympia harbor, \$25,000; Tacoma harbor, \$5,000; Everett harbor, \$10,000; New Whatcom harbor, \$35,000; Pen d'Oreille and Okanogan rivers, \$7,500.

CRUSH JAPS QUICK.

Russian Paper's Advice to Its Government—Ill Feeling to America.

London, Oct. 28.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg report a growing ill-feeling in Russia against both England and the United States, in consequence of the supposed sympathy of these countries for Japan. This feeling finds expression in the Novoe Vremya, which, in commenting on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal, says it hopes that Canada will now sever the ties connecting it with Great Britain.

The Vrikinia maintains a bellicose attitude, expressing the opinion that neither Great Britain nor the United States will interfere and Russia was better prepared for war. This paper urges that Japan had better be crushed without delay.

New Rules for Shipping of Dead.

Baltimore, Oct. 28.—Representatives of railroad companies and the national association of undertakers after a conference with the members of the state boards of health of North America on the transportation of dead bodies, decided after July 1, 1904, to prohibit shipment of bodies of persons dying of smallpox or bubonic plague. Bodies of persons dying of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, erysipelas, glanders, anthrax or leprosy will be shipped only under the most complete disinfection conditions.

Goes to President.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Today's meeting of the cabinet was brief. Only Secretaries Hay and Cortelyou, Postmaster General Payne and Attorney General Knox were present. Postmaster General Payne announced that the report of Mr. Bristow on the post-office investigation would be placed in the hands of the president today. It had not been decided when the report will be given to the public.

CANADA AGAIN FEARS AMERICA.

Let She Should Get Greenland, Dominion Favors Its Purchase.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.—Replying to a reference made in the Canadian house of commons by Senator Pierce, of New Brunswick, to the possibility of the United States obtaining possession of Greenland to the detriment of Canadian interests, the Halifax Chronicle, the leading newspaper supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Nova Scotia, advocates the purchase of the island by Canada. The Chronicle says:

"Unless prompt action is taken we no doubt shall awaken some dark morning to find that our neighbors have encompassed us on the east, also, and that we have another arbitration to face, or at least, if we cannot secure Greenland by purchase, let us have some definite imperial pronouncement with reference to it, analogous to the Monroe doctrine.

"The other half of this continent is by choice and right British. The American government bought land on our northwest solely for the purpose of annoying us and lessening the value of our country. They are quite capable, if unchecked, of pursuing a similar policy in the east. Now is the time to take action, or at least to speak out a plain warning."

POWDER TRAIN BLOWN UP.

Explosion is So Heavy That People are Thrown Down.

New York, Oct. 27.—Three freight cars, one of them loaded with dynamite, broke away from a freight train on the Harlem river branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and collided with the remainder of the train on a grade. The car with the explosive in it was blown up. Engineer Thomas Corrigan was thrown off his seat and for a few minutes was slightly stunned. He regained his presence of mind, however, and shut off steam, bringing the train to a stop.

Nearly every house in Baychester suffered damage from the explosion. A woman who was thrown from her bed is believed to be the only person who was injured. A policeman who was crossing the tracks a mile from the scene was knocked down by the concussion. The three detached cars and the rear car of the main portion of the train were destroyed. Within half a mile of the Baychester station not a pane of glass remained intact.

In Westchester village almost a panic reigned. Men rushed to the postoffice, armed with clubs and guns, believing that burglars had blown open the safe. Two bathhouses on Long Island sound, half a mile away from the scene of the explosion, were wrecked.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANCHURIA.

Russia is Building Additional Barracks at the Port of Dalny.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—An American who has been some months at Dalny, the Russian seaport, on the Liao Tung peninsula, arrived in Berlin. He informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Russian troops apparently are arranging to stay in Manchuria permanently. Russia had 200,000 troops in the province, and barracks are being erected at Dalny for two additional regiments. Russia is also strengthening her position on the west bank of the Yalu river. Japan continues her policy of settling Corea. She is acquiring large tracts of land, and is building villages having wholly Japanese administration.

The informant of the correspondent also said he did not believe war was impending, "since Russia is satisfied to remain in Manchuria, not caring to extend her authority into Corea."

OPEN WAR AGAINST PRESIDENT.

Colombian Senate Refuses to Adjourn to Please Marroquin.

Panama, Columbia, Oct. 27.—Although the government does not allow the transmission of all news regarding the political situation in Columbia, there is no doubt that events of great importance are happening at Bogota: A cablegram received here from the capital says the senate has declared open war against President Marroquin, refusing to adjourn.

The house of representatives sides with the president, who insists upon an adjournment being taken. Among the senators, it is stated, the idea predominates of continuing the session until after the elections shall have been held, in order to prevent President Marroquin from imposing as his successor General Reyes, against whom violent speeches have been delivered in congress.

Troops on Grand Review.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 27.—A grand review of all the troops in camp was held this morning. The scene from the hills above the flats was beautiful. The masses of troops extended for fully two miles in extreme length and when the long ranks went sweeping along the march post, with bands playing, colors flying and the sparkle of polished steel, the spectators broke out into enthusiastic cheers. In the afternoon the engineer battalion gave a demonstration in the construction of entrenchments.

MANY IMMIGRANTS

COMMISSIONER SARGENT REPORTS GREAT INCREASE IN ARRIVALS.

By Far the Largest Number Come From Italy—Commissioner Urges a Law Which Will Break Up the Colonies in the City Which are Held to Breed Anarchy and Lawlessness.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The annual report of Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, shows a large increase of steerage immigration over that of the preceding year, the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 being 857,046, an excess over that of last year of 208,303, or 32 per cent. The statistics show an increase of immigration from all foreign sources, suggesting as the chief cause of the influx of aliens into the United States during the year the inducement offered settlers here rather than any special cause of discontent in their own countries.

Of the total steerage immigration there came from Europe 814,507; from Asia, 29,966; and from all other sources 12,573. If to these figures are added to those representing the total arrivals of alien cabin passengers, 64,269, the result will show that the total immigration of aliens to the United States during the year aggregated 921,315, or 105,043 more than the greatest number heretofore reported for any one year.

The greatest number of immigrants, 230,622, came from Italy, an increase of 52,247 over last year; Austro-Hungary furnished 206,011, an increase of 34,022; Russia, 136,093, an increase of 28,746; Germany, 40,086, an increase of 11,798; Sweden, 46,028, an increase of 13,134; Ireland, 35,310, an increase of 6,072, and England, 23,219, an increase of 126,44. Of the Oriental countries, Japan was foremost, with 19,968, an increase of 5,698; while China contributed 2,209, an increase of 560 over last year.

Of the total number of steerage aliens, 613,146 were males and 243,900 were females, of whom 102,431 were less than 14 years of age. There were of these 3,341 who could read, but could not write, and 185,667 who could neither read nor write, leaving a remainder both unable to read and write of 668,038. The total amount of money brought by them into the United States was \$16,177,573.

Exclusive of those denied admission at the land boundaries of the United States 8,769 alien immigrants were rejected for various causes, the number of rejections being nearly double those of the preceding year. Of these 5,812 were paupers; 1,773 were afflicted with disease; 1,086 were contract laborers.

The commissioner refers to the grave danger in this country found in the colonization of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," he says, "are a menace to the physical, social, moral and political security of the country." Removed from the sweat shops and slums of the great cities and given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual rights may have been, he will become a conservative supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods.

PALL OVER STATE.

Shut Down of Amalgamated Company in Montana Disastrous.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 26.—According to every indication tonight the Amalgamated Copper company is preparing for a long shut-down as several of the pumps in the big mines have suspended operations.

The Amalgamated officials are reticent as to expressing an opinion as to the probable length of the suspension, saying it may be of six or eight months' duration and perhaps a greater period.

An effort will be made by leading citizens of the state to have the supreme court advance the hearing on the appeal from Judge Clancy's decision in the case, in the hope that a reversal of the judgment by the tribunal will induce the Amalgamated company to resume. Indignation among the Amalgamated people is rife and they are loud in denouncing the present state of affairs and declare that all business on the part of the company will remain at a standstill until the Boston & Montana receivership matter is settled satisfactorily.

Monroe Doctrine Is Feared.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Senor Posadax, the Colombian consul here, is the only government official of Colombia in Paris. He said that he doubted the reports that Colombia intended to abrogate the French Panama canal concession and added he was convinced that if such action were taken France would apply pressure to compel a recognition of the company's rights. This might involve the Monroe doctrine, he said, but no country in Europe was now disposed to take any action infringing the principle of that doctrine.