

DIRECTORS HELD

CORONER'S JURY SAYS THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK.

Mate Charged With Acting in a Cowardly Manner—Inspector Guilty of Misconduct in Allowing Vessel to Operate and Government is Also Requested to Take Up His Case.

New York, July 1.—The inquiry conducted by Coroner Berry and a jury into the General Slocum disaster was concluded today, and, after nearly four hours' deliberation, a verdict was rendered in which the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, Captain Vanschaick, of the Slocum; Captain Pease, the commodore of the company's fleet, and others were held criminally responsible. Warrants for their arrest were issued. The mate of the Slocum, Edward Flanagan, according to the jury, acted in a cowardly manner, and the misconduct of Steamboat Inspector Lundberg, it was reported, should be brought to the attention of the Federal authorities.

The charge in each case is manslaughter in the first degree. Bail is fixed by the coroner varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Edward Flanagan, the mate, was the first arraigned. He pleaded not guilty, and his bail was fixed at \$1,000. He was committed to jail. Inspector Lundberg pleaded not guilty, and was released on \$1,000 bonds.

Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each for President Barnaby and Secretary Atkinson, and bonds were furnished at once.

Captain Vanschaick is a prisoner in the hospital. Captain Pease will not be arrested until tomorrow, when it is expected that the directors of the company will also be taken into custody.

The jury is also of the opinion that the system of inspection which prevails in the harbor of New York is very inefficient, and does not properly demonstrate whether the lifesaving apparatus and fire appliances on the vessels in this harbor are in proper and suitable condition to prevent the loss of life, and we recommend to the secretary of commerce and labor that he issue such instructions to the supervising and local force of inspectors as will cause them to efficiently and honestly examine the boats plying in and about the harbor.

Formal testimony was presented that 905 bodies had been recovered, of which all but 40 met death by drowning. Floyd S. Corbin, named as one of the directors of the Knickerbocker company, tonight said he is not a director of the company, having been replaced at the last meeting of the company's stockholders in February, and that he does not own a single share of stock. He was much surprised by the verdict of the coroner's jury.

KUROKI LESS SECURE.

The Russians Have Strengthened Their Base and Flank.

Haicheng, July 1.—The war picture has quickly changed, thanks to General Kuroki's movements.

A heavy engagement is expected tomorrow near the village of Simoucheng, 15 miles south-southeast of Haicheng, and an equal distance due east of the railway. The Japanese have now passed Dalin Hill and are 20 miles south of the Russian position.

The Associated Press correspondent returned here from Tatchekiao at dawn today. A terrific rain rendered the roads almost impassable.

The Russian regiments are camped on high ground. Signal fires from the hilltops are constantly flaring, lighting up the bivouacs and the horse lines of the cavalry regiments. Long trains of soldiers are constantly passing and re-passing.

The Russian troops are in excellent condition. General Kuropatkin and his staff are apparently quite easy in their minds. The Japanese have given the Russians time to strengthen their base and flank, while General Kuroki is not as secure as formerly from a flank attack.

General Kuroki cannot get around the Russian position without forcing a fight.

Colorado Irrigation Work Assured.

Montrose, Colo., July 1.—The Gunnison River tunnel, which will furnish water for the irrigation of thousands of acres in Uncompahgre valley, is assured by the filing today of bonds aggregating \$200,000 guaranteeing the entire subscription of 80,000 acres required by the government before entering upon the project. Already 76,467 acres have been subscribed, and Chief Engineer F. H. Newell notified the committee in charge of the local arrangements that he would order the engineers to proceed with the work.

Battleship Reported Ashore.

London, July 1.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says it is reported that another Russian battleship has been discovered stranded off Tiger Rock. It is presumed she was wrecked while returning to Port Arthur after the recent naval engagement.

ARMY DRIVEN OUT.

Russians Lose Three of Outer Defenses of Port Arthur.

Tokio, July 2.—The Japanese arms have been victorious at Port Arthur. Possession has been secured of Chik-wanshen, Chitansan and Sochoctan pits, which form a part of the defenses of the beleaguered fortress. Particulars of the fighting are slow in arriving. General Oku withholding his official account until the complete plans are carried out. From unofficial accounts, however, it is learned that the battle lasted from an early hour in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and even after the Russians had been driven out of their works, they reformed and attempted to retake the positions.

The Japanese had been preparing for the attack for a week, and their scouts had penetrated to the very edges of the forts so that accurate maps of the intervening ground were in the hands of the chiefs of divisions on Saturday night, when the first forward movement was undertaken.

The troops slept in their blankets to the eastward of the Russian position Saturday night, and at daybreak the order to advance was given. The Japanese were formed in three lines, while the artillery had been posted at right angles to the fort, so its fire would prove most effective. The mounted infantry and regular cavalry were posted west of Pintu, with orders to guard against any attempted flanking movement, and at the same time to be in a position to support the infantry.

It is understood that the next objective point of the Japanese is Tuching-tze, the key to the eastern defenses of Port Arthur, and its reduction is believed to be merely a matter of days.

The news of the success of the Japanese arms is particularly pleasing at this time, following as it does the Russian report that General Oku and his army had retired from Port Arthur's vicinity.

JEERS MOVED NAVY.

Port Arthur Troops are Said to Have Driven Fleet to Sea.

Chicago, July 2.—A special from Chefoo to the Chicago Daily News says: Eight refugees who left Port Arthur in a Chinese junk were picked up this morning. They belonged to the upper class. The information they gave seems reliable. They stated that the Russian fleet now consists of the following ships in good condition: The Czarevitch, Retzivan, Pobieda, Pereseviet, Poltava, Diana, Bayan, Novik and 20 torpedo craft and steamer boats. The torpedo transport Amur is damaged and the battleship Sevastopol slightly damaged, but they can soon be repaired.

There are 12,000 sailors and 4,000 soldiers in the fortress. Women are largely employed as nurses. There are 250 artisans and 2,000 citizens. These 2,000 have been drafted into the army and are now drilling daily. There is plenty of food, but the government is controlling prices in order to prevent speculation.

The refugees asserted that, owing to the jeers of the army, the fleet was forced to make its recent demonstration in order to preserve the morale of the garrison.

RUSSIA GETS SUBMARINE.

Famous Protector on Steamer Headed for Baltic Sea.

London, July 1.—The London Daily Leader prints a dispatch this morning, credited to its Copenhagen correspondent, declaring that the steamer Fortuna, on board of which is the celebrated Lake submarine torpedo boat protector, has been sighted making for the Baltic sea, where the fighting machine will be turned over to representatives of the Russian government, and transferred to some point where it can be loaded on a train for shipment to Vladivostok.

When the protector disappeared from Newport, Va., representatives of the Lake Submarine company admitted she had been sold to persons who would transfer her to one of the belligerents in the Far East, but gave the impression that Japan would be the nation to secure the craft.

Carried Away By Cloudburst.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Over 500 homes, business houses and schools, a short distance from Pittsburg on the Pan-Handle railroad, were inundated by a cloudburst last night. Many buildings and bridges were washed away, horses and cattle were drowned, and at least one life was lost. The flood did not subside until daylight, and many families slept out of doors all night. Tracks washed away, and many towns above and below Oakdale and Carnegie are without means of communication.

Arkansas Town Wiped Out.

Texarkana, Ark., July 2.—It is reported that the town of New Boston, 25 miles south of here, was wiped out by a tornado tonight and several people killed or wounded. The telegraph and telephone wires are down.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

POWER FROM WATER WORKS.

Morgan Lake Will Serve Double Purpose at La Grande.

La Grande.—The Morgan lake water power scheme, which is situated three miles south of La Grande, on the summit of the Blue mountains, and which is being constructed by the La Grande water storage company, has been practically completed, by which the storage company will furnish the city of La Grande 75,000,000 gallons of water per month for distribution through the city water mains. The elevation of the lake above the city of La Grande is 1,450 feet, in a distance of three miles. A lake 120 acres in extent and now 12 feet deep has been formed, with a possibility of increasing the depth to 30 feet by building a few hundred feet of levee. Surveys have been made for 11,175 feet of pipe line, leading to the La Grande city reservoir. Steel pipe two feet in diameter will be used to conduct the water down the mountain canyon to the power plant about one mile from the lake, where 1,000 horsepower will be developed at first, with the possibility of increasing the power to 10,000 horsepower when needed.

Railroad Asks for Terminus.

The Dalles.—At the instance of several business men and property owners of this city a meeting was held last week to consider the feasibility of bringing the line of the Great Southern railway into this city, together with the cost of right of way and terminal grounds for the same. The request of the Great Southern officials was for three city blocks situated in the extreme east end of the town for depot grounds, and a right of way from the mouth of Five Mile creek, where the line has been surveyed, to the city. It is understood that the right of way and this terminal site asked for can be had for \$6,500. A committee was appointed to canvas the city to acquire the necessary funds to acquire this property.

Removal of Land Office.

Oregon City.—A remonstrance against the proposed removal of the land office from Oregon City to Portland, and addressed to the president and secretary of the interior, has been circulated among the business men and citizens here. The remonstrance cites the fact that this is known as the Oregon City land district, that Oregon City is centrally located with reference to the district, being accessible by rail and boat; that there is no demand on the part of settlers or the people at large for the removal of the office.

Grasshoppers in Grain.

Pendleton.—The army of grasshoppers struck the alkali wheat raising district, about 20 miles southwest of this city, a few days ago, and has wrought much damage to grain. Monrad Fix is the heaviest loser, grasshoppers having eaten down 500 acres to such an extent that the grain is scarcely fit for hay. Other crops in that vicinity have been more or less damaged. A visit of grasshoppers in this county is unusual. This is the first year the insects have done any damage to grain.

Looking for Big Run.

Astoria.—The salmon pack up to the present time is far from satisfactory, but while the prospects for the balance of the season are purely speculative, there is every confidence that an immense run will come later. The pack of the canned product is full 25 per cent short of what it was at the corresponding time last year, and then the season was considered a failure, but the big run that came the latter part of July brought the pack up to nearly the average figures.

Valley Hops in Need of Rain.

Salem.—Farmers and hop growers in this section of the Valley are very much alarmed over the continuance of the long dry spell, and say that great and irreparable damage has already been done. Farmers from the Waldo hills and from Mission bottom said that grain and hay will not yield more than half crops. Hop growers say that the yield of hops has already been lessened, and that, unless a good rain is had next week, the loss will be considerable.

Spruce Lumber Rates Postponed.

Astoria.—According to advices received from Chicago the reduced rates on Eastern shipments of spruce lumber, which were to go into effect on July 1, will not become effective before July 15 and possibly not until the first of August. The postponement is understood to have been caused by a delay in issuing the tariff sheets.

Harvest Begins.

Pendleton.—Wheat harvest has commenced in the Cold Springs country north of Pendleton. Wheat matures earlier in this section than elsewhere. Results so far are very satisfactory, some grain going as high as 40 bushels to the acre.

STAMPEDE TO GOLD FIND.

Ledge on Thompson Creek is Over 4,500 Feet Long.

Medford.—A. L. Morris has just returned from the strike of gold on the headwaters of Thompson creek, near Grayback mountain. He brought with him over \$75 in gold taken from the ledge, which shows on the surface over 4,500 feet long. The Briggs boys have taken out \$18,000 and have as much more in sight.

Most of the people going in leave Medford and go by way of Jacksonville, crossing the divide at the head of Williams creek. This route is only 50 miles from Medford. Hundreds of people are leaving, and the town is in great excitement. Claims are being staked and placer locations filed.

H. E. King washed \$160 from four pans of placer dirt on his location 800 feet from the Briggs find. The ledge is 450 feet on the Oregon side of the California line.

A townsite has been located and tents are being pitched. Not since the days of Gold Hill or Steamboat Springs has so much interest been manifested in a gold discovery. It is claimed that the ledge is the same as the Steamboat strike, but the values are much higher and the ledge larger.

Prize Products of Polk.

Dallas.—Polk county will be among the first counties in Oregon to apply for space in the big horticultural building now in course of construction at the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds at Portland. Mrs. F. A. Wolfe, of Falls City, has begun the preparation of an exhibit that is expected to take first rank among the county displays at the 1905 fair. Mrs. Wolfe has had charge of all the prize-winning displays from Polk county at the Oregon state fair for many years past, and takes a great interest in the work.

Road to Santiam Lines.

Salem.—With a view to opening a road leading to the Quartzville mines, the members of the Marion county court will go over the route. The Quartzville mines are about 16 miles north of Gates on the Corvallis & Eastern railroad. A wagon road extends about half the distance. Considerable work is being done at the mines, but all supplies and machinery must be taken in on horses. Machinery for a sawmill and a quartz stamp was transported to the mines in that way.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 69c; bluestem, 77c; Valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50@25.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20; gray, \$1.15 per cental.

Millet—Bran, \$19@20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 12@13c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 19@19½c per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 12@14c.

Poultry—Fancy hens, 12@12½c per pound; old hens, 11@12c; mixed chickens, 10@11c; old roosters, 8@8½c; young roosters, 12@13c; springs, 1 to 2-pound, 17@18c; broilers, 1 to 1½-pound, 18@20c; dressed chickens, 13@13½c; turkeys, live, 14@15c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@22c; geese, live, 7@8c; do dressed, 9½@10c; ducks, old, \$6@7 per dozen; do young, as to size, \$2.50@7.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@1¾c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c per doz; tomatoes, \$1.25@1.50; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per doz; celery, 75@90c per doz; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per doz; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 5@6c; squash, \$1.25 per box; green corn, 60c per doz.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@81c per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75@2.25.

Fruits—Strawberries, 5@6c per lb; cherries, 4@5c; gooseberries, 6c; raspberries, \$1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$1@1.75 per box; apricots, 90c@91c; plums, \$1; peaches, 90c@91c; cantaloupes, \$4.50 per crate.

Hops—1903 crop, 23c per lb.

Wool—Valley, 19@20c per lb; Eastern Oregon, 10@17c; mohair, 30c per lb for choice.

Beef—Dressed, 5@6½c per lb.

Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per lb; lambs, 6c.

Veal—Dressed, 100 to 125, 6@7c per lb; 125 to 200, 5@5½c; 200 and up, 3½@4c.

Pork—Dressed, 100 to 150, 7@7½c; 150 and up, 6@7c.

REPORT OF KUROPATKIN.

He Says the Force of the Enemy Was Much the Stronger.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated Liao Yang:

"The Japanese attacked our forces occupying Mo Tien, Fen Shui and Ta Passes. Our infantry and cavalry retreated persuaded that the advancing divisions of the Japanese army which were operating against each of the three passes were stronger than our detachments. In the attack on Ta Pass, the Japanese guards, besides other regiments, participated. The Japanese made a frontal and flank attack in considerable force on both sides of this position. The Japanese troops occupied Fen Shui and Mo Tien Passes.

"Our forces, which retreated from Fen Shui Pass, were attacked by small detachments of Japanese. They were, however, easily repulsed.

"After pushing back our advance guard from Vandiapudze, on the Sluyen Haicheng road, to Ta Pass, the Japanese continued their advance against our position in a defile. For some time the attack of the Japanese infantry brigade was repelled. Three battalions were engaged in the frontal attack. But being menaced by other troops engaged in a flanking movement, our forces retreated.

"Reconnoitering parties report that the portion of the southern army is moving northeastward, with the intention of joining General Kuroki's forces.

"All of the reports of the last few days state that the forces of Japanese arrayed against our Manchurian army consists of eight or nine infantry divisions and several brigades of reserves, which also occupy positions in the fighting line."

The dispatch from General Kuropatkin, as published in a special edition of the Official Messenger, informed St. Petersburg that General Kuroki's army had crossed the three passes of the Fen Shui mountains and was advancing in strong columns from Niuyen on Haicheng, and from Feng Wang Cheng on Liao Yang, while portions of General Oku's army were moving northeastward along mountain paths to strengthen the attack on Mai Cheng.

The same telegram reported a cavalry engagement at Senn Chne, indicating that the Japanese retreat southward was only a feint. General Oku has again assumed the offensive, and is supporting General Kuroki.

CAUGHT BY FLAMES.

Explosion of Fireworks Causes Three Deaths and Heavy Property Loss.

Philadelphia, June 30.—Three persons were killed and a half dozen were injured as a result of the explosion of a small bundle of fireworks in the store-room of the Diamond fireworks company, at 986 Arch street.

The fireworks concern occupied the first floor of the building. The second floor was vacant, and the third floor was occupied by the French Hat & Bonnet Frame company.

Jancovitch, the proprietor of the hat and bonnet concern and two of his employees were the ones killed. These three were the only persons above the first floor. About a dozen persons were employed by the fireworks company. The cause of the fireworks explosion is not known. Thomas Conway, one of the firm of the fireworks company, was wrapping a small bundle of fireworks for a customer when it exploded. Almost instantly the entire room, full of fireworks, became ignited from flying rockets and firecrackers.

All the employees on the first floor escaped without serious injury. The front of the first floor was blown out by the explosion of powder, and soon the entire building was in flames. Every effort was made to rescue those on the third floor. Firemen climbed ladders in the midst of the protechnics, and finally reached those on the third floor.

During the fire's progress three firemen were injured and three others were also cut and burned, but their injuries are not serious. The flames spread to the building occupied by C. H. Hiner, publisher of Catholic books, and that occupied by J. L. Gibney & Bros, dealers in automobile supplies, but did no serious damage. The entire loss on all three buildings is \$30,000.

Boiler Explodes on Cruiser.

San Francisco, June 30.—The steamer Mariposa, which came from Tahiti, brought a story of a boiler explosion on the French cruiser Durance, resulting in the death of 15 men. The explosion occurred while the warship was on her way to Noumea from Papeete and the last reports received by the French officials at Tahiti were to the effect that the warship had made Uoumea and Captain Rozier, who was prostrated by the disaster, was sick on shore. The Durance, for a number of years, has been stationed at Papeete.

Movement on Foot to Honor Choate.

New York, June 30.—A movement is on foot to present to Joseph H. Choate a portrait of himself, in recognition of the fact that he has served a longer term at the court of St. James than any of his predecessors since Charles Francis Adams, says a Herald dispatch from London.