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WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Sherman to-day telegraphed from New York to the Assistant Secretary that in addition to the \$10,000,000 4 per cent. bonds taken on the 5th instant, to provide for a call of that date, he has sold under redemption to the syndicate \$5,000,000 of bonds at par in gold coin, to be paid for during the months of May and June.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he will go on with the sales of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds for redemption purposes as provided for by law, and so hopes to be able to pay the remaining specie payments the first of January, 1879.

It is stated that ex-Governor Stockdale, of Texas, is soon to marry a daughter of Representative Schellenger of that State. He is 80 and she 17.

Thos. P. Somerville, the New York lawyer, tried for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy, has sent a letter in the United States district attorney, giving details to the whole affair. He says several who sold all the expenses of the job, and for whose benefit it was planned, have not desisted so much as they should, and he offered to assist himself as much as possible. His statement will be used in the case to be tried.

Grant to-day withdrew from the Treasury department several valuable medals, held for him in the vaults for safekeeping. They were forwarded to Philadelphia.

Consular officers in Europe have been instructed to procure all practicable information in reference to the foot and mouth disease and glanders, and ascertain whether these diseases are likely to be communicated to live cattle by the importation of dried and salted hides.

The President has appointed the following cadets midshipmen: Joseph G. Woodward, son of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; Marcus Davall, son of Medical Director Davall, U. S. N.

The Department of State is to-day in receipt of information from Minister at Peking that the Chinese Government had given notice that it would, on the 1st of April, open to foreign trade the additional ports of Ichang, Wahan, Wenchow and Fakhoo.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Journal's Washington special says: Members of the whiskey ring have abandoned the attempt to secure immunity from civil prosecution and assert that they will fight the government to the bitter end. This fight the press in all the cases.

Fred Douglass publishes a card saying the attack upon him on account of remarks made by him in Baltimore are both malicious and silly. Washington is a great city, not a village, nor a hamlet. It is the capital of a great nation, and the manner and habits of the various classes are proper subjects for presentation and criticism, and therefore he is very much mistaken if he presumes by any humorous reflections he may make the liberty to utter.

New York, May 12.—The Times' Washington special says: Fred Douglass says his meaning was perverted by publishing one-sided, isolated passages from his lecture without their qualifying connections. The lecture occupied an hour and a half, and the brief condensation made by the Baltimore papers does him great injustice. Douglass says the same lecture was delivered here in November, 1876, reported in full in one of the morning papers and noticed with approval in editorials. Douglass quotes several paragraphs from the Baltimore lecture in which it was published, and by the people spoken of in the highest terms of praise.

In the meantime, the movement to secure Douglass' removal from the marshaling conditions, and it is expected over 20,000 signatures to the petition will be obtained to-morrow. John F. Cook, a colored man and now receiver of taxes for this district, will be urged to succeed Douglass by those now operating against him. It is said Columbia Alexander, Douglass' principal confidant, is considerably mollified by the explanation and will remain on his bond.

New York, May 12.—An interview with Geo. H. Baker, U. S. minister to Russia, says Germany is stronger than ever before, and is being fitted for war, but all has been accomplished at this date of prosperity. The object of the army is to so thoroughly crush Prussia that the idea of revenge by the Prussians will be out of the question for a generation to come. Germany will not carry out the plan had Russia been at peace, for Emperor Alexander, while the subject was discussed to him, would not hear of it, and it is a

German would have declared war long ago. Hence, in order to effectually dispose of Russia, Germany was obliged to wait until that power became involved with Prussia, and to effect this the German ambassador spared no pains by urging upon Russia the fact that Germany would not interfere with any programme the czar would undertake to carry out.

The Post says of the conference of Secretary Sherman with the bankers who constitute the American membership of the syndicate having charge of the four and a half per cent. bond negotiation: "Nothing was done to extend the contract which expires the 30th of June, or to modify it. The syndicate agreed to take two and a half millions of four and a half per cent. bonds this month, and two and a half millions in June, and pay gold for the same, with the understanding that no five twenty-six per cent. bonds shall be called in to offset this sale. The gold so received, it is said, will either be held for redemption purposes in 1879, or, if sold, legal tender notes. These notes will be held permanently for redemption of fractional currency. The fractional currency has in a good measure been destroyed, and will never come in for redemption, so that legal tenders taken in will, for all practical purposes, be the same as if canceled. It is understood that the Secretary contemplates the sale of 5,200,000 of four and one-half per cent. bonds each month, and that the gold will be held, or, if it is sold for legal tender notes, that the latter will be held to redeem fractional notes as outstanding.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The city is crowded with people bent upon assisting at the opening ceremonies of the permanent exhibition. The programme of exercises at the opening was made up of music, prayer, address and benediction. During the performance of the prelude, Gov. Harritt and staff filed upon the platform. Followed by President Hayes, the organ playing, "Hail to the Chief." After the festival overture, the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens offered prayer, and an address was delivered by Clement M. Biddle, President of the Exhibition Company, introducing the choir, Angel of Peace, when President Hayes made the proclamation, "I now declare the International Exhibition for the season of 1877 open." "Hallelujah" was followed by an address from John Welsh, and "March of the Men of Columbia" was sung. Alfred T. Gosborn made an address, when chorus, orchestra and organ united in giving the Centennial hymn. Bishop Simpson bestowed benediction and closed the inaugural ceremonies.

Large crowds swarmed the opening of the doors until 3 o'clock poured steadily into the gates until 40,000 or 50,000 people had entered the building. Flags of all nations adorned the speaker's platform. The President reached the building at 2 1/2 P. M., where a battery on George's Hill fired a salute of 21 guns in his honor. Seated about him on the platform were ex-President Grant, Bishop Simpson, S. J. Randall, Gen. Gosborn, James G. Blaine and other notabilities, including city organizations. The Presidential party were then escorted through the building by the committee, and this evening they will have a reception at the residence of Edward F. Steele, at Germantown. The exhibits embrace many of those which were most admired at the Centennial. There is a large aquarium covering 15,000 square feet and other wonders. Gen. Grant was taken sick on leaving the exhibition to-day, and arriving at the Union League House was taken with a chill and lay in blankets three quarters of an hour. He was taken thence to Mr. Paul's residence, but was unable to attend the President's reception to-night.

New York, May 10.—The Evening Post says the contract between the U. S. Treasury and syndicate with regard to 4 1/2 per cent. bonds expires by limitation on the 30th of June next. An effort is making to extend the contract as well as to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to give up the reserved right he has made in the contract to terminate it on 10 days' notice. The syndicate have already taken \$150,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, and it is understood that Secretary Sherman in respect of considerations affecting the syndicate is in favor of issuing only \$50,000,000 more of these bonds, he taking the ground that beyond that amount none of the 4 per cent. debt should be refunded in bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than four per cent.

The Times' Washington special says: The Postmaster General has received from Gen. Butler a letter approving his course in removing George H. Butler. Ben. writes, in any part of the statement is true, you did exactly right, promptly to remove the offender. If Butler, drunk or sober, was capable of acting in that way, he is utterly unfit to hold any position among gentlemen. I should not place the slightest confidence in the statement were it not that I could hardly conceive that the Postmaster General would remove an elected official upon such a charge without a careful investigation. It is a pity that he is not established by the truth of the statement. I should have been glad to see the Postmaster General's removal of Butler.

acts to your satisfaction, because, after what you told me of your unwillingness to change the appointment of Adams as Postmaster at Deadwood, after charges had been made against him, but the fact of removal would show that the charges had been sustained, I feel certain that you would act with like justice in any other case. Assuming this fact, therefore, I most fully concur with and applaud your action in the premises, and would have acted as you have done when assured of these facts, had I been in your place.

New York, May 10.—The Tribune's Washington special says: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the estimated gain in the stock of gold in the country after making allowance for exportation and the amount used in the arts, was in the neighborhood of \$8,500,000, while the gain in silver was about \$22,000,000. During the present fiscal year not only has the entire product of our gold and silver mines been retained in the country, but in addition to this a small balance in our favor has resulted from our trade with foreign countries. The present movement of gold and silver towards Europe may destroy this balance before the close of the year, but it now seems probable that an amount of the precious metal equal to the entire product of our mines during the year will be retained in the country. This will be in the neighborhood of from thirty to one hundred millions, and as a larger percentage of the whole amount will be in gold than during the several previous years, the amount of that metal which will have accumulated by the 30th of June, 1877, will probably be at least about fifty millions. If then the administration should consider it wise to begin the accumulation of gold coin and bullion for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks on January 1st, 1879, it could probably do so without at present drawing heavily upon European stock, and without seriously disturbing the equilibrium of the money markets of the old world. It is not known that the administration contemplates anything of the kind, but it is undoubtedly true that Sherman will visit New York the latter part of the present week for the purpose of consulting with leading financial men on this subject.

New York, May 10.—The Sun's Washington special says the retirement of Devens from the cabinet is certain to occur at an early day. He has been offered the mission to Turkey, but will not accept. McCrary will be transferred to the Department of Justice, provided the right man can be found for the War Department. The National Republican of this morning says Senator Gordon has been consulted, and intimates that if he will accept the place he can have it.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Tribune's Washington special says: "Treasurer Sherman's investigations are revealing some strange things connected with the heavy compromise with whiskey men in St. Louis and elsewhere, which will have to be explained."

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 11.—This city was thrown into a deep horror at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the falling of the inner walls of the north side of the court house. Several men are known to be killed and others badly hurt. Others are injured and great crowds are in the vicinity of the disaster awaiting the result of removing the stones.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A Tribune special from Rockford, Ill., says: "A pall has fallen over what this morning was a happy community. The Winnebago County Court House which this morning, when our citizens commenced the day's labor, was the pride of their hearts, is now a desolate monument of criminal incompetency. Some families which bade adieu to their loved ones this morning, receive their corpses to-night disgorged by the ruins from which they were drawn piecemeal. The building was not under roof, and the massive stone cornice which preceded the roof was to-day being put on. Just as the custom was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the bricks-work between the iron and stone gave way and the entire dome and the interior walls of the structure came tumbling down with a terrific crash that was heard nearly a mile away. A brief description of the structure will aid in understanding the accident. The style of the building is French Venetian of the Renaissance, designed by Henry S. Gray, of Chicago. The contract for building was let to W. D. Richardson of Springfield, who, in the spring of 1875 began work. It has two pavilions and a center dome over the front entrance. The two pavilions on each side rise about 30 feet above the level of the cornice. The dome is 119 feet from the ground, supported by the front walls. On the north side the columns are from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. On the inner side these columns rest upon a brick wall going up from the ground floor to the roof top. The walls were about 30 feet high, and it appears were entirely inadequate to hold the immense weight of iron pillars and the masonry of the dome which rested upon the pillars. Upon the top of the iron column which was held the veneer and lower brick walls were crushed by the weight of the upper masonry, and crumbling like so much rotten plaster, bringing with it the entire interior of the building.

celling of every room with its concrete filling. The iron joist and the scaffolding came down in one terrific mass, bringing with it nearly all the workmen who were operating upon the top of the building at the time of the accident. There were from twenty to twenty-five men at work. The accident happened at exactly 11:30 A. M. The whole massive stone top of the dome fell with a terrific crash toward State street. A man named Timothy Flanagan, who was just putting in the keystone of the final cornice, jumped for the guy rope of the big derrick in front, but missing his aim, fell the distance of 120 feet to the earth and was dashed to pieces. At this time but few persons were upon the scene. The mass of human beings, with the exception of four or five who jumped from the windows, fell inside the tottering walls and were buried in the debris. The whole structure looked as though it would fall, and those assembled were appalled and knew not what to do. To go near enough the structure to rescue those mangled and bleeding in the ruin was hazardous in the extreme, but brave men went fearlessly to work before the dust cleared away, and commenced to extricate the dead and dying. Men by terribly mutilated beneath the rocks, shrieking for assistance that was only rendered at the risk of the bystanders' lives. One unfortunate man named W. Glass was extricated, but one of his legs was left beneath a ponderous stone. He soon expired in great agony as he lay upon the green sward in front of the court house. A negro jumped from a window sixty feet from the ground, and a thoughtful bystander attributed the disaster no less than four bodies were recovered by the efforts of the crowd that quickly gathered. The city surgeons were promptly on hand rendering great aid to the wounded, who were carried on stretchers to the local hotels. A Swede named Andrew Bickart, had his head split open but the wound was closed and the victim taken home and may live. The anguish of the dying was heart rending. Workmen's wives and mothers were soon on the spot. The air was filled with wailing and moaning, and the lookers-on was shocked by the sight on every hand. Up to 7 P. M. the following list of victims had been obtained:

Fred Hough, dead; remains yet in the building; A. Hough, dead; A. Lucas, engineer, leg broken, badly injured; T. Hayes, engineer, leg broken, badly hurt; Wm. McInnes, leg broken, badly injured and scalp wound; J. F. Peck, mortally injured; J. Pipe, dead; A. Hollenbeck, dead, remains in the building; George Smith was badly hurt; J. Warren, missing and probably dead; Hugh Elders, hurt in leg and face; Timothy Flanagan dead; Lutholm, dying; J. W. Lawson, colored, reported dead; A. Bellball, badly injured; may recover. H. W. Ames was working on the southeast corner of the building. The left rafter gave way, and he fell down to the first story, but escaped from the second story window, head badly hurt; Benj. Brown, colored, slightly hurt; Isiah Donnelly, two severe scalp wounds, and out in the head; Hugh Elders, contusion on the thigh. Donnelly is severely wounded, but all those wounded may recover. A. Harris, a carpenter, internally wounded, and so badly hurt that his leg must be amputated, and he will probably die.

Will probably die. He is in the ruins, leaves a wife and four children, who depended on him for support. W. D. Richardson, contractor, and F. E. Latham, superintendent, had a narrow and thrilling escape. They were both on top of the dome of the building before it fell, and I were talking of the probability of it falling when they heard a crash and rushed at once for the west wall, where they stood when the dome went down. Had they been a moment later, both must have perished. When the dust cleared away both were standing on the wall. A cry of fire was raised, but no fire broke out. At 8:30 P. M. the excavators have just taken out the dead body of Warren, the negro. It is terribly mutilated. The old courthouse is turned into a morgue and sad scenes are constantly occurring. Relatives and friends stand weeping over the bodies of their dear ones, and children look mournfully at what they formerly knew as their fathers. A corner's jury of respected citizens has been called, and this afternoon identified the dead bodies. They meet to-morrow at 9 A. M., and will make a thorough investigation. Clergymen have arranged for a union meeting on Sunday evening, to hold memorial services. Subscription for the relief of families of the wounded and dead will be started. It is believed that at least 10 or 14 lives have been lost, and that about fourteen persons are more or less injured. The loss to the building will be \$50,000 to \$65,000. The entire front must come down to the frieze and the plans will probably be changed. Capt. Latham lays the blame on architect Gray, whose instructions were followed out implicitly. Richardson will not talk about the matter. The papers to-night place the blame on different shoulders. Digging for the missing is still going on.

Positions are circulating among the people of this city for the removal of Fred Douglass from the position of the Marshal of the district, because of the subversive views of the people of Washington alleged to have been made in a recent lecture delivered by Douglass in Baltimore. It is reported to-day that prominent bandwagon of Douglass has been released from the bonds.

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P. C. SULLIVAN, Attorney-at-Law, Will hereafter be found at the southeast corner of Reed's Opera House, upstairs, Salem, Oct. 4-1877.

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