

FIRE DESTROYS STATE CAPITOL

One Fireman Killed; Large Crowd Sees Historic Dome Collapse

(Continued From Page 1)

first served as a giant chimney which sucked the flames upward from the basement and then, as the dome collapsed, became a feeder to fires extending downward in all directions.

A thundering maelstrom of flames then ground its way, relentless, through the entire structure. It first attacked the attic and third floor levels, crowning like a forest fire. Firemen could only concentrate on attempting to moderate the intensity of the fire to protect nearby buildings and with the faint hope of choking it off before it reached first floor offices in the outer ends of the four wings.

Five small blazes sprang up on the Eaton hall roof on the university campus, where embers from the capitol fell in profusion. Men students mended the small hoses kept in campus buildings, clambered to the roofs and quickly doused the fires that started in the shingles.

When two Portland fire trucks arrived at the capitol at 9:31 p. m., only the first floors of the outer west and north wings were unenveloped in flame. Salem and Portland firemen settled down to the task of slowly smothering the blazing cauldron through the night.

Wenowski, one of the first of the janitors to discover the fire, said it apparently started in the north wing not far from the center of the building, probably in the store room where waste paper was baled.

Before he smelled smoke near the first floor elevator doors, he tried to the basement was impossible without a mask, he indicated. He ran for a telephone.

The state carries no insurance. For years it has set aside in a state restoration fund a sum supposedly sufficient to replace losses by fire to state institutions. At the last audit submitted to the state board of control this month, the restoration fund was reported at \$140,000.

This sum was only a small fraction of the loss the state will suffer from the destruction of the capitol. While the original cost of the structure was placed at \$425,000, additions to the capitol and the far higher building costs now prevailing would make reproduction of a similar building today cost at least \$750,000 and probably \$1,000,000.

Losses to the state in equipment will undoubtedly total \$50,000. Far greater losses than this sum will accrue in records destroyed. A sizeable loss will be occasioned by the loss of time and added work necessitated in getting offices to functioning properly again.

The great clouds of smoke rolling from the top of the building quickly attracted hundreds of persons from all parts of the city, with the crowds growing in number as flames burst into view shortly after 7 o'clock, until at the height of the fire between 10 and 11 o'clock, literally thousands and thousands lined the streets and grounds and climbed over and onto nearby houses and buildings.

Hundreds of persons from distances over the county and Polk county rushed in as the blaze grew, being plainly visible for a radius of 15 miles. Some came in from as far away as the CCC camp in the Silver Falls district, where they reported the conflagration drew great attention.

Despite the thick smoke and spreading flames, firemen and volunteer workers, including some women from the statehouse offices, rushed in to save state papers in the south and west wings, where were housed the treasurer's and secretary of state's departments, respectively.

Firemen deployed about the building with eight hose lines from pumps stationed on State street and half a dozen lines from Court street.

Boy Scouts were called into service as the fire proportion's became evident, and many of these boys worked with officers in directing traffic, keeping crowds out from danger zones and otherwise adding their bit to the work of firemen and state and city officers.

Offices of the state which were destroyed by the fire were: Governor's offices, Secretary of state: main office, Treasurer, Board of control, Tax commission, State land board, Budget division, State banking department, Vocational education department, Forestry department, Labor commissioner, State police.

Music Program Is This Week's Lobby Feature

Featuring the music of the masters, original compositions of varying types, Mrs. David Eason presents Miss Marjorie Snyder and Irene Fuller in piano recital at 8:00 tonight, in the lobby of the YMCA. Miss Mary Elizabeth Kella, contralto, will assist. Marion Chase will accompany.

Beethoven, Handel, Bach, Schubert, Paderewski, Schumann, Grieg are a few of the composers from which the pianists have selected their repertoire.

RELIC IS FOUND
BERLIN—(AP)—Years of search for the writing tablet of Frederick the Great were rewarded recently when it was discovered in an art dealer's collection. It will be added to the collection of the Sans Souci palace at Potsdam.

HOW CAPITOL LOOKED BEFORE BIG FIRE



Hot Sparks of Capitol Fire

(Continued From Page 1)

haze except where spouting flames provided illumination.

The crowds stood scattered all over the statehouse lawn and flower beds during the early stages of the fire, wondering whether it was the real thing or just lots of smoke. They scurried back a bit when the first glow of flames began showing through the smoke over the roof but were never kept back effectively until a cordon of rope was thrown entirely around the building. State police, city police, volunteers and boy scouts aided in keeping the crowds back and possibly averted many casualties.

About 75 boy scouts did fine work in helping maintain the fire lines. Harry Weinman, scoutmaster of troop 15, killed most of the scouts in short order. While their first attempts at keeping the crowds behind the danger line were ineffectual they did fine work when sufficient rope was maintained to form lines.

The old dome of the statehouse, containing in its scratched and scarred cupola the initials of half the people in Oregon, went to its doom in a blaze of glory. The lights that have burned over the capitol building for years upon years are out but the dome itself provided light enough to brighten the country for miles. Its copper sheeting roof peeled off early leaving only the burning framework. Held aloft by the sputtering, flaming timbers was the tiny view tower from which thousands of people have taken in a panorama of Salem and the surrounding country. The passing of the cupola was one of the most beautiful sights of the blaze as the copper sheeting melted and blazed in the terrific heat, sending green and blue flames skyward. At exactly 8:04 the old dome gave up the ghost, toppled gently to the east and a great flame arose as it crashed onto the roof.

Salvage work was disorganized and produced many amusing results. Salvage workers grabbed the first things they could get their hands on, some coming out of the smoke laden with waste-baskets, phones, name plates and other worthless articles while valuable file cases with unreplaceable records were left untouched. Most of the valuable historical exhibits in the north wing were saved. Up oily smoke went the oil paintings of Oregon's governors which have provided inspiration to legislators for years.

What does the well dressed woman wear to a fire? Anything from a long evening gown to a formal jacket and skirt. The crowd that surged about the blazing statehouse last night. Coats were few because many came early and stayed late, pressing as close to the fire as they dared to absorb some of its warmth. Several women stood about wrapped in blankets, snatched either from the homes as they ran out or from their automobiles.

Wet heads jerked from the shampoo shower inclined toward the heat as their owners craned their necks for a better view. Girls in fancy dress costumes mingled with the good-natured spectators. . . . men in shirt sleeves and housewives with aprons still tied about their waists.

Emergency storage of department of state records in the Salem armory was arranged last night by Secretary Earl W. Snell as he watched flames creeping toward his offices. Records from other offices were sent variously to nearby residences, to the state office, supreme court and agricultural buildings.

Doffing judicial mien, Salem's municipal judge, A. Warren Jones, last night donned a smoke mask and assisted Secretary of State Snell in rescuing records from the capitol. As Jones entered the first floor corridor of the west wing, at 7 o'clock, he said timbers and showers of sparks fell from the second floor level down the elevator shaft. Jones and employees in Snell's department went down into the basement and removed a large quantity of records to vaults and to the outside.

Oldest records of the secretary of state's office escaped the flames last night, according to John W. Moore, one of the department's auditors. These were stored in the supreme court building. A large quantity of old vouchers, beginning at dates six to eight years ago and running back for many years, were

destroyed where they were stacked in the attic above the south wing of the capitol.

Occasionally among the onlooking throngs one found a woman clutching a wire basket filled with papers. One of the 12 or so women rushed into the secretary of state's office soon after the first alarm sounded to grab files and papers from the desks. "We got out some furniture, too, and we could have cleared the whole office, but they told us there was no use", one such woman rescuer regretfully remarked.

Comments heard along the fire line: Thank heavens, all those awful oil paintings have gone up in smoke. . . . There'll be an awful void for Salem people when their gaze fails to find the great old dome. . . . This is the prettiest capital grounds in the United States (apparently from a stranger). . . . Well, this will make state about three millions for a new building. . . .

Small boys were seen running about the grounds with pistols in their hands; some of 'em three and four. Look from the fireman's display in the lobby of the lower floor.

At least one woman had a fire on her hands for a second or two; sparks flying Willamette-ward landed in her hair.

The lurid beauty of flames breaking through the dense clouds of smoke gave casual observers the first feeling that Oregon's statehouse was really in for a battle with the scorching one of the Four Horsemen.

In the state treasurer's office was a brand new rug of which the staff was proud. It went the way of all administrators that have the ill luck to be in burning state capitol buildings. Dan Fry, state purchasing agent, had bought \$300 worth of stamps yesterday after the United States mails were 300 bucks to the good when the stamps went up in smoke instead of up in airmail ships.

State police and volunteers effectively kept stragglers within the police lines from walking under the 23,000 volt main power lines into the statehouse. The lines were finally cut and taken down by Portland General Electric company linemen about 9:45.

That Chopin, Liszt, Massenet and Mendelssohn can't put up any competition against a three-alarm fire was learned by Clara Wright, senior music major at Willamette who was holding her final recital in Walker Hall. Along with the fights and football games Miss Wright's recital had to be postponed.

Telephones all over the congested fire area were not allowed to get cool as reporters phoned in the latest dope, spectators phoned prospective spectators and officials of the fire were given the vicarious thrills of fire-watching via wire.

The fire gave an object lesson in how imposing buildings look beneath the plaster. After the cornices fell away and the sheet tin that lined the roof began to lift and rumple in the heat, the building was a ruin—not even a respectable ruin. The solidly built walls stood through it all, however.

Coffee without sinkers was most welcome to the fire laddies when the Salem chamber of commerce played the benevolent angel and sent pots of steaming java to the blaze shortly before midnight.

Ed Lewis, manager of the State theater, was on the spot from the earliest moment with his motion picture camera. He ground away until all his film was gone and got shots of everything, including the falling of the dome. He rushed the films to Portland for the use of the news-reels. Many other camera friends were having the time of their lives shooting away with everything from brownies to Graflexes.

Mahogany furniture from Governor C. H. Martin's office looked rather out of place sitting on the turf. Little else was saved and by 10 o'clock the mecca of the office-seekers was raging with Dantean fury. All that was visible through the cracked windows was an exposed brick wall and leaping flames.

Donald Poujade and Clive Scott, radio operators at the Salem police radio station, stood their tricks of duty as special policemen on the fire lines at the capitol last night. A substitute operator was called in to oversee operation of the station. Chief Minto also swore in four other men as special officers. These,

regular police, sheriff's men and state police all joined in keeping crowds behind the danger line.

The usual crop of rumors prevailing during a catastrophe made the rounds. Early in the evening a story that a man had been killed by a falling wall was current but was utterly without basis. Presence of four Salem fire trucks early in the evening gave basis for reports that a "dozen cities" were sending in equipment. Actually the first out-of-town equipment came at 9:30 p. m. when two Portland fire trucks arrived.

Manager Tom Delaney of the Oregon-Washington Water Service company kept close watch on the water supply and pressure. Fire Chief Hutton concurred with Delaney in a statement that the pressure was excellent, being maintained steadily at 120 pounds. Every available hydrant was pressed into use and all fire fighting equipment was at the blaze except two trucks in outlying stations which were kept there for possible emergencies in other parts of the city.

First flames on the roof were seen at 7:30 p. m. breaking through the roof portion over the east entrance to the statehouse. In a few minutes flames were breaking out from all parts of the dome. Copper covering of the dome ignited to produce a weird, blue color. The dome fell at 8:04 p. m., swinging to the east. Police held spectators back a safe distance, fearful the dome might collapse and in falling, push off some distance from the roof.

At least 20 classrooms in Willamette university can immediately be made available for temporary use of state officials. Dr. Bruce Baxter, president of the university, announced last night. He consulted briefly with Business Manager Savage and Dean Roy Lockenow of the law school and the three agreed that class accommodations could be rearranged to serve the needs of the state.

As soon as the 1935 school year ends in June, more rooms could probably be made available for the summer period, university officials indicated.

Willamette students were apprehensive lest their buildings be taken over by the state. Dr. Bruce Baxter, president of the university, announced last night. He consulted briefly with Business Manager Savage and Dean Roy Lockenow of the law school and the three agreed that class accommodations could be rearranged to serve the needs of the state.

The original of the Oregon seal and many other valuable first and only state documents were locked in vaults statehouse workers reported. If fire spares the vaults, many documents will be saved.

Employees wondered what their jobs would be today—or if they would be jobs at all. Temporary headquarters for some departments might be set up in the armory, where much of that which was saved was taken.

There was real sadness in the hearts of employees who had worked in the capitol over a period of years. They were eager, however, to carry on in whatever way they could to serve the state.

PLAN SHIPMENT OF NORTHWEST WHEAT

WASHINGTON, April 25.—(AP)—Senator Steiwer (R-Ore.) said today he had been informed the movement of Pacific northwest wheat into drought areas would be started within ten days.

The senator said Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, had agreed to furnish relief funds with which to purchase the surplus grain and officials of the agricultural adjustment administration will start the rail movement into North and South Dakota, Wyoming and eastern Montana.

The program calls for the use of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat at once, he said, with the possibility the movement will be continued to utilize most of the surplus crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

CAPITOL HELD MAIN OFFICES

Heart of Administration of State is Paralyzed by Thursday Blaze

Oregon's capitol building, which until 1914 housed all the branches of state government, still retained after the construction of the supreme court building and the state office structure, the key offices of the state government.

Their destruction by fire last night meant that the very heart of the administration of governmental affairs in Oregon had been paralyzed by the flames.

The first floor of the capitol housed the secretary of state's offices, the treasurer's office and the treasury itself, the state tax commission and the offices of the state board of control.

On the second floor of the state capitol were the offices of the governor, the state budget department and the state banking department. Here also were the halls for the legislature—the senate chambers on the north side of the statehouse and the house of representatives to the south, each fringed with oil paintings of the successive governors of the state and also of the territory.

In the earlier days of the capitol the third floor was not finished but the growth of state business years ago necessitated the intensive use of the third floor. Here was housed the state liquor commission, the state auditing department, the state police system, the state labor commission, the state forester, and the state director of vocational education.

The basement of the capitol contained a series of storage rooms. On the second floor of the structure was the headquarters for the press associations and for all Salem and Portland newspapers who daily kept the public informed of the news "under the dome".

SOME OF RECORDS SAVED, MANY LOST

(Continued From Page 1)

its effect would be on the storage facilities of the treasury. Seven years ago the state treasurer began to keep almost all the securities which were pledged with him in bank vaults in downtown Salem. On occasions these bonds, many held in trust, ran as high as \$20,000,000 in amount. Only a few of these securities were in the treasurer's vault last night.

The secretary of state's office rescued all current vouchers, its bookkeeping files, most of the office equipment and many records before the encroaching flames made further removal of equipment impossible.

In 1855 the capitol was transferred to Corvallis, but the executive offices refused to move. The legislature met there in December of 1855, just long enough to vote to move back to Salem. Taking up quarters in the still uncompleted territorial capitol, it was soon out of a home through a fire on the night of December 23, 1855, which destroyed the building.

After this fire the legislature resumed its sittings in the NeSmith building, which had been occupied by The Statesman on its first removal to Salem; and the council met in the Rector building. In September, 1860, the legislature met in Holman's brick, northwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets, and continued to meet there until the capitol destroyed by fire last night was erected.

During this period state executive offices—the office of the governor, the state library and the supreme court—were in the present Statesman building, southwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets. The new building was begun in 1873, the cornerstone having been laid October 8, 1873. The building was accepted as partially completed August 8, 1876, and subsequent legislatures have met there; and the principal state offices have been located there.

The supreme court building was erected in 1914 and the state

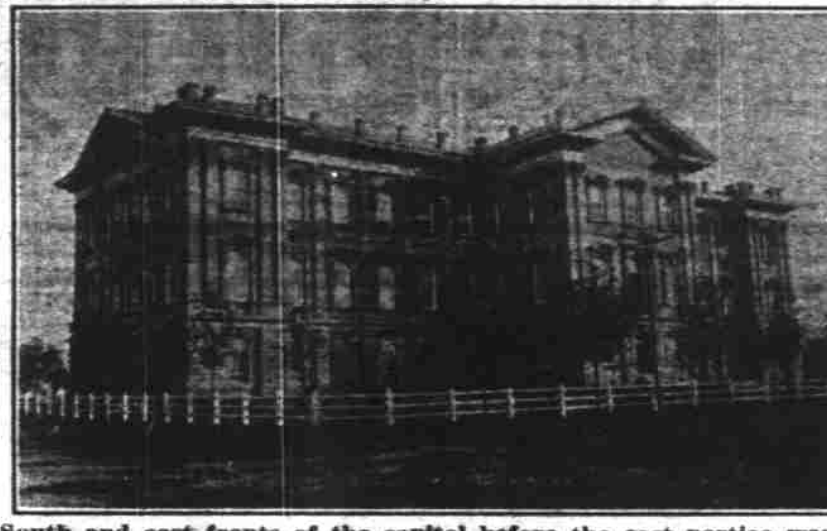
A smaller proportion of files and records were rescued from the upper floors of the statehouse. Most of the governor's files remained in the executive offices. The state banking department saved a portion of its records. Duplicates of most of the records, however, were kept in the case of liquidating banks, in these various institutions throughout the state. Securities held in trust by the banking department were deposited in downtown institutions. The state police department probably suffered the greatest loss in records although the exact damage cannot be determined until this morning. For four years the department had been compiling case records which were proving of increasing value in the detection of criminals.

Successful Ancient Chinese Herb Remedies Guaranteed

for Bladder, Kidney, and Urinary Disorder, Constipation, Appendicitis and Tumors, Neuritis, Asthma, and Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Throat, and Glands, Skin Diseases, Positive Removal of Liver and Gallstones, Stomach, Gallbladder and pains of male, female and children, all no operation.

CHARLIE CHAN
8 Years Practice in China
Chinese Medicine & Herb Co.
123 N. Commercial St., Salem
Daily Office Hours 9 to 5 p. m.
Sun. and Wed., 9 to 10 a. m.

CAPITOL WITHOUT THE DOME



Old Capitol Served State 60 Years; History Retold

(Continued From Page 1)

five feet in thickness and eight feet in depth below the water-table.

Plans for the structure were adopted May 1, 1873, and immediately convicts of the state penitentiary were put to work on the excavation, bringing 21,000 cubic yards of earth. Brick used in the construction came from the penitentiary yard and the lime and sandstone from the Douglas county quarries.

The cornerstone for the capitol destroyed last night was laid October 8, 1873, amid perhaps the most pompous ceremonies held in Oregon to that date. The ceremony was conducted by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon, with 400 Masons from all over the state in the procession which marched from Reed's grand opera house (Miller's store) up Court street to the capitol grounds, stopping enroute at the governor's office, located upstairs on South Commercial and Ferry street, where now stands the W. C. T. U. hall.

At the ceremonies, Governor Grover described plans for the cost would reach a half million dollars and that Oregon material and Oregon labor would be used.

Most Worshipful Thomas McF. Patton, grand master, presided over the ceremonies. Three bands accompanied the procession to the grounds, and at the rites there, the Aurora brass band played.

PAST LOCATIONS OF CAPITOL NUMEROUS

(Continued From Page 1)

the legislative session of 1854 was held in the building, which it was uncompleted. The foundation was of stone and the frame of lumber. In 1855 congress appropriated another \$27,000, but this was not sufficient to complete the structure.

In 1855 the capitol was transferred to Corvallis, but the executive offices refused to move. The legislature met there in December of 1855, just long enough to vote to move back to Salem. Taking up quarters in the still uncompleted territorial capitol, it was soon out of a home through a fire on the night of December 23, 1855, which destroyed the building.

After this fire the legislature resumed its sittings in the NeSmith building, which had been occupied by The Statesman on its first removal to Salem; and the council met in the Rector building. In September, 1860, the legislature met in Holman's brick, northwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets, and continued to meet there until the capitol destroyed by fire last night was erected.

During this period state executive offices—the office of the governor, the state library and the supreme court—were in the present Statesman building, southwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets. The new building was begun in 1873, the cornerstone having been laid October 8, 1873. The building was accepted as partially completed August 8, 1876, and subsequent legislatures have met there; and the principal state offices have been located there.

The supreme court building was erected in 1914 and the state

A smaller proportion of files and records were rescued from the upper floors of the statehouse. Most of the governor's files remained in the executive offices. The state banking department saved a portion of its records. Duplicates of most of the records, however, were kept in the case of liquidating banks, in these various institutions throughout the state. Securities held in trust by the banking department were deposited in downtown institutions. The state police department probably suffered the greatest loss in records although the exact damage cannot be determined until this morning. For four years the department had been compiling case records which were proving of increasing value in the detection of criminals.

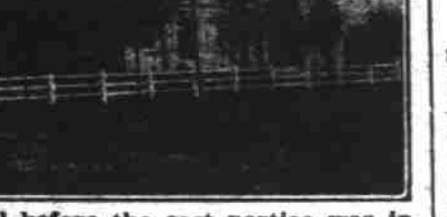
Successful Ancient Chinese Herb Remedies Guaranteed

for Bladder, Kidney, and Urinary Disorder, Constipation, Appendicitis and Tumors, Neuritis, Asthma, and Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Throat, and Glands, Skin Diseases, Positive Removal of Liver and Gallstones, Stomach, Gallbladder and pains of male, female and children, all no operation.

CHARLIE CHAN
8 Years Practice in China
Chinese Medicine & Herb Co.
123 N. Commercial St., Salem
Daily Office Hours 9 to 5 p. m.
Sun. and Wed., 9 to 10 a. m.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS, MEDFORD MEETING

Hears of Fire on Finishing Talk; State Political Elements Scored



Old Capitol Served State 60 Years; History Retold

(Continued From Page 1)

Grand Chaplain W. R. Stewart offered invocation, and Prof. D. W. Prentice and Frank D. Strong assisted with the music.

Eighty-three articles were deposited in the cornerstone, the first of these being parchment bearing facts relative to the ceremonies, names of the building commissioners; of the architects, Krumblen and Gilbert; and the superintendent, Joseph Holman. Next, Secretary of State S. F. Chadwick dropped in the constitution and laws of the state of Oregon; a list of officers of the state from organization, February 14, 1859, to September, 1874, was the third deposit, made by H. H. Giltry.

Among the other articles deposited in the cornerstone was a chronicle of George Washington as a Mason, a silver half crown and United States silver half dollar, confederate cotton bond, catalogue of Willamette university, 1872-3, Salem city directory, 1871; proceedings of the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F.; King James' translation of the bible; design of the capitol; city directory of Portland for 1873; list of members and by-laws, Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Daily and Weekly Statesman, October 7 and 8, 1873; Oregon papers; specimens of gold bearing quartz, from Baker City; silver plate with date of organization of Salem Congregational church; proceedings of the grand lodge of A. F. & A. M. of state of Oregon for 1873.

At the ceremonies, Governor Grover described plans for the cost would reach a half million dollars and that Oregon material and Oregon labor would be used.

Most Worshipful Thomas McF. Patton, grand master, presided over the ceremonies. Three bands accompanied the procession to the grounds, and at the rites there, the Aurora brass band played.

PAST LOCATIONS OF CAPITOL NUMEROUS

(Continued From Page 1)

the legislative session of 1854 was held in the building, which it was uncompleted. The foundation was of stone and the frame of lumber. In 1855 congress appropriated another \$27,000, but this was not sufficient to complete the structure.

In 1855 the capitol was transferred to Corvallis, but the executive offices refused to move. The legislature met there in December of 1855, just long enough to vote to move back to Salem. Taking up quarters in the still uncompleted territorial capitol, it was soon out of a home through a fire on the night of December 23, 1855, which destroyed the building.

After this fire the legislature resumed its sittings in the NeSmith building, which had been occupied by The Statesman on its first removal to Salem; and the council met in the Rector building. In September, 1860, the legislature met in Holman's brick, northwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets, and continued to meet there until the capitol destroyed by fire last night was erected.

During this period state executive offices—the office of the governor, the state library and the supreme court—were in the present Statesman building, southwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets. The new building was begun in 1873, the cornerstone having been laid October 8, 1873. The building was accepted as partially completed August 8, 1876, and subsequent legislatures have met there; and the principal state offices have been located there.

The supreme court building was erected in 1914 and the state

A smaller proportion of files and records were rescued from the upper floors of the statehouse. Most of the governor's files remained in the executive offices. The state banking department saved a portion of its records. Duplicates of most of the records, however, were kept in the case of liquidating banks, in these various institutions throughout the state. Securities held in trust by the banking department were deposited in downtown institutions. The state police department probably suffered the greatest loss in records although the exact damage cannot be determined until this morning. For four years the department had been compiling case records which were proving of increasing value in the detection of criminals.

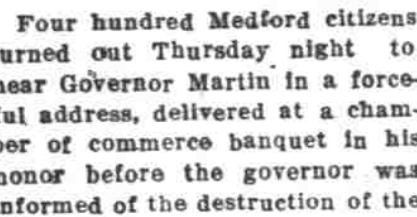
Successful Ancient Chinese Herb Remedies Guaranteed

for Bladder, Kidney, and Urinary Disorder, Constipation, Appendicitis and Tumors, Neuritis, Asthma, and Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Throat, and Glands, Skin Diseases, Positive Removal of Liver and Gallstones, Stomach, Gallbladder and pains of male, female and children, all no operation.

CHARLIE CHAN
8 Years Practice in China
Chinese Medicine & Herb Co.
123 N. Commercial St., Salem
Daily Office Hours 9 to 5 p. m.
Sun. and Wed., 9 to 10 a. m.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS, MEDFORD MEETING

Hears of Fire on Finishing Talk; State Political Elements Scored



Old Capitol Served State 60 Years; History Retold

(Continued From Page 1)

Grand Chaplain W. R. Stewart offered invocation, and Prof. D. W. Prentice and Frank D. Strong assisted with the music.

Eighty-three articles were deposited in the cornerstone, the first of these being parchment bearing facts relative to the ceremonies, names of the building commissioners; of the architects, Krumblen and Gilbert; and the superintendent, Joseph Holman. Next, Secretary of State S. F. Chadwick dropped in the constitution and laws of the state of Oregon; a list of officers of the state from organization, February 14, 1859, to September, 1874, was the third deposit, made by H. H. Giltry.

Among the other articles deposited in the cornerstone was a chronicle of George Washington as a Mason, a silver half crown and United States silver half dollar, confederate cotton bond, catalogue of Willamette university, 1872-3, Salem city directory, 1871; proceedings of the grand lodge of the I. O. O. F.; King James' translation of the bible; design of the capitol; city directory of Portland for 1873; list of members and by-laws, Silverton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; Daily and Weekly Statesman, October 7 and 8, 1873; Oregon papers; specimens of gold bearing quartz, from Baker City; silver plate with date of organization of Salem Congregational church; proceedings of the grand lodge of A. F. & A. M. of state of Oregon for 1873.

At the ceremonies, Governor Grover described plans for the cost would reach a half million dollars and that Oregon material and Oregon labor would be used.

Most Worshipful Thomas McF. Patton, grand master, presided over the ceremonies. Three bands accompanied the procession to the grounds, and at the rites there, the Aurora brass band played.

PAST LOCATIONS OF CAPITOL NUMEROUS

(Continued From Page 1)

the legislative session of 1854 was held in the building, which it was uncompleted. The foundation was of stone and the frame of lumber. In 1855 congress appropriated another \$27,000, but this was not sufficient to complete the structure.

In 1855 the capitol was transferred to Corvallis, but the executive offices refused to move. The legislature met there in December of 1855, just long enough to vote to move back to Salem. Taking up quarters in the still uncompleted territorial capitol, it was soon out of a home through a fire on the night of December 23, 1855, which destroyed the building.

After this fire the legislature resumed its sittings in the NeSmith building, which had been occupied by The Statesman on its first removal to Salem; and the council met in the Rector building. In September, 1860, the legislature met in Holman's brick, northwest corner Commercial and Ferry streets, and continued to meet there until the capitol destroyed by fire last night was erected.