# BOOTHBY & STAPLETON.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Moldings, BTC., ETC.

BRACKETS. And all Kinds of Scroll-Sawing.

HAVING THE BEST FACULTIES AND THE manufacture the above sericles, will offer inducements to customers. Also,

WOOD-TURNING, In all its varieties.

Orders from the Country Promptly attended to,

Office and Manufactory, cor. of Front and State streets PALEM.

### NORTH SALEM STORE.

W. L. WADE, A T THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIV

General Merchandise. Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Clothing

siculated for the City and Country Trade. Bought as ow, and will be sold at as SMALL A PROFIT, as hose who SRLL AT COST. 127 Goods delivered to any onet of the city free of charge. Nowsy

### CASH PAID FOR HIDES

The Highest Market Price PAID FOR

Hides, Pelts, Deer, and Elk Skins, And all Kinds of Furs. JOHN W. GILBERT.



Scab,

Screw Worm.

Foot Rot,

Parasites that infest Sheep. TT IS SAFER BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAP. THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

#### Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

137 One gallon is enough for one hundred to two unived Sheep, according to their age, strength, and It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS-Price, \$12 Send for circular, to

T. A. DAVIS & Co., PORTLAND, OREGON, Wholesale Agents for the State.

# SALEM FOUNDRY.

Or to your nearest Retail Druggist.

Machine Shop,

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

TEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, Respects, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of Machinery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice. Pattern-making done in all its various forms, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Also, manufacturer of ENTERPINSE PLANER an MATCHER, and STICKERS and SHAPERS

J. C. SHELTON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SALEM Oregon. Office, front room on second floor c the N. O. Parrish brick, Commercial street. Residence, northeast corner Front and Division streets. Being a graduate of the Physio-Merical, or Curticollege, Cincinnati, Ohio, we are purely reform in our practice, discarding alike both mineral and vegetable potents.

### To Farmers and Others.

Immigrants are arriving in the State by every steamer in search of employment, and the Board find difficulty in getting vacancies for them We therefore earnestly request Farmers and officers who require Farm Hands or labor of any kind, to immediately communicate with us and we will gladly supply them with such labor free of charge on our part. Please state the wages offered, the class of men you want, and for how long employment will be given. The Asistant Secretary is in daily attendance at the Board Rooms, Ankeny's Ruileing. Pertland, from 10 to 3 p. m. each day, to whom all letters should be addressed.

W. S. LADD.

diersed.

W. S. LADD.
B. GOLD MITH.
H. W. CORBETT.
C. LEINENWEBER,
WILLIAM REID,
State Commissioners of Immigration.

# ALL ABOUT GARDENING

For HOME use and for MARKET in ROUT'S GAR-DEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough— containing ohe half as much matter as \$1.50 books on the subject. Gardeners throughout the country com-mend its practical labor—aving methods as invalua-ble to them. Bent for 10 cents, which will be allowed on the first order for seeds. J. B. KOOT, Seed strow-er, Rockford Illinois.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In regard to the testimony of Whitely and ex-Attor-ney-Gen. Williams before the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice yesterday, Williams in conversa-tion to-day said: "In 1872 the President came to me, after his return from a trip to New York, and said he had examined the work of Davenport in preparing a per-fectly accurate list of the voters in New York, and that he was deeply impressed with its importance; that when the list was completed it would be an effectual preventive of fraudulent voting; that the expense of making the list was great, and that he wished I would assist Davenport by paying out of such funds as could by paying on or such thinks a condition of properly used in such sums of money as would insure the completion of this important work. Accordingly I did pay Davenport—with the express understanding that the money was to be used for no other purpose than that of completing this registration-lu all about thirty-five thousand dollars, running through a period of nearly five years from 1871 to 1875. I had authority, under existing statutes, to pay money to prevent frauds at elections, and the work done by Davenport has been a and dollars. Davenport properly shows where every dollar of the thirty-live thousand was expended. He has been summoned, and will, no doubt, explain the matter satisfactorily. There was nothing wrong in this transaction, and the President will not health as the disaster. dent will not besitate to say that he directed the money to be paid for the purpose I have explained. The records of the de-partment show that the payment to Dayenport began under Attorney Genera Ackerman, my predecessor, who like me had free authority under the existing lawto make such payments.

Times on the World. NEW YORK, April 21.—The Time's editorial says the very limited circle of the people who read the World must have felt much alarmed yesterday morning about the safety of the country. At the head of its first column appeared in capital letters of people are size the following: "At last of ponderons size the following: "At last President Grant!" "Gen. Williams be-trays his accomplices!" "The President proved guilty of malleasance in office!" These hints were obviously intended as a sort of gentle stimulant to the attention of the casual reader of the World, while the following, in double leaded, was meant to convince him that something truly seriohs had happened, "the most melancholy news which it has ever fallen our lot to lay before the public, hardly excepting the assassination of President Lincoln," &c., &c. This was simply garbled report of some evidence taken before a Congressthat in the course of three or four years the Department of Justice had paid on re-quisition of John J. Davenport about \$30, 000 for the detection and punishment of election franks in this city.

election frauds in this city. Caucus of Bepublican Senators.

The Republican Senators held a cancus to-day to arrange the order of business which is likely to be affected by the coming impeachment trial. There was conderable discussion, but no action on any siderable discussion, but no action on any point. Among other subjects brought forward was the question of the expediency of passing the House bill for the total repeal of the bankrupt law. The general semilment seemed to be averse to it, and in favor of amending it; but there was a great diversity of opinion concerning the character of the amendment needed.

The question whether the steamship Nevada being transferred by the Pacific Mail Co. to the Japanese did not invalidate the China mail subsidy has been decided by the solicitor general. The vessel does not lose her nationality if the subsidy head entiring. The solicitor decided by should continue. The solicitor decided in-stead of the attorney general, because the

detection of these frauds. In pursuance of this matter witness had spent \$10,000. He found he was being impoverished, and he asked Col. Bilss, Gen. Arthur. Gen. Sharpe and other gentlemen of New York whether the government would not pay bim for his efforts to detect fraud. In the summer of 1871 he went to Long Branch to the President and explained to him the trauds he had discovered. He asked the President whether some funds in the conby the witness to prevent frauds in elections, and said he would recurrend the matter to the Attorney General.

Speech of Mr. Laus. One of the most eloquent and effective speeches in advocacy of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, was that of Representative Lane, of Oregon. He argued that the transfer of the management would tend to maintain peace, secure additional protection to the lives and property of our cirizens, reduce the expenses of government, and in no-wise injuriously affect, even it it did not improve, the condition of the Indians. While discussing the question of economy he dextrously called attention to the vast amount of good which a portion of the money thus saved could effect by opening the navigation of the Columbia and im severe rebuke to Cox, of New York, for aspersion of the character of frontlersmen. He eulogized their galantry, magnanimity and intellegence, vividiy depicted the horrors of Indian barbarities in Oregon and Utah and showed the justness of the complaints against the present system of Indian management. Lane also showered ridicule on Cox's account of his observation of the French policy at Algeria, and sentimentality concerning the noble red men of the forest, and attributed it to his studious perusal of Cooper's romances and studious perusal of Cooper's romances and hisexperience as a Tammany chieftan. This willy and forcible extemporaneous speech that Matamoras will soon be in the hands baters of the House.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 22.-Market dull and prices continue to rule in favor of buyers, but present low rates have caused rather but present low rates have caused rather more inquiry from large purchasers. Rather more is doing in fleece wool than last week. The stock of desirable XX fleeces is very small, and market firm at 44@45c per pound for lots in good condi-tion. XXX Pennsylvania sold at 48c. tion. XXX Pennsylvania sold at 48c. No. 1 choice 45c and extra 42@43 Michgan and other western flecess are quite dull. Sales of California can only be made at low figures. 38@40c per pound are extra prices for choice Michigan. Wisconsin and some very good western fleces will not bring over 35@38c. Stocks of combing and defaine flecees are very small, but the demand is now limited: large continuous control of the demand is now limited; large con-sumers are well supplied for the present. Fine detaine fleeces are very dull and neglected, and both combing and detable fleeces show a large falling off in prices from the highest point; in some instances sales have been made at a reduction of 10%13c per pound from quotations a few months ago. Some 13,000 pounds of washed, combed and delaine sold at 47%50c, and from 52%55c may be considered outside prices for the most fair business is doing but at low prices. A desirable lot af 5.000 pounds of new spring wool sold at 27c, and other good lots of spring at 33%25c. In pulled wool moderate business was done, sales during the week include 12,600 principally from 37%42 for good average lots of superfine and 38%42c for lextra; stock large and low supers are negsales love teen made at a reduction of lextra; stock large and low supers are neg-Philadelphia Wool Market.

Phil.ADELPHIA, April 22.—Wool is in improved demand; prices steady and firmer, but not high; supply light; Col-orado washed, 202222; unwashed, 182220;

extra and mermo pulled. 32#37c; No. 1 and superflue pulled, 36#39, extra flue and medium, 20#26c; coarse, 18#20c. Blaine Asked to Explain

Indianapolis, April 21.—The Evening News calls on Blaine to ask an immediate investigation into the charges of his obtaining \$65,000 from the U. P. R. R. Co., and announces upon authority that if it is not done, J. E. Harrison, of this city, will go before the judiciary committee of the House, and, as government director of the road, demand an investigation of the matter.

Passuna B. R. War on the Pausuna Stenmship Co.

New YORK, April 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the Panama R. R. today, it was ordered that from this date all treight for San Francisco and South and Central American ports be carried at local rates. This rule to apply to all business received from all sources. A Panama rail-road official also states that new attachrates. ments against the coal supplies and other property of the Pacific Mail Co. in Callforms were issued to-day at the suit of the Panama Co. on its claims \$400,000, and arrangements to furnish the necessary bonds on the attachment against the ships are completed. Colorado Delegation to Cincinnati Elect

DENVER. Col. April 21.—The Republican territorial convention yesterday selected a delegation to the National Convention, headed by Hon. M. Teller. The delegation is regarded as unexceptionally good, and uninstructed.

Borrible Death.

CLEVELAND, April, 21—A man named Peter Hart, pile-driver at Willow street bridge, was yesterday caught between pile and the hunmer, and mangled so trightfully that he died almost instantly. Stone Quarrymen on a Strike.

CHICAGO, April 21 .- Six hundred workingmen in the Stone quarries at Lemont, Hilmois, who have been working all winter for a dollar a day under a promise of higher wages further along in the season. should continue. The solicitor decided instead of the attorney general, because the latter was the former counsel for the company.

Secret Service Fund.

The testimony of Whitely, Miller and Davenport is made public to-day. That of the two former have already been printed. Davenport said that in 1870 he discovered that frands were being perpetrated in the elections, and he adopted a system of registration which eventually resulted in the disturbance which eventually resulted in the disturbance of these founds. In the matter of wages so long that they are on the point of starvation of these founds. In the wive and large families on work that wives and large families on pays an average of tour or five dollars per week. A telegram from the quarries tonight says the workmen are quiet for the present.

The Secret Service Fund.

The World's Washington special says the Caulfield committee sent to the Treasmry Department to-day and secured the were stidited. Official figures show that trol of the Department of Justice could in 1872 alone there were expended over not be used to pay him. The President \$150,000 in Grant's behalf, intsead of \$15, was impressed with the plans submitted 000. The Times Washington special says that in the appropriation for secret service funds the money was absolutely in the control of the Attorney-General. There was thought to be clearly unpardonable looseness in the disbursements, since the only vouchers preserved are the receipts of Whitely. If gross sums of money have been improperly expended in New York the responsibility must fall on the Attorney-General. Davenport's te-timony puts the President's action in a new and more favorable light.

Revolution in Mexico.

GALVESTON. April 20.—A Brownsvill special says Diaz is busily organizing his forces in Matamoras. His partizans say it is preparatory to a march on Montercy; but from the fact that he is remaining in the forts around Matamoras, it is doubtful about his advance. There is nothing new in the situation, therefore at Matamoras. Several boxes of arms. proving the harbors of the coast, so as to nothing new in the situation, therefore at develop the natural wealth and manifold resources of Oregon. He administered a severe rebuke to Cox. of New York, for vate parties at Matamoras; but the collectvate parties at Matamoras; but the collect-or of this port gave orders that no more should be crossed while the city is in the hands of the revolutionists, without direct authority from the Secretary of the Treas-

Telegrams have been received here ordering Gen. Potter, the present commander on this line, to duty in Kentucky. It is reported that he will be relieved by Gen.

of the government forces. All the Mexi-cau officers here assert that Motamoras was expended to prevent illegal voting. The

only lost through the treachery of Gen.

Six Hen Hanged on One Scaffold at the

LITTLE ROCK. April 21—Of the six men hung at Fort Smith to-day, one was a tull blooded negro, one a full blooded Checkee and Checkee, one a full blooded Checkee and one a white man, and were all sentenced at the late term of the United States court for the West district of Arkansas on the ad of September. The on the same scaffold. The six were executed

on the same sessiold.

Aaron Wiison, the negro, was convicted of the murder of an old man named Harris, from Nebraska; who was traveling to Texas with his little son in September last. The son after winessing the murder of his father pleaded for mercy, but the negro sent a bullet crashing through his brain also with his father's pistol. He subsequently offered to divide his spois with the Wichita Indians, who, however, cansod his acrost.

Islam Seely, aged about twenty-five, and Gibson Ashton Abbee, both Chectaws, were convicted of the murder of an old Choctaw named Finegan, an Indian doctor, and his cook, a colored woman. This was near Waldo, in the Chickasaw nation. was near Waldo, in the Chickasaw nation, about four years ago. The murderers called at their victim's house one evening to stay all night, and during the night Gibson split the old man's head open with an ax, while Seely beat the woman to death with an old gun barrel. The murderers were tried for killing the woman, for had only the Indian been murdered the case would not have been amenable in the United States courts. Wilson told a woman of the affair, which soon leaked out, and led to their arrest, trial and condemnation.

affair, which soon leaked out, and led to their arrest, trial and condemnation.

Orpheus McGee, a Choctaw, with his brothers, Dave and Charles, known as being wild and reckless, and having a grudge against Robert and W. V. Alexander, neighbors who had often had the authorities against McGee, murdered Robert Alexander last September and afterwards between of the death. Charles McGee was bragged of the deed. Charles McGee was killed while fleeing from justice, Dave was cleared and Orpheus McGee paid the pen-

alty to-day. Ozar Lund, a Cherokee of middle size and light complexion, was convicted of the most flendish murder in August 1875. He, in company with Win. Waltaer, also a Cherokee, approached the house of an old neighbor. Thos. A. Carlisle, a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman. Carbut married to a Cherokee woman. Car-lisle was intelligent, wealthy farmer liv-ing about thirty miles north of Fort Smith ou the State line in the Cherokee nation. They deliberately shot him down while he was offering them the hospital-ities of his house, and before the eyes of his family who fled in affright. The mur-derers took about \$1.500 worth of property and money. White was killed while flee-ing pursuit; but Sanders was delivered over to the United States and convicted. William Leach, a native of Germany,

35 years old, murdered a man named Wilkins in March, 1875, and then burned the body. Each of the six claimed to be innocent when sent for.

Indictment for Perjury.

The grand jury of the U. S. court to-d.y returned indictments against several persons. Two of the indictments were against Matthew D. Rapp., former super-intendent for Pahiman & Rush, and one of intendent for Pahiman & Rush, and one of their prominent witnesses in the late trial. They charge him with conspiracy and per-jury in swearing that no frauds were per-petrated. Rapp has left and cannot be found. Several gaugers and storekeepers appeared in court and pleaded guilty to in-dictments against them.

Fr. Larame, April 20.—Mr. Miligan, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, arrived here this afternoon. He says while coming in on the morning of the 16th his party was attacked by Indians in Red Canyon near the Cheyenne river ranch, about 50 miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were killed. A colored women was taken prisoner. A man mamed Simpson was also killed. The babies were buried next day. Mrs. Metz had been ravished. Three men were woulded—Grichan, from Missouri, mortally; and Batally from Missouri, and C. W. Bergessir, from Virginia City, Neveda, serionely. It is feared the wounds may prove fatal. The wounded men are at Cheyenne river ranche. The place where the attack was attacked by Indians in Red Canyon, near

cho. The place where the attack was made is about 120 miles from this post. April 21—In my dispatch of yesterday, about the Red Canon massacre, I mentioned that three wounded men were left at Cheyenne river rancho this morning. Bradley, commanding the district of the Black Hills, sent a detachment of caval-ry and an ambulance to bring them in. Extradition Question still Unsettled.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .- No reply from London has yet been received to Fish's note, earnestly protesting against the course of the English government in refusing to return Winslow.

The Canadian government, however, raises no question as to its power under British however.

and returns fugitives; this probably will be a valuable precedent.

Wifnesses Summoned for the Impeach-ment Trial. The impeachment managers of the House have directed subpoenas to be issued

indicates that the managers indulge in a behef that the Senate will overrule Bel-knap's plea of a want of jurisdiction. Damage by the Brenk in the Hannibal Levee. QUINCY, April 20.—The break in the Hannibal levee is more serious than ever. A vast amount of farming land has been hundated and the crops destroyed. The

water is falling now, but it will be many days before the lands can be cultivated and people can return to their deserted Exhibitors Crowding to Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Each day brings redoubled activity on the part of exhibitors. This morning 374 carloads of goods were on the tracks about the en-

closure.

The Chilian commission will erect a spacious building to exhibit a machine for amalgamating metal.

The Report About Improper Use of Money

The Tribune's Washington special says the report which startled Washington yes-terday turns out to have been misunder-

only irregularity was in using the secret service funds. Mr. Grant and Davenport are to testify. The latter declared he paid \$25,000 ont of his pocket for registration of voters. The committee, however, are not quite satisfied.

Bristow Adheres to Old Methods Secretary Bristow adheres to the old method of sale of bonds to meet Alabama claims, notwithstanding the suggestion of many to sell in sums of \$1,000 or mui-

Whitely has not Yet Told All He Knows. The World's special says: It is certain that Whitely has not yet told all he knows about the secret service fund. Money was not only used to carry New York; but thousands upon thousands were used in the South, where burrooms and corner groceries were bought up. The President is terribly worried about the downfall of the federal and the celebrate criminating his friends and the evidence criminating himself; but he is thoroughly aroused and excited, denomicing Williams' statement as natrue.

\$180,000 Paid to Whitely within Two Years.

It is known in government circles that when Pierrepant came into office as Attorney General he found that within two years. \$180.000 but her bears. years \$180,000 had been paid to Col. Whitely by his predecessors, Ackerman and Williams. Futy thousand dollars of this amount, it is said, was paid to Davenport. Fo-day search was made for vouchers, but none could be found. This statement creates much comment in official circles, and its probable that the Cabinet meeting, which is called an hour earlier than usual for to-morrow, will consider this called a consider than the Cabinet meeting. this and kindred subjects.

Passage of the Indian Bill. NEW YORK, April 20.—The Herald's Washington special says that there is a fair prospect that the Indian bill will be passed by a fair majority. It is expected that the bill will save \$10,000 yearly.

Mrs. Avery Tells All She Knows About Whisky Frauds

Washington, April 21.—Mrs. Avery, wife of the treasurer's clerk just sentenced at St. Louis, as reported on good authority went before Pierreport to-day and con-tessed all she knew about the whisky frauds. This confession affects the President and implicates Babcock and her husband. The interview was length serious and painful.

Emancipation Procis

NEW YORK, April 21.—The colored people of Richmond and the surrounding towns celebrated emancipation and the adoption of constitutional amendments. Display very creditable.

#### THE WINNEMUCCA RAILWAY PROPO-SITION.

We are enabled this morning to present our readers with a complete statement of the proposition of the Central Pacific Brilway Company to construct the Portland and Winnemucca Railway. This can be done by giving an abstract of the bill prepared by that company, to be adopted by the people of Oregon through their Legislature.

Section 1. Creates a company to be called the "Oregon and Central Pacific Rallroad Company.

Sec. 2. Defines the proposed line from within 100 miles of Winnemucca to a point of intersection with O. & C. R. R., not farther north than Eugene City, and thence to the city of Portland, by such route as may be deemed practicable with branches and extensions, to Columbia river.

Sec. J. Gives power to acquire the fran of Oregon Central Pacific Builway and O. & R. R., if deemed necessary, and hereaft agreed upon by these companies.

Sec. 4. Gives right of way of 100 feet a

sum of '9 per cent, per aunum on capital stock of company, ("creafter company to pay taxes by general laws applicable to real and personal property.

Sec. 7. Giving railroad company power to issue its own bonds and pay interest furton not

issue its own bonds and pay interest recon not exceeding 8 per cent, per year.
See, 8. Contracting "from and after acceptance of this act," to transport and convey over the railroad company's read, all public presengers, convicts prisoners, lunatics and public officers, and all articles for the Stare Fair at Salem, and to be returned therefrom the troops and muntions of war, etc., etc., for a sum equivalent to \$210,000 per year for 30 years payment to be made pro rata on each forty miles of the road when built; this section concludes thus: "And said (interest) payments shall be deemed to be full and sufficient compensation for said services, and no other oy for Mr. and Mrs. March to appear Thurs-day before the Court impeachment. This

concludes thus: "And said (interest) payments shall be deemed to be full and sufficient compensation for said services, and no other or further liability shall accrae to the State with in the period mentioned for or on account of any interest payments, nor at any time on secount of the principal sum of said bonds which, shall be paid by said railroad company at maturity." (This does away with the assertion in last evening's Journal that the State pays the principal sum of three million dollars.)

Sec. 6. Authorizes the city of Portland for the county of Multnomah, to subscribe or issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding one million dollars at 8 per cent interest, and to lever tax for same. But the Central Pacific infeed company do not, however, ask the city to abscribe that sum. They say that it is a feeder. likely that they may have to erect impuring structures on the river at Portland at the line is completed, and expect the city would assist them in making those structures and river improvements, but they add, "possibly not until after the city has begun to feel the benefits of the railroad." Nor do they say that they sak a million dollars for these purposes. It is loft to the people of Portland to vote a sum not exceeding one million dollars.

Sec. 10. Specifies that the surveys are to be commenced immediately, and the road built within 10 years.

Bec. 11. Gives the company power as to

commenced immediately, and the road built within 10 years.

Sec. 11. Gives the company power as to fares and freights, and tolls to be collected, until the company earns interest on its bonds and capital invested, but provides that the company cannot at any time charge higher rates per mile than may be charged for the time being by the Central Pacific Railroad main line in Utah and Nevada, and compels the company to issue through bills of lading to and from Portland and Atlantic coast and Mississippi valley at rates never exceeding those charged to and from San Francisco, with the ocean charge from San Francisco to Portland added therete.—Oregonian.