

The Democratic Times.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1872.

B. D. FOUFRAY, Business Agent.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Representatives, N. H. GATES, L. F. LANE, G. R. HELM.

For Congress, JOHN BURNETT, Of Benton County.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. For Circuit Judge, P. P. PRIM, Of Jackson County.

For District Attorney, H. K. HANNA, Of Josephine County.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives, H. KLIPPEL, ELI C. MASON, L. D. WADE.

For County Judge, JOHN M. BLACK.

For Commissioners, JOHN O'BRIEN, THOS. WRIGHT.

For Sheriff, JOHN S. MILLER.

For County Clerk, SILAS J. DAY.

For School Sup't, KASPAR KUBLI.

For Assessor, WM. GREGORY.

For Coroner, DR. L. T. DAVIS.

Jacksonville Precinct.

For Justice of the Peace, J. R. WADE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, 1. That we declare our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party...

Resolved, 2. We declare that the Democratic party of the United States should place a sound Democratic Presidential ticket in the field...

Resolved, 3. The interests of the Southern portion of Oregon have been too long neglected...

Resolved, 4. We believe that a system of railroads, governed by just principles and intended for the public good...

Resolved, 5. We are opposed to any construction of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the selection and sale of the swamp lands belonging to the State of Oregon..."

Resolved, 6. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 7. We declare that the land system of this State should be reformed...

Resolved, 8. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 9. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 10. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 11. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 12. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 13. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 14. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 15. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 16. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 17. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 18. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 19. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 20. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 21. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 22. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 23. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 24. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 25. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 26. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 27. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 28. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 29. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 30. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 31. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 32. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 33. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 34. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 35. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 36. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 37. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 38. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 39. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 40. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 41. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 42. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 43. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 44. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 45. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 46. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 47. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 48. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 49. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 50. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 51. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 52. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 53. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 54. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 55. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 56. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 57. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 58. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 59. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 60. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 61. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

Resolved, 62. We declare that the rights of actual settlers be protected against land monopolists...

Resolved, 63. We are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and county governments.

A LIE NAILED!

A. M. BERRY AND THE EIGNOR ESTATE.

He is Proven a Defaulter by the Records of the County.

On Wednesday last, an anonymous circular made its appearance here, quoting the order discharging A. M. Berry, the Bolting candidate for County Judge, from the administration of the estate of Godfrey Eignor, and charging that the TIMES of last week had falsified the record in the article entitled "A Nice Record for an Aspirant for Judicial Honors," in order to charge Berry with defalcation.

No one fatters this proclamation; but James T. Glenn seems to be the most active in disseminating a document which he well knows conveys a false impression.

The TIMES never denied that Berry was legally discharged from the administration of the Eignor estate; on the contrary, the TIMES admitted his discharge. What the TIMES charged was this: That Berry robbed the dead man's estate of \$643; and, as if to render the infamy of the transaction all the greater, this money ought to have gone to the support of Eignor's deaf and dumb sister in New York, instead of being spent for Berry's private amusement, or in his private speculations.

The TIMES charged that the Court refused to discharge him in November, 1856, because he was a defaulter and could not pay over the money at the final settlement of the estate, as the following copy of the record entry shows:

"The Court finds from said final account that said Berry has in his hands funds belonging to the estate of Eignor, deceased, which has not been paid as the law directs, it is therefore considered by the Court that said Berry be not discharged from his liabilities as Administrator until he complies with the requirements of the law."

In April, 1857, an arrangement was made, whereby Berry was to execute a note with Thomas Brother & Co. and Wm. Newhouse as securities, and that this note should be regarded as a payment of coin for the purposes of the record, so as to enable the Court to discharge this defaulting Administrator from having anything more to do with the estate he had robbed.

We assert again that A. M. Berry never paid one single dollar in coin to the Probate Court, and that James T. Glenn knows that he did not, and further, that he knows he is disseminating an infamous falsehood, when he asserts that Berry ever did pay a dollar of money he had stolen. This note was not paid, and on Jan. 11, 1861, Berry executed a new note to C. C. Beekman, Administrator de bonis non of Eignor's estate, for \$931.28. We append certified copies of the record, to show by Berry's own affidavit that he acknowledges, under oath, that the first note, with Thomas Brother & Co. and Wm. Newhouse as securities, was given "for the above specified sum of money."

Now, if Berry was merely security for Thomas Brother & Co., as some of his friends claim, why did he afterwards execute the note given below for the same sum, with the accumulated interest, and mortgage his property to secure it? Do men usually deliberately ruin themselves in order to serve their friends in this way? If Berry was merely security, why did not Thomas Brother & Co. join in the second note? The whole claim is a lie—willful, deliberate, infamous. Any man of common sense knows that the Probate Court could not loan this money to Thomas Brother & Co., A. M. Berry or anybody else. On the settlement of the estate, it belonged to the heirs, and in default of heirs, it escheated to the State. The money was never in the Court to loan.

Neither James T. Glenn or A. M. Berry dare come out over their own oaths and signatures and swear to any such state of facts, without the commission of moral, if not legal perjury. A. M. Berry's affidavit given below contradicts any such statement. He expressly states, under oath, that the note was given for the \$643 due the estate, and for the non-payment of which the Court refused to discharge him in the previous November. If Berry had not had that money in November, 1856, how did he become possessed of the amount in April, 1857? Did the unprincipled Shylock, Glenn, who is now aiding him to suppress the truth and disseminate the falsehood, loan it to him?

The substance of the charge we made against Berry, is this: As an honest man, he ought not to have used one penny belonging to the dead, for his own purposes. The record shows that he did, and was unable to return it when he made his final settlement, and to this day he has not paid it back. If he had been an honest man, the dead man's money would have laid in his hands as a sacred trust from the grave, and no power on earth would have induced him to touch it. His own confessions, as well as the record of the Court, shows that he did use it, and in so doing, he robbed and defrauded the estate. This proves our charge. When the heirs offered to take \$500—less than one-half the amount then due, and \$143 less than the original debt—why did not his friend, Glenn, help him to pay it, if he is so excessively sympathetic? We have made no charge against Berry that we have not proved from the records. We charged him with stealing from the dead—not that he is now discharged from the Administration. And the

THE CONNOR BOND CASE!

Why Neil Wants to be District Att'y.

WHAT THE COUNTY WILL LOSE IF HE IS ELECTED.

One Cyrus B. Connor was arrested nearly a year ago, charged with larceny, and examined before Justice Kahler, of Grant's Pass. He had stolen a man's wife and baby, from Yamhill county, besides sundry goods and chattels. Kahler & Watson were telegraphed for to defend, but being unable to leave, Neil was sent down to represent them. Having overtaken the stolen goods, the prosecuting witness was not willing to prosecute if the thief would surrender the goods. But it so happened that Connor owned the wagon and team himself, and Neil saw a chance to make more money, as a fee, than he ever handled in his life before. He therefore scouted the idea of a compromise, and loudly boasted his ability to acquit the criminal. We may remark here that Connor was a stranger. If he had known more about Neil, he would have been quite dubious as regards the boasted ability.

The case went to trial—not, however, before Neil had obtained from Connor a bill of sale of the horses and wagon. Connor was bound over in the sum of \$150, and thereupon Neil announced to the Court that the prisoner would have to go to jail, as he had not a cent in the world—which last remark was quite true, as Neil had gobbled his last dime and property as before related. Neil sold the horses and wagon on the ground for \$250, and pocketed the money. If he had been a lawyer, he would have known that the State had a lien upon the property for costs; but we suppose he is ignorant of the criminal lien law as of every other. Then by some hocus-pocus, not clearly explained, Neil takes the prisoner in his buggy and, accompanied by the Constable, went to Ashland, where he effected some arrangement with Messrs. Songer and Booth, whereby, we are informed, he was to deposit the amount of the bonds to order in Jacksonville, to secure them from loss if they become Connor's bondsmen. They executed the requisite bonds, and one of Neil's brothers conveyed the prisoner to the State line and let him go, for and in consideration of Connor's saddle—the last remaining piece of property he had on earth. There he was, turned loose on the State line penniless, and the Neil family possessed of the proceeds of his property. This Neil probably calls "clearing" a person. He did "clear" him in one sense, for Connor has never been seen or heard of since he was dumped out on the State boundary.

A suit was commenced on the bond of Connor, and Neil is defending it; judgment went against the defendants on the trial, and Neil has appealed it. Any lawyer can see that there is nothing in the defence, and probably some lawyer has told Neil so; but he is appealing this case to delay it as much as possible, in order to return the money which should go to pay it, in his own hands. Neither Songer nor Booth knew Connor, and would never have gone on the bonds but for Neil's representations. They, of course, look to him to indemnify them against loss, and he will have to pay it eventually, if he has anything to pay with, which is a doubtful thing indeed.

Now the question is, what will become of this case, as well as the \$3,000 bond case of Joe Wells, if Neil is elected District Attorney? The county will be clearly and openly swindled of the amount due in both cases if this stupid and dishonest wretch is elected, of which, however, we are happy to say, there is not the slightest prospect.

THE ROCK POINT BRIDGE.—The Sentinel, in its last issue, exposes its ignorance in reference to the law regulating the leasing of county roads, and tenders some gratuitous advice to the public, which, if followed, would prove disastrous to those who accepted it. The Sentinel man recklessly assails the legality of the lease made of this bridge. The lease was executed, and the transfer of the bridge to the agent of Ella Niday was in exact conformity with the provisions of Title 111, Chap. 47, General Laws of Oregon, page 873 of the Code. If the assinine editor of the Sentinel had ever read the law of which he prates, and had the honesty to tell the truth about it, he would warn the public against the litigation which would be sure to follow a violation of the lease, instead of counselling them to rush headlong into the expensive trouble and annoyance of a lawsuit.

The Sentinel man asserts that the County Court had no right to protect the bridge after it had entered into a solemn lease of it. For the information of the exceedingly ignorant editor of the Sentinel, we copy the section of the Code under which the right is given, and recommend him to study it attentively, as it may save him the mortification of making a fool of himself, and of misleading the public in the future:

SEC. 61. The rates of toll that the lessee may collect and receive, shall be the above in the lease, and no other can be charged; and any person who shall pass through a gate upon such road, without paying the toll legally charged thereat, or when traveling on such road shall go round such gate, with intent to avoid the payment of such toll, shall be liable to the lessee of such toll for three times the amount of such toll. (Code, 874.)

BILLY ALEQUACHEEK TURNER!

EDITOR DEPUTY SENTINEL!

REMINISCENCES OF ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

MOUTH OF TRINITY RIVER, January 11th, 1872.

[Ye first appearance of ye Loafer of ye Klamath. Hee is an honest miner, and playeth himself for a good boye.]

"Mr. Turner and myself were once very intimate friends; but he proved false to the confidence I placed in him, and in a short time I found him out. I was not the only who was deceived in him, for his name is universally execrated on this river. It was in the spring of 1851 that I first saw Mr. Turner, at 'Drew's Flat,' on the North Fork of Salmon river. He followed mining, and was a very industrious man, and respected by all who knew him. We left there together in the hard winter of '52-3, and I think he went back there no more to stay any length of time. For a year or two he behaved very well, after he came to the Klamath river and had hosts of friends. He was punctual in paying his debts, and was considered a very desirable acquaintance."

[Hee becometh a valiant soldier, and goeth on ye war-path.]

"In the fall of '55 I was engaged in mining with him on a bar called 'Rattlesnake Bar,' about 20 miles from the mouth of Salmon on Klamath. About this time an Indian war broke out, and the Indians robbed our house while we were at Orleans Bar. We joined a volunteer company, and Mr. Turner was elected First Lieutenant of the company. We spent the winter on the war trail, and in the spring disbanded and again sought our peaceful avocations."

[Hee swindleth ye Government like unto ye loyal man.]

"I made out a bill against the Government for the goods the Indians stole from us, thinking it would be allowed immediately; but the summer rolled around, and no one was appointed to adjust the claims. The bill of goods I made out at about \$400, and left it with Turner to present, if a commissioner was appointed to settle. I then went to Oregon and did not see Turner again for a year. When I returned, he told me that he thought some others were making out big bills against the Government, he would do likewise; so he doubled the bill I made out, and swore to it! He said he had some difficulty in getting vouchers, but had found two men, who knew nothing about the matter, who could swallow it all."

[Hee becometh a gay gambler, and goeth for ye alequacheek of Mr. Lo, ye Digger.]

"At the time I got back to the Klamath from Oregon, Turner was following the occupation of gambling with the Diggers. He had a handkerchief full of cards, marked in the most approved style, and other things pertaining to the business. He would travel from ranch to ranch, and generally made a clear sweep as he went, much to the discomfort of poor Lo."

[Hee meeteth with a hard-hearted Indian Agent, and loseth 18 pieces of alequacheek, four short bits and a wood-pecker's head, besides taking chances on ye guard-house and being compelled to flee.]

"At that time there was an Indian reserve on the lower part of the river, and Turner, like Alexander of old, thought he would seek new worlds to conquer; so he hid him to the land of brass-buttons and alequacheek (Indian money). At first he was successful, but a heartless Indian Agent there—Col. Whipple—who thought not of poor Turner's necessities, surprised him in the act of raking down a big 'pot' consisting of 18 pieces of alequacheek, four short bits and a wood-pecker's head. The result was, fifteen minutes notice to leave the reserve, or the guard-house."

[Hee maketh a resolution of reformation.]

"This put the 'taboo' upon Mr. Turner's franchise for gambling with the Diggers; so he made a resolution of reformation, and again turned his attention to mining. I left the river again, and went to Washoe, and did not see Turner until the winter of '62 or '63. He was then mining about two miles above Orleans Bar, in partnership with one Wm. N. White."

[Hee seeleth the affections of his partner's concubine, and causeth wrath in ye household.]

"His business relations with his partner was not of the most agreeable kind, on account of Turner's infidelity to his own dusky concubine, and his loving regards to the concubine of his partner. As I had returned from Washoe in a very impetuous condition, my finances had to be recuperated. Here a chance offered. Mr. White would work with him no longer, and offered me good wages to take charge of his interest, which I did."

[He goeth into ye file business.]

"Now it happened one day that we were in want of a hand-saw file. Turner offered to go after it. In the evening he returned with a whole paper of them. I remonstrated with him upon his extravagance. He told me that they did not cost a cent, and winked knowingly. I asked him how he got them, but he would tell me no more. When I went to the store, I inquired how many files were charged, and found one charged to us. I never found out anything more about the files. I did not stay long in that place—you bet! A short time after this, Turner left for San Francisco, where he remained but a short time."

[Hee becometh a politician.]

"Upon his return, he laid plans for obtaining the County Clerkship. At that time politics were running high. Mr. Lincoln had just been assassinated, and the Union League was in full blast."

[Hee also becometh an editor, but failleth to get office.]

"Turner borrowed all the money his partisan friends had, and started a paper called the 'Klamath News.' He was associated with one A. C. Lawrence. The paper was to be neutral in politics, for the reason that Lawrence was a Democrat, or pretended to be so. Lawrence did not

THE CONNOR BOND CASE!

Why Neil Wants to be District Att'y.

WHAT THE COUNTY WILL LOSE IF HE IS ELECTED.

One Cyrus B. Connor was arrested nearly a year ago, charged with larceny, and examined before Justice Kahler, of Grant's Pass. He had stolen a man's wife and baby, from Yamhill county, besides sundry goods and chattels. Kahler & Watson were telegraphed for to defend, but being unable to leave, Neil was sent down to represent them. Having overtaken the stolen goods, the prosecuting witness was not willing to prosecute if the thief would surrender the goods. But it so happened that Connor owned the wagon and team himself, and Neil saw a chance to make more money, as a fee, than he ever handled in his life before. He therefore scouted the idea of a compromise, and loudly boasted his ability to acquit the criminal. We may remark here that Connor was a stranger. If he had known more about Neil, he would have been quite dubious as regards the boasted ability.

The case went to trial—not, however, before Neil had obtained from Connor a bill of sale of the horses and wagon. Connor was bound over in the sum of \$150, and thereupon Neil announced to the Court that the prisoner would have to go to jail, as he had not a cent in the world—which last remark was quite true, as Neil had gobbled his last dime and property as before related. Neil sold the horses and wagon on the ground for \$250, and pocketed the money. If he had been a lawyer, he would have known that the State had a lien upon the property for costs; but we suppose he is ignorant of the criminal lien law as of every other. Then by some hocus-pocus, not clearly explained, Neil takes the prisoner in his buggy and, accompanied by the Constable, went to Ashland, where he effected some arrangement with Messrs. Songer and Booth, whereby, we are informed, he was to deposit the amount of the bonds to order in Jacksonville, to secure them from loss if they become Connor's bondsmen. They executed the requisite bonds, and one of Neil's brothers conveyed the prisoner to the State line and let him go, for and in consideration of Connor's saddle—the last remaining piece of property he had on earth. There he was, turned loose on the State line penniless, and the Neil family possessed of the proceeds of his property. This Neil probably calls "clearing" a person. He did "clear" him in one sense, for Connor has never been seen or heard of since he was dumped out on the State boundary.

A suit was commenced on the bond of Connor, and Neil is defending it; judgment went against the defendants on the trial, and Neil has appealed it. Any lawyer can see that there is nothing in the defence, and probably some lawyer has told Neil so; but he is appealing this case to delay it as much as possible, in order to return the money which should go to pay it, in his own hands. Neither Songer nor Booth knew Connor, and would never have gone on the bonds but for Neil's representations. They, of course, look to him to indemnify them against loss, and he will have to pay it eventually, if he has anything to pay with, which is a doubtful thing indeed.

Now the question is, what will become of this case, as well as the \$3,000 bond case of Joe Wells, if Neil is elected District Attorney? The county will be clearly and openly swindled of the amount due in both cases if this stupid and dishonest wretch is elected, of which, however, we are happy to say, there is not the slightest prospect.

THE ROCK POINT BRIDGE.—The Sentinel, in its last issue, exposes its ignorance in reference to the law regulating the leasing of county roads, and tenders some gratuitous advice to the public, which, if followed, would prove disastrous to those who accepted it. The Sentinel man recklessly assails the legality of the lease made of this bridge. The lease was executed, and the transfer of the bridge to the agent of Ella Niday was in exact conformity with the provisions of Title 111, Chap. 47, General Laws of Oregon, page 873 of the Code. If the assinine editor of the Sentinel had ever read the law of which he prates, and had the honesty to tell the truth about it, he would warn the public against the litigation which would be sure to follow a violation of the lease, instead of counselling them to rush headlong into the expensive trouble and annoyance of a lawsuit.

The Sentinel man asserts that the County Court had no right to protect the bridge after it had entered into a solemn lease of it. For the information of the exceedingly ignorant editor of the Sentinel, we copy the section of the Code under which the right is given, and recommend him to study it attentively, as it may save him the mortification of making a fool of himself, and of misleading the public in the future:

SEC. 61. The rates of toll that the lessee may collect and receive, shall be the above in the lease, and no other can be charged; and any person who shall pass through a gate upon such road, without paying the toll legally charged thereat, or when traveling on such road shall go round such gate, with intent to avoid the payment of such toll, shall be liable to the lessee of such toll for three times the amount of such toll. (Code, 874.)

BILLY ALEQUACHEEK TURNER!

EDITOR DEPUTY SENTINEL!

REMINISCENCES OF ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

MOUTH OF TRINITY RIVER, January 11th, 1872.

[Ye first appearance of ye Loafer of ye Klamath. Hee is an honest miner, and playeth himself for a good boye.]

"Mr. Turner and myself were once very intimate friends; but he proved false to the confidence I placed in him, and in a short time I found him out. I was not the only who was deceived in him, for his name is universally execrated on this river. It was in the spring of 1851 that I first saw Mr. Turner, at 'Drew's Flat,' on the North Fork of Salmon river. He followed mining, and was a very industrious man, and respected by all who knew him. We left there together in the hard winter of '52-3, and I think he went back there no more to stay any length of time. For a year or two he behaved very well, after he came to the Klamath river and had hosts of friends. He was punctual in paying his debts, and was considered a very desirable acquaintance."

[Hee becometh a valiant soldier, and goeth on ye war-path.]

"In the fall of '55 I was engaged in mining with him on a bar called 'Rattlesnake Bar,' about 20 miles from the mouth of Salmon on Klamath. About this time an Indian war broke out, and the Indians robbed our house while we were at Orleans Bar. We joined a volunteer company, and Mr. Turner was elected First Lieutenant of the company. We spent the winter on the war trail, and in the spring disbanded and again sought our peaceful avocations."

[Hee swindleth ye Government like unto ye loyal man.]

"I made out a bill against the Government for the goods the Indians stole from us, thinking it would be allowed immediately; but the summer rolled around, and no one was appointed to adjust the claims. The bill of goods I made out at about \$400, and left it with Turner to present, if a commissioner was appointed to settle. I then went to Oregon and did not see Turner again for a year. When I returned, he told me that he thought some others were making out big bills against the Government, he would do likewise; so he doubled the bill I made out, and swore to it! He said he had some difficulty in getting vouchers, but had found two men, who knew nothing about the matter, who could swallow it all."

[Hee becometh a gay gambler, and goeth for ye alequacheek of Mr. Lo, ye Digger.]

"At the time I got back to the Klamath from Oregon, Turner was following the occupation of gambling with the Diggers. He had a handkerchief full of cards, marked in the most approved style, and other things pertaining to the business. He would travel from ranch to ranch, and generally made a clear sweep as he went, much to the discomfort of poor Lo."

[Hee meeteth with a hard-hearted Indian Agent, and loseth 18 pieces of alequacheek, four short bits and a wood-pecker's head, besides taking chances on ye guard-house and being compelled to flee.]

"At that time there was an Indian reserve on the lower part of the river, and Turner, like Alexander of old, thought he would seek new worlds to conquer; so he hid him to the land of brass-buttons and alequ