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TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

**Enrollment of Indians at Standing Rock.**  
BISMARCK, Sept. 14.—The complete enrollment of Indians at Standing Rock shows only 450 lodges and a total of not over 4,000 Indians. Rations have heretofore been issued on a basis of 7,000, from which it would appear that nearly 3,000 are absent or else a large amount of stealing has been done. Indians are known to have returned from the hostiles, but so stealthily they could not be caught and the attempt to disarm the hostiles has therefore proved abortive. Grass, chief of the Blackfeet, was arrested Sunday for harboring and supplying hostiles. The Indians threatened to rescue him, but the garrison was too well prepared to resist, and so the attempt was not made.

**Nominations for Congress.**  
HARTFORD, Ct., Sept. 14.—The Republican convention to-day unanimously nominated by acclamation General Joseph Hawley for Congress from the first district.

**Crowds at the Centennial.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Massachusetts day at the Centennial and the attendance promises to be the largest of any since the opening. The grounds at an early hour were crowded with the delegation from the Bay State. The State building was the scene of busy life. Scores of visitors are thronging the rooms and passing in and out in never ending numbers. Governor Rice with his staff held his reception in the building at one to continue to three P. M. There was no other proceeding of formal character to add to the interest of the occasion. Prof. Willdows of the Chinese and the first brigade played a grand duet.

**Church turned into a museum.**  
BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The sale of Old South Church for \$400,000 was perfected to-day. The building is to be used as an historical museum.

**Fire.**  
SARASOTTA, Mass., Sept. 15.—Watson & Chamberlains' brick paper mill at Londonville, Northampton, was burned by an incendiary early this morning. Loss, \$50,000; insured.

**Disrespectful Proceedings in a Church.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Forty-five girls and young men, together with Rev. Albert Mielensky, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church, were arrested and taken to the station last night for holding a dance in the hall of the church. The place has become so notorious as a nuisance to the neighborhood that an abatement had been ordered that morning. All the prisoners except the minister were released.

**Fall of an Elevator.**  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Geo. Dearborn was killed by the falling of an elevator in Baum's boot and shoe house here this afternoon, and two other persons were badly hurt.

PACIFIC COAST.

**Suicide.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—At Oakland a carpenter, name unknown, jumped overboard of the steamer Alameda, between the ferry slip on the San Francisco side and Goat Island at noon to-day. Boats were lowered and an unsuccessful search made for the man. A bystander states that it was a clear case of suicide.

**Justice Stock Assessed \$5 per Share.**  
The managers of Justice have levied an assessment of \$5 per share on their capital stock. They allege they have only done this to pay off the \$500,000 indebtedness that occurred under the former management. This once done, the mines, they claim, will be on such a profitable basis that will pay dividends within a month afterwards.

**Just Case.**  
The trial of the Just case continued to-day, revenue agent Crane on the stand. A comparison of the steamer's and distillery's books was made, showing discrepancies just as at the last trial. It was also shown that certain private books kept by Just at his wholesale liquor house in this city, and used in the last trial of his case, have disappeared; also his liquor books used in the same trial, which showed that the stamps were used two and three times have been scratched and otherwise emulated, and one liquor book of the same kind, kept by Just, cannot be found.

**The Lick Trust.**  
The new members of the Lick trust, Mastick, Sherman, Plum and Schoenwald have held several interviews with the old trustees in order to hasten a satisfactory adjustment of affairs. All the old trustees save John Lick, have signified their readiness to resign, and have requested their attorney, Mr. Felton, to all he can to facilitate their retirement. It is reported that a telegram was sent to-day from the retiring trustees in this city to John Lick, at Pennsylvania, requesting the latter to resign. If he fails to comply, legal steps may be taken to force him out.

**Assassination of a French Girl.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Jennie Bonnet, a French girl, was assassinated about 9 o'clock last night at the San Miguel saloon near the station of the same name, on the San Joaquin road. Deceased came to the saloon,

which is kept as a kind of wayside inn, on Tuesday evening in company with another French woman in a hired buggy. On Wednesday a boy employed at the stable in the city where the vehicle was obtained, came to the station and took the buggy back to town, Jennie refusing to pay for the use of it. Later in the same day the stable keeper himself went to San Miguel, and told Jennie if she did not pay him \$10 he would put a bullet through her; but he left without his money. Last night Jennie had just gone to bed in a room on the first floor, and her companion was preparing to retire when a shot was fired through a window, striking Jennie in the breast, producing instant death. During the confusion which ensued, the assassin escaped unnoticed. Officers have been sent out to work up the case. Deceased was a well known character about town, having for many years been in the habit of wearing male apparel, for which she was frequently arrested. She always alleged she did so for her greater convenience in pursuit of her occupation, which was catching frogs for use in the city restaurants. She was about 20 years of age. The name of the stable keeper, from whom the team was hired, has not yet been obtained.

Further particulars concerning the murder of Jennie Bonnet, under the theory possible that the fatal shot may have been intended for her companion Blanche Beunon, who was in the room with her. The latter had recently been living with a Frenchman, name Deneve, but they had quarreled and separated a short time ago, Deneve going to France. A man named Ernest Gerald was the particular friend of Deneve, and it seems he was under the impression that Jennie caused the separation between his friend and Blanche. According to Blanche's statement, Gerald made threats that he would kill Jennie and herself. She says she knows of no other enemy of Jennie, and her opinion that Gerald had a hand in the tragedy is strengthened by the fact that he took every occasion to insult her. It is not certain but that the shot was intended for Blanche, or for both her and Jennie. The weapon appears to have been a shotgun loaded with buckshot. No arrests yet made.

The Frenchman, Gerald, heretofore mentioned in connection with the assassination of Jennie Bonnet, was arrested this evening on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. He stoutly avers his innocence. There appears good reason for the belief that if he did not commit the deed, he knows who did. He is known to have repeatedly threatened her life, and he is thought to be the same person who shot her some months ago, when she refused to disclose the name of her assailant.

COMMUNICATION.

SILVERTON, Sept. 15, 1876.

**EDITOR STATESMAN:**—Is it true as stated in the report of Watkins to the Governor, that the actual cost to the State for keeping prisoners, is 13 1/2 cents per day, or \$49 12 per annum? Or is this one of William's figurative statements for effect?

If it costs but \$49 12 per annum for each prisoner, is it not reasonable to suppose that a large portion of that ten thousand dollars which the Superintendent offers to wager on his honesty and purity, was reserved for contingencies?

As my management as Superintendent of the Penitentiary has always met with your Excellency's approval, is it not strange that the same cordial approval has not been accorded by an overtaxed people?

Does not this doughty Superintendent show a remarkable self sacrificing spirit to waste his youthful energies, for a term of six years, at one thousand dollars net profit?

Is not this financial statement of "my net profits" very true?

How does it come that this remarkable financial agent of the State prison has reduced the poor unfortunate wages from \$4.50 per day, the amount credited to the State last year, for waiting on the table, cleaning lamps, etc., to 50 cents per day? Has he changed his mind as expressed on page 6 of his report in 1872, that a man's labor inside prison walls was worth as much as outside if properly managed?

Is it reasonable to conclude that because wages have been reduced to fifty cents per day, that the institution has not been properly managed?

The people are becoming very tired of hearing of these self-sustaining institutions that require large biennial appropriations to boot their bill. Let us have reform.

IRON CELLS.

THAT DEMOCRATIC COLLEGE.

At Corvallis will be investigated and we trust all the facts in connection with its creation and absorption of State funds be brought to light. That it is a gross swindle on the people there can be no doubt, and there remains but one question to settle, viz: how to stop the leak and recover what has already been stolen. Let that Committee do its whole duty.

In the Brooks exhibition there is a chimney with the inscription: "The ashes of an Indian gentleman, sixty years of age, cremated in two hours. He weighed fifty kilograms."

LETTER FROM O'MEARA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11th, 1876.

**EDITOR STATESMAN:**—In my last letter I concluded that part of the review of Lafayette Grover's political or public life which had its lapse from the Fall of 1870 to the midsummer of 1874, the time when he next appeared in the party arena. I learn that his Mercury editor—and it is for a very bad disorder men generally have recourse to mercury in any form, as Grover well knows—has declared it to be "one of O'Meara's lies" that Grover refrained from engaging in political affairs during the interval I have just above stated. Now, I do not profess to make history, but when the unbroken and faithful records of the incidents and events which I state, bear out the correctness and fidelity of my statements, it is beyond the power of even so adroit a casuist as Grover or of so awkward a knave as his Mercury's tool, to successfully deny or controvert what I set forth. And the Democratic party of Oregon has many excellent and truthful gentlemen still in it to attest the truth of what I have already stated in relation to Mr. Grover, and also to what I shall now proceed to state:

After the refusal of Col. Nesmith's partisan associates and supporters, in 1870, to allow the substitution of Grover in place of their greater favorite, as the candidate to be voted for as United States Senator, and Nesmith's own declination again to sacrifice himself in Grover's behalf, Lafayette Grover withdrew altogether from Democratic association and action, and not until he, with many others, became of the opinion in 1874, that McClelland would be elected President, did he resume his connection with the party. Succeeding the general election of 1870 was that of 1872. The Convention was held in Corvallis. Grover had no part or lot in the preliminary meetings to it, nor was he at it. His friend of many years standing, Gen. John F. Miller, who had devotedly served Grover in his political aspirations on every occasion in the past, and who never hesitated to come to his assistance in every campaign or event in which Grover was individually concerned, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Judge Wait, who had likewise been an undeviating and earnest supporter for Grover—even against his law associate and bosom friend, Col. Kelly, in the first State campaign of 1858, and whose Democracy was indisputable, was the candidate for Representative in Congress. The other candidates were equally worthy of the places assigned to them, on the ticket. The candidate for State Printer, A. Noltner, was publisher of the leading Democratic paper of the State. Now, where was Mr. Grover in that campaign, and what was his conduct? Dare the Mercury be now maintains answer? Dare Grover himself "I'll will state, and hundreds of Democrats who were then either astounded and mortified or incensed and disgusted with him for his course—and who then believed him to be what Bush had characterized him, "a sexual mistake,"—will bear witness that I state only that which is true. It is that during the campaign of 1872, in that time when the souls and nerve and integrity of Democrats, bound to their principles, were so desperately tried, Lafayette Grover refused all invitations and appeals to have him come out in support of the ticket, to make one public speech in his behalf, to give the cause the sanction of his name or identification with it; and to the last he persisted in refusing and turning a deaf ear to every effort and the persecution of the Democracy to lend his support to the ticket and the cause.

In the Legislature which sat in Salem in the fall of 1872, there was but one Democrat in either House. He was in the lower branch of that body. There he alone and courageously upheld and championed the cause of his party. Lafayette Grover had not then removed to Portland and was a resident of Salem, living in ease and enjoying a good social position. Inside the Halls of State where his position, conferred by his party, and gallantly maintained by himself, that solitary Democratic member felt himself prepared and competent to withstand and defy the powers and the bitter hostility of the hosts to which he stood opposed. But outside in the weary and lonesome hours he was obliged to pass away from the Assembly Chamber, as he walked the streets he felt himself to be—for his party's sake and his unflinching devotion to his principles—the object of the scorn and hate of the multitude. It was in those hours, so painful to him as a man, so trying to his patience, as the defender of his party's honor and cause that he needed and yearned for the companionship, the sympathy, the approval of some one on whom he could rely, in whom he might confide. Above any other in Salem it devolved upon Lafayette Grover to tender him this sympathy, to invite him to such companionship, to assure him of that confidence, and generally to encourage and sustain him in his most unequalled political position. But instead of doing anything of the kind, Lafayette Grover studiously avoided that sole Democratic member and spurned rather than sympathized with him. He offered him only that savage hospitality which he bespoke to Judge Nelson—neither shelter nor food nor accommodation. And that was the welcome which that Democratic Representative met at Grover's hands; the only notice he received from him—for Grover's associations were entirely with those who belonged to the dominant party.

From 1872 until 1874 there was no election campaign in Oregon. Meanwhile Mr.

Grover removed to Portland. In the preliminary movements of the State campaign he not only did not participate, but he refused absolutely to bear part or lend the use of his name. He withheld entirely from association with the Democracy. He had no idea that the cause could succeed. Accordingly he had nothing whatever to do with the State Convention, which met at Albany, nor did he appear on the stump or at any public meeting of the Democracy during that campaign, although so unexceptionable a Democrat as Col. Kelly was the candidate for Representative in Congress.

But after the State campaign had terminated in a Democratic defeat, from some such word of encouragement from the East from the Democratic managers as to inspire their party brethren on this coast—in Oregon, at any rate—with the hope or belief that the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President would be elected. Grover sniffed the hopeful breeze of victory and it aroused him from his four years of lethargy. With his accustomed audacity and selfishness when ever he moves in his own behalf, he at once proceeded to place himself in the very front rank, though to do so he knew he crowded those who rightfully but with becoming modesty, held the place by popular approval and their own just merits. In Portland, Judge Stout had organized an active Democratic Club. Grover had not participated in the steps to its organization, but had on the contrary, laid claim to it. When he became convinced that a Democratic victory was more than probable, however, he immediately set the machinery in motion to secure to himself the coveted leadership held by Judge Stout, his former victorious rival in the campaign of 1850. With characteristic magnanimity and thoughtful solely of his party's success, in order to place Grover where he would not refuse to aid in the cause, Judge Stout withdrew from the leadership to which he was entitled and helped to elect Grover the President of the Club, and that was the first and only open connection which Lafayette Grover had with the Democratic party in Oregon from the November election of 1870 until the Presidential campaign of the stated year, 1874.

In the fall of the same year Messrs. Cannon and Carl, then law partners and active Democrats in Salem, arranged for a Democratic meeting in Dallas, Polk county. They were addressed to address the meeting. But on the appointed day Grover, uninvited and unexpected, appeared, mounted the stand, and bore away the honors from under the very noses, as one might say, of the men who had prepared the party banquet. It is his "winning way," a way he has never failed or omitted to practice to obtain for himself the lion's share of the spoils or spoils of political maneuvers or contests, regardless of every impulse of gratitude, devoid of the sense of magnanimity toward his fellow laborers in the cause, and unmindful of every sentiment which grace, honors, dignities or ennobles.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
And now, to sum up the catalogue of Grover's political shortcomings and transgressions, of his party crookedness and infidelity; of his partisan and individual weakness, meanness, tergiversation, treachery and utter selfishness, as I have in these letters related the record, the sum and substance of all which Grover's Mercury dispenser characterized as "O'Meara's lies," result in the following truths, to-wit:

Grover's early and shameful act of ingratitude to his benefactor, Judge Nelson. His ingratitude and selfishness in his conduct toward Mr. Bush in the campaign of 1858.

His tergiversation and subsequent unDemocratic and ungenerous course toward Judge Stout as the Democratic candidate in the campaign of 1859.

His atrocious betrayal and infamous slander of Delazon Smith in the Senatorial contest of 1859, and his anti-Democratic and perfidious conduct in the campaign against General Lane and his party in Salem, at Champoug and in Yamhill.

His ingratitude, perfidy and duplicity toward Col. Nesmith, in the Senatorial candidacy of 1859.

His insubordination and selfishness in refusing to support the Democratic candidate in 1850 unless he was himself first elected to the United States Senate by the Democrats in the Legislature of June that year; and his attempted reason toward his party at that session in scheming to have himself elected by the Republicans.

His causeless and censurable efforts, after the campaign of 1859 had closed, to divide the Democratic party, by his speech at Dallas in August of that year, and in other ways.

His disorganizing and baneful anti-Democratic conduct in the State campaign of 1860; his refusal to speak in aid of the success of the Democratic nominee for Congress that year; and his subsequent leadership of the action which succeeded from the Democratic State Convention that met in September at Eugene City—by which the party was divided and cast into debatable ground by the Grover faction; and the candidacy and pretended election of Judge Tyler was effected.

His failure and persistent refusal, during the period from the Presidential election of 1860 to the Presidential campaign, to perform his duties and observe his obligations as a Democrat, by his declination to labor for the cause, to canvass for or publicly avow himself in support of the Democratic candidates, or in any way to show his affinity with the party or his fidelity to its principles.

There stands the catalogue, with its easy and grave charges and specifications, every one of which is true and susceptible of proof by the testimony of hundreds of sound and substantial Democrats in Oregon, who were battling with unshaken devotion and unflinching zeal for

the Democratic cause through all the dark and desperate period in the life of the old party, whilst Lafayette Grover, who had enjoyed its richest prizes and its highest honors in its days of sunshine and success, was either conspiring with the disaffected faction to divide and defeat it unless he and they should be allowed to control it, or skulking away from the field of contest, or plotting with its foes to destroy it. The catalogue contains no lie, of O'Meara's, or of any other person's. It is all true, in general statement and in its detailed particulars, and all the drenching or dosing that the Governor's Mercury quack may administer cannot make the contrary appear. And only those engage in "lies" who assert that what I have stated is not true.

JAMES O'MEARA.

QUESTIONS TO NORTHERN VOTERS.

**ED. STATESMAN:** If a "United South" gives Tilden 133 electoral votes and 52 Northern votes completes his election, which power will expect to control his administration, the 52 or 133; the less than one-third or the more than two-thirds?

If in 1859 the Democratic party elected the rich old bachelor, Buchanan, President, and run his administration, will they do less than run Mr. Tilden, if they elect him in 1876?

If Harrison and Taylor and Lincoln found the atmosphere of the White House unhealthy for them, when the South had no particular claim on them, how long would Mr. Tilden live to run an administration on 52 Northern votes?

At what age would Mr. Hendrick's die if he refused to run his administration in the service of the 133 votes?

133 votes is nearly three-quarters of the Democratic strength—and on the Jacksonian dogma, "that to the victors belong the spoils," the South would be entitled to nearly three-fourths of the Cabinet; of the foreign ministers and consuls; of the U. S. Judges, district attorneys and marshals; and the army and navy would also need to be overhauled; and the revenue collectors; would three-fourths of these appointees be Northern or Southern men? How many offices would Northern men Democrats get? Would there be any gatta percha canes and Brooks in Congress for the benefit of the Sumners, Potters and Burlingames of the North, who might venture to open their mouths about "the barbarism of slavery"?

If by means of Ku Klux, White Liners and other terrorists, all the Southern States in the last four years have been cleaned out of Republicans, and I have found that it was better to vote the Democratic ticket than to be taken out of bed at midnight and shot down before their helpless wives and children; how many Northern States would give Republican majorities at the end of the next four years, after Southern Judges and Marshals and Confederate army officers, and the Jones family and the Knights of the Golden Circle had got in full control of the Northern States?

Would it do the Northern States any particular good to have Ben Hill, of Georgia carry out his threat that the next war the South would make would be within the government and with the aid of the army and navy and revenue of the United States? Do we want these Northern States devastated by war, overrun with fire and sword at the hands of Ku Klux and other revengeful ministers of Southern vengeance for past defeats at Northern hands? Do we want to arm those forgiven, but unforgiving rebels of the South with our weapons, and disarm ourselves, and lay down at their feet, to be kicked and killed as they please? Would it be safe even with Mr. Tilden's frail life standing a month or so between us and our doom?

What is the matter with Vermont and Maine? Have they been asking themselves any of the above questions, and answering them as every Northern State ought to answer, a "united South," for they can see by Arkansas and Alabama what becomes of Republicans in Southern States under the magical conversions of their Ku Klux and White Liner Democracy.

Proposing to ask more questions occasionally, as I see things hard to understand. I am yours truly, etc.

G. W. LAWSON.

GROVER AND HIS MERCURY EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12, 1876.

A friend at Salem has sent to me the Mercury of September 6th, in which is an editorial to show that O'Meara "is at his old tricks," and the burden of the article is that I have been telling things on Grover which are true, I confess the fact, and as it is somewhat of an "old trick" of mine to show up avowed hypocrites, consummate demagogues and political or other knaves, by publishing truths to prove that they are so, I don't see how I could very well omit Grover from the catalogue, inasmuch as he is about the worst of any I ever knew or read of. Grover's Mercury Bristol—I hope no one will think I mean to write Bristol—remarks that I am so pressed for material that I have gone back twenty-five years to find something to say of Grover, his master, and editor, Col. Kelly. Doubtless he has discovered by this time that it was not for any dear bit of material I went back so far, but rather, that to begin at the beginning of Grover's baseness and evil doing I was obliged to date my series of proofs from his earliest arrival in the Territory. Had

he not so had a record so long ago I would not have been obliged to show he was so aged and so unclean or conspicuous in his duplicity, hypocrisy and conflagration. But I am pretty well satisfied that Mercury man—how pitting the employment of Mercury was the patron of liars and thieves—did not write the editorial, or that part of it which treats of Grover's employment of Judge Nelson. I think Grover himself wrote that. He would not trust his willing and obedient but very clumsy tool to frame the language in which that part of the article was written. It is Grover all over in its style. It admits enough, however, to prove the truth of what Col. Kelly told me of Grover in the case, and now that Col. Kelly is himself on the ground to verify the facts as I gave them, I am quite confident that Grover will no longer seek to conceal his confession by diverting the reader to immaterial points. The direct point charged by me, as I received it from Col. Kelly, was, that Grover did wait upon his benefactor, Judge Nelson, and deliver to him the barbarously disrespectful message that he would be refused shelter, food or accommodations in that place. How does Grover, through the intestine of the Mercury, reply? Why, by going on to say that "we believe Mr. Grover was clerk for six months," etc., and dodges the main and only issue entirely. It reminds me of his reply to the question put to him by the Linn county delegation, as Bush told it. The delegation asked: "Mr. Grover, did or did not Gen. Lane do his whole duty in Congress?" Grover's answer was, "such is my opinion, gentlemen."

In this matter of twisting or wriggling out of any thing, either by dodging the question or squarely lying his way out, I might apply this to Grover the captain line of his Mercury's tool to myself directed—that he "is at his old tricks." And a notable instance of his shamelessness in the business was that which occurred in his veto of the Portland railroad subsidy bill in October, 1870. In his veto message to sustain his views, he proposed to quote from a decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. An examination of the decision, subsequently quoted from the very source whence Grover quoted it, proved that the decision was adverse to his veto argument and in support of the subsidy, and that Grover had deliberately mutilated and garbled and prevented the published report of the decision. Mr. Grover, by profession, a lawyer, he was therefore aware that had he committed the foul act of which he was, as a Governor, guilty before any court of law, his name would have been stricken from the roll of attorneys allowed to practice before the court. As the case stood and so it yet stands, Grover in that instance was guilty of willfully mutilating the records, of perverting the sense of the quoted language, and of wantonly lying to sustain his two preceding base acts. I admit that in so doing he was simply "at his old tricks," but they are not the tricks which reflect credit on the individual, or that should be found in one who is a Governor and aspires to become a Senator of the United States. They are of the order of "vile old tricks" in the Delazon Smith slandering case; in his conduct toward General Lane; and in manifold other instances, however, and it is like to expect that he will ever cease their practice. And I very much mistake if the Legislature now in session will not discover—provided the investigation shall be made in earnest—that it is because of his practice of one of these old tricks of his the people of the State, now find themselves so grievously swindled in the Canal and Locks of the Willamette Falls. Had he, as Governor, been half as careful to guard the State from wrong or fraud or loss in that measure, before he signed the bill, as he was to discover or to invent a reason to sustain him in the veto of the railroad subsidy in Portland, the freighters and farmers of the Willamette Valley would not at this day be in the sorry predicament in which they find themselves. But who does not know the motives which actuated Grover in the two cases? He ascertained that Ben Holiday would not support him for the Senate; therefore he vetoed the subsidy bill. In the Canal and Lock and Dam swindle he had the understanding if not the actual promise from J. Teal, Goldsmith and the others then prominent in the big job that they would stand by him in his efforts to attain the Senatorship. Hence he approved their bill and in doing so deliberately allowed the State to be swindled out of the \$200,000 in gold, and out of the Canal and Locks altogether. And thus he sanctioned and forced upon the people and the taxpayers the measure which actually not only robbed them of their money, but also bound them helpless and fast in the clutches of the monopolists who can now extort from the wheat growers and freighters of every class whatever charge they please for transportation. Who will say that he did not likewise, in all this, merely show that he was "at his old tricks." But will the Legislature, or his party, approve his conduct and these wicked tricks by electing him to serve the State in the Senate of the United States. God forbid.

JAMES O'MEARA.

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