

supported Daly, knowing that Daly defended the position of Cleveland. We have now \$480,820,690 silver dollars of full legal tender power. The present administration has coined over 4,300,000 silver dollars of full legal tender power in one month during the present year. Tongue supported this administration, but Kincaid as a silver republican, opposes both the administration and its supporters. The democratic legislation enacted and legislation threatened and by the men who now control fusion, increased the national debt in time of peace, decreased the money in circulation nearly a hundred million dollars, brought business distress and ruin upon the entire country. Daly supported this policy and Kincaid supports Daly. Under the present administration we have paid our foreign debts, are lending money to foreign countries, have increased the money in actual circulation over five hundred million dollars, have reduced interest rate in Oregon to 8 per cent, have relieved the country from business despondency and business despair, put every man to work, increased the price of labor, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, started up every wheel of industry, restored old-timed prosperity. Tongue supported the administration and helped to enact this policy. Kincaid in the interest of more money, better times, and the friend of silver, opposes Tongue.

Kincaid has been ungrateful to the friends who helped him, has betrayed the party that honored him, has repudiated the political principles he has advocated for a life-time, and then talks about people being on "all sides" of public questions.

And this in order to be county judge.

A CHEAP STATESMAN.

R M Veatch, democratic-people's candidate for state senator in the 6th district, is a statesman of the cheapest type. He has been a perennial candidate for political honors with an eye to the congressional nomination, which he received two years ago, and was defeated. Previous to that, he served four years in the lower house of the legislative assembly and eight years in the state senate as a member from Lane county. He is now engaged in a canvass for election to the state senate from which body he retired with the session of 1893. During his services in that body he was noted for the assiduity with which he served Governor Penneyer, and for opposition to any proposition that did not have the support of the governor. When the bill providing for the railroad commission was passed, Mr Veatch was one of the supporters, but when Penneyer attempted to set it aside he changed face and became an active opponent. He is now making his campaign against the commission, having failed to be re-elected in 1898. During his two terms as state senator he endeavored to make a record as an objector by voting no on most every measure that came before the senate. Good, bad and indifferent measures were all one to him. He opposed the bill for the organization of state militia and every appropriation to provide for its equipment and the expenses of an encampment. No part of the pride in the achievements of the Second Oregon regiment belongs to Mr Veatch. If he had had his way they would have been without uniform or training. He seems to have been opposed to every act which would give any aid to any one connected with the defenders of the flag of our country. In 1887, while a member of

the state senate, a law was passed which made it a misdemeanor for any person to falsely wear the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr Veatch for the same inscrutable reason voted no. The vote can be found on page 414 of the printed senate journal for 1887. In 1893 when a law was passed providing for county courts levying a tax of not more than one-tenth mill or less than one-thirtieth mill for the relief of indigent Union and Mexican war soldiers, mariners, and Indian war volunteers and to defray the funeral expenses of such persons, Mr Veatch saw fit to oppose and voted no. This vote is recorded at page 712 of the printed senate journal for 1893. At the same session was enacted a law providing for the erection and maintenance of a soldier home, which was erected at Roseburg. Mr Veatch was opposed to providing an institution at which the aged veterans could spend their declining years and again voted no. Senate journal 1893 page 812. These are few of the meritorious measures, which the honorable gentleman fought, and upon which action his reputation as a statesman rests.

In seeking election he has posed as a reformer and complains bitterly of the extravagant fees received by state officers but during the sessions of the legislature of which he was a member, Mr Veatch failed to even make an attempt to cut off such fees. An examination of his record fails to show that he even introduced a bill designed to remedy the abuses he complains of now, and which existed then, as now. He tried to make a record, in voting against appropriations for wagon roads, as a watch dog of the treasury, and received some credit in that line. But when it came to getting a few dollars for Mr Veatch he was not so careful. According to the report of the Secretary of state for 1893, he drew as his salary and per diem for attending the legislature \$171.40, all the constitution allowed him. According to the report of the Secretary of State for 1895, he drew as his salary and per diem for the session of 1893 the sum of \$279.30 when he was under the constitution entitled to no more than \$171.40 as in 1891.

"Tis sweet to hear the honest watch dog Bay deep mouth welcome As we draw near home."

Mr Veatch is a lightweight statesman. He has had his day. He did no bing. With twelve years of opportunity and nothing to his credit, Mr Veatch should be retired.—Grants Pass Observer.

IMPRESSIONS.

Kincaid's one and ten cent stamps—the right kind that were in vogue when he was secretary of state but are not now in issue nor sold through the Eugene post office—have been used lately by Mr Kincaid in other ways than sending out circulars and Morocco bound secretary reports. A few days ago Mr Kincaid went into a certain store in Eugene and paid a bill with some of these identical stamps. The stamp act of 1765 perpetrated on the American colonies was quickly repudiated. Kincaid's stamp act will be stamped with the stamp of disapproval at the polls on June 4.

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Skipworth does not endorse the Guard neither does he believe in free silver. The fact is about the only thing Skipworth does believe in is his election and it is highly probable that he will not believe in that after June 4.

AN EXPENSIVE SHERIFF.

WITHERS COST OVER \$2,000 MORE THAN JOHNSON

Johnson's Term From July 1896 to April 30, 1898, as Compared with Wither's Term From July 1, 1898 to April 30, 1900, Show That Wither's Has Cost Lane County Exactly \$2,015.26 More Than Johnson Did.

It may not be generally known but it is a fact as the official records show, that Sheriff Wither's term of office extending from July 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900, a period of 22 months, as compared with the 22 months of A J Johnson's term extending from July 1, 1896, to April 30, 1898, cost Lane county just exactly \$2015.26 more than did Mr Johnson's term. For that time the figures stand:

Withers from July 1, 1898, to April 30, 1900.....\$2015.26

Johnson from July 1, 1896, to April 30, 1898..... 781.27

Extra cost to Lane county of Wither's term 2015.26

From these figures it is shown that for a term of 22 months Lane county has paid to Sheriff Wither and his deputies an average of nearly \$100 a month more than was paid to Sheriff Johnson for a corresponding period.

The figures itemized as taken from the record are as follows:

WITHERS' TERM.

Paid to sheriff and deputies from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	5554.84
Paid to sheriff and deputies from June 30, 1899, to Dec 31, 1899.....	2410.92
Paid to sheriff and deputies from Dec 31, 1899, to April 30, 1900.....	1630.77
Total.....	9596.53

JOHNSON'S TERM.

Paid to sheriff and deputies from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	4319.08
Paid to sheriff and deputies from June 30 to Dec 31, 1897.....	1019.14
Paid to sheriff and deputies from Dec 31, 1897, to April 30, 1898.....	1343.05
Total.....	7581.27
Difference.....	\$2015.26

Amount paid to Wither and deputies for 22 months in excess of the amount paid to Johnson and deputies for the same length of time.....\$2015.26

An interesting feature of the figures is shown in the fact that Wither's first year from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, cost Lane county \$1235.77 more than Johnson's term did for the year from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897; that Wither cost Lane county \$287.72 more from Dec 31, 1899, to April 30, 1900, than Johnson did from Dec 31, 1897, to April 30, 1898. In other words, there has been no time during Wither's term of office that he has not cost Lane county from \$75 to \$100 per month more than Johnson.

Of course our evening contemporary will no doubt parade the Branton trial as an excuse for the cost of the sheriff's office. Very well, suppose it does. Not long ago the Guard said the cost of that trial to Lane county was \$2500. Now to give Wither a fair trial we will allow him \$1015.26 for his extras. Then he is \$1000 more costly to Lane county than was the previous sheriff for the same length of time.

But we must not forget that from June 30, 1899, to Dec 31, 1899, after the Branton matter was disposed of, Wither's cost Lane county \$2410.92 as compared with \$1919.14 for the same length of time during Johnson's term, or \$51.96 more per month than Johnson cost us. If this don't suit Mr Wither's friends let us take it from Dec 31, 1899, to April 30, 1900. During these 4 months Wither cost us \$1630.77 as compared with \$1343.05 for the same time during Johnson's term, or \$71.93 a month more than Johnson did. These are interesting figures because they are from the official record.

The people of Lane county are opposed to such extravagance and do not intend to pay from \$75 to \$100 a month more for a fusion sheriff than a republican sheriff will cost them.