

BOHEMIA NUGGET.

Supplement--Friday, June 1, 1900.

KINCAID GRAFTED

is not the duty of a newspaper to go into the past history of any man who is a private citizen and has an honest life. But when a man runs a candidate for office, especially if he poses as a reformer, his past becomes a matter of public interest.

In fact the public is entitled to know what the past record of every man stands for support for an office. It is not a pleasant duty to hold up缺点 of any man to the public especially those of an old citizen of the community. But when a man has given one responsible position and is about to be given another, it is fitting to begiven the means and opportunity the country it be made of a newspaper to show up the

1894 H. B. Kincaid was elected State Senator for Oregon. As a County Judge he is distributing presents all over this country to show

much he saved the state during his

There are some things Mr. Kincaid might tell the public that he has

not known. These things

can't be not a public benefactor

public grifter of the worst kind

afflicted Oregon politics. During

the term of office nothing was to

escape his hands even to the

small stamps with which he is now

putting out his campaign literature,

especially for him the color of

was changed about the time he

left office and the pale blue ones

stamps he uses have not been on

at this office for years. Where did

these pale blue stamps come from

have he ever going out over this

by the hundreds for the past two

Speaking of petty specifications,

Kincaid might tell the people about

bill for the State Journal for \$4

which he allowed himself just four

before his term expired and by

which he robbed the state of \$90.

Section 2209 of H. B.'s Annotated Laws

Oregon provides that "all persons

who claims against this state shall

be liable to the people of the state

to the secretary to be audited

and allowed within two

and afterwards."

What right had he to audit such a

The law absolutely prohibits it.

Bill covered his paper from 1884 to

\$100 and was collected by Kincaid

January 6, 1899, a few days before

he went out of office.

The public ought to know and are en-

titled to know about the miseries

of the \$100 job of printing that

had his relatives down on the state

and which would have been clear

in fact it all had to be done

when his successor came into of-

ice there was the well, 347 feet deep

the building to supply the capital

water. It cost \$1077.90. The well

goes on & never used

can be collected from insurance

a fee of \$5.00 for filing An-

nual Statement of One or Business and

\$5.00 for filing General Annual

Statement. There is no authority of law

charging or collecting a fee for filing

General Annual Statement. These

about 80 companies doing business

in state and he drew down from

about \$400 in fees. He left no

negotiated to collect fees. He sent

for affixing seal to complimental

statements of the Governor, appoint-

delegates and commissioners to con-

ventions and expositions, who served

host pay, and for affixing seal to

statements of members of the Oregon

Guard, serving without pay,

those he charged \$2 each. This was

absolute graft.

As a member of the trustees of the

Oregon Asylum, Kincaid drew his \$100 a

He found a section of the law

allowed him to draw that amount

he took it, although the "no expense

for an occasional trip during

year. The secretary of state before

never put in a bill as a member of

the board, neither had his successor, Mr. Umber.

Another hold-up of the sort was the printing of 1500 copies of Kincaid's report as secretary of state. The paper bound reports, which were good enough for former secretaries, and which cost 12½ cents each, were not good enough for Mr. Kincaid. He had 500 copies bound in Morocco at 50 cents, costing the state \$425. A large number of these copies were brought to see, to Mr. Kincaid's possession, and he has been mailing them the last few days, using 10-cent stamps of the same series of the one cent stamp not purchasable in Eugene but which were in vogue when he was secretary of state.

Kincaid maintained gorgeously arranged private apartments in the statehouse with lights furnished at the state's expense, but the present state secretary has his own private apartments. The present board had the cheer-light bill for the capital cut down \$30 a month when Kincaid gave up his room and retired to private life.

These are only a few of the many grafts our ex-secretary worked. He was a good man to himself but bad for his constituents, and if he is elected county judge we may look for a repetition of those days when he worked things out in Salem.

KINCAID'S SPITEFUL ATTACK.

Kincaid's repeated bitter attacks on Congressman Tongue are nuggetful, unjust and untruthful. There was a time when the Congressman's friendship was eagerly sought and highly prized. It was of material value in helping to secure Kincaid's nomination and election to a valuable office. He now alleges that in 1894, Tongue was for free silver, that "today he is a monometalist and bitter for gold." The sight of silver almost gives him the horrors." That "he has been on either side of the money question?" Everyone of these statements is absolutely untrue, and no one knows it better than Kincaid. In his impudent scoldings he seems to have lost all respect for truth. Except so far as it involves the virtue of Kincaid, it is not material what Tongue thought in 1894; he was renominated and elected distinctly in opposition to the free coinage of silver, and has been true to this position. Kincaid endeavored to defeat Tongue while holding an office to which Tongue had held and to remunerate and elect him.

In 1894 when under the Wilson bill the balance of trade was going against us, the coinage of silver had fallen from \$39,202,982.29 in 1890 under Harrison, to \$8,802,797.30 in 1893, under a democratic administration; when we were shipping to Europe as much as \$87,506,467 in gold in one year, to pay interest on foreign debts, the money in circulation was being rapidly decreased, when the political party that brought on this disaster, and which Kincaid now supports, was entering upon a campaign to retire and destroy a large part of the paper money in circulation. Tongue did think it was time to call a halt and plainly said so. In the spring campaign of 1894, in Eugene City, and in other places, he stated his position plainly. He contended that we should repeal the Wilson bill, go back to the policy of protecting our own industries, should coin all the silver we could safely keep in circulation and maintain at a parity with gold, and leave it as his opinion that we could safely coin approximately two million dollars a month under government supervision, and that in the

meantime, we should keep our paper current in circulation. In his letter to the Oregonian of Nov 6, 1894, he pointed out the serious contraction of the currency then taking place and the disastrous consequences likely to follow. His predictions certainly came true. In that letter there was not a word in favor of free silver. Kincaid and others anxious to claim a convert, attempted to construe this letter in favor of that doctrine. In another letter to the Oregonian, two days after the first, Mr. Tongue directly repudiated this claim and said: "My letter was not intended in favor of the free coinage of silver, or of the coinage of any particular amount of silver. It was an effort to point out what I believed to be an existing evil, needing a remedy, without attempting to suggest the precise or the exact extent of the remedy to be applied." A few months after that in 1895 at a meeting of the Republican Clubs in which Ex-Senator Dolph took a leading part, a contest between free silver and against free silver was decided in favor of the free coinage of silver, the following sums:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Standard silver dollars, | \$8,882,831. |
| Subsidiary silver coined, | 17,719,753.35 |
| Total silver | \$26,602,684.35 |

During this first three years and two months of the present administration there has been coined in silver:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Standard silver dollars | \$49,621,688 |
| Subsidiary silver coined | 27,051,504.70 |
| Total | \$76,673,192.70 |

An increase of silver coinage under the present administration over the last administration of \$50,160,508.35.

In three years we have imported from Europe over \$200,000,000 more gold than we have exported.

The money in actual circulation on May 1, 1900 was \$2,021,274,508. The amount at commencement of this administration was \$1,500,631,026, an actual increase of \$501,643,480. In addition to this we have practically wiped out our debt to foreign nations, and are lending money to Europe. Who are the contractionists and who are the expansionists on the money question?

But are Kincaid or his candidate for Congress, the ones to talk about people being "on all sides of the money question?" The people who have known Mr. Daly best, have always believed that he was a Cleveland democrat and opposed to free coinage of silver. He procured excellent committee appointments in the state senate as a sound money democrat. He is alleged to have stated to C. H. Newell, a prominent citizen of Lake county that "free silver is a folly, and would precipitate the country into a panic." He now claims that the financial declarations of the democratic, populist and silver republican platforms of 1898, as formed by the democratic platform of 1900, fully represented his views on the money question. But again pressed for a further discussion of the money question, Mr. Daly smiled one of his sweet Hibernian smiles, patted the reporter on the shoulder and said, "a candidate for office must be careful about what he says." A candidate for congress afraid to state his views in the leading issues of the campaign! And Kincaid for consistency's sake supports him. When in 1895 our silver dollars was less than \$200,000,000, Mr. Cleveland declared in favor of stopping the coinage of silver, Dr. Daly upheld and supported Cleveland, knowing his position, and Kincaid

Under this administration the Wilson bill has been repealed and the Dingley law has taken its place on the statute books. Now for the effect. Under the administration of President Harrison, the money in actual circulation among the people of the United States had increased \$329,146,317; the interest bearing national debt had decreased during the same administration \$269,019,800. But during an administration the legislation of which was shaped by the men whom Kincaid now supports,