STATE OF OREGON.

U. S. LAND OFFICES.

Hoseburg -- Receiver, R. S. Sheridan, register, R. M. Veatch.
Lakeview -- Receiver, V. L. Snelling, register, W. A. Wilshire.

sember board of equalization, A. C. Auldon.

JACKSON COUNTY,

Senator, S. H. Holt, representatives, J. A.

Jeffrey, S. M. Nealon, Geo. W. Dunn; county
judge, J. R. Neil; co.amissioners, S. Furry,
W. H. Bradsbaw; cierk, N. A. Jacobe; sheriff,
S. Patterson; recorder, Grant Rawlings; treasurer,
D. Linn; assessor, J. L. Wooldridge;
school superintendent, Gus. Newbury; surveyor, R. W. Kennedy; coroner, D. M. Brower;
stock inspector Jas, Helms.

Joint senator, W.S. Vanderburg; representative, S. G. Smith; county judge, J. M. Chies; commissioners, J. E. Seyferth, T. F. Croxton; clerk, C. E. Harmon; sheriff, Jes. G. Hiati; treasurer, A. Bartlett; assessor, C. M. Stites; achool superintendent, Alice Carson; surveyor, B. O. McCuiloch; coroner, W. F. Kremer.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Joint senator, C. A. Cogswell of Lake; representative, V. Conn of Lake; county Judge, C. S. Meore, commissioners, Jas. T. Henley, John Wells; clork, A. L. Leavitt; sheriff, A. A. Fitch; treasurer, Alex, Martic, assessor, A. T. Wilson; school superintendent, Lucy Gordon; surveyor, A. Castel; coroner, R. G. Galbreath.

LAKE COUNTY.

Joint senator, C. A. Cogsweltof Lake; representative, V. Conn of Lake; county Judge, E. M. Brattain: commissioners, J. Mcilheny, A. V. Lane; elerk, W. A. Massingil, sheriff, F. P. Lane; treasurer, J. S. Field; assessor, F. E. Harris; school superintendent, J. J. Monroe; surveyor, C. E. Moore; coroner, J. W. Howard.

Howard.
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Trustees, J. Nunan, president, G. M. Love,
T. Cameron, J. F. White, K. Kubli; recorder,
Sitas J. Day; treasurer, Jas. Cronemiller; street
commissioner, Wm. Heely; marshal, C. Purcell,
The trustees of Jacksonville hold their regular sessions on first Tuesday in each month,

MEETING OF COURTS,

supreme court of Gregon meets a

The supreme court of Gregon meets at Stlem, regular terms commencing on the first Mondays in March and October; also at Pundicton, commencing on first Monday in May, Theoreuit court for the first judicial district sits in Jackson county on first Mondays in April, september and December. In Klamath county on second Monday in June and first Monday in November. In Lake county on the third Monday in May and the second Monday in October. In Josephine county on the first Mondays in March and August.

For Jackson county the county, probate and commissioners' courts meet every month, commencing with the first Monday, For Josephine county; the first Mudday in January, April, July and September. For Lake county, ever, alternate anoth, commencing the first

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VOL. XXIV.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

NO. 82.

Power to control production, and

all such production.

Power to establish arbitrary prices for

Without these elements there can be

no monopoly, coercion, or oppression.

In the publication and sale of school

books the exercise of neither of these

powers is possible. Authors, and would-

be authors, are as numberless as "the

sands of the sea," and capital and presses are everywhere available to print a

official trade organ, The Publishers'

Weekly, more than a hundred corpora-

tions, firms, and houses issuing school

publications, and there are nearly ten

thousand different volumes in current

publication. It is a matter of notoriety.

among all teachers and school officers,

that competition between different houses

publishing school text-books has never

been more active than since the forma-

tion of the American Book Company, or

petition is even strong enough to stimu-

late the wildest and basest slanders

Stimulated by the charges of such ever-

present and sometimes virulent competi-

tion, there were brought about two legis-

sion of personalities.

"report."

CORRUPTION?

that bribery was committed, but "at

tempted." The Washington case, after

cragging along in the courts for some

time, with three of the acccused agents

and detectives in their jurisdiction and

under bail, was decided in favor of the

agents. It was then appealed to a higher

ourt, sent back for re-trial, and finally

ismissed for lack of evidence to main

tain it. This "report" also states that in

the West Virginia case the agent "was

publicly reprimanded and compelled to

conclusion when bribery is proved to

These two unfortunate scandals, the

esults of the sharp practice induced by a

very exciting competition between agents

where the "monopoly" does not seem

to have "crushed out the competition,")

were the results of palpable tricks set up,

one agent upon another; and the Ameri-

can Book Company promptly disavowed

any responsibility or connection with

them. Among the hundreds of thousands

of annual transactions of this company,

these are the only instances ever cited

gainst it, and these are alleged to have

taken place within a few months after

the organization of the company. And

though the campaign of abuse and defa-

mation has been actively carried on ever

since, its authors and promoters have not

teen able to add to these old and false

eccusations, grown threadbare with use.

After citing the above cases, this "re-

port" goes on to say: "These are only

specific instances; but the history of this

company's operations in Mississippi, Mis-

souri, Ohio, New Jersey, and other states

gives us the impression that its methods

are corrupt, and leads this committee to

the almost irresistible conclusion that

this is a well-defined policy of the com-

pany itself in the selection of some of

What does the writer of this villainous

attack upon honorable men know

of the history of this company in the

states named? Nothing whatever; and

he is challenged to produce any proof of

backwoods states of West Virginia, Mis-

sissippi, Missouri, California, Washing-

ts agents and instrumentalities

with fair and honorable dealing.

This defamatory report continues:

ave been attempted or committed?

J.:: NUNAN, OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. President, Grover Cleveland; vice-president, Adial Stevenson; secretary of state, Walter Q. Gresham; secretary of treasury, John G. Carlsie, secretary of interior, Hoke Smith; secretary of war, Dan'l S. Lamont; secretary of navy, Hilary A. Berbert; secretary of agriculture, J. Sterling Morton; postmaster-genera., Walter S. Bissell, attorney-general, E. Olney

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Be thou as chaste as ice and as pure as snow thou shall not escape calumny."

ANSWER OF THE AMERICAN BOOK CO. TO ITS DEFAMERS.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS BY THI AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

A public attack upon the methods, mo tives, and business interests of the Amercan Book Company, by a small subcommittee of the "Committee of One Hundred," of Portland, Oregon, has recently been published in the "Oregonian," a newspaper of that city.

The "report" embodying this attack is nade up of a mass of misinformation, unsupported charges, baseless rumors, and unjustifiable suspicions.

Upon this ex-paris slowing, with no unjustively.

but just to ourselves, and to our many friends and patrons in Oregon and on the Pacific Coast, to make a full and explicit answer to these slanderous misrepresentations. THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S CHARGES AGAINST

US.

I. That our corporation was fraudu lently and deceitfully organized. 2. That we constitute a trust and

3. That this alleged trust and monopoly had existed, as such a "combination," for many years before the incorporation of our company.

4. That we have been guilty of bribery, and that we systematically pursue our business through a policy of bribery and corruption. 5, That our elementary publications

are without merit. 6. That we palm off inferior books on what the self-constituted censors style

"backwoods states." 7. That our profits in Oregon are

\$30,000 a year.

8. That the effect of this alleged monopoly is "disastrous to the public school system," and thereby "the public are cheated of the right to independent teachers, good schools, and good books." Having in mind the full force of our words, we most seriously and emphatically declare that each and every one of the above charges is absolutely false, and that they are unsupported by any proof or evidence whatever; and we hereby invite an examination of them in detail.

THESE CHARGES WHOLLY LIBELOUS. Although advised by eminent counsel that the charges made against our com-

pany are clearly libelous, and would form the basis of successful suits, both against us as individuals, we shall not or wait for the customary slow motion of the courts. We do not shrink from the broader trial of this issue by that public before whom we have been accused, as we have complete confidence in its sense make this public answer.

ing free advertising.

A "HIDDEN MONOPOLY."

lersey, with a capital of \$5,000, and that lications at the reduced prices. den one of the greatest monopolies ever known in this country." It is true that the American Book Company was legally authorities and by the United States and ton, and Oregon, and that in New Engincorporated January 9, 1890, and with State statue laws, must possess these two land and many other places its success.

the amount of capital named. But for what reason was this state chosen and cms sman amount of capital made use of, and what were the subsequent steps of its corporate development?

New Jersey was chosen because its laws are more favorable to manufacturing interests like ours than the laws of some other states, and because several of our large stockholders, who became directors, reside there. As is required and customary, "a principal place of business" was designated in that state. The New Jersey laws, however, are so strict that they require the money which represents stock issued to be all actually paid in; or, when the money is not so paid iu, that actual property at a cash valuation shall be purchased as the basis for stock ssued. In this latter case the stock certificates issued for property must bear stamped on their face, "Issued for property purchased." It was therefore on simple grounds of convenience and economy that a company was at first formed with this small capital, with a view of afterwards purchasing the required properties and issuing property stock therefor, according to the statute law of that state. To have done otherwise would have necessitated the locking up, on the first incorporation of the company, of a very large sum of money in cash, to lie idle until ready to be turned over for the several publishing plants acquired, a very clumsy and expensive proceeding which no sensible man would

Within four months after the original incorporation all the subsequent steps of purchasing property and increasing the capital of the company to five million dollars, the actual cost of its publishing plants, were taken and every one o these steps was official and public, and made matter of record both at the capitol of the state in Trenton, and at Jersey City, in Hudson County, the coporate seal of the company. Thus, if the whole record were quoted and published, instead of being garbled for purposes of deceiving, by publishing only the preliminary step of incorporation, we should be truthfully and fairly represented. As to the amount of our capital and the size and importance of our business we have nothing to conceal; indeed, we regard the great aggregate of our sales, spread over the "crushed out" or oppressed by this comwhole country, as the measure of confi- pany. And we hereby offer this chaldence of the school public in our com lenge to any respectable school-book ment of the superior merit of our publi-

In order to make this statement complete and clear, it should be said that Company, or that it is within his experithe purchase of all school-book properties made by this company, from whatever source was upon a uniform basis of cash valuation, and according to the established rules of valuing publishing rights, plates and plants. The price paid for the Harper school-book interests was no exception to this rule. No bonus or extra inducement of any kind was offered or given to anybody, much less was there any undue influence or duress exercised. forming any alleged "dark chapter," as basely insinuated in this so-called "re-

The statement in the "report" that this combination had practically been in existence for over ten years prior to its legal incorporation" is wholly false. There had been no community of interests, no consolidation of businessnothing interfering with the entire independence of each firm, nothing that had the slightest effect upon prices of school books, nothing that influenced or interfered with their publication and regular sale in any particular. There had been a "Publishers' Association," which attempted to restrain the evils and extravagances of agency work for the introduction of school books, but nothing that attempted any restriction of the regular business as between publishers, or as between the several publishers and the public. The traffic was absolutely open and free, and it has never been otherwise. Nearly every reputable publishing house in the country was represented in this Publishers' Association or co-operated with it directly or indirectly.

Why was the American Book Company formed? The answer is the simplest thing in the world-for economy and efficiency criminal and civil, if they were made in conducting the school-book business. It was thought that the combined skill hide behind our corporate organization of the most experienced and sagacious publishers, the combined judgment of the most accomplished editors, and judicious use of large capital in simulating the best authorship, would bring of fairness and justice, and therefore the greatest measure of success; that the bringing together of these forces would tend to utilize the highest educational THE SOURCE OF THESE SLANDEROUS REtext-books. Besides all this, there were There is but one reasonable explanation the very obvious economies in consolidaas to the source of these attacks. They ting the agency operations for placing emanate from some competitor in busi- the books, and the merchandizing operaness who has the skill to make use of tions of distributing them to consumers. venal or gullible persons to publish and All these economies enable the Company circulate his own attacks and calumnies to furnish the best possible text-books at for him, expecting in this way to build the lowest possible prices. The Amerihimself up by defaming the character of can Book Company, by at once increashis competitors. These reports, which ing its discount and inaugurating methare copied as news by the various country ods for regulating the retail prices of ournals, illustrate the fine art of procur- middlemen, greatly cheapened the cost of school books to the people; and by establishing its own depots in different It is charged that the American Book sections of the country, enabled the pub-Company was incorporated in New lic everywhere to readily obtain its pub-

'under this modest organization was hid HAS A TRUST BEEN CREATED AND A

MONOPOLY ESTABLISHED? A trust or monopoly, as defined by all Semi-Weekly Times.

THE TIMES JOB OFFICE

is more complete by far than any other office n Southern Oregon, and compares favorably with any in the State. Job Printing of every imaginable descriptiondone at San Francisco rates, and in a prompt and first-class and sat-isfactory manner

if any, in monopolizing the school-book business has been short lived."

We have not been accustomed to consider the states named as "backwoods," in invidious comparison with the more thickly settled and richer portions of the country. It is well known that rural and agricultural communities are quite as intelligent, honest, and high minded in their dealings, and as capable of taking care of themselves and their own interests, as are manufacturing and trading book. There are at the present time communities. The facts are that there in the United States, according to the have been no new introductions or wholesale changes in books in West Virginia, California, and Oregon since the formaation of this company, in which it could have shared. The Washington adoption occurred within a month after the company had commenced business, so that it had little share in that. In Mississippi and Missouri, under new laws, general changes in books have taken place in which this company has shared, after most active competion with many other than exists at the present moment. Com-

publishing houses. As to the "backwoods" charge, it is a fact which can be demonstrated by the against a large and successful house like account books of the company's sales in the American Book Company, wherever New England and the Middle and Westand whenever an important adoption is ern States-the older and more densely being considered, as is at present the populated sections of the country, where case in the state of Oregon; with the public education has longest been estabevident purpose of shifting the issue lished-that the text-books of this comfrom the merits of the books to a discus- pany are relatively much more largely in use in these States than in remote and more sparsely settled regions.

> CHARACTER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.

lative inquiries as to the status of the The writer of this "report" has set American Book Company, respectively in himself up as a critic and censor of the the states of Pennsylvania and Illinois. character and merit of the school books In these investigations and hearings the published by the American Book Comtestimony of everybody was publicly inpany. He says, while this company has vited-publishers, booksellers, educators, many excellent books, "chiefly confined politicians, and public cranks. Each of to the academic and higher grades, it is the two reports, to their respective legisvery weak in the lower grades and in latures, resulting from these investigamathematics." He also says "it is cheaptions, completely exonerated the Ameri- er for the American Book Company to can Book Company from being, in any print and furnish an inferior book than a sense or form, a trust or monopoly, as good one, and its profit is greater upon had been falsely alleged. At the Harristhe poorer one, although it may sell it at burg hearing, all the leading publishers a much less price." He instances Harof New York, Philadelphia, and other rington's Speller, and says it is a wretchcities were present, and, testifying under ed book, made of "cheap paper and oath, each one declared that he knew of pastebeard," which "fairly bristles with no case where any competitor had been mistakes and inaccuracies.'

That the paper, printing, binding, introduction, and marketing of a poor book costs less and give a greater profit, alcome forward and declare under oath price," than a correspondingly manufacthat he has suffered any oppression in tured book of higher intellectual merit, kis business from the American Book is a statement which is simply idiotic. Anybody who knows anything about the ence or personal knowledge that this publishing business, or who has any comcompany has ever, at any time, atmon sense, knows that the cost of the tempted in the least degree "to crush printing and binding-that is, the me competing houses and destroy all legitichanical production-is precisely the mate competition," as charged in this same whether the book itself be good, bad, or indifferent. It is also well known WHAT OF THE POLICY OF BRIBERY AND that the cost of copyright is so small a share in the cost of production as practi-In this report the old stories are recally to make little difference; while the hearsed that the agents of this company, expense of attempting to introduce and in one instance in the state of Washing place a book poor in merit, with a certon and in another in the state of West tainty that it will not long give satis-Virginia, attempted bribery. Where is faction and hold its place, would ten the proof that these agents attempted it times outweigh the additional cost of

in either case? Observe, it is not charged copyright. Harrington's Speller is an excellent book, prepared by the late very bright and accomplished superintendent of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, schools, and was first published by the Harpers, a house most careful of its reputation, but which thus indorsed it by its great name. This book is also approved on its merits by leading educators all over the country, and so widely used that its circulation has reached into millions. The relative profit on this book, however, is not take back his money." Is this the usual larger than the average profit on other

school books

If there is one characteristic in the American Book Company's list more pronounced than another, it is the superior excellence of its elementary books, prepared for common and grammar schools, as all teachers, superintendents and unbiased publishers who know the facts will unanimously testify. If a book is found to be faulty, it is corrected; if it has outlived its purpose and usefulness, it is discontinued. Our uniform and constant instructions to all our agents are to present and urge, in any given section those books of our list which are likely to prove most acceptable and suitable to its school work, without regard to the fact that one book is more or less profitable to us than another. Our agents are not informed as to which books pay copyright and which do not; or of the relative profitableness of different publications. As a sound business policy, our object is to maintain a high reputation and secure permanency of sale by supplying books of the highest merit, and of the kinds which will be most satisfactory to our patrons. A contrary policy of forcing poor books that are not wanted upon any state or section is too foolish to merit a moment's considera-

IS THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY HOS-TILE TO PUBLIC EDUCATION?

To the charge in the report "that this monopoly is disastrous to our public school system," and that "the public are cheated of the right to independent any transaction on our part inconsistent | teachers, good schools and good books," we answer that this is a base and monstrous accusation not only against us but will also appear that its most reckless against the teachers and school authoriand successful operations have been conties of the state of Oregon. It says in fined to what it probably considers the effect that your teachers and school

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.