The persistent wooing lover

And the constant advertiser

Is the one who gets the maid :

Gets the cream of all the trade

SEMI-WEEKLY NO. 612,

SEMINEEKLY GAZETTE.

Tuesdays and Fridays

THE PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY

At \$3,50 per year, \$1,25 for six months, 75 cts. or three mounts.

Advertising Rates Made Known on

Application.

The "EAGLE," of Long Creek, Grant County, Oregon, is published by the same company every Friday morning. Subscription price, Eppry year. For advertising rates, address ORLIN L. PATTERSON, Editor and Manager, Long Creek, Oregon, or "Gazette," Heppner, Oregon.

THIS PAPER is kept on hie at E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants Exchangs, San Francisco, California, where con-racts for advertising can be under for it.

UNION PACFIC RAILWAY--LOCAL CARD. No. 10, mixed leaves Hoppmar 9:45 p. m. daily except Sunday

except Sunday

10. " ar. at Willows Jc. p.m.

9. " leaves " a m.

9. " ar. at Happers 5430 a. m. daily
scone Monday.

Sast bound, main time ar. at Arington 1:25

Wast bound main time ar. at Arington 1:25

Wast bound in all fright leaves Arington 8 ab.

a. m., arrives at The Dalles 1:10 p. m. Local
passenger leaves The Dalles 2:200 p. m. arrives

at Portland at 7:00 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

	United State	s Officials.	
retary of	War. Navy. ieneral	Ad ai Walter C John Dund Hilary Wilson Kicha	S. Hinnell
	State of t	bregon.	
Governor			Pennoyer

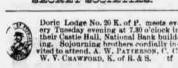
- 10	Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morto
	State of Oregon.
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surveyor..... school Sup't. ...F. J. Hallock

Precinct Officers. Justice of the Peace.....E. L. Freelan Constable.....N. S. Whetston United States Land Officers.

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1

BAWLINS POST, NO. 81. Neets at Lexington, Or., the last Saturday

LUMBER!

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF UN dressed Lumber. 16 miles of Heppner, a SCOTT SAWMILL. PER 1,000 FEET ROUGH. - -

IF DELIVERED IN HEPPNER, WILL ADD

L. HAMILTON, Prop. D. A. Hamilton, an'gr

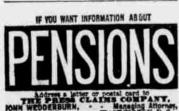
National Bank of Heppner WM. PENLAND. ED. R BISHOP.

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EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLI OREGON



SOLDIERS, WIDON CHILDREN, PARENTS. Also, for Southers and Sallors disabled in the line or city in the regular Army or Savy aince the war, arvivors of the Indian wars of 1892 to 1842, and seit widows, now entitled. Old and rejected daims specialty. Thousancies entitled to higher rates.

Heppnet



Gazette.

O. R. & N. CO.

E. McNEILL, Receiver.

TO THE

Of Two Transcontinental

ROUTES

NORTHERN Ry. . PACIFIC RY.

Denver Spokane MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA

St. Paul Kansas City

LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Ocean Steamers Leave Portland Every 5 Days For

SAN FRANCISCO.

For full details call on O. R & N. Ag nt at Heppuer, or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt.



The comparative value of these two cards Not always most to be desired,

These cards express the beneficial qual-

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Ripans Tabules: Price, 50 cents a box, Of druggists, or by mail.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

-THE-

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Run Two Fast Trains Daily

Between St. Paul Minneapolis, and Chicag Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin making onnection in Chicago with all lines running East and South.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through 1 all points in the United States and Canadian Provinces. For full information apply to your neares ticket agent or JAS. C. POND.

Gen. Pass soil'kt. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.



THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

FREE full size Sheet Music of the Islands, brightest, livellest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Potratis.

CARMENGIA, the Spanish Dancer, PADEREWSKI, the Great Planist, ABELINA PATTI and MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO.
Broadway Theatre Bidg., New York City.
CANVASSERS WANTED. QUICK TIME!

-10-San Francisco and all points in California, via the Mt. Shasta

Southern Pacific Co.

reat highway through California to all to Sast and South. Grand South Route f the Pacific Coast. Pullmar Buffer discours. Secundadias Sleeper. had to express trains, affording appenditions for second-class passengers. e vares fickets, sleeping car recorrection oil upon e address SUEHLER, Manager, E. P. gioviens, Asst. Gen. F. & P. Agt., Puriland. Oregon.

CURES PAINSOF THE GREAT REMEDY

MAN & BEAST

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 THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

A public attack upon the methods, motives, and business interests of the Amercan Book Company, by a small sub-Hundred," of Portland, Oregon, has recently been published in the "Oregon-

ian," a newspaper of that city. The "report" embodying this attack is made up of a mass of misinformation, unsupported charges, baseless rumors,

and unjustifiable suspicions. Upon this ex-parte showing, with no solid basis of fact or proof whatever, upon mere assertions and insinuations, our character and our business are assailed. Under such circumstances it is 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.

1. That our corporation was frauduently and deceitfully organized. 2. That we constitute a trust and

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S CHARGES AGAINST

3. That this alleged trust and mo sopoly had existed, as such a "combination," for many years before the incor-

poration 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 ment. 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 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 company are clearly libelous, and would form the basis of successful suits, both criminal and civil, if they were made against us as individuals, we shall not hide behind our corporate organization 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 of fairness and justice, and therefore

make this public answer. THE SOURCE OF THESE SLANDEROUS RE

PORTS. There is but one reasonable explanation as to the source of these attacks. They emanate from some competitor in business who has the skill to make use of venal or gullible persons to publish and circulate his own attacks and calumnies for him, expecting in this way to build himself up by defaming the character of are copied as news by the various country journals, illustrate the fine art of procuring free advertising.

A "HIDDEN MONOPOLY." It is charged that the American Book Company was incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of \$5,000, and that 'under this modest organization was hidden one of the greatest monopolies ever known in this country." It is true that the American Book Company was legally incorporated January 9, 1890, and with the amount of capital named. But for what reason was this state chosen and

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 all such production.

this small amount of capital made use of

New Jersey laws, however, are so strict that they require the money which represents stock issued to be all actually paid. In the public along and sale of school in; or, when the money is not so paid in,

bear stamped on their face, "I sued for property purchased." It was therefore economy that a company was at first than exists at the present moment. Comformed 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 of 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 seat 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 ag gregate of our sales, spread over the whole country, as the measure of confidence of the school public in our company, and as an unimpeachable indorsement of the superior merit of our publi-

cations. In order to make this statement complete and clear, it should be said that the 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-

A PUBLISHING COMPANY. 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 inter ests, no consolidation of businessnothing interfering with the entire indewords, we most seriously and emphati. pendence 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 extrav agances 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 ormed? The answer is the simplest thing in the world-for economy and efficience in conducting the school-book business It was thought that the combined skill of the most experienced and sagacion publishers, the combined judgment the most accomplished editors, and dicious use of large capital in stimu ting the best authorship, would brin the greatest measure of success; that the bringing together of these forces woul tend to utilize the highest education thought and crystallize it into the behis competitors. These reports, which text-books. Besides all this, there were the very obvious economies in consolida ting the agency operations for placing the books, and the merchandizing opera tions of distributing them to consumers. All these economies enable the Company to furnish the best possible text-books at the lowest possible prices. The American Book Company, by at once increasing its discount and inaugurating methods for regulating the retail prices of middlemen, greatly cheapened the cost of school books to the people; and by establishing its own depots in different sections of the country, enabled the public everywhere to readily obtain its publications at the reduced prices.

and what were the subsequent steps of its HAS A TRUST BEEN CREATED AND A

MONOPOLY ESTABLISHED? A trust or monopoly, as defined by all authorities and by the United States and land and many other places its success, State statue laws, must possess these two if any, in monopolizing the school-book

essentials, namely: Power to control production, and

to munupoly, coercion, or oppression

book. There are at the present time in the United States, according to the 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 ou simple grounds of convenience and tion of the American Book Company, or petition is even strong enough to stimu late the wildest and basest slanders against a large and successful house like the American Book Company, wherever and whenever an important adoption is being considered, as is at present the case in the state of Oregon; with the evident purpose of shifting the issufrom the merits of the books to a discus sion of personalities.

Stimulated by the charges of such ever present and sometimes virulent competi tion, there were brought about two legislative inquiries as to the status of the American Book Company, respectively is the states of Pennsylvania and Illinois In these investigations and hearings thtestimony of everybody was publicly invited-publishers, booksellers, educators politicians, and public cranks. Each or the two reports, to their respective legislatures, resulting from these investiga tions, completely exonerated the Ameri can Book Company from being, in any sense or form, a trust or monopoly, a had been falsely alleged. At the Harris burg hearing, all the leading publisher of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities were present, and, testifying undoath, each one declared that he knew o no case where any competitor had been "crushed out" or oppressed by this com pany. And we hereby offer this chall lenge to any respectable school-bool publisher in this whole country today t come forward and declare under oati that he has suffered any oppression in his business from the American Book Company, or that it is within his experience or personal knowledge that this company has ever, at any time, attempted in the least degree "to crush mate competition," as charged in this "report."

WHAT OF THE POLICY OF BRIBERY AND

CORRUPTION? In this report the old stories are rein one instance in the state of Washington and in another in the state of West Virginia, attempted bribery. Where is the proof that these agents attempted it in either case? Observe, it is not charged that bribery was committed, but "at sempted." The Washington case, after dragging 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 court, sent back for re-trial, and finally dismissed 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 take back his money." Is this the usual conclusion when bribery is proved to

have been attempted or committed? These two unfortunate scandals, the results 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 American 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 against 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 defamation has been actively carried on ever since, its authors and promoters have not been able to add to these old and faise accusations, grown threadbare with use,

After citing the above cases, this "report" goes on to say: "These are only specific instances; but the history of this company's operations in Mississippi, Missouri, 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 company itself in the selection of some of its agents and instrumentalities." 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 any transaction on our part inconsistent with fair and honorable dealing. This defamatory report continues:

will also appear that its most reckless and successful operations have been confined to what it probably considers the backwoods states of West Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, California, Washington, and Oregon, and that in New Eng business has been short lived." We have not been accustomed to con-

Power to establish arbitrary prices for sider the states named as "backwoods," in invidious comparison with the more Without these elements there can be thickly settled and richer portions of the country. It is well known that rural and agricultural communities are quite as inHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

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 publishing houses.

As to the "backwoods" charge, it is a fact which can be demonstrated by the account books of the company's sales in New England and the Middle and Western States-the older and more densely populated sections of the country, where public education has longest been established-that the text-books of this company are relatively much more largely in use fit these States than in remote and more sparsely settled regions.

CHARACTER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY. The writer of this "report" has set nimself up as a critic and censor of the character and merit of the school books published by the American Book Company. He says, while this company has many excellent books, "chiefly confined to the academic and higher grades, it is very weak in the lower grades and in mathematics." He also says "it is cheaper for the American Book Company to print and furnish an inferior book than a

good one, and its profit is greater upon the poorer one, although it may sell it at a much less price." He instances Harrington's Speller, and says it is a wretched book, made of "cheap paper and connecing houses and destroy all legiti pasteboard," which "fairly bristles with mistakes and inaccuracies."

That the paper, printing, binding, introduction, and marketing of a poor book costs less and give a greater profit, al-though "it is sold at a much lower hearsed that the agents of this company, price," than a correspondingly manufactured book of higher intellectual merit, is a statement which is simply idiotic. Anybody who knows anything about the publishing business, or who has any common sense, knows that the cost of the printing and binding-that is, the me chanical production-is precisely the same whether the book itself be good, bad, or indifferent. It is also well known that the cost of copyright is so small a share in the cost of production as practically to make little difference; while the expense of attempting to introduce and place a book poor in merit, with a certainty that it will not long give satisfaction and hold its place, would ten times outweigh the additional cost of

copyright. Harrington's Speller is an excellent ook, 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 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 super ior 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 suit able to its school work, without revare 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 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 satis factory 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 teachers, good schools and good books, we answer that this is a base and mon strous accusation not only against us but against the teachers and school authorities of the state of Oregon. It says in books the exercise of neither of these telligent, honest, and high minded in effect that your teachers and school that actual property at a cash valuation powers is possible. Authors, and wood their dealings, and as capable of taking superintendents allow themselves to be shall be purchased as the basis for stock be authors, are as numberless as "the care of themselves and their own inter- hoodwinked and cheated by publishers In this latter case the stock sands of the sea," and capital and presse ests, as are manufacturing and trading of school books. "No statement could be certificates issued for property must are everywhere available to print a communities. The facts are that there more untrue or unjust to this high-

of your state. It is incredible that a man in his senses would thus attempt to traduce and malign any class of his fellow-citizens, much less the supervisors of

public education. Refuting this infamous charge, we make this clear assertion, and call upon all intelligent men who know the history of the schools of this country to say whether or not it is true. We assert that no body of men have ever done nore to stimulate popular education, foster progressive and enlightened methods of teaching, arouse educational thought, and generally promete the intellectual growth of the country, than the men who, as school-book publishers, were the predecessors of the American Book Company; and they have accomplished all these things by constantly producing, from time to time, the best possible school text-books. We further assert that those who compose the present management of the American Book Company are still faithful to these high traditions, and are still doing for the schools of this country, through furnishing them with good books, all that experience and capital can accomplish.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY IN

OREGON. It is charged that this company, and the "combination which has existed for many years," framed your text-book laws, and that all your school-books. 'except Brooks' Normal Arithmetic and three other very unimportant books," were selected from the American Book

Company's list. The simple faces are that there never has been any such "combination for nany years," or for any time, as is alleged; and that the adoption of books six years ago in Oregon took place two years before the American Book Company came into existence, and under open competion between the different ntirely independent houses, as everybody in Oregon knows who had anything to do with the selection at that time.

The sales and profits of the schoolbook business are constantly and very greatly exaggerated by those who are ignorant of them. Instead of the profits on school books being \$30,000 a year in Oregon, as claimed in the "report," this um more nearly represents the total mount of annual sales in this statewhich, in any event, is not more than \$10,000, and of course only a small portion of this amount can be reck sued as

net profit. The American Book Company ha never at any time raised so much as a finger to influence Oregon legislation in ts behalf. On the other hand, what did his company actually do for the people of Oregon when it became the publisher of the books which had already been adopted for use in that state? We state facts known, we believe, to every person in Oregon, when we say that it used every means in its power to render these books easily obtainable by the people and at cheaper rates than ever before To this end and at great expense it prought its business and capital to your tate, and established one of its branch ionses in your city of Portland. It has thus cast its lot with you and identified tself with your community. We are our elves, therefore, in a business sense, Oregonians, sharing the fortunes of your tate, and entitled to fair and just treatnent from our fellow-citizeus. That we hall receive justice and even generosity t your hands is assured to us by the traditions of the Pacific Coast.

AMPRICAN BOOK COMANY. By its Officers and Directors.

DAVID B. IVISON, President, ALFRED C. BARNES. Vice-President, HARRY T. AMBROSE, Treasurer,

GILMAN H. TUCKER, Secretary. DIRECTORS HENRY H. VAIL, Chairman, WM. H. APPLETON. W. W. APPLETON. DANIEL APPLICTOR. HARRY T. AMBROSE, ALPRED C. BARNES, CHAS. I. BARNES, HENRY B. BARNES. A. HOWARD HINKLE. DAVID B. IVISON. WM. B. THALBERTON, GILMAN H. TUCKER.

AN" EVERGREEN TRIE!

WITHOUT COST.

WE will send you by mail post-paid one small evergreen tree shapted to your climate, with instructions for planting and earing for it, together with our complete list of Sursery Stock. If you will cut out this advertisement, mark on it the name of this paper, and tell how many and what hard of trees and planta you would like to purchase, and where you wish to plant them.

EVERGREEN NUBSERIES,

Evergreen, Deor Co., Wh