

SCHOOL BOOKS

A Subject of General Interest to Parents and Others Having Children to Educate.

The four leading school book publishing houses of the country which have heretofore been known under the following styles and titles, viz: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati; Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York; A. S. Barnes & Co., New York; D. Appleton & Co., New York, after a full and careful consideration of all the circumstances, have decided to form an incorporated company for the prosecution of the school book business. They realize that the time has come when something must be done and some means devised for reducing the cost of school books to the people and for enabling the patrons of the schools to purchase their supplies of books direct from the publishers at net prices wherever they desire so to do. They have felt that the future of their business is seriously threatened by the popular prejudice which has been created by the exorbitant prices charged for school books by the local retailer. There have been too many profits made off of school books, and in reorganizing their business into this new stock company they do so for the purpose and with the determination to establish closer relations with the actual purchasers of the books and give them the benefit of the lowest possible prices. To accomplish this new departure in the manner of furnishing school books at reduced prices, a greater economy in manufacturing the books and in conducting the business must be practiced, and this is the object in view by the firms above named in forming the new company. Under this new organization one plant and one force of clerks and agents will do the business which has heretofore required several expensive establishments. The saving of expense in this direction will be evident to any one who has seen where there will be a material advantage to the new company in the fact that it will be able to get better terms in purchasing the paper, printers' ink and other material used in the manufacture of the books.

It has been stated by the competitors and opponents of this new company that as soon as it gets control of the trade in this line, once it increases the price of books. The falsity of this criticism can not be better proven than by the willingness of the new company to give guaranty with satisfactory bond in any reasonable amount, contracting as follows:

First, that there will be no increase in prices for five, ten or even twenty years if desired; and second, that if at any time the new company's prices shall be reduced to a lower figure, that reduced price will at once become the established price under all contracts. To those who are informed in the matter it is well known that the majority of the school books now in use in the schools throughout the country are published by the four houses which have formed the new company. It is the earnest desire of the company to have these books continued in use in the schools, and it will aim to make it for the interest of the public to use them.

By a generous policy the new company expects to increase its business and to secure the widest possible sale for its books, realizing that the only way in which this can be accomplished is by furnishing the books to the people direct and at lower prices than school books have ever been bought.

SHE GOT A POINTER.

How a Little Woman was Convinced of the Error of Her Ways.

Two men were playing a game of euchre in a drawing-room car on the Erie road, and the one who had a seat near by watched the play with great interest. Finally, as a certain play was made she asked:

"Did he take that trick with the king of hearts?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"He took your queen with his king?"

"Just so, ma'am."

"But a queen is higher than a king."

"Oh, no, ma'am, the queen ranks one below the queen."

"Is that so everywhere?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Can't be no mistake?"

"Not the slightest. Don't you play?"

"Not much. My husband set out to learn me, but I took all the kings with my queens, and he got mad and quarreled about it and, and, and."

"And you don't play any more?"

"No, sir, but I'll forgive him within the next ten minutes that I was wrong, and that all is forgiven, and that I'll return and let him even take the hovers, with ten-spots if he wants to!"

—N. Y. Sun.

Commendable Caution.

Mrs. Van Battery—It's papa's birthday to-morrow, Jack.

Mr. Van Battery—'I'd forgotten it.

Mrs. Van Battery—What shall we give him?

Mr. Van Battery—Well, I was going to buy him a check in the morning. Perhaps we'd better wait until we know how big it is before we select any thing.

—Frank Leslie.

A Good Reason for Leaving.

"Why did you leave that family you was with so long?" asked a servant girl of another whom she met on the street.

"Just gave them notice that I was going to quit. I've got no use for a family that'll keep a girl like me more than three weeks," was the candid reply.

—Texas Siftings.

"Our First Baby" was the title of a novel that lay beside him on the other seat of the car, but the announcement was superfluous. A man with only half an eye could see that it was his first he held in his arms while its mother cooed to it from the other seat. Talk about being able to pick out a newly wedded couple! It's nothing to the case with which one can size up the couple who are traveling with their first child.—Buffalo Express.

A letter is wiser than some people. It never attempts to give information until after it has been posted.

At a hotel a waiter came out of the coffee-room and informed the manager because he could not have his accustomed seat at the table. "Go in again," said the manager, "and propitiate him in some way." Back went the waiter and said: "If you don't like the way things is done here, you can get out, or I'll propitiate you pretty quicky."—Lloyd's Weekly.

Mr. Veritas wants to know what is meant by "Government Irrigation." It is when members of Congress moisten their throats with "Congress water."—Norristown Herald.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

Speaker Reed on Congressional Elections in the South.

There are some charges so plainly true that a clever lawyer abstains from entering a plea of denial; he meets them by what is called a confession and avoidance. That is to say, he confesses the commission of the act set forth in the complaint, but seeks to avoid its legal consequence by proof that necessity drove his client to its commission, or that, though perhaps technically unlawful, it was in accord with public policy or public morals. Upon these grounds he pleads a defense and requests its acquittal, or for mitigation of its punishment. The charge of suppression of the colored vote in the Southern tier is of this kind. The act is not denied. It was admitted as to Louisiana by its Governor, who boasted of Democratic success "by violation of the constitution of this State and by violation of the constitution of the United States." In some form or other it has been admitted—confessed in the better word—by some unimpeachable authority resident in every district wherein the negro vote either forms a majority by itself or in alliance with the vote of the white Republicans.

The plea of confession universally is entered by counsel for the Southern tier, and just as universally it is followed by the plea of avoidance. By way of avoidance of the disgrace or punishment due the offense of disfranchisement by States of those who are enfranchised by the Nation, it is said that negro supremacy, which means government by the deprived, the poor, the ignorant, must be avoided. Before this plea can be considered it is necessary for the pleader to aver and prove that the negro alone is poor, ignorant or depraved, and we doubt much whether he can do this. The Democratic Secretary of State for Louisiana reported illiteracy to be increasing more rapidly among the white than among the colored people of that State. It also must be averred and proven that changes are given to the more progressive negroes to raise themselves above the level of poverty, ignorance and depravity, and we doubt if any pleader for the South will dare risk proof of such an avowal.

Mr. Speaker Reed, however, in the North American Review, generously admitted that those who were good and having admitted them, replies that if good as to any one of the Southern States, or as to all of them, they yet are bad as to the Nation. Granted, he says, that we allow you to break the National law in South Carolina, or in Texas, or in Louisiana, or Mississippi, that you may have a "white man's government" for your States, there is no reason why we should allow you to break it in the election of Congressmen, for if every district in which the colored vote constitutes the majority were to elect a negro there yet would be no "negro supremacy" in Congress. Nor even any approach to it. The twenty districts of the Southern tier, which, upon a fair count and free vote are Republican, but in which a Democratic majority falsely is counted, would be likely to send fourteen white and six colored Republicans to Congress under the operation of a National election law. And six Congressmen, surely, is none too great a representation of more than 6,000,000 of people. Negro supremacy in National affairs is utterly impossible. Democratic supremacy an evil, possibly, as great as any that can be imagined, has been secured by suppression and intimidation of the colored vote, which, as the Democratic Governor of Louisiana, truthfully said, is "in violation of the constitution of the United States." It is to prevent this habitual violation of the constitution of the Nation that National election law is needed.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PASS IT AT ONCE.

A Duty Which Republican Senators Owe to Their Party.

The Republican party in Congress, with only one notable exception, a Louisiana sugar planter, has passed the tariff revision bill. The promises of the party and good faith with the people require that the Senate shall give the bill immediate consideration and hasten its passage. There will be differences between the two houses, but they can not be so serious as to jeopardize or materially delay the revision.

It is a misfortune that politics enters so largely into the consideration of this matter, affecting as it does simply the material welfare of our people. The result of the protracted tariff discussion in 1888 and the determination of the Democratic party to pass a free-trade measure were disastrous to business interests. The woolen industry and other branches of business have not yet recovered from the shock, and a complete recovery can not be expected so long as the revision of the tariff is left unsettled.

The McKinley bill as passed by the House may not be perfect; it may not satisfy all interests; but it is a strong protective measure, and in the main meets public expectation and public approval. To quibble over details, to waste, as did the Congress of 1888, several months of precious time in discussing all the various and multiplied questions regarding minor matters, will only result now, as it did then, in further unsettling business interests and stagnating trade.

Let the Senate hasten the passage of the McKinley or a Senate tariff bill, and submit the matter to a conference committee to speedily perfect an agreement. Then let the President sign the bill, and for two years at least, settle the tariff question. We are convinced that the moment this work is finished, that moment business will feel reviving currents in all directions. Importers and manufacturers will know where they stand, and wholesale and retail merchants will feel at liberty to replenish their stocks without further fear of tariff changes.

We have said that it is a case for regret that political considerations have entered so largely into the discussion of the tariff question. The course of the Democratic minority in at one time voting solidly to protect sugar and at another time to make wool free, and their cowardice in refusing to vote at all upon the proposal to restore works of art to the free list, demonstrated that their course has not been consistent, nor animated by consideration for the welfare of the people. Purely partisan impulses have prevailed. It is to the lasting credit of the Republican party that it has had the courage of its convictions, and has passed a tariff bill that is recognized as the legitimate, fair, and conspicuous outgrowth of a protective policy. The measure, or something very nearly approaching it, will surely be passed by the Democratic majority. It is the verdict of a patriotic people.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

NOT A SECESSIONIST.

Facte Which the Unreconstructed Rebels Seem to Have Forgotten.

There was a singular want of logic and propriety in the Confederate demonstration at Richmond. The occasion of dedicating a monument to General Lee did not warrant the least glorification of secession. That splendid soldier fought against the Union, it is true, but he did not believe in the rebellion, strictly speaking. He is on record even as late as January 25, 1861, against that method of adjusting the difficulty between the North and the South. "The framers of the constitution," he wrote to his son, "would not have exhausted so much labor, wisdom and forbearance, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by any member of the Union at will. It was intended for perpetual union, so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact." Those were his honest views. He was opposed to secession and the policy of bloodshed which Jeff Davis and others favored. Within a month of the attack on Fort Sumter he accepted promotion in the United States army, and General Scott had the utmost confidence in his loyalty. It was not until Virginia seceded that he resigned his commission in the army, and just as he was leaving the theory that he must go with his State, right or wrong.

The fact is indisputable that when he drew his sword against the Government which had educated, trusted and honored him, he was actuated solely by a sense of obligation to Virginia, regardless of the national feeling, the main question involved. That is to say, he was not at heart a secessionist. He went into the war under protest, and never at any time expressed his approval of the undertaking, either in point of principle or as a matter of expediency. There is nothing to show that he changed his views in any essential particular while he consented to participate in the rebellion. The political idea of supreme duty to his State was the one that controlled him and caused him to take a step which was contrary alike to his judgment and his preference. He went to fight for Virginia, and his service was mainly confined to her territory. But for this one fatal notion of State allegiance, he would have remained in the Federal army, as those other Virginians, Thomas and Farragut, did; and his fame would today be a Northern instead of a Southern possession. It is a perversion of reason and a violation of truth to use his name as a representative one in connection with the doctrine of secession. He fought on the side of the Union, and for every thing in his power to give victory to the armies that he commanded; but, from first to last, there was a mental reservation on his part concerning the original issue. History will give him the benefit of this fact. He was not a secessionist in the exact meaning of the term; and when secession as such is celebrated, he should not be presented as one of its champions.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"It is the very irony of fate for the rebels to boast of Lee as 'America's Greatest Man.' The conqueror, not the conquered, is the greatest.—Dayton (O.) Journal.

"Wyoming and Idaho want Statehood. They are as much entitled to it as Delaware. There should be no delay in the Senate, and the bill to make Wyoming and Idaho States ought to become a law.—Chicago Journal.

"Every Democratic judge in the Supreme Court took the Mormon side of the question in the late decision rendered by that body. Put this with the fact that Democrats favor the admission of Utah and Idaho for their own conclusions.—Pearl Transcript.

"The Republicans of the House have helped themselves to two more seats to which the voters elected Democrats," says the New York World. This statement is incorrect. The Republicans have simply taken two more seats to which they were entitled at the opening of the session.—Kansas City Journal.

"Had not more than two millions of the flower of the Republic offered their lives, their health and strength for their country, we should now be celebrating the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Southern Confederacy, founded upon slavery, secession and insurrection."—Hon. John J. Ingalls, at Gettysburg.

"A. C. R. Post in Brooklyn has resolved that there is only room for one flag in this country. No one has a better right to pass such resolutions than the men who fought in the Union army and only laid down their arms when the other fellows said they would give up their flag and live under the star spangled banner.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"It is a singular fact that Mr. Cleveland has been elected from since Mr. Dana dignified him as 'the stuffed prophet.' The Republicans were very glad to have him resume his polysyllabic fluency, and keep them reminded of the debt they owe him for his celebrated free-trade message.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Mr. Edward H. Amidown's appointment as one of New York's commissioners to also the fair at Chicago means that at least one man will exert the strongest kind of influence for the display of America's own industrial diversity. The President of the American Protective Tariff League is not only a profound thinker on general economic principles, but an expert master of the details of America's practical development.—N. Y. Press.

Have You Heard from Oregon?

The election in Oregon meant a good deal. It was the most important State election so far this year. Oregon was a doubtful State, although generally Republican. The Democrats had been making a special assault on the protection doctrine, taking as a text the proposed duty on tin plate, which they said would hamper the trade in canned salmon, one of Oregon's principal industries. To also the failure of the McKinley bill to take hides from the free list, which it was claimed would hurt Oregon. A Democratic victory, especially in the matter of electing a Congressman, would have been a pretty good indication that the Democrats had the better of the argument. What happened was this: The plurality of Governor Pennington Democrat, was reduced from 8,703 to 1,000, and Representativelinger Hermann, Republican, was re-elected by a plurality of 6,900, compared with 1,635 in 1886 and 7,407 in 1888. The Legislature remains Republican by a very large majority, insuring the choice of a Republican to succeed Senator John Biggs of Mitchell. Dooms' look much like a tidal wave of free trade, says the Buffalo Express.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

Undecided, Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of Summer—are all answered satisfactorily in this picture for a volume entitled "Health and Pleasure," just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise, yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of Summer hotels and houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls and other resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Agent, No. 100 Clark Street, Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, Sales Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

When an exquisite young gentleman is first married he uses the softest side of a velvet brush to polish his silk hat; after the seventh child has come along he sometimes uses the steeple brush instead.—Somerville Journal.

A Safe Guard.

Few people living in a malarial country, but occasionally need a vigorous tonic, either to keep off the malarial fever, or to cure the disease if it once gets into the system. There is no more uncomfortable disease than malaria, and it makes one feel sick and mean all over. A safe guard against the disease and a sure cure is Smith's Tonic Syrup, made by Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky. A single bottle will do for an entire family. It is far better than quinine, and does not produce any of the disagreeable effects of quinine. It is a tonic, and a tonic is what is needed in such cases. It is a fact that it has all the good medicinal qualities of quinine with none of its evil nature.

LIFE is no longer a dream to a man after the first time his wife sends him to the drug store for face powder.—Terre Haute Express.

MAYER & GROSS, whose advertisement appears in this paper, is a perfectly reliable firm, and a perfect guarantee for every representation made by them will be carried out to the letter. The Chicago Inter Ocean.

In calling attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Mayer & Gross, of Terre Haute, we are not recommending a new firm to our readers, but one that is well and favorably known already. Country merchants have in conversation with us repeatedly alluded to the quality of the hardware specialties advertised by Mayer & Gross, and the testimony as to the quality of the goods and the treatment received has been four times most favorable.

The Four Hundred of the National Capital is said to be made up of, about one hundred and fifty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, and a few emigrants of fortune, are the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. "Do the goods and the treatment received has been four times most favorable."

Give a girl a dollar, and you will see her weeping to-morrow; give a boy a dollar, and he will cry out in triumph.

JAMES NORTH CAROLINA, July 20th, 1886. Messrs. J. S. HULL and Co., Philadelphia, Pa. I enclose two dollars for two bottles of your Malaria Antidote. The bottle you sent me a couple of days ago to a nephew of mine who had chills for more than three months, and taking medicine from the doctor all the time without improvement. Before he had taken half the bottle of the Antidote he was entirely cured. Yours truly, H. H. COSSARD.

What a darling world it would be if every child were a candidate!

Gravel, fashionable mother! Why don't you look after the welfare of your little child! The nurse hasn't sense enough to get it a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer.

If anybody doubts the dignity of labor, let him ask a \$10 hotel clerk what time it is.—Van Horn's Magazine.

Six Nuclei Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. to any one in the U. S. or Canada, who will send the receipt of Dr. Robbins' Electric Soap wrappers. Send list of novels on circulars around each bar.

The woman who can refrain from saying "I told you so" sometimes gets a new silk dress.—Exchange.

I use Smith's Tonic Syrup in my practice, and am determined to use it so long as it gives such excellent results in cases of chills and fever.—John P. Mather, Calhoun, Ala.

NUTRIENTS are poor people to interview. Naturally they do not like to be pumped.—Ott City Blizzard.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

An unthinking partisan, like a sightless monkey, blindly follows an organ.—Texas Siftings.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquette, W. Va., says: "These Carter's Little Liver Pills cured me of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Could a man who became intoxicated on a hard beverage be said to be air tight?—Light.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act upon the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

QUININE does not come from Chili, but seems like it ought to.—Washington Star.

No specific for local skin troubles equals GILBERT'S REGULATOR. Price, 25c. Dr. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Settling a plumber's bill is "paying the pipe" with a vengeance.—Boston Budget.

No Optim in Piao's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 50c.

The policeman's club is not a social one, but it commands respect.

After dinner smokes "Danell's Punch."

FLANER shed is good board.—Washington Star.

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the box). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

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ESTAB. 1861

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ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes.

"Ah! Ah!" Oried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist **SAPOLIO.**"

"Oh! Oh!" Oried the DIRT, "At length I must go, I cannot withstand **SAPOLIO.**"

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TREE SALEMEN—Roots, 75c. "Frolic" Head, 75c. "Frolic" Tail, 75c. "Frolic" Head & Tail, 75c.

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