

## CLEARANCE HOUSE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

D—Do you mean to say I am a slave?

A—Not at all: you are free, and your partner knows that his only claim on your services lays in the fact that you believe his money is necessary to your business.

D—But you can't do business without money, that's impossible.

A—If you sell me one car of lumber for goods and merchandise that will be doing some business without money. Your partner sees that, and knows that if he does none of the work, and furnishes none of the necessary means to do the business, he would have no right to claim any of the profits, hence he would reasonably object to such an arrangement, for that would leave you free and independent of him which would cost him \$16 per day.

D—But you can't do business without money. One car of lumber would not amount to much. Three or four hundred dollars would furnish me all the goods and merchandise I would consume in a year.

A—Each of your employees would need the same amount of goods would they not?

D—Perhaps they would, but when their wants are all supplied what would we do?

A—When everybody has all that they want for immediate use you will have to sell what lumber you have left for money unless we find somebody else that wants something, and bring them into our employment.

D—Supposing everybody gets to doing business in that way, what will become of us?

A—When everybody gets to doing business in that way they just keep on till everybody has everything they want.

D—But how will we wind the business up in the end? who will redeem these orders at last?

A—If we cannot redeem them with lumber, we will sell the lumber for cash and redeem them with that.

D—So you see you have to come back to money at last, I told you you could not do business without money.

A—At least you will admit that we stand a better chance to get one dollar of money than we do to get twenty-four.

D—Do you mean to say that \$1 is all the money that will be needed to do \$24 worth of business?

A—Experience demonstrates that \$1 is all that is necessary to do \$24 of business in this country.

D—When has the experiment been tried in this country?

A—It is being demonstrated every day. Statistics show that the banking clearance houses of the U. S. settle 75 million dollars of accounts each day with three millions of money.

D—I would like to understand this thing. It does appear like something of that kind might be done.

A—Let me illustrate its workings: 1st, Suppose I buy a car of staves, agreeing to pay for them in groceries, and give the stave maker \$300 in orders which for convenience, we will call "scrip." 2nd, I sell the head ing to the cooper and agree to take my pay in barrels. 3d, I sell the barrels to the miller for hominy. 4th, I sell the hominy to the wholesaler grocer for groceries at wholesale prices. 5th, I sell the wholesale groceries to the retail dealer agreeing to take my pay in groceries at retail prices.

D—But how are you to keep track of all these things?

A—1st, The stave maker gives the scrip (which is divided into 5, 10, 25, 50c and \$1 denominations for convenience) to his hands. 2d, The hands buy groceries with it in such quantities as they wish giving it to the retail dealer. 3d, The retail dealer gives it to the wholesaler for goods to replace his stock. 4th, The wholesaler gives it to the miller for hominy. 5th, The miller gives it to the cooper for barrels. 6th, The cooper gives it to me for staves, and the whole business is settled without a cent of money.

D—But where do you get your pay from? You can't afford to do all this for nothing.

A—First, you will notice all I have done in the whole transaction (after the necessary arrangements have been made), is to count the scrip out to the stave maker, and count it back from the cooper, all of which has required not one hour's time. I have no books to keep, hence can do the business very cheap, and still get well paid for my trouble and labor.

D—But where does your pay come in at I can't see.

A—That is a secret which I will tell you to satisfy you there is no swindle in it, nor need there be. The cooper sees how readily I sold my barrels, and he proposes to pay me five per cent if I will sell him for him. The same thing happens with other business men and I get about all I can do and make fair wages.

D—That would work if everybody was honest, but men are not honest; you can't trust them.

A—This is the only business in the world where you are not obliged to trust anyone. You have your security in your hands all the time and are not obliged to foreclose any mortgages to collect your bills.

D—Please explain how that can be.

A—The scrip is never parted with till you have got the value in your own hands. To illustrate: I only give the scrip to the miller when I get hominy. The miller never gives it to the cooper till he gets the barrels, and the cooper gives it to me when he gets his staves. Each man receives his values as he goes.

D—But who knows but what you may run away, and leave us in the lurch?

A—I couldn't carry more than one car load of staves with me, and the stave maker will have gotten his goods before I could get away very far with his staves.

D—But where is the beginning of this thing, where does it start?

A—Like a circle it has no beginning; and we must MAKE a starting point, and in order not to shock anyone with a startling proposition we begin with the dollar, and when we end, we wind up with the dollar. Our object is to make \$1 do \$25 worth of business.

D—Please explain how you can make \$1 do \$25 worth of business.

A—Let us take \$300, and invest it in staves. This gives us something which the cooper, in his regular business has to have, and which he would prefer to pay for in his products, rather than collect money to buy them with, hence the difficulty of selling our staves would be lessened if we could sell the staves for the cooper's barrels. In other words, \$300 worth of staves will buy \$300 worth of barrels. For the same reason \$300 worth of barrels will buy \$300 worth of hominy. For the same reason \$300 worth of hominy will buy \$300 worth of groceries from the wholesale grocer. Three hundred dollars worth of goods at wholesale will buy \$300 worth of groceries at retail. Three hundred dollars worth of groceries at retail will buy \$300 worth of labor in making staves. This completes the circle and leaves us free to start around again. Now what amount of business have we done with our three hundred dollars? Let us recapitulate:

1. Staves.....\$300.00  
2. Barrels.....300.00  
3. Hominy.....300.00  
4. Wholesale groceries.....300.00  
5. Retail groceries.....300.00  
6. Labor, making staves.....300.00

\$1800.00

All this business has been transacted with \$300 in money.

D—But who has made anything by all these transactions?

A—The cooper has not been compelled to borrow money to buy staves, for he has paid for them with labor, and hence he has saved the interest on three hundred dollars. 2nd, The miller has paid for barrels with his products, and hence he has not been forced to borrow money. He has saved the interest on \$300. 3rd, The wholesale grocer has not been obliged to borrow money for his transactions, and he has saved the interest on \$300. 4th, The retail dealer pays his wholesale bills with goods, and saves the interest on \$300 cash. 5th, Stave maker has paid for his labor in staves and hence he has saved the interest on \$300. Here are five transactions in which the producing classes have saved \$30 in interest.

D—Surely no one could object to that kind of a business, when once understood.

A—Yet you are sure your partner would object. Can you not see that men who live by lending out money on interest are about all there are to lose by this system of business, and that they have a powerful motive for discouraging any effort in that direction.

D—I see now that those who depend on money to earn their living for them would naturally object to doing business without their money.

A—Would not the lawyer, whose business it is to foreclose mortgages and collect debts, also look with disfavor on a business which would render his services unnecessary?

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D—But you complicate this system of barter with a peculiar device you call scrip, and you so mystify the people that they are deterred from making the exchanges.

A—It is not difficult for you to comprehend the use of the scrip in the proposed trade I offer you. You deliver the lumber to me and take my receipt for it, in this scrip. You give the scrip to the grocer and take his goods. When you part with my receipt you lose all claim you have on me for the lumber.

D—But suppose the grocer comes back on me for the value of the scrip?

A—Then you come back on me for the value of the lumber.

D—But suppose you are not worth it?

A—Suppose I gave you counterfeit dollars and you gave them to the grocer, and he should come back on you?

D—Then I should go back to you and either recover my lumber, get good dollars from you, or put you in prison for counterfeiting.

A—Just what you would do in this case—recover your lumber, get pay for it, or put me in jail for embezzlement of your money.

D—After all this scrip must be endorsed by every man that transfers it to another, when I give it to the grocer I go its security that the grocer can get value for it.

A—Is not that true of the dollar as well? You can urge no objection to this method that is not with greater force applicable to the present system. Archery teaches us a system that the banker has heretofore monopolized.

**Blackford.**  
Bad roads.  
Mud wading.

Very little sickness.

F. M. Goff has rented a farm of 160 acres in Union township and will move there soon.

Allen Louks has moved onto Rogers' farm east of Blackford.

## Remington Items.

The fire bell rang an alarm here about 10 o'clock last Saturday morning, and upon investigation the fire was soon discovered to be located in the Coulthirst building on South Ohio street having started overhead in the room occupied by Miss Harper as a millinery establishment. The fire brigade and engine was soon on the ground and the fire subdued without any material loss. The damage to the building will not exceed ten dollars perhaps. It is insured with Ira W. Yeoman Insurance Agency in the Indiana Underwriters Insurance Co. of Indianapolis and the loss will soon be adjusted. The stock of millinery goods were including fixtures which were not insured. Damage to goods and fixtures very slight, if any.

William E. Peck of Remington is the lucky man, who secures the Remington postoffice under the McKinley administration. There were several applications for this place, all of them very good men, but of course they could not all be successful. We apprehend that Ed will make a model postmaster.

"The Donation Party" was played by our young Remington talent, at the Christian church on last Saturday evening to a full house. The parts were all admirably executed, and the entire audience was more than pleased with the manner in which the play was rendered. The net receipts for the evening were \$19.50 which goes mainly for the benefit of the church.

John Mitchell, William Penwright and Leslie Fisher, who have been on a tour of real estate inspection in the state of Tennessee, returned home last week. The boys express their satisfaction with the general appearance of the lands in that locality and some of the parties may make their permanent homes there in the near future.

We notice our old friend J. W. Parks on our streets, again after an absence of several months in southern California, where he has passed the winter for the benefit of his health, and has been looking after his real estate interests there also. He owns an orange and lemon farm at Redlands California consisting of about twenty acres of grounds suitable for the production of the above named fruits.

Mrs. William Shepherd has undergone an operation in one of the Chicago hospitals. We understand the operation was successful. Mr. Shepherd returned home Tuesday (having been with her) and their son Ernest went there Tuesday to be with his mother for a few days. We hope she will soon be able to return home.

Peter Parks moved into the E. F. Emery property on North Ohio street a few days ago.

John Blaze, of Francesville was here last week visiting a sick daughter the greater part of the week. He has hired out to Mr. E. F. Emery for eight months and will commence work in a few days. He will move his family to Mr. Emery's farm at once.

It now looks like spring will be a welcome reality very soon.

There will be a fair held here again this year, at the usual time. We hope it may prove a financial success.

Ira W. Yeoman will make some improvements to his residence property on North Ohio street early this spring.

The Johnson family gave an interesting concert at the Christian church on the evening of the 10th inst. The church was well filled and the musical entertainment was perhaps as fine as any ever given in Kemington. The children are mostly quite young, but they understand music, and know how to act as well as play. We would like to hear them again and should they ever come to this place again they would be greeted with a full house.

**Old People.**  
Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at F. B. Meyer's drug store.

**Steel Stock Tank Free.**

The Aerometer company will give free first class galvanized steel stock tank with every order for a wind mill received before March 20. This offer will not be extended.

JUDSON H. PERKINS.

## Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 123 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. B. Meyer's drug store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

We will accept wood on subscription.

No. 1 white seed oats for sale by M. I. Adams.

Saturday March 20th Bargain day for linen at a reduced price; one day only.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna, of Union township.

Torturing, itching, scaly skin eruptions, burns and scalds are soothed at once and promptly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles.