

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 employes 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 78 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 wholesale 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 every body 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 all 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 now 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?

D—What difference would this make with the lawyer's business?

A—Suits are brought to enforce contracts, collect debts, or settle disputes. Under this arrangement each transaction is settled on the spot, so there can be no misunderstanding, hence there will be no dispute to settle, and no business for the lawyer.

D—This might work on a small scale, but once it grew into such proportions as to be felt by the money lender, he would bring the law in force to suppress it. The law prohibits banks, individuals, corporations, or firms from issuing notes, bills of credit, etc., to circulate as money.

A—Not if the parties issuing the same pays the requisite tax, which is but ten per cent, on the amount circulated. This the extreme limit to which we can be forced under existing laws, and if this proves to be insupportable, by the time we have reached that point in our development, the people will have been educated on the value and importance of a sufficient volume of rational money to do the business of the country, cash. Then this plan will be no further necessary.

D—Then you do not calculate to make this system universal.

A—We need not anticipate either its magnitude or its future difficulties. The proposition I make to you at this time is to exchange goods for one car of lumber. If this trade works out satisfactorily we can repeat it, if not satisfactory, our business relations will cease.

D—There is another objection. There seems to be no cohesiveness to this thing; nothing to base it on. It is like a rope of sand; nothing to bind it together.

A—In other words, every person is perfectly free. But instead of that being urged as an objection, freedom is one of the conditions we are striving for. It seems that you are frightened at the shadow of the very thing you are clamoring for—freedom—and are satisfied to accept a condition of dependence, though you realize that it costs you \$16 per day, rather than accept liberty free.

D—We must have something to bind us together.

A—Our personal interests are the bond that must bind us together. I have something you want; you have something I want. By exchanging, each of our wants are supplied. Self interest would prompt us both to repeat that experiment until we have no further wants. This natural desire for our own selfish gratification is the strongest motive that can prompt us to act, and this fact will remain unchanged throughout life.

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 Remington. 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 alternative. 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 drugist.

Steel Stock Tank Free.

The Aeromotor company will give free a first class galvanized steel stock tank with every order for a wind mill received before March 29. 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, 139 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. A. F. LONG.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Twenty Dollars buys my thoroughbred yearling. MARION ADAMS.

Langshan Cockerels.

A few fine ones for sale by H. A. Alter north of town. Choice 50c.

You can buy 50 inch table damask as low as 12½ cents a yard Saturday March 20th. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Many cases of 'Grippe' have lately, been cured by One Minute Cough Cure. This preparation seems especially Adapted to this disease. It acts quickly thus preventing serious complications and bad effects in which this disease often leaves the patient. A. F. LONG.

See our fine collection of wall paper before you buy. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Union Township.

Trustee D. H. Yeoman announces that he will be at his farm every Thursday until further notice for the purpose of attending to any matters in connection with township business.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale muslin 6½ cents during March sale. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

HONOR ROLL

The following parties have paid subscriptions as follows during the past week. If you have paid, and your name is not in this list, please report.

C. A. Andrews.....	\$1.00
J. L. Turner.....	2.50
Chas. F. Schroyer.....	2.00
Albert Vandoozer.....	2.00
Jacob Greet.....	1.00
Warren Robinson.....	1.00
W. C. Huston.....	1.00
James Donnelly.....	1.50
B. F. Alter.....	1.00
Geo. R. Smith.....	1.00
S. Newman.....	1.10
Peter Foulks.....	1.25
Sheldon Smith.....	1.00
Horatio Ropp.....	.75
David Nowels.....	.50
J. F. Ellis.....	.35
E. C. Miller.....	.25

A great linen sale Saturday March 20th at reduced prices. CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

What is Life Without Health.

You may have an elegant home, you may have plenty of money and all that would seem to make life enjoyable, but there is no happiness, without the great essential, HEALTH. Neither wealth, position nor opportunity, can compensate for the absence of health. There is no degree of beauty, intelligence, or amiability, which can compensate for a diseased body; indeed there is no beauty, intelligence or amiability, which poor health will not undermine. It is a most distressing thought to contemplate, that Medical Statistics show that over one half of the women of this vast country are suffering from serious chronic ailments, peculiar to their sex. No wonder the conscientious woman has reasons other than selfish ones, for feeling that poor health is the saddest of misfortunes which could come to her. She knows she cannot be ill without casting a shadow over the home, that she would if she could, keep always bright; yet with that fortitude, which only true womanhood possesses, she uncomplainingly suffers on, day after day, yes, year after year, with the foolish hope that nature will sometime remedy her trouble and restore her health. With the great love for beauty, which is inherent in her sex, she with paints, powders and lotions, tries in vain to cover up the deep lines and defects, which the cruel work of disease has wrought in her beautiful face. There is but one foundation for beauty and that is health. Health produces a mind teeming with wit; the bright sparkling eye, the rosy cheek. With health, the whole world is full of joy, sunshine and happiness; with disease, it is a dark, gloomy, prisonlike abode. Then why suffer from diseases which cause so much unhappiness, when the noble work of Dr. Smith, Chicago's ablest and most successful specialist, should convince the most skeptical that nine tenths of the diseases peculiar to woman, can be thoroughly and permanently cured? Dr. Smith has given the best efforts of his life to the study and treatment of obstinate and lingering diseases peculiar to woman and has been successful in effecting permanent cures, others fail. No lady suffering from any disease peculiar to her sex, should neglect the opportunity to consult Dr. Smith on his next visit to Rensselaer, on Tuesday, March 23rd, in private parlors of the MAKEEVER HOUSE. Remember the date.

Jasper • Tile • Works,

TWO MILES NORTH OF RENSSELAER.

MANUFACTURERS of superior drain tile. Manufacture tile sizes from 4 to 16 inches in diameter. Will duplicate prices of any person handling tile in the county for like amount, and same terms.

Works fitted up with latest improvements in machinery and kiln. Those contemplating using sizes from 12 to 16 in. in diameter call at works and get prices and leave order.

A. E. & H. A. ALTER.

When Others Fail Consult

DR. SMITH and the PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS of the

Chicago Metropolitan Sanitarium,

Now Recognized by the Public and Profession Generally, as Being Chicago's Leading and Most Successful Specialists in the Treatment of All

Chronic Diseases

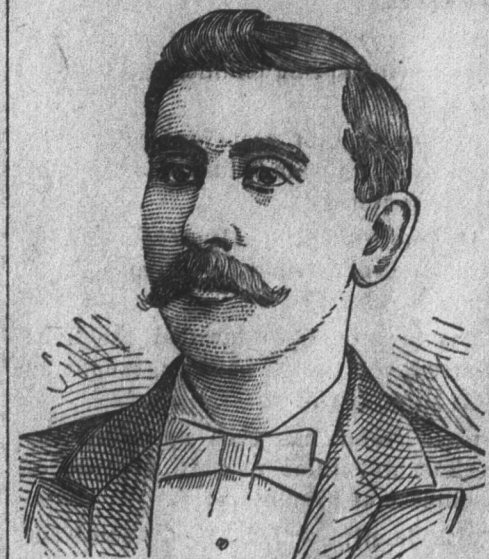
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Surgical Operations.

THEY TREAT WITH SUCCESS,

Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Paralysis, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Rectal Diseases, Rheumatism, Constipation, Heart Disease, Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Diseases, Diabetes, Rupture, Bright's Disease, Diseases of Men, Diseases of Women.

AND ALL SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DISEASES OF EITHER SEX.



E. E. SMITH, M. D., PRESIDENT.

The Chicago Metropolitan Sanitarium

is incorporated and chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is conducted by a faculty of Competent, Skillful and Experienced Physicians and Surgeons, carefully selected from the best medical talent of American and European Specialists.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

Remember it costs you no money to get the eminent and reliable specialists' opinion about your case; it may save your life, or, if incurable, will save you money to know it. Those who have been suffering for years and have received no benefit from ordinary methods of treatment, and those who have been neglected or unskillfully treated, are especially invited to call. Persons treated by mail or express, but where possible, a personal examination is preferred. No Experiments or Failures. We undertake no incurable cases, but cure thousands given up by others. Consultation in person, or by letter, Free.

CHICAGO METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM,

5484 CORNELL AVE., CHICAGO

Dr. Smith, and the Specialists, of the Consulting and Examining Staff of this, the largest and best equipped Medical and Surgical Institute in the West, can be consulted FREE, at RENSSELAER, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897, in the Private Parlors of the MAKEEVER HOUSE, returning each month, to remain one day, during the year.