An Argument in Its Support and Some

Senator Stanford proposes that peron upon which all industry rests in civlised society-shall be supplied by the covernment with a convenient medium of exchange, to represent a portion of its real value, upon such easy terms as to enable him to prosecute his labor eco-comically and with greater facility, thereby increasing his products and giv employment to needy workingmen. He proposes that land owners shall be bernished with a medium of exchange, representing a portion of the actual cash value of their land, upon giving a lien upon the whole of it as security for its return at a certain date, and pay the govrnment the moderate rate of 2 per cent. per annum interest for its use. Thus in menty years the government gets 40 per ent., besides the original loan—a source of profit to the nation which no other se of money affords.

The farmer, whose land is now mortgoged at 7 or 8 per cent. interest, has awed 5 or 6 per cent. by securing the government loan, which, on \$10,000, is an annual saving of five or six hundred dollars and the national treasury gains at the rate of \$200 a year on every sum of that amount. This is a pleasing contrast to the \$400 per annum the govern-ment pays to the national banks, interest on the 4 per cent, bonds on which it issues the notes, which form a large portion of our circulating medium, and on which the banks get 8 or 10 per cent. inerest from short loans.

Here we see the land owner saves money, the government receives money stead of paying it out, and abundance and prosperity prevails among all classes except the capitalist, who grows rich by breeding money as the farmer breeds pigs, instead of earning it in productive industry, as the creator intended all should do. Hence, the class who gain wealth by letting out money at interest oppose this liberal measure of Stan-ford from no other motive but selfishness-unless it is fear that the mass of people, who have always been kept near-ly at starvation point for money, will foolishly gorge themselves by overfeed-ing, if fully supplied for all their indus-trial necessities. They are so afraid the common people will have too much money! They have no such fear con-cerning themselves. Oh, no; they are fortified against such danger by being accustomed to it.

Perhaps the people when they get used to having an abundance will feel mfe also. They could not do worse than the Barings in their recent speculations. Everybody can do as well as they did. At all events we do know that when that condition prevails they will not have that condition prevails they will not have to struggle fiercely with their fellow men to secure enough to sustain life, as they now do. As if people could have too much good money! Is money too precious for common folks to have in abundance? Why should not money be as abundant as food and clothing? The latter costs money earned by labor. Is money more sacred than food and clothing, houses and lands bought with it? It is to many, because money is their god above all other gods. To them gold is

god and king! There is no similarity between Stanford's plan and the cedulas of the South American republics. There the banks loaned money on land certificates (equivalent to mortgages), and the government merely guaranteed the interest. No new money was issued by the gov-ernment, nor did the latter derive any inme from it, and the people only a temporary benefit. The people, however, showed themselves no bigger fools than er proved too smart for the European bankers, like the Barings and others, for they got the money the latter lost.

And, by the way, this great panic and tremendous sacrifice of private fortunes by bankers and other usurers and speculators all grew out of the scarcity of gold—the only "money" recognized by them. "There was not enough to go round" in such a lively deal, and so we were treated to the laughable spectacle of the greatest "financiers" of little Enrope carting gold from Paris to London to brace up the bank of Baring Bros. (which must be carted back again), and hipping a part of it to New York to give strength to the money market re, to prevent the whole lot of gold worshipers from going down in one universal crash. This lesson ought to convince even the most stupid financiers that there is not gold enough in the world to supply the demand as a single standard of value and exchange, and that there is an imperative necessity to restore silver to its former position as a

standard equal with gold. But that measure would not provide m abundance of money. It would only casen the amount of credit which people are forced to use in their business ransactions for the want of money to ake its place. The circulating medium n every civilized community should be mfficient in volume to meet all demands without resorting to credit in ordinary business transactions. Treasury notes sued to farmers and other land owners s long loans, drawing a low rate of inerest, would supply the demand. Nor need there be any fear that there would e too much money in circulation for

he good of the nation. People will not mortgage their lands o get money if they cannot afford to my the interest. Those who have aoney to loan will have to accept the overnment rate and save the land ownrs the necessity of applying to the govrnment for new issues, and thereby lesan the demand for private loans, or key will have to quit breeding money ad go to honest work for a living-or eg or starve or steal like millions of heir fellowmen, who cannot get a hance to earn their bread on account of he lack of money enough in circulation supply the industrial wants of a laoring people.-M. T. in San Francisco

tose potato, much resembles it, but is onsiderably earlier.

Farmers in Congress Mr. Edmunds, of Virginia, is one, and everybody admits that Col. Hatch, of Missouri, is a farmer, though he has cocasionally made somewhat of a flourish in the law, for which profession he was educated. He, however, is an out and out farmer, and runs two big places in Missouri, and with considerable success. McClammy, of North Carolina; Funston, of Kansas, and Wade, of Missouri, also belong to the great band of earth

When the members returned to Washington at the beginning of the present session, Representative Wilson, of Missouri, pulled from his pocket a corn-cob pipe and filled it for a smoke. He happened to meet Farmer Wade in the hotel lobby, and jocularly remarked: "Well, colleague, you will observe that in deference to the prevailing sentiment I am now smoking the farmer style of

Reaching around to his own coat tail pocket Farmer Wade likewise pulled out a corn-cob pipe, and said: "Since the election I am pretty fond of that sort of pipe myself. Please give me a little of your tobacco, Judge Wilson."

The dashing congressional swell, Mr. Stahlnecker, of Yonkers, N. Y., is a farmer. Stahlnecker never tells you much about his crops, but, all the same, he likes to till the soil, and takes a great interest in agriculture.

In the next house they will be very numerous.-Washington Post.

Rolk on Stanford's Bill.

In a recent interview with a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, President Polk had something interesting to say about the "Stanford land bill." This measure, it seems, has not been taken up by the Alliance. It is a bill introduced by Senator Stanford "to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium." The plan is to loan government money on agricultural lands at 2 per cent. interest. But it appears that the Stanford bill is not satisfactory to the Alliance people in its present form. President Polk said:

The term "agricultural land" in this bill should be specific, and should be construed to mean such lands as shall be cultivated or intended to be cultivated for agricultural and horticultural products. The great fear to be apprehended about the provisions of the bill as it now stands is that it may eventually lead to a system of oppressive landlordism. The safety of this republic, in my judgment. rests in the preservation of a stanch and prosperous middle class of people. If the bill can be sufficiently guarded to pro-tect the interests of that class, and it is practicable to make its provisions a basis for an issue of currency which can be adjusted to meet the varying conditions of our trade and commerce, it will secure the sanction of the great masses of the American people.

A Profound Argument.

Here is an argument that will cause a good deal of merriment. A millionaire

"The real estate within the borders of the commonwealth should properly bear the burden of taxation, as heretofore. That kind of property can always be discovered, and its value is readily accertainable, without encouraging perjury or

prying into private affairs." There, farmers, you have the gist of the whole matter in a nutsbell. It is not right or just that real estate should be made to bear nearly all the burdens of taxation; but, you see, real estate owners should submit to this injustice in order to keep the other chaps from committing perjury. Then no man can hide his farm from the eyes of the assessor, but he can conceal his stock certificates, mortgages and judgments and because real estate can't be concealed it ought bear the burden of taxation. Farmers, what do you think of the logic of this millionaire? Is it not enough to stir you up and cause you to overwhelm the legislature with petitions and letters in favor of a new and better and more equitable tax law?-Farmers' Friend.

The Burning Issue.

The Farmers' Alliance at its Ocala meeting knew what it was about when it announced financial reform as the slogan of the future. President Lincoln, at the close of the

war, when asked what would be the leading issue afterward, replied, "The financial question will be the most important one for a generation to come." It requires neither a prophet nor the

son of a prophet to see that the masses are going to make a strong and deter mined fight to throw off the financial shackles forced upon them by the privileged classes—the Wall street money kings and the monopolists. Now that sectionalism is dead and the force bill a thing of the past, this looms up as the supreme issue. The south and west will make common cause in the coming struggle. They will stand together for tariff reform, free silver coinage and money for the people-money that will not be entirely subject to the juggling contraction tricks of Wall street.-Atlanta Constitution.

Want the Barriers Torn Down. At the recent session of the Dominion grange, which is very strong throughout lanada, an address was delivered by Worthy Master Glendenning, the con-

cluding clause of which was as follows: We are sorry to note that our American cousins have increased such high duty under the McKinley bill on much of our produce, for the sale of which we have chiefly to go to their markets. Among these articles are horses, fat stock, barley, eggs, etc. We would also further say that we hope the time will come when the barriers of high tariffs shall be broken down and trampled under foot, and we think that it would be a time for great rejoicing among farmers.

The farmers of Maine are protesting vigorously against unjust taxation. Representative farmers have claimed before the state legislature's committee on tax-The Early Sunrise, a seedling of Early ation that there is discrimination against the producers, and have proved their

GRAND OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S STORE, DANVILLE.

The "opening" of The People's Store (W. C. Frick & Co.) on Monday night was the most striking event of the year. From the hour when the of people poured in and out the large double set of folding doors, while inside the huge caravansary a mass of humanity surged hither and thither. The rays of the many arc lights lit up the scene brilliantly, and in front of the store along the spread of plate glass and inside the big room the scene was one long to be remembered. Visitors there, were from all parts; our neighboring towns sent large delegations; the country districts furnished a big contingent: while our townspeople were present in a swarm. From halfpast six in the evening till about eleven o'clock 8,117 people visited what is now the finest store in this section of the State. It must be seen to be fully appreciated, and to one who has in mind the old Company Store the metamorphosis will be found most The entire front-except the recess

where the folding doors give access and egress-is on the lower floor a mass of French plate glass, behind which are compartments in which are tastefully displayed the goods from different departments of the store, and to light up these windows three are light swing over the pedestrian's head.

Along the Centre street side a wide walk leads from Mill street to the rear of the building, with store entrances on the side to the grocery and meat departments, and the lights swung out here brighten Centre street as it never was lit up before.

But once inside the beauty and excellenee of the transformation strikes the visitor. The old low ceiling has been completely torn away, and the room has now a height of 19 feet, the ceiling finished ir hard-wood. The main room is 92 feet in width by 72 feet deep, while the groce y department has a depth of 210 feet. And back of the grocery department is a room for farmers and meat cutters, which is yet but partially finished. In the main rooms are the different departments of goods, except carpets, for which a gallery has been reserved at the back end, access to which is gained by a stairway. From the bal-cony of the carpet department one can get a comprehensive view of the major part of the establishment. The offices are back of the main room and opposite the rear end of the grocery department. The Interior is lit up by six arc lights at night, but during the day the big win lows and the sky-lights have driven away the dimness that

was wont to reign in the old store.

Over the display windows in front inside runs a gallery which will be used for the display of the iner fabrics On Monday night this gallery was occupied by a large orchestra that at intervals discovered music for the entertervals discoursed music for the entertainment of the visitors. Mr. H. H. Tyler, of Lester Co., Binghamton, N. Y. during the evening, favored those present with vocal music, and as the gentleman was an excellent singer, his efforts were much enjoyed.

The People's Store is the biggest piece of mercantile enterprise that our city has ever seen put into effect, and Central Pennsylvania can now boast of a store that will compare favorably with the best in the metropolis. The credit for this enterprise is due solely to Mr. Wm. C. Frick, the head of the firm. He has shown himself far in advance of his contemporaries, recognzied and supplied one of the great needs of the town, and should and will reap the success which intelligent enterprise demands and achieves. The store will be under the personal direction of Mr. George Gorman, one of the most competent men in that line of business.

M.y good luck attend "The People's Store" is the general wish .- Sun.

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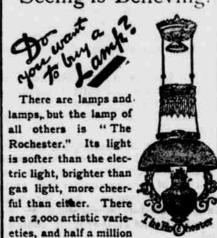
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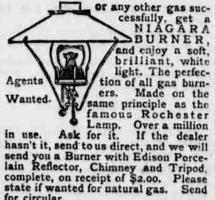
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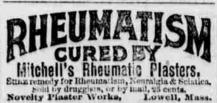
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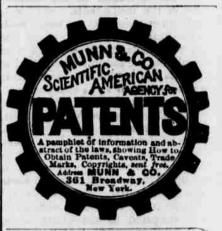


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