Dwight Star and Herald.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND COUNTY INTERESTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

VOL. XXVIII. DWIGHT, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893. NO. 31.

Clothing! Clothing!

Fall and Winter.

McWILLIAMS & SMITH,

DWIGHT, ILL.,

Have Purchased for Cash

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FALL and WINTER CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS :

Ulsters, Beavers, Meltons, Kerseys, Etc.

SUITS :

Clay Worsted, Diagonal, Etc., Boys' and Children's Suits, Etc.

But the most wonderful thing is the VERY LOW PRICES. Don't think of buying until you call. Our GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete.

Trunks, Valises, Hand-Bags, Telescopes.

McWILLIAMS & SMITH.

CHAS. L. ROMBERGER.

Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Abstracts of Title.

DWIGHT. ILL

Harvest Excursions!

To all principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest.

October 10,

AT

VERY LOW RATES

VIA

BIG FOUR ROUTE

Tickets good Twenty (20) Days from date of Sale.

Be sure your ticket reads via

The Big Four Route

O. C MINOR, Agt. Big Four Route, Gardner, Ill.

D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Passenger Agt Cincinnati, O.

"If the lines in this diamond figure do not appear equally black in all the different meridians, it indicates a defect of sight that causes nervous head-ache and should be corrected at once. Eyes tested free.

J. C. LEWIS, Dwight, Ill.

J. C. LEWIS,

Watchmaker and JEWELER.

All work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

DWIGHT, ILL

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. $24.50

Have sold to consumers for 20 years. Sell every thing the dealer's profit. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. We refer to two years. Why pay an Agent $10 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

No. 119 Road Wagon. $27

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $25 to $50. Guaranteed same as sell for $60 to $75. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sell for $100 to $130. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $75. Phaetons at $75 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

No. 41. Wagon. $43.

No. 7181/2 $42.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

I. I. I. Time Table.

On and after Sunday, December 21, 1890, train will leave Dwight as follows:

TRAINS WEST.

No. 1, mail	2:10 p. m.
No. 3, express freight	12:35 p. m.
No. 9, express freight	6:00 p. m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 2, mail	2:00 p. m.
No. 4, express freight	7:20 a. m.
No. 6, express freight	10:35 a. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 1 and 4 Sunday. Nos. 3 and 4 stops at all stations.

S. W. COOK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
C. H. SMITH, Supt. J. B. FRANCE, Agent.

Illinois Central Time Table

PONTIAC, ILL.

GOING SOUTH AND WEST,'

Passenger	1:04 p. m
Freight, No. 11	6:20 a. m
" No. 13	5:45 p. m

NORTH AND EAST.

Passenger	3:17 p. m
Freight, No. 12	9:15 p. m
" No. 14	9:50 p. m

Close connections at Minonk and Kankakee for all points north, east, south and west. Al trains carry passengers.

W. J. BUTLER, Agent, Pontiac, I

DWIGHT

C. & A. Time Table

NORTH.

Express, daily	5:10 a. m.
Accommo'tion except Sunday, leaves	6:40 a. m.
Hummer, daily	7:42 a. m.
Express except Sunday	10:34 a. m.
Mail daily	4:09 p. m.
Sunday Accommodation	8:15 a. m.
Way Freight except Sunday	11.30 a. m.

SOUTH.

Mail, daily	11:40 a. m.
Kansas City Exp., except Sunday	4:40 p. m.
Accommo,tion, daily, arrives	7:45 p. m.
St. Louis Express daily	11.15 p. m.
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex., daily	2:05 a. m.
Way Freight except Sunday	10.00 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

WEST.

Accomo'tion Freight except Sunday	5:30 a. m.
Mail Leaves except Sunday	4:45 p. m.

EAST.

Mail Arrives except Sunday	10:20 a. m.
Accomo'tion Freight except Sunday	9:15 p. m.

J. CHARLTON, G. P. & T. A. W. H. DOTY, Agent.

Kankakee & Seneca Time Card

Commencing Sunday, May 15th, 1893, trains pass Gardner as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 71 Mixed	8:15 am
" 73 "	5:32 pm

GOING EAST.

No. 70 Mixed	8:15 am
" 72 "	4:00 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

We sell coupon tickets to many points in the United States and Canada. O. C. MINOR, Ag't.

View of the World's Fair

FREE Sent two cents in postage to F. B. Boyes, General Northern Passenger Agent, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, 194 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., for a free copy of a large, colored birds-eye view of the World's Fair and vicinity. It is mounted on rollers for hanging up, and will be found of value as a souvenir, and for reference.

Health Officer.

If there is anything needed in Dwight more than good streets it is a health officer. We are informed that there is some provisions made for the appointment of such an officer in the village charter. That may be the case, but there is no ordinance published authorizing the appointment of a health officer, but there is one making the constable or special police guilty of misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars, for not arresting people violating ordinances. This is contained in Section 6, Chapter XI, of the ordinances published by order of the board. There are numerous places in the village where smells arise from some cause or other that eventually breed disease, and one of these places to which we wish to call the marshal's attention to is on Washington street near the alley between Chippewa and Deleware streets. The smell is unbearable and is sickening to those that pass that way. If it is caused by the sewer or whatever cause it should be removed immediately. The smell extends over the whole neighborhood.

We have taken the pains to look up this matter and believe the following Sections of Chapter V, of the village ordinances, cover the ground, which we publish for the information of all:

SEC. 4. If any person shall permit any cellar, vault, private drain, pool, privy, sewer, barn yard or grounds upon any premises belonging to him, or occupied by him, to become nauseous, foul, offensive or injurious to public health, or offensive to his neighbor, he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding twenty dollars in each case, and to a like fine for every day the same shall continue after notice to remove and abate such nuisance,

SEC. 6. Any person who shall deposit in any of the streets, alleys, or upon any sidewalk of said village, any manure or filth of any kind, taken from any stable, barn or other place, or permit the same when so deposited, to remain in any street, alley or upon any sidewalk, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for depositing the same as aforesaid, and three dollars for every twenty-four hours he or she shall permit the same to remain after he or she shall be notified to remove the same.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall throw or cause to be thrown or deposited in any part of the village, any vegetables, slops or filth, or anything liable to affect the health of the community, or anything to produce or cause any offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars.

What the village needs is an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a competent physician as health officer and give him authority in the premises. There is no regulation regarding contagious diseases. Such things are disgraceful to a place like Dwight.

A city charter provides for all these things and gives tone to any place. Who will be the man to start a petition to make Dwight a city.

Honors for Col. Morgan.

We are in receipt of the following item which we take pleasure in publishing:

"On tht 10th of October Col. Richard P. Morgan was appointed one of the receivers of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad. The property has a valuation aggregating $40,000,000, and it is quite likely that Col. Morgan will be called on to take the active management of the property."

We hardly know whether the appointment is one on which Col. Morgan would wish to be congratulated or not, on account of the immense labor and responsibility connected with it, but we extend congratulations just the same. There is probably no man in the world who possesses so much valuable practical information regarding railroads as Col. Morgan, and consequently there is no better equipped man for the position referred to than our honored townsman.

A Paralytic Stroke.

Mrs. Lydia Bell, or "Grandma," as she is familiarly known by her many friends, suffered a stroke of paralysis Tuesday afternoon, and her condition for some time was very serious, but we are glad to state she is better at present.

Mrs. Bell is quite an aged lady and since the recent death of her son, Ben, has not been as strong as usual. Monday Mrs. Ben Bell went to Chicago and "Grandma," in the kindness of her heart, insisted in going to the house and preparing a good dinner for her grand-children, and it was while there that she was stricken. She, however, rallied sufficiently to be taken heme in a carriage in the evening, where she is improving.

Her son, Frank Bell, was telegraphed for and came to his mother's bedside Tuesday night.

Mrs. Bell's many friends all hope for speedy recovery.

Capt. Jack, "The Poet Scout."

Last Saturday evening Capt. Jack Crawford, the "Poet Scout" entertained and delighted a large audience at the opera house. He was ably assisted by members of Keeley League No. 1, of Dwight. His portions of the program was certainly unique, consisting of prose, poetry and song. His poems bear the stamp of genius, and are far from doggerel. His stories, while rich in action, and of the West western, will bear repetition in any parlor. For a man who has never had a day's schooling he certainly deserves great credit Another seeming inconsistency, or incongruity, if you will, for a scout, is that he never tasted whiskey or other intoxicant. He certainly is a "rara avis."

Dr. Sparks, of Greenfield, Ind., opened the program with a vocal solo, which was loudly applauded. His encore was equally well received. He was ably accompanied on the piano by Miss Addie Fenn.

Mrs. Tee rendered two very charming solos which proved her to be the possessor of a more than ordinary voice.

Capt. Crawford then entertained for about an hour.

Mr. Jno. M. Quan sang two solos acceptably.

Mr. B. H. Dowling, of Cleveland, succeeded in bringing down the house by his inimitable singing.

Capt. Crawford again appeared this time in frontier costume, and held the audience for an hour relating stories of western life.

Sunday School Convention.

The Dwight township Sunday school convention was held in the M.E.church last Sunday, and was largely attended.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:30 o'clock with music by select chorus, followed by prayer by Rev. Fisher.

The programme was very interesting and was about as follows:

Paper, "Some Things Very Necessary to Successful S. S. Work," by Mrs. J.A. Spencer. Discussed by Miss Cora Thompson.

Paper, "The Pupil and the Sunday School," J. H. Meneely. Discussed by W. W. Wood.

Music, by male quartette, Messrs. Naffziger, Stevens, Wilson and Fenn.

Paper, "Relation of the Sunday School to the Church," written by Mrs. F. A. Haise, read by Miss Lena Fifield. Discussed by L. A. Naffziger and Prof. W. T. Wilson.

Music, chorus.

A motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a committee of three to make nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and report at the evening meeting. Miss A. Martin, Mrs. M. Smith and Mr. D. B. Stevens were appointed. The meeting was then dismissed by the benediction by Rev. Ayling.

The evening session was opened with a song service conducted by D. B. Stevens.

A Scripture Lesson was read by Prof. Wilson, followed by prayer by Rev. Ayling.

Music, chorus.

Address, Rev. Fisher.

Quartette, "Rock of Ages," Misses Huey and Lower, and Messrs. Neffziger and Fenn.

Address, Rev. Ayling.

Committee on nomination of officers reported, having nominated the same officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, Mrs. A. G. Huey.

Vice-Pres., Mr. A. B. Conant.

Sec'y and Treas., Lilly B. Conrad.

On motion the report was adopted. Meeting was then dismissed by the benediction by Rev. Wagner.

The meeting was full of interest and will undoubtedly prove of much benefit to the noble cause in this community. The papers and addresses were all good, and evidently the production of much thought and study, and will give an impetus to the good work.

Women's Relief Corps Inspection.

The Dwight Women's Relief Corps held their annual inspection last Friday evening at the Sons of Veterans' new hall in Mickelson's block. There was a large attendance and every detail passed off smoothly and pleasantly. Mrs. Mary G. Thiel, of Chicago, a State officer, did the inspecting and examined the books thoroughly, and complimented the Corps on their general appearance and the manner in which the work was conducted.

After the inspection quite a number of the members of the Post, Sons of Veterans and a few friends assembled in the large hall and were served with a nice lunch, consisting of lots of ham sandwiches and coffee, which was enjoyed by all. Those present were called on for talks and quite a number responded, including Col. Fox and Mrs. Thiel.

The young people, and some not so young, played "skip-com-o-loo," and had a general good time.

A strong effort is being made to have literary and musical exercises at least once a month hereafter.

Something New in Oil.

The attention of the farmers is called to the fact that they can get the best Kerosene Oil at Gregg & Starrett's feed store on Mazon Ave.

Educational Column.

The STAR AND HERALD has always published the county superintendents copy for this column, but lately none has been furnished. In the absence of that, we publish a common sense article written by Mr. Wilson, the "Quiet Observer" of the Pittsburgh Commercial. It will undoubtedly be read with much inierest by all interested in education:

TOO MUCH BOOKY.

The average graduate from our schools is too booky. He knows what the several authors he has studied has to say, but ask for his individual opinion and he has none. Although he has spent a great deal of his time in mathematics and with logic, yet he is very often lost in a very simple, practical problem.

It is one thing to swallow the contents of a book, but quite another to assimilate the matter so as to be able to use it as if it were your own. The difference is about the same as between an arbitrary rule and an original idea.

One of the faults of our common-school system —and it has several—is that pupils are forced to commit books to memory without understanding them. This is quite necessary when classes are maintained, and promotions are made on percentage records. If a pupil answers 65 questions out of 100, while they are still fresh in his memory, he is allowed to go up higher, although he may not be fit for promotion. The next teacher finds a hard subject to handle because he is not master of the studies in lower grades, so she encourages him to memorize his lesson in order to pass him on.

There may have been a considerable waste of time and mental energy under the old system of "every fellow for himself," but all agree that as far as the pupil went he was well learned.

It is unreasonable to expect the dull boy to keep pace with the bright one, and equally unreasonable to expect the bright one to adapt the dullard's gait; yet this is precisely what is done, in effect, in our schools to-day. The bright boy however is rarely held back, but the dull one is spurred and prodded and urged on at a speed that it is impossible for him to maintain. The result is that he gets tired and quits.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

There is something wrong somewhere in the systems of education and morals. The criminal classes used to be ignorant. We were then assured that by opening schools we would close prisons, and by filling heads we would be saved the unpleasant duty of chopping them off.

The facts do not seem to sustain the promises, and we are driven unwillingly to the conclusion that instruction is not a guarantee against immorality. Statistics show that crime has increased rather than decrease since the introduction of our finer and more elaborate methods of instruction.

There is a great difference between instruction and education. This should always be kept in mind when considering educational topics. Instruction gives one insight into that which is not understood. It leads into the mind from without.

Education is quite the reverse. It is leading out of that which is in the mind, or rather the development of the inherent ego. Instruction is a means of doing this, but it is possible to stimulate and develop the undesirable qualities of the ego. The same instruction that makes a saint of a morally-inclined ego might make a devil out of one that is evil inclined.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.

To develop the ego as found in the individual will result in developing about as much bad as good. In order, therefore, to get good results something more than instruction in the art of reading, mathematics, or the sciences, is necessary. The tastes, temperment and environment of the child must be taken into consideration.

M. Rossigneux, of Paris, in discussing the educational methods in vogue in his own country says:

"If crime is egotism, the education of childhood should be carried on with a view to a large and fertile development of the disinterested sentiments which are in germ in every human soul, and the programs of study should be elaborated with this aim. This can be done I believe, without interfering in the least with studies of which the object is pure utility, by cultivating the esthetic and moral faculties of the child. If it is possible to have in the primary class of the smallest village something which corresponds to what one properly called the humanities in secondary instruction, that is, to give the child a liberal education in the true sense of that term."

All will agree with M. Rossigneux, but how are we to secure that style of instruction? Under our present method of selecting teachers, it will be next to impossible. Candidates for positions in schools are not examined as to their mental qualities, their special fitness as educators, their capacity for drawing practical lessons from nature, or the aptness in giving moral instruction along with the regular lessons. About all that is required is a certain amount of book knowledge and a familiarity with some particular system of teaching, which system has been formulated by those pecuniarily interested in a particular series of school books.

BOOKS AND TEACHERS.

Every system of teaching is good, and so is every series of books, provided the teacher is in thorough sympathy with the work. The best possible system, or a faultless series of books, will not insure success to an incompetent teacher. This is very forcibly set forth by M. Rossigneux as follows:

"It is the master on whom will turn the course of instruction. Everything depends on him. People imagine that a well-written book of morality or rhetoric suffices to make a good instructor. The fact is, that the best book of instruction is of but slight use, unless it be interpreted by an able master. A lesson thus given from a book is the pale image of a foreign thought, lacking in accent, in originality, in variety. If the scholar go to sleep over it can they be blamed? If, however, the matter penetrated with an idea, impregnated with feeling, speaks out of his own mind and soul, that is, if he thinks and feels what he says, then all is changed; the scholars in place of an author, find a man, and this man interests these little men; he is no longer a phonograph which lets fall the phrases learned by heart; a sort of magnetic current is established between the master and his disciples, which turns all these intellects in the direction of his thought and makes all their hearts beat in unison with his."

WASTE OF MONEY.

The people of this country willingly allow themselves to be heavely taxed to support our schools, which certainly is very commendable. Would it not be equally commendable in them to insist upon this money being used to the best possible advantage?

The fact is there is rather too much sentiment connected with our glorious school system. We point with pride to the vast sums of money expended, the legions of teachers employed, and the hosts of children instructed. Then we stop, unfortunately.

We should be able to point to a healthy moral growth, to a plain decrease in crime, to a marked decline of poverty, and a universal betterment of the working classes.

Sociologists tell us there has been no marked decrease in either crime or poverty, and the ignorance is almost as widespread as ever it was in this country. True, the percentage of those who cannot read or write is much lower, but the percentage of criminals and paupers who can read and write not only correspondingly as large, but larger.

Ninety per cent of the tramps that infest the country can read and write, and 50 per cent have had the benefits of an extended common-school education; while not a few rank with the well educated.

No, not well educated, but well learned. Had they been well educated, the better qualities of the eye developed, and their talents given an impetus in the right direction, they would not be tramps, but useful citizens.

After all the fitness for the work in hand is the important matter in the selection of teachers. We place young girls, who are little more than children, in charge of our primary schools and expect them to teach by example as well as to instruct in letters.

We need the services of men and women in our schools whose lives, manners and general deportment are wholesome, and such as we would select as companions and living examples for the youth of the land. But we have no right to expect such persons to give their services for merely living salaries. The wonder is that we get as good talent as we do for the money.