

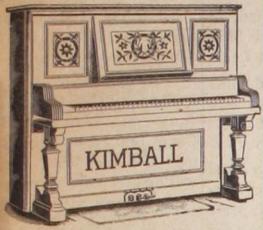
# Dwight Star and Herald.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND COUNTY INTERESTS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

VOL. XXX.

DWIGHT, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

NO. 3



**Special Sale**  
OF  
**WALL PAPER,**  
During the Month  
January '95, I offer  
2,000 rolls of Wall  
Paper worth from  
15 to 25 cents a  
double Roll for 10  
cents a roll.



## KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS

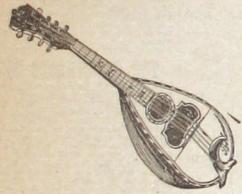
LEAD ALL COMPETITORS AND  
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### Highest Honors

at the World's Fair. We have the agency for these instruments  
and intend to lead in reasonable prices and favorable terms.  
Call and be convinced.

**C. M. BAKER, Dwight, Ill.**

Agent for Seamstress and Standard Sewing Machines and Supplies.



I have in my em-  
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Guitars, Mandolins, Etc.,

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kinds of Musical In-  
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ing Machines.

Leave your order.



## Popularity!

Talk about popularity! The LEACH & REEB Shoe Store "fever" is contagious--this Shoe Store is busy all the time. And we're gratified, for we feel that honest worth and correct prices are truly appreciated. We think we have the Shoe you want; see anyway. There are other men's stores than our's, and other prices than those we quote, but there is no other store in Dwight that equal the quality we sell at the prices we ask.

- Lady's White Stitch Hand Turn Shoe for - - \$3.00
- A White Kid Slipper for - - - - 1.75
- Men's Sewed Plows, easiest shoe on the foot. - 1.75
- Boys' Genuine Calf Shoes, for 1.00 and - 2.00

## HARNESSES.

Our \$25.00 hand-made harness is worth more money. Although the price on material has gone up we will continue to sell them for our old price of \$25.00.

### Our Repairing Department.

Is in charge of the Mr. Thos. Weldon, the old veteran in the harness business, who will be pleased to see all his old customers and will treat them as of yore.

## Leach & Reeb.

#### No Small Pox Here.

We have received several letters from people in neighboring towns regarding the report of there being small pox in Dwight.

We are prepared to state that there is no small pox in Dwight at present. As to whether there has been we not prepared to state positively and we don't believe that any one else is. There was a suspicion that there was a case and the necessary precautions have been taken just as if the authorities were sure of it.

There is small pox in many localities in the country and our advice to our readers is to take all necessary sanitary precautions at all times. Everyone should be vaccinated immediately and be on the safe side. While we do not believe there is any great danger, it is always well enough to be careful.

#### In Memorium.

Died, at her home in Dwight, Ill., Thursday noon, Jan. 10, 1895, in her 73rd year, Mrs. Mary Miranda Payne nee Sisson, wife of Dr. Joseph Payne. The husband, two daughters, Nellie and Jennie, and an only son, J. W. Payne, survive to mourn her death.

Mrs. Payne was born in Gallia county, Ohio, August 14, 1822. For nearly a quarter of a century she has resided in this community, and has ever been held in high esteem by those with whom she associated. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, having read extensively. Early in life she experienced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. Shortly after reaching Dwight she was afflicted with rheumatism and became quite lame. This prevented her attending public worship because of the long flight of steps at the church. Her membership was left in her eastern home. July 15th of last year, after earnest consultation with her pastor, she united with the First M. E. church of Dwight, and was comforted with the thought of association with the people of God.

Mrs. Payne endured her suffering with great fortitude and was always more anxious for others than for herself.

The funeral services were held at her late residence, Saturday, Jan. 12, in the presence of a large number of the deceased lady's neighbors and friends. The casket, so appropriate for one of her years, had been placed in the room off the hall, and there, surrounded by those who in life had possessed her love and who in death revered her memory, rested until the service closed.

A quartet rendered very tenderly that beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee." Then followed the reading of the scripture by Rev. C. W. Ayling, pastor of the First M. E. church. After singing "Rock of Ages," her pastor spoke very feelingly of her life and labors of love, comforting the stricken family by the thought that she had reached home at last, and soon they would find her in the land where there is no night.

Among the floral tributes there was one from an old friend of the family and an honored member of our own community, emblematical of the life here on earth and of the hope, trust and faith of the vastly better life to come.

While the wintry wind was blowing and the pure white snow drifting, the casket was lowered where it now rests in our beautiful Oak Lawn cemetery.

The presence of an aunt and cousin from a distance has been a great comfort.

Say not that she is dead. That loved form lying in yonder land and cold and silent grave May lifeless be. The soul, its new wings trying, Soars to the presence of the God that gave it being. Say not, therefore, she is dead. 'Tis from that form all signs of life have fled. While eyes unshed to tears are dim with weeping, While hearts are heavy with a sense of gloom, Memory shall hold a mother's love in keeping, And faith dispel the darkness of the tomb. Sadness may linger round a vacant chair, Joyous the thought of Heaven. She is there.

#### Japan.

The Womans Foreign Missionary Society met with Mrs. H. T. McLane Saturday afternoon Jan. 5. The following paper on Japan was read by Miss Jennie Thompson:

Japan, the Island Empire, lying crescent-shaped off the continent of Asia, has contributed to the peculiar policy of isolation which, for so many ages, separated it from its neighbors. The four large islands, Nippon, Shikoku, Kiu-shiu and Yesso, form Japan proper, and with about 3,800 smaller islands, makes up the empire called "The Land of the Rising Sun." The physical features of Japan result from the combined effects of volcanic and wave action. Two

thirds of the surface is mountainous. In the northeast part earthquakes still occur, and from the shape of the country it follows that rivers are short, numerous, and subject to violent freshets. The climate varies. October and November only, are remarkably fine and warm. September is the month of fearful typhoons, and summer and winter show great contrasts of heat and cold.

The classes in Japan are rigidly marked. The upper ones include the Mikado nobility, the Daimios and the lower Daimios, then comes farmers, artisans, merchants, next the actors and beggars, and finally tanners, shoemakers, etc. They are, as a people, honest, courteous, with high sentiments of honor, self-respect, and intense love of knowledge, but proud, revengeful, and, in the lower classes, immoral. Until recently their organization was purely military, and arms was the only honorable pursuit. The occupation of the lower classes is agriculture and the main food rice and fish. Shinto is the ancient religion of the country. It has no moral code, and consists chiefly in the imitation and deification of illustrious ancestors, emperors, heroes and scholars, and the veneration of fire and light, and the impenation of obedience to the will of the mikado.

Buddhism was introduced in 552 A. D. It is both a philosophy and a religion, and has exercised a most powerful influence on the people of Japan. In 1549 Francis Xavier landed and with an interpreter preached christianity in various parts of the empire. He paved the way for the success of others, and priests and Jesuits flocked to Japan, and a total of 200,000 converts were recorded. In 1624 all foreigners except the Dutch and Chinese were banished from Japan, and the Japanese were forbidden to leave the country, and one hundred years intercourse with christian nations resulted only in the adoption of gun powder, firearms and tobacco.

In 1853 Commodore Perry, with a fleet of American vessels, arrived at Edo and the Perry treaty with the United States was concluded by him with the supreme ruler of Japan. Since 1868 the work of reform has gone on rapidly, the United States and its customs having served as models for many improvements. The United States opened Japan to the world, after the failure of the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and Chinese to do so. Japan has grown more rapidly in one generation than any other European nation in a century.

Women in Japan hold a higher place than in most eastern countries, but are not honored as in western nations. Japan has many light-houses, two railroads, a telegraphic system, communications and a free press. It is rich in minerals. The mulberry tree grows wild, and the varnish tree, from which the celebrated lacquer is made, also yields oil and vegetable tallow. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, pomeloes, figs, oranges, lemons, grapes, etc., abound. The silk industry, however, is not so important, although a large trade is done in tea, bronzes, tobacco, lacquered ware, screens, sunshades, fans and countless other articles of manufacture. Its staple production is rice.

As to the war now in progress, it might be well to state some of the causes and probable results. Japan has been regarded by some as the aggressor, and the American press represents Secretary Gresham as severely censuring Japan for opposing the weaker nation of Corea, but the facts in the case would seem to justify Japan in her course. When Corea was opened to the outside world by treaties, her independence was generally recognized, and in the treaty of Tientsin, China agreed that neither China nor Japan should send troops to maintain order in the Corea peninsula without due notification. Last March an insurrection broke out in the southwestern part of Corea, and when Japan learned that her citizens were likely to suffer expulsion, she immediately notified China of her intention to send troops to Corea to maintain order in that kingdom. China objected, but without notification, some of her troops to Corea. Japan naturally resented this, and she also sent troops to look after her own interests. It is not to be denied that Japan has been keenly suffering from internal political dissensions, and that the diverting of the mind of the people from home troubles by a foreign war may be regarded in government circles as opportune.

Japan has a standing army of nearly 300,000 men, well trained, thoroughly equipped, and who do not fear death. Drilled according to the best tactics, and in the area of her military resources to be found in Eastern Asia unless Russia be excepted. Her navy is an inferior one to the English, but far as Japan can make it so, and the art of naval warfare English officers have been her best teachers. Her daily papers have given us a tabulated list of the ships composing the Chinese and Japanese navies; and while the former are larger, the latter carry more tonnage regarded as inferior, for the difference in tonnage is more than made up by the skill in caring for and in handling the ships.

This war between China and Japan may be described as volcanic in its suddenness and violence, and almost world-wide in its quiverting influence, and almost world-wide in the quiverting influence, and almost world-wide in the quiverting influence, and almost world-wide in the quiverting influence. So far, therefore, from being a mere contest between the "pygmies" and "gigants," as the combatants are sometimes contemptuously styled from their respective stature and tonnage, it is an imperial struggle involving interests and issues that may affect the whole world. Justifiable, unjustifiable, the war is now on, and we are called on to face the probable issues of a combat between the oldest empires in the world. The outcome of ex-Secretary Foster's mission to assist in negotiating a Treaty of peace, will be watched with interest.

I will close with an extract from an interview with a Japan missionary, reported in one of the church papers. This minister gives the following reasons why he thinks Japan will conquer in the struggle. "The history of the past shows that the Japanese are better soldiers, for they think more of military fame than the Chinese. They are more enterprising, and think most of all of money. Second the Japanese are, as a rule, patriotic. While the Chinese can never so far as they are themselves ruled by foreigners. Again, the Japanese have an untold advantage in that they are themselves for the past twenty-five years the most diligent students of western sciences, while China has been looking with contempt upon the contemptuous, and lastly, although the resources of China are unbounded, discontent reigns in many parts of the empire, and if war is prolonged, rebellion is certain to arise, which will seriously tax the power of the government, while in Japan war will unify all parties.

To the question, "Will the war be likely to interfere seriously with missionary work, especially in Corea and Japan?" the missionary replied, "I fear so, though there is no apparent danger of the loss of missionary life, either in Corea or Japan. In Corea, of course, there is some danger for our missionaries, but they have doubtless already been warned to take such precautions as to retire to places of safety, and in case of immediate danger, to seek refuge in the open ports. In Japan, however, there is no such danger. The natural places of refuge for Europeans and Americans. In many places in China matters are so bad that it is better to leave the country. In places missionary work will doubtless move on as usual. In Japan, such is the intensity of feeling, there will be but little missionary work in religious matters; and missionary progress under the best of circumstances will be retarded. In the open ports, both of China and Japan, missionaries should be perfectly safe.

It has been a decided anti-foreign spirit springing up in that land, aroused by politicians for political purposes. This spirit has, however, been necessarily directed against missionaries. War with China is not likely to increase this spirit. "In the meantime it is the duty of the church at home to go forward in all her missionary enterprises, and to pray for the peace of the kingdoms of this earth, believing in God, who will overturn the throne of the one who is right, and to whom our God shall deliver it, even to Jesus Christ our Lord."

## Crop Reports.

By S. T. K. Prime.

A great change has come over the face of the earth since my last report to the DWIGHT STAR and HERALD. A very severe storm swept down from the northwest, worked itself as far east as Ohio, then whizzed around along the Ohio river, up the Mississippi and finally spent its force in Iowa. It brought along with it considerable snow in some areas and a little in others. These conditions were timely and will be of great benefit to the earth in the shape of moisture. The great cry at present, particularly in the states west of the Mississippi river, is for rain or snow.

There is very little if any change in the business situation of the country. From here and there a gain in confidence can be recorded, then we seem to run up against a snag. But at the same time no backward movement is visible. The people more than ever seem to be studying the statistical position of the country. Everything, finally, will have to adjust itself to a standard. A dollar should always represent one hundred cents; a yard stick, thirty-six inches; a bushel measure, eight gallons; a pound weight, avoirdupois, sixteen ounces. But a dollar never should be bought or sold for more or less than one hundred cents, and the rate of interest should be governed by the law of supply and demand. Legislation, state or congressional; tariff or currency tinkering, will not add one cent per bushel to the price of grain to day. What has caused our elevators in this city to almost burst with corn? Simply a demand for it caused by the short crop (smallest in eighteen years).

#### CORN.

In my report of January 12, I made the statement that farmers were never getting so much for a dollar as at the present time. A very accurate table recently made, shows that the average price of 230 articles that may be considered necessary to life, was lower on January 1, 1895, than it has been at any time during the past thirty-four years. These articles include ordinary food, clothing, hardware, china, glassware, furniture and other household equipments, school books, medicine and building materials. We should not forget also that the qualities of such articles now furnished is far better than what it was thirty years ago.

The movement of corn from Illinois keeps up from the fact that renters are selling a good deal to pay their rent, and farmers are also selling freely to meet their taxes. Early in the season there was considerable talk with regard to the large crop of corn which had been grown south of the Ohio river, but so far it has failed to put in an appearance. Kansas reports that they are beginning to receive considerable cotton seed oil meal for feeding purposes. It shows plainly that the south has no corn whatever to spare.

Western Iowa reports that the only movement of new corn is shipping it in and selling to farmers at fifty cents a bushel. In eastern Iowa farmers who have corn are getting fifty cents a bushel for it, for home consumption, and considerable corn is already coming in from Kansas City for home use, in southern Kansas no corn moving except in very small lots. Price, fifty cents a bushel. Very large areas of corn in Iowa this season were cut for feed, and those who are using it for the first time this winter are very enthusiastic as to the great value of corn fodder with corn in it, and the more corn the better.

Very doleful reports come from the state of Nebraska, with regard to the small amount of corn there is in that state for feeding. A large elevator firm in Lincoln, Nebraska, writes that the elevators are all closed except those that have grain to sell, and this is going out very slowly, as farmers have not the money to buy it with. The new corn is of very poor quality, selling on the farm at forty-five cents. Old corn brings fifty. Farmers have fed large quantities of wheat and the supply is about exhausted. No rain or snow of any consequence has fallen this winter. The ground is dryer than has ever been known before.

#### WINTER WHEAT.

The eyes of the country are just now beginning to turn their attention to the winter wheat condition both as regards the growing crop and the amount of wheat in farmers' hands. These are two very important factors and will have considerable weight and influence upon the price of wheat in the spring. The winter wheat to-day is generally in better fix than it was a week ago, still there is not much to gush over. It needs moisture, needs it right away, plenty of it and of long continuance. The great factor to-day in the crop situation of the coming year, is plenty of rain and snow during the next ninety days. We have now plenty of frost but we lack rain.