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And still Teddy seems to be going some.

The national republican convention will be held in Chicago June 18, and things will be lively.

Judge Dunne, of Chicago, the democratic nominee for governor, is surely getting a lot of nice things said about him.

The Hon. Champ Clark seems to be going some also. He will probably be the nominee, unless one Wm. J. Bryan should take a notion to pocket the nomination, so as to create harmony.

There is a strong feeling among republicans everywhere that they should get together on a new candidate for the republican nomination. Fairbanks and Hughes are the most talked of.

Forty-two of the Illinois delegation to the republican national convention met in Chicago Wednesday to talk over matters. Of course they decided to support Roosevelt, which is fair and straight. The question of national committee man was not taken up. It seemed to be the general opinion that the matter of committee man should not be taken up until after the nomination for president is made, and that the man selected should be in harmony with the candidate. That would seem to be good politics.

The National Eagle, published at Clairmont, N. H., prints the following relative to Roosevelt's opinion of Taft that is interesting:

"I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be president. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our

citizens. He would be as emphatically a president of the plain people as Lincoln himself; yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with the needs of all our people—of the farmer, of the property owner. No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard-working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward the country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most fearless of champions.

"Mr. Taft stands against all privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well-being."

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time we have worked for the same objects, with the same purposes and ideals."

The Republican party has a remarkable history. It was organized in 1854 as the result of a popular protest by the people of the northern states against the extension of slavery to the new territories as proposed by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the horror of the fugitive slave law and the Dred Scot decision, by which slave holders might take their slaves into free states and hold them to service there the same as in the slave states.

The party nominated its first candidate for president in 1856 in the person of Gen. John C. Fremont, and the party polled 1,341,264 votes, electing 114 presidential electors to 1,838,169 votes for James Buchanan and 174 electors. As a result of that election the United States Senate stood 20 Republicans to 39 Democrats and the House of Representatives 113 Republicans to 101 Democrats and 23 Independents or members who were confused and did not know as yet just where they stood. In 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president, and from that time to the present the Republicans have elected every president except in 1884 when Cleveland defeated Blaine and in 1892 when Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison. Thus the Republicans have had the presidency for 56 years with the exception of eight years.

Practically every bit of progressive

legislation that has been enacted for 56 years has been by the Republican party. Among that important legislation may be enrolled the Homestead law, by which our western domain has been taken up and converted into rich productive farms, great cities and great states.

The protective tariff laws, beginning with the Morrill tariff enacted by Republicans and signed by President Buchanan March 3, 1861, under which this great country has been placed at the head of the manufacturing countries of the world and by which millions of men are employed who in turn constitute a large per cent of the consumers of the products of our American farms; the laws repealing all former laws providing for and protecting the institution of slavery; laws providing for the necessities of the great civil war including a system of currency; laws rehabilitating the states in session; laws providing for the resumption of specie payment; laws regulating inter-state commerce; anti-trust laws; pension laws; pure food laws and laws to protect working men engaged in hazardous pursuits and forest conservation.

Surely the history of the Republican party is great. Under its rule the development of the country has been marvelous. It has had its dissensions from the time of its organization down to the present time, due generally to a proposition to get one set of men out and another in. There was a split in the time of Lincoln, another in the time of Grant, another in the time of Garfield, another in the time of McKinley and the one at present.

The party heretofore has weathered all these storms and the chances are that it will do it again for the simple reason that the party has nothing to gain by carrying differences, no matter how intense, through the election. Such a course could mean but one thing, the success of the enemy. There could be no satisfaction to any Republican in such a result and for this reason it is fair to suppose that after the national convention, no matter what the result, the process of harmonizing all differences will be begun and carried on until the party will unite at the polls in November, as usual.—Decatur Herald.

This paper one year and Farm Journal five years for \$2.00. This paper one year, Farm Journal four years and one of the following booklets, Poultry Secrets, Horse Secrets, Million Egg Farm, Strawberry Secrets, Corn Secrets, Butter Book, Garden Gold, Duck Dollars, Turkey Secrets, for only \$2.00. Subscriptions received at this office.

Statement of the condition of

The First National Bank Of Dwight

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

At the close of business April 18th, 1912

RESOURCES

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Loans and Discounts (\$394,877.74), United States and other Bonds (54,795.55), Furniture and Fixtures (4,000.00), Real Estate (19,648.51), Redemption Fund (2,200.00), Cash and Due from Banks (141,622.17), Total (\$617,143.97).

LIABILITIES

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Amount. Includes Capital and Surplus (\$65,000.00), Undivided Profits (12,671.93), Circulation (44,000.00), Deposits (495,472.04), Total (\$617,143.97).

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON ss.

I, John J. Doherty, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. DOHERTY, Cashier

Correct. Attest:

FRANK L. SMITH, CURTIS J. JUDD, JOE MILLER Directors

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of April, 1912. GEORGE T. DONIGAN Notary Public

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