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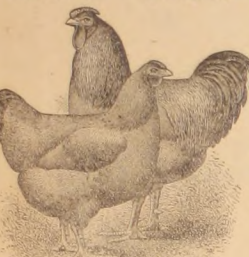
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## Mammoth Pekin Ducks

\$3.50 for 24.

If you want something good I have it.

**CHRISTIAN POULSEN**  
Route 3      DWIGHT, ILL.  
Telephone 2 L on 272.

## The Belgian Stallion "Lancier"

No. A 5476  
Color, Red Roan; weight, 2070;  
foaled in 1908.



TERMS—\$20 to insure a live colt.  
Will stand as follows: Friday and  
Saturday at J. B. Hayes' Livery  
Barn, Dwight, Ill. Balance of the  
time at the home of owner, 4 miles  
southwest of Dwight.

**T. W. DAVIS, OWNER**  
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Borrowers of money upon good Illi-  
nois land as security, consult their  
best interests by dealing direct with  
us. Liberal rates and terms—no delay.  
Attractive Investments.  
There is no safer or more conven-  
ient way to invest money than buy-  
ing Thompson Farm Loans.  
Best returns available—security  
considered.  
No expense for payment of principal  
or interest.  
Our service and advice free to in-  
vestors.  
Correspondence and personal inter-  
views invited.  
**JOHN I. THOMPSON,**  
Lacon, Illinois.

## ABSTRACTS

MADE BY  
**Livingston County  
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are reliable and up-to-date.  
**E. HOEBLER, Sec'y and Mgr.**  
Late Circuit Clerk and Recorder  
of Livingston County.

## CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

If You Own  
**CLARENCE P. RABE**  
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# UNION CAMP FIRE

## Major C. J. Judd Gives Very Entertaining Talk on his Recent Cuban Trip, before the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and Auxiliary.

The last of the series of open meet-  
ings until next fall, given under the  
auspices of the Sons of Veterans and  
their Auxiliary, was held last week  
Saturday evening, Major Judd giving  
a very entertaining talk on his trip  
to Cuba, which was very interesting  
indeed.  
The meeting opened with the sing-  
ing of "America" by all present. Lit-  
tle Miss Edna Seabert then gave a  
pretty little flag song, which was fol-  
lowed by a piano solo by Miss Electa  
Dustin, who played selections from  
"The Spring Maid." Both these mus-  
ical numbers were greatly enjoyed by  
all.

About fifty were present includ-  
ing the members of the G. A. R. and their  
families, and the Sons of Veterans  
and Auxiliary with their families. At  
the conclusion of the program light  
refreshments of coffee, doughnuts,  
sandwiches and pickles were served.  
The address of Major Judd follows:  
**History.**  
Thirteen years ago our attention  
was first called to Cuba in such a  
manner that we were surprised to find  
we had so foreign a country as our  
nearest neighbor.  
Cuba was discovered in 1492 by Co-  
lumbus who supposed it to be a part  
of Asia. It was colonized by Spain



MAJ. C. J. JUDD.

in 1511. Baracoa on the extreme east  
was the first capital, which was re-  
moved to Santiago a few years later,  
and in 1552 it was transferred to Ha-  
vana. This city was destroyed by the  
French in 1554 but in 1584 was re-  
built. The Dutch captured it in 1624  
but restored it to Spain in 1627. From  
1650 to 1700 the island was ravaged  
by filibusters, and Havana was cap-  
tured by the English in 1762. In  
1763 it was exchanged with Spain un-  
der the terms of the treaty of Paris.  
The Spanish slave trade was inaugu-  
rated in 1789 and continued until  
1845, 550,000 slaves being brought in.  
Negro insurrections continued for  
three years, when the southern states  
brought such pressure upon the U. S.  
Government to obtain possession that  
in 1848 President Polk offered one  
hundred million dollars for the island,  
which Spain refused.

In 1851 about 200 Americans took  
part in an unfortunate expedition.  
Forty-five of this command were im-  
prisoned and later shot on charges of  
conspiracy.  
During the next fifteen years the  
chief cause of revolutionary move-  
ments was the cruelty of the Spanish  
military commission which tortured,  
imprisoned and executed over three  
thousand for supposed complicity.

The Virginus, whose American  
Register had been fraudulently ob-  
tained, was captured by a Spanish  
man of war, taken to Santiago and  
fifty of the officers and crew shot un-  
der civil trial. Spain assessed all the  
war expenses against Cuba, which en-  
couraged a new effort of insurrection  
in 1895, and which resulted in Cuban  
independence July 17th, 1898, the  
treaty of Paris providing for the tem-  
porary occupation of the island by the  
United States.

For 380 years Spain occupied under

strict military rule, the Cuban natives  
being more slaves than residents.  
Only designated crops were raised  
such as would most favor Spain. No  
grapes were permitted as Spain could  
better furnish the sweet wines at a  
premium. The silver, iron, copper  
and lead mines were under Spanish  
control and all Cubans who in the late  
insurrection gave information or sup-  
plied food to the insurgents were tak-  
en from their homes to garrisoned  
cities, where under extreme cruelty  
large numbers died through neg-  
ligence.

The situation in Cuba reached a  
point in January, 1898, where United  
States interests were in jeopardy, and  
the Atlantic squadron was ordered to  
Dry Tortugas, about six hours' sail  
from Havana. On January 25th the  
battleship Maine was instructed to  
make a friendly visit to Havana and  
about the same time the Spanish  
cruiser Viscaya visited New York Har-  
bor on a similar errand. February  
15th, just thirty minutes after the  
bugle order to "turn in" was sounded,  
the explosion of the Maine followed.  
That the buoy location of the Maine  
was changed two days after arrival  
might have been significant or an ac-  
cident. Without doubt this hastened  
the Cuban war, as Americans gener-  
ally charged the Spanish authorities  
with destroying the Maine.

A court of inquiry named by Presi-  
dent McKinley reported March 21st  
that their verdict was that the Maine  
was destroyed by a submarine mine.  
An ultimatum was given Spain April  
23rd to withdraw all military forces  
from Cuba. In reply the American  
minister to Spain was given his pas-  
ports and on April 25th, war with  
Spain was declared by Congress and  
ended July 17th, 1898.

By the treaty of Paris United States  
occupied Cuba temporarily until May,  
1902, when the republic of Cuba was  
established under joint resolutions  
concluding with the words, "The United  
States hereby disclaims any disposi-  
tion or intention to exercise sov-  
ereignty, jurisdiction or control over  
the Island of Cuba, except for the  
pacification thereof, and asserts its  
determination when that is accom-  
plished to leave the government and  
control of the Island to its peoples."  
**Government.**

The island of Cuba lies 96 miles  
south of Key West, is 730 miles long  
by 25 to 100 miles wide, and divided  
into six provinces. It also includes  
the Isle of Pines which is a part and  
under the jurisdiction of the province  
of Havana, lying directly south and  
100 miles from Batabano which is on  
the south coast, 36 miles by rail from  
Havana. In consideration of conces-  
sions for coal and naval stations,  
in 1903 the United States relinquished  
all claim to title of Isle of Pines to  
Cuba.

For nine years Cuba has been an  
independent republic. The congress  
consists of twenty-four senators elec-  
ted for terms of eight years. Each  
must be a native born Cuban of thirty-  
five or more years of age. There is  
one representative for each twenty-  
five thousand individuals, elected for  
four years. He must be a native born  
or naturalized Cuban, a resident of at  
least eight years, and not under twenty-  
five years of age. The President is  
elected for four years. He must be a  
native born Cuban or must have  
served in the Cuban army for at least  
ten years and attained the age of forty  
years.

Today the only public enterprise  
noticeable is confined to Cuban post-  
age stamps. The Cuban money is re-  
stricted to Spanish coinage of 1870  
and 1879, consisting of copper cent-  
imos; 1 and 2 cents; Real 10 cents;  
Peseta 20 cents; Dos Peseta 40 cents;  
Peso \$1.00, and Spanish gold.

Railroad and steamship fares and  
hotels required in American money  
which is 10 per cent premium.  
A nickel or American 5 cents pays  
street car fare,—other wise 7 cents,  
Spanish. Merchants and visitors re-  
quire two kinds of currency for busi-  
ness.

The docks of Cuba are prohibitive  
for all foreign vessels. Each line of  
steamships or sailing vessels has a  
designated buoy for anchorage, one-  
half to one mile from Machina wharf.  
A Spanish concession gives a trans-  
port Company entire business of ton-  
nage and passengers for a Havana  
royalty.

All the laws of Spanish origin are  
still in force; not even a change in  
land titles, which grant a contract be-  
tween claimants with title to be estab-  
lished exclusively through an officer  
of the Province, and 10 per cent fee.  
With a record of 380 years of Spanish  
occupation and the present owners  
the descendants, purchasers may pos-  
sibly find their title after reaching  
"mansions in the skies."  
**Cultivation.**

Tax laws provide that only culti-  
vated lands shall be taxed. Result  
today, same as past hundreds of years.

Ranches of 5 to 20,000 acres. Cultiva-  
tion less than 5 per cent of the acre-  
age.

An estimate published this past  
winter gives less than 2,000,000 acres  
in sugar cane out of 28,000,000—sub-  
ject to planting. Tobacco is the sec-  
ond crop, but outside the American  
Tobacco Company Colony of 2,000  
acres, 110 miles west of Havana at  
Pinar del Rio, one does not find with-  
in a radius of fifty miles from Havana  
fields to exceed five acres.

Farm houses consist of walls made  
from fronds of royal palm with roof  
of the leaves or branches. Barns or  
windows are unknown and unneces-  
sary. With a climate so balmy and  
uniform only ventilation enters into  
construction.  
The valleys which comprise the in-  
terior east and west furnish arable  
soil for fruit and vegetables. The sur-  
prising part of visiting Cuba is the  
limited cultivation. With few excep-  
tions I notice very little difference in  
the acreage from 17 years ago.

There are about 3,000 American res-  
idents in Cuba and over one-half of  
these in Havana. Two-thirds of the  
balance are in the Isle of Pines where  
contract purchases were first intro-  
duced.

The principal American colonies are  
at Herradura, 95 miles west from  
Havana, opened by St. Paul Co. They  
make contracts for 40-acre tracts. No  
Cubans or Spanish need apply. Show  
American enterprise by building  
churches, school houses and a small  
frame house on each tract. At Nipe  
Bay finest harbor around the island,  
the United Fruit Co., of Boston, have  
a large tract, and encourage by gen-  
erous concessions permanent fruit  
growing.

There are three distinct groups of  
mountains whose altitude runs from  
2,000 to 8,000 feet. These are located  
near the coast from Santiago, west  
and along the northwest end of the is-  
land. Most of the interior valley land  
is capable of cultivation—plenty out-  
side of hills and timber. Cedar, rub-  
ber, mahogany, ebony, logwood and  
rosewood timber—look encouraging  
from the railroad two to three hun-  
dred miles east, but lack of villages  
and settlers still exist.

The soil of the red brick dust vari-  
ety is especially adapted for tropical  
fruits. Bananas head the list, then  
pineapples, oranges, limes, lemons,  
figs, guavas, sapota, sapadillos, man-  
gos, tamerinds, aquacate, mameys and  
a host of exceedingly sweet and in-  
sipid varieties.

**Havana.**  
Reinforced construction presents  
the same concrete surface so impos-  
sible to distinguish the age. A colom-  
nade under the front line of resi-  
dences or shops offers an additional  
sidewalk always shady and corre-  
spondingly cool.

There are no alleys in Havana; en-  
trance and exit are exclusively in the  
front. The chief feature of a Cuban  
home is the *patio* or interior court  
about which the house is built. This  
is paved and open to the sky and sur-  
rounded by arcades and galleries; all  
rooms open on it, the *patio* being oc-  
cupied with tropical plants and flow-  
ers, often with a fountain and pieces  
of statuary. Houses are flush with  
the street. The material is limestone  
or brick, the exterior being covered  
with rough rubble and a thick cement  
coating called *maniposteria*. The  
walls are thick, doors high and mas-  
sive and the window openings reach-  
ing from floor to ceiling are filled  
with hinged flat blinds, without glass  
and protected outside by iron rods or  
grilles.

The harbor entrance is less than  
four hundred yards wide and passes  
directly under Morro Castle on the  
left,—a dark mass of granite two hun-  
dred feet above, which, joined by the  
extensive fortifications of Cabanas  
Fortress, crowns the heights opposite  
the city. Directly opposite Morro  
Castle is the malleon or sea wall en-  
closing the Plaza de Armas with La  
Punta fort on the point, and just in-  
side the harbor front, La Fuerza Cas-  
tle, built in 1538, the oldest fortifica-  
tion in America with the exception of  
the fort at Santo Domingo.

The President's palace is one of the  
finest buildings in the city. It was  
built in 1834 and occupies the entire  
east side block of the Plaza. The main  
entrance is of richly carved marble  
and the large *patio* is surrounded by  
arcades with grilled galleries. Amid  
a mass of shrubbery and flowers  
stands the statue of Columbus. The  
wainscoting is of Cuban majagua and  
the three s'ate reception rooms are  
furnished in white, blue and crimson.  
The administration buildings face  
the plaza on the south.

El Tempeteo or Columbus Memorial  
Chapel on the right of the palace is a  
small but imposing marble room sur-  
rounded on three sides by columns of  
sanded. It is enclosed by a heavy grilled  
iron fence and supported by heavy  
marble posts. It was built in 1747. In  
the little front yard stands a flower-  
ing ceiba tree, grown from a sprout of  
its original, under which the priest  
said mass in 1519.

Columbus Cathedral, two squares  
distant, dates from 1704. It is built  
of dark limestone, the disintegrating  
surface giving appearance of greater  
antiquity. The interior is finished in  
dark marbles and the columns and

choir stalls are of carved mahogany.  
Several other Cathedrals, Forts and  
historical buildings of early days are  
well worth visiting.

Some quaint streets in the old part  
of the city compel vehicles to go only  
in one way, the direction being indi-  
cated by corner signs, *subida* (up),  
*baja* (down). The sidewalks often  
require, in passing, that one must step  
into the street.

Calle del Prado (street of the mead-  
ow) in direct contrast, is Havana's  
most fashionable parade, consisting  
of a central double promenade bor-  
dered with laurel trees and a double  
carriage course on either side.

The roads in and about Havana are  
exceptionally good, two being favor-  
able for long distance auto driving.  
To San Cristobal, west seventy miles,  
and Guines, forty miles southeast, are  
macadamized highways called *calza-  
des*. Both with few intervals are  
bordered with rows of royal palms,  
lamond, bamboo, salvadera and poin-  
cetta shade trees through an attrac-  
tive, slightly rolling country. Ha-  
vana's excellent water supply comes  
from vento springs nine miles south,  
where four hundred are grouped in a  
wall sixty feet high and two hundred  
and fifty feet wide at the top. The  
water is carried under the Almendares  
River in an inverted siphon and flows  
by gravity six miles to Cerro into  
Palatino reservoir, distributing forty  
million gallons daily.

The Cuban National Lottery was es-  
tablished in 1909. The drawings are  
tri-monthly. Of the amount received  
from sale of tickets, seventy per cent  
is returned in prizes and thirty re-  
tained for expenses and profit, from  
which the Government derives a sub-  
stantial revenue.

Theatres and picture shows sell  
tickets for single acts only and most-  
ly from booths on the sidewalk. Should  
you wish to remain for another act  
it is necessary to procure a second  
ticket.

Havana is classed among the cleanest  
cities in America and its people  
take pride in protecting its reputa-  
tion. It is a pleasure to recognize the  
civility Americans meet with in their  
intercourse with the natives. While  
it is difficult to distinguish national-  
ity, each seems anxious to assist an  
enquiring visitor on all occasions.

### The Maine.

Major Harley B. Ferguson, of the  
U. S. Engineers, built the coffer-dam  
in Havana harbor, commencing Sep-  
tember, 1910, and completing the work  
of raising June, 1911. The damaged  
portions of the bow were removed and  
the remaining two hundred feet re-  
floated February 2nd, 1912. Two of  
the guns were presented to the city  
of Havana and will be placed on ped-  
estals in the Plaza de Armas. One was  
forwarded to Boston for the State of  
Maine and the turret taken to Arling-  
ton Cemetery. The remaining por-  
tion of the hull was under escort,  
towed three miles from Havana har-  
bor shore, and sunk March 16th, 1912,  
with naval honors. Visitors to the  
Maine floating in the coffer-dam were  
favored with small pieces of the steel  
hull which could be easily detached  
as mementos, and at the final cere-  
monies of burial, miniature silk flags  
mounted and draped in black, were  
distributed as souvenirs.

At Havana the average temperature  
for the year is 77 degrees, or 82 for  
July and August and 72 for December  
and January. It forms certainly as  
fine a winter resort as one could pos-  
sibly wish. The Cubans and Span-  
iards are of such musical, amuse-  
ment-loving natures that there is some-  
thing interesting going on throughout  
the winter. Even if you fail to learn  
Spanish, and the variations in cook-  
ing mystify, there is an enjoyment in  
living upon fine fruit and celestial  
climate.

The cities in Cuba give visitors a  
miniature representation of Spain and  
Italy, the buildings, streets, people  
and business being quite similar. But  
the attraction of a longer sea voyage  
with the alluring features of duplicat-  
ing a neighbor's experiences over the  
seafaring tourist routes, carries the  
travel-seeking Americans abroad, neg-  
lecting a personal acquaintance with  
Cuba and often forgetting the sights  
and scenery of our own native land.

There never was a time when peo-  
ple appreciated the real merits of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more  
than now. This is shown by the in-  
crease in sales and voluntary testi-  
monials from persons who have been  
cured by it. If you or your children  
are troubled with a cough or cold give  
it a trial and become acquainted with  
its good qualities. For sale by all  
druggists.



### MASTER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Thomas Berry Farms.  
State of Illinois, Livingston County,  
ss.—In the Circuit Court.

John J. Berry et al vs. Mary E.  
Berry et al.—In Chancery, No. 4168.  
Public notice is hereby given that  
in pursuance of a decree of the Cir-  
cuit Court of Livingston County, Illi-  
nois, entered in the above entitled  
cause on June 10th, 1911, at the May  
term, A. D. 1911, of said Court, I, B.  
Thompson, Special Master in Chan-  
cery in said cause, will sell at public  
auction to the highest and best bidder  
the real estate hereafter described on  
TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1912.

The lands described as being lo-  
cated in Sections five (5) and six (6)  
will be sold on said premises one-half  
mile east and one mile north of Black-  
stone, Illinois, at the hour of 1:30  
o'clock p. m. on said day. The lands  
described as being situated in sec-  
tions seventeen (17) and eighteen  
(18) will be sold on said premises  
one-half mile south and one-half mile  
east of Blackstone, Illinois, at the  
hour of 3 o'clock p. m. on said day.  
Said real estate is described as fol-  
lows:

The west half (w<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) of the north-  
west quarter (nw<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section five  
(5), exclusive of the right of way of  
the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa rail-  
road, containing 39.54 acres more or  
less; the northeast quarter (ne<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of  
Section six (6), exclusive of the right  
of way of the Indiana, Illinois and  
Iowa railroad, containing 179.82 acres,  
more or less; the west half (w<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) of  
the northwest quarter (nw<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), and  
the northwest quarter (nw<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of the  
southwest quarter (sw<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section  
seventeen (17), containing one hun-  
dred and twenty (120) acres, more or  
less; and the east half (e<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) of the  
northeast quarter (ne<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) of Section  
eighteen (18), containing eighty (80)  
acres, more or less; all in township  
thirty (30), north of range five (5),  
east of the third principal meridian,  
in Livingston County, Illinois.

TERMS OF SALE—The lands above  
described as being in sections five (5)  
and six (6) will be sold subject to a  
lease of Henry Gaff and sons which  
expires February 28th, 1914, and the  
lands so described as being situated in  
sections seventeen (17) and eighteen  
(18) will be subject to a lease to  
Charles Applegate which expires Feb-  
ruary 28th, 1913. All rents accruing  
under said leases will go to the pur-  
chaser or purchasers, who will assume  
the taxes for the year 1912.

The purchaser or purchasers at said  
sale will be required to pay 10 per  
cent of the amount of their bid on the  
day of the sale and enough more upon  
the approval of the report of sale by  
the court to make a full one-third of  
the purchase price. The remainder  
of the purchase price must be paid in  
two equal installments one and two  
years from the date of the sale, with  
the privilege to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers to pay all of said purchase  
price upon the approval of the report  
of the sale or to pay all that may then  
remain due one year after the ap-  
proval of the report of sale.

All deferred payments will draw in-  
terest at the rate of six (6 per cent)  
per annum, payable annually, and  
must be secured by the note or notes  
of the purchaser or purchasers made  
to said Special Master in Chancery  
and further secured by a mortgage on  
the premises purchased.

Abstracts of title to these premises  
and the leases mentioned may be had  
for examination at my office in Pon-  
tiac, Illinois.

Said sale and all my proceedings  
are subject to the approval of the  
Court, and my authority to make said  
sale and the terms thereof is derived  
from the decree above mentioned and  
other decrees entered in said cause  
which are on file in the Office of the  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Living-  
ston County, Illinois.

Dated at Pontiac, Illinois, this 25th  
day of April, A. D. 1912.

B. R. THOMPSON,  
Special Master in Chancery.  
H. E. TORRANCE, Solicitor. 18-4w



### S. C. R. I. RED EGGS

\$1.25 for 15      \$3.00 for 50  
\$2.00 for 30      \$5.00 for 100



Good winter laying strain.  
Can deliver any time.  
Orders booked as received.

**A. S. HOLBROOK**  
Dwight :—: ILLINOIS