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DWIGHT.

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We are always ready to locate in Dwight, and all the people to trade with our business men and to call at our office or call us up and tell us your troubles. Local and Long Distance Phone No. 7.

The much talked of tariff bill passed

the U. S. Senate Tuesday by a vote

of 44 to 27, two republicans, La Follette and Poindexter, voting for it,

and two democrats, Randall and Thornton, voted against it. The re-

sult will be awaited with interest all over the world.

The result of the first congressional election since the democrats have been in full power resulted in a remarkable republican victory. The last election in the third Maine district gave Presi-

dent Wilson a plurality of 7,359 over

President Taft and 1,369 over Colonel Roosevelt. The latter vote showed a

falling off of 50 per cent, which is con-

clusive evidence that the third party

republicans are in line when needed.

The regular republican vote gained

over 100 per cent and the democratic

vote remained about the same, which shows that it was the third party vote

which made democracy successful.

John A. Peters is the successful congressman and this is only a pointer to the success of the republican party. The general unrest regarding business conditions and the change in the tariff has undoubtedly brought about this result. While the hurrahing is good we hurrah for Maine.

BANANAS AND SUGAR.

"Why should we put a tariff duty on bananas?" asked a newsboy of a democratic statesman.

"Because the government needs revenue."

"But how about poor people who eat bananas?"

"It will not hurt them. The importer, not the consumer, will pay the duty."

"Then why is the sugar duty to be taken off?"

"Because the people are burdened by it."

"Why don't the importers pay the duty on sugar just as they are going to pay the duty on bananas?"

"Move on, boy, you don't understand the tariff."

"No, I don't—used to say that the consumer always paid the duty. Does the Constitution say that he doesn't have to pay any duty on bananas?"—Camden Post-Telegram.

A POLITICAL TARIFF.

When the democrats boast that their tariff bill was so framed as to square with their campaign professions, they admit a very important point against the bill.

They are giving the country a political tariff, not a scientific tariff adjusted to economic and business conditions.

It was framed in secret caucus on the sole principle of cutting the schedules to the bone in order to meet a lot of reckless political promises.

It is not a tariff for revenue—very far from it. It is a tariff for politics. It will fall even in that particular. It is a tariff for very short-sighted politics.

Why, for one thing, the farmers of the country will be up in arms against it in the next Congressional elections, and Mr. Wilson will have a republican house on his hands as sure as sunrise.

The farmers would not stand for Taft's reciprocity, which would have made Canada pay for the free ingress of her farm products to our markets. How much the more will they storm against this bill which gives Canada that ingress free-gratis, and for nothing. As Senator McCumber says it, "Kicks the American farmer into the gutter."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Peoria Star: The danger of going

too far in legislation is shown in the pending currency bill. The national bank system is satisfactory except that it fails to provide for an issue of currency in times of panic and stress. The Vreeland bill obviates this difficulty and that is as far as legislation ought to go. But unfortunately President Wilson is a theorist who has never been in business and he has conceived the extraordinary notion that the banking system ought to be put in control of men who know nothing about banking. Having succeeded as he hoped in reconstructing the tariff according to his own notions, he sees no reason why he should not exercise the same influence on the currency, so he has devised a machine which is likely to degenerate into the worst monopoly in the history of the country. The old adage was to divorce the government from the money power, but this is giving a board control of all the banks in the country. We must remember that the present prosperity comes from the old order of things and not the new, like the boast of the Irishman, "I am a democrat and a Bryan man." I voted for William Jennings Bryan in 1896, and we've had good times ever since."

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

National Tribune: Senator McCumber was the orator of the evening at the annual banquet of the American Republican Club at Pittsburg. He began his speech with a brilliant review of the formation of the Republican Party, the condition in which it found the country, how it had risen fully to the stupendous occasion and carried the Nation triumphantly through the war. Its next service was to give the country honest money and then build up our industries and furnish wages and food for millions of American workingmen. In all this and other crises the Republican Party had shown its strength by its courage to stand

for the right and to fight for the right until it triumphed. It had never temporized with the safeguards of our Constitution or sought to destroy the real spirit of representative government. If the party continues to exist it must continue to be a safe and sane party. It cannot be safe in some things and unsafe in others. It cannot afford to be afflicted with epilepsy or other spasmodic ailments. It is now confronted with crises like those which were met by Lincoln and Grant. The wonderful prosperity seemed to have an enervating influence upon the people. The country has never been shaken to its foundation as now. Wild and unshackled extravagance and the demon of sensationalism has seemed to conquer the country. But this ex-

citing and unstable condition is not normal, and cannot last. It is the fever that attends the throes of a birth into new conditions. In our restless impatience we are becoming the followers of a new doctrine that would abolish all constitutional restraints and set us afloat on a sea of shifting and turbulent sentiment.

The Senator's speech was listened to with the deepest attention, broken, as he made his forceful points, by enthusiastic acclamation. He concluded his speech with:

"Mr. Chairman, the framers of our Constitution were men learned in the history of the world. Before them as they labored were the models of old republics, and in their hands were the histories which recorded their ruin. They recognized the fundamental truth that the liberty of the governed must ever rest upon the stability of the government; that an unstable government always begets a tyrannical government. They knew the cause of the decay and destruction of every republic the world has produced. They knew that the weakness of the old republics was in the lack of a constitution of great, fundamental policies which could not be violated or overthrown by any majority, no matter how large, and whose changes as to compel time for thoughtful and sober consideration. They knew that we needed a constitution to declare inviolate great fixed principles that had been tested in the crucible of centuries and found absolutely necessary for the perpetuity of free government. They knew that any government founded upon the assumption that the majority of men will always act with wisdom, and will never be led astray by error or prejudice, was doomed to destruction. They established a government for human beings, with known human frailties, and left the millennium to be dealt with by the Almighty when we should reach it.

"But I am met with this question: Should not the majority rule at all times, and should we not abolish any constitutional provision that operates to prevent the immediate exercise of the will of that majority whenever it chooses to exercise it? Let thousands of years of recorded political history answer that question. That history has demonstrated that a majority may be as tyrannical as a single tyrant. It has always been the majority in numbers that has taken the accused from the hands of the legal authorities and hanged or burned him at the stake. It has always been the majority that has been responsible for all the atrocious massacres in the name of religion that have blackened the pages of history. It has always not stand under the dome of the tem-

ple of justice and demand his rights according to the Constitution and the law of the land.

"As three million men laid down their political differences and answered the call of Lincoln to defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, so I believe that the vast Republican army of today, whenever the issue is clearly made and understood, will lay aside their factional differences and rally around the old banner of defense of the Constitution of our fathers, in defense of that form of representative government which is Constitution guaranteed to every State, in defense of an independent judiciary; and with those great principles firmly re-established in the hearts of the American people, we will go forward, as we have gone in the past, orderly and surely, maintaining the country and an ever progressive civilization."

THAT REMINDS US

That the first woman jury impaneled in Joliet was immediately called a darling.

That a woman jury down in southern Illinois convicted a man and then they cried and wished they hadn't.

That many women "love, honor and obey"—the fashions.

That a father in the west end was a little sarcastic when he said to his daughter in the morning: "How can you be so cruel as to let Johnnie go home without his breakfast?"

That every man should sign a pledge before he marries whether he drinks or not. He might be tempted.

That a lady gave a tramp a dime the other day, but told him she hoped it wouldn't encourage him to drink. "I don't need any," said the tramp.

The 3 Tyrone's in their 3 Act Bar performance is a feature in itself. They will appear each afternoon and evening during the Grundy County Agricultural Fair, Mazon, Sept. 23 to 26, inclusive.—Adv.

The hustler generally gets more results than the fellow who was born under a lucky star.

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