

Dwight Star and Herald

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Published Weekly at Dwight, Illinois.

WM. G. DUSTIN, Editor.
ALLAN S. HOLBROOK, Publisher

Subscription Rates.

(Strictly in Advance.)
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months50

Entered at the Postoffice, Dwight, Ill., as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, July 16th, 1894.

DWIGHT.

The home of 2,500 of the best people on earth. Twenty miles from Pontiac and twenty miles from Morris, twenty miles from Streator and thirty miles from Kankakee. Splendid territory for trade in every direction.

Dwight is surrounded by as good farm land as there is in the world, and the farmers are up-to-date and successful.

Dwight has splendid public schools, well conducted and well patronized. Dwight has beautiful churches of almost all denominations.

Dwight has liberal merchants and business men who command trade for miles around.

Dwight is seventy-four miles southwest of Chicago, and has fine railroad and shipping facilities—the Chicago & Alton, the C. I. & S., and the Peoria Branch.

Dwight has a fine printing plant, not excelled anywhere and newspapers which cover the north half of Livingston county and the south half of Grundy county and for twenty miles east and west. We publish news from Livingston, Grundy, Kankakee, La Salle and other counties. Our advertisers reap rewards and we make a living. Our circulation is reaching close to the 2,000 mark. We print anything any printing office prints. Our paper is \$1.50 a year, absolutely in advance, and you don't have to worry about it being continued after the time is up, because it will be stopped promptly if you don't pay after being notified by us that your time has expired, just the same as if you were taking a big daily.

We cordially invite strangers 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.

Col. Roosevelt's speeches in South America are attracting lots of attention. It would be a queer old country where the colonel couldn't start something.

Governor Dunne is getting to be quite a sport. He accompanied the State University football team to Indianapolis recently and his presence created a lot of enthusiasm.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national house of representatives, has declined invitations to speak at Chautauquas during the present session of congress that would have netted him \$15,000. While Mr. Clark has refused to leave his post of duty, William Jennings Bryan has not hesitated to relinquish his place as secretary of state and go over the country delivering lectures at \$500 per lecture. Bryan and Clark differ in many things, but

in none more so than in consistency.—Harvard Herald.

Colonel J. Stanley Browne, editor of the Rockford Star, democratic, does not find much satisfaction in the Wilson tariff, and evidently does not see how the tariff is going to reduce the high cost of living. He gives the advice, "How to cut the cost of living. Die." The democrats do not see how the tariff is going to help so they advise a person to die. Happy thought.—Independent Free-Press.

Cowley & Breed, of the Freeport Standard, have purchased the Freeport Journal, the splendid Republican paper so long owned and edited by the late General Smith D. Atkins, of that city, and hereafter the paper will be known as the Freeport Daily Standard-Journal. Mr. Cowley is the editor and Mr. Breed the business manager and they are able and progressive men in the business, and we extend fraternal greetings and wish them success.

Herbert S. Hadley, former governor of Missouri, has declined an offer of a salary of \$25,000 to act as an attorney for a big railroad company, which required that he live in Chicago. The Missouri ex-governor is said to have looked with favor upon the salary, but the thought of being compelled to live in Chicago was what caused the decline of the big salary. Hadley must know what the high cost of living is in Chicago, or he didn't want to get mixed up in Chicago politics.

The Freeport Journal, edited and owned by General Smith D. Atkins until his death last March, has been sold to the Freeport Standard and Bulletin, the two rival papers, which divide the personal effects of the Journal and the latter passes out as an individual paper. James R. Cowley and D. B. Breed own the Standard and H. Poffenberger and Perry Stiver the Bulletin. Both papers will profit by taking over the Journal and thus enlarging their field. The Journal has long been among the oldest and best conducted of inland daily papers in Illinois, being the pride of General Atkins during his long and useful life, but during his time he would not part with it for any price.—Harvard Herald.

Many persons who felicitate themselves in the thought that their incomes are small enough to escape the federal income tax will discover, if the authorities attempt anything like a rigorous enforcement, that even if they do not have to pay they will

have to play. This is to say, in hundreds of instances they will have to show that they are not liable to pay the tax. Under the law, \$3,000 is the exempted amount for a bachelor and \$4,000 for married couples living together. But suppose the income is just under these amounts and the tax gatherer is suspicious that it is just over. The suspected will have to show by the figures where he stands. There will also be scores of small investors whose total income from all sources does not reach the limit who will be put to trouble if they want to escape payment, and who will have to pay if they do not take the trouble.

Charles Carmon, of Forrest, a member of the Illinois legislature from this district seems to be somewhat perturbed over a statement printed in the Chicago papers to the effect that he was one member of a party of Progressives and Republicans who met in Springfield recently to try and bring about an amalgamation of the two parties. Mr. Carmon has caused to be printed a statement denying that he was present at the meeting. He goes further and says he is not in favor of the two parties consolidating. No doubt of it, and the Colonel would not have needed to have published a statement to convince most people of it. Last winter when he might have sent Frank Funk, one of his own party, to the United States senate by voting also for Senator Sherman he thoroughly convinced a good many of his former friends that the only party he was willing to consolidate with was Charles Carmon's.—Cullum Chronicle.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

A striking panoramic view, in six colors, of Crater Lake National Park is the latest of the national park publications issued under the direction of Secretary Lane. This view shows the park as it would appear to an observer flying over it, the ridges, peaks and valleys being shaded and colored in order to show the relief. This panorama, which may be purchased for twenty-five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., measures 16 1/2x18 inches, and has a horizontal scale of one mile to the inch.

FACTS ABOUT NEW LAW.

The new road law that went into effect July 1 contains some minor provisions to our readers.

Road commissioners have the power to go on the lands and premises of property owners and take gravel or any other material they may need

for making roads, after paying or offering to pay reasonable compensation. If the owner will not consent to let them take the material, they may take it anyhow, according to the right of eminent domain.

The road commissioners can enter upon the lands adjacent to the road to open ditches.

Planting of willow trees along the road is declared a nuisance.

Commissioners can compel drivers to keep off newly dragged road until it is dry or frozen.

Highway commissioners must destroy all cockleburrs, Canada thistles, noxious weeds and brush growing on or along the roads, and pay a fine of \$10 to \$25 for every season that he neglects to do so.

All public roads must have a standard width of forty feet.

No bridge or culvert must be built that will not sustain a weight of at least 100 pounds per square foot, under penalty of \$200.

Where a country road is more than 40 feet wide, the commissioners shall reduce it to 40 feet on petition of a majority of the land owners along the line of said road. The land vacated is to be taken equally from both sides.

Any person driving a team, whether his own or the team of another, on the public road while intoxicated is subject to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$25.

Any person owning a vehicle for the conveyance of passengers for hire is subject to a fine of \$5 for each day that he employs a driver who is addicted to drunkenness and he must discharge any driver who is drunk while driving passengers, if notified.

BUYS ONE'S SELF RICH.

The Paris Bacon says: The farmer is told that he buys in a free list market under this bill, said Senator Sherman, in discussing the new tariff measure. Say that what he buys is lower. He gains, it is said, "more than he loses by the joint reduction of what he buys as well as what he sells. That sounds plausible. Small wonder though, that the farmer, who is in the habit of looking back of things for the substance of them, as well as other business men, fails to see the ineffable blessings of this generous scheme when he waits for his team to cool at the end of the furrow.

He knows just as well as we know, that to beat the schedules of this bill he will have to buy more than he sells. You must repeal the law of the multiplication table and the laws of nature before you can get away from that. If he sells more of his product than he buys of somebody's else products, at a lower or equally low

price, the balance of trade is against him. The only way to enrich himself under this bill is to buy more than he sells in order to enjoy the benefits of the low cost of living. This is practical. It is not political; it is not governmental. The rule existed when Euclid framed his first geometric problem, when mathematics first became known to man as an exact science.

This bill is drawn under the hallucination of certain political economists, that everybody buys more than he sells. The basis of that notion is that overworked ideal individual known as the ultimate consumer. He is supposed to be continually eating, wearing out, drinking voraciously or appropriating "to his individual use all of the necessities and luxuries of life ad libitum.

For practical purposes he is a myth. I shall assume that every body produces in some form of commodity or service, more than he himself uses. If he has no surplus to dispose of he must at last be a bankrupt. There are no persons but the idle rich and the vagrant idle poor, who are not producers of more either of commodities or service than they consume. The price of all one sells must exceed in price what he buys if he save anything from year to year. If a wage earner be substituted for the farmer, the same conditions appear and the same rule applies.

The low-price phrase is a surface argument. We have heard it in many campaigns. It usually comes about twenty years apart, after a new generation has arrived. We forget what it means, some of us older ones. We naturally think first of what we pay out. It is the second thought that reminds us of what we take in. If we had some of New England's thrift in our somewhat wasteful ways out in the West and the Middle West, we would think of it maybe, a little quicker.

We naturally think of what we pay out and what we buy of somebody else, when we think the price is too high. It takes a second thought to remind us that what we have left of what we take in, is the surplus at the end of the year. On this depends the thrift or thriftlessness of ourselves and others. It is the farmer's continuous market at the market price for his product that makes his balance right at the end of the year. It is the pay-roll dollar that spells the difference between the workman here and abroad.

The ability to buy at a higher price is infinitely better than the inability to buy at any price.

This is our country. That seems to be forgotten sometimes. Its work, its

wages and its markets belong to our people.

THAT REMINDS US

That someone has said that if all prayers were answered most men would quit work.

That the girl who marries for a home generally pays mighty high rent.

That the moving of buildings and using of the parking on the streets should be stopped immediately. If it is not stopped by the city authorities the owners should adopt some means to protect themselves. It was an outrage the way the parking was used on Franklin street last week.

That if you want to do a politician a favor do not mention his predictions before election—unless he wins.

That our friend Patterson of the Washburne Leader, says: "The worst trouble with fall is that one can never tell whether it is a fly or a rain until he has hit into it." Gee, Pat must know.

That the lady-like game of football is now going some.

That among the real mean things said is that some women wear slit skirts so no one will notice their dirty necks.

That it is said that a man here in town had been having his cigars charged as potatoes. His wife got a bill the other day and figured out that they had eaten a carload of potatoes, and she inferred the groceryman was a prevaricator. The man and the groceryman are having it out, and taking something on the side to wash it down with.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Dwight, County of Livingston, State of Illinois, unclaimed October 30, 1913.

To obtain any of the following letters, call for advertised letters, giving date of list.

If not delivered will sent to Dead Letter Office November 13, 1913.

POSTAL CARDS.

1. Nelson, Archie
2. Nelson, Archie
3. Reilly, Jno.
4. Roth, Charlie

LETTERS.

1. Maloney, John
2. Westerman & Schemeltz

Don't you think you ought to take your home paper?

Do You Want a Real Estate Loan?

Our large resources and exceptional facilities for handling real estate matters enable us to give you prompt and satisfactory service at lowest market rates.

If you have not already arranged for your loan, we shall be pleased to have you call and see us, or if you so desire, our representative will wait upon you.

Money Immediately Available
Prompt Service

No Technicalities
Satisfactory Methods

FRANK L. SMITH, Land Man

"If You Deal With Me You Get Results"

TELEPHONE NO. 8

Law, Loans, Lands and Insurance

DWIGHT, ILLINOIS