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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 what they sow.

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.

The Shackelford good roads bill, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to spend \$25,000,000 annually for the maintenance of rural post roads in states which appropriate funds equal to the sums apportioned to them by the Federal government, is before the Senate with the possibility of early consideration.—Freeport Journal-Standard.

Now that women have the ballot the campaign cigar will lose a good deal of its popularity. It will only go with half of the voters, and chocolates, caramels and bon bons will be in demand. The poor candidate is surely up against it. Kissing the babies, too, will mean more than it used to, for now the baby's mother has a vote.—Freeport Journal-Standard.

Speaker Champ Clark told a Christian Endeavor mass meeting at Washington Sunday that nothing makes him more angry than to hear people

say that public men of the present day are corrupt. "The people's representatives at Washington are honest, conscientious servants," he declared. "Ninety-nine per cent of the men sent to congress leave poorer than they come, although they could acquire fortunes by stooping to dishonesty."—Rockford Register-Gazette.

A LINCOLN STORY.

Once upon a time, seven certain friends of President Abraham Lincoln decided that the executive ought to get rid of an appointee who was holding office in Springfield. So they wrote him a round-rob-in to that effect, telling the president of the appointee's numerous shortcomings and insisting that some other man should be given the place.

President Lincoln was embarrassed, for the reason that the man assailed was a personal friend and he had no occasion to share the misgivings of his advisers. However, he decided that he could not ignore the signers of the round-rob-in, and he replied that he would act on their suggestion. "Select one of your number for the place," he wrote, "and I will appoint him."

Here ends the story. The signers of the complaint were not able to decide which of them was best qualified for the position and the president heard no more from them.

As with President Lincoln, so with the Democratic party of Illinois. From a powerful group of its members, it has received a vigorous protest against Roger Sullivan. And, like Lincoln, the party has asked the signers of the indictment to name one of their number to take Sullivan's place. They got together in Springfield for the purpose of doing so the other day, but with no result.—State Journal, Springfield, Ill.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The Forrest Rambler has the following to say about this topic:

No topic has been more discussed, and more widely scattered to the four winds than this. It has occupied thousands of columns of newspaper space, written by scientists, political economists, newspaper editors and frugal housewives, very few of whom have succeeded in striking the real key-note, or getting down to and under the true gist of the argument. The fact of the matter is it is just as easy and practical to live on a small income today as it was twenty years ago, providing we live now as we did then, which we don't, and which we never expect to do again unless it is forced upon us. High prices for the common necessities of life, and the excessive use of luxuries go hand in hand. The higher the prices for bread

and meat, and beans and butter, the more we indulge in those things that are practically out of the reach of our incomes. The man who groans at paying 18 cents a pound for round steak, will buy a quart of oysters and pay 40 cents for them without batting an eye or making any attempt to curb the constantly increasing demands of a luxury-living appetite.

The woman who hasn't a good calico dress in which to do her housework because of the high cost of living, will walk the streets attired in silk gowns trimmed with point lace and sable, and topped off with a fifteen dollar hat decorated with French plumes, gold lace and jet buckles. Such is the infection of the fashion bug, made contagious and epidemic by the ever-spreading hallucination of the masses that fine feathers and rich rations are the letters of credit which enable us to draw our checks on the clearing house of respectability, and give us a standing in the world.

The average young man working on a salary of \$15 a week, who says he has to live like a heathen to induce his income to catch up with his board bill, and who sometimes puts a mortgage on his credit for a package of Prince Albert or the "makins" of a cigarette, has a perfectly clear vision of how to pay for a \$200 motorcycle on the installment plan, and extract so much pleasure from its use that in the end it will return a handsome profit on the investment, when in reality it more frequently loses him his job and records a judgment against him in the justice court. An expansive imagination, and a restricted liquidation form a combination which has much to do with making business prosperous for those who are engaged in the profession of the law, but it is not so cheerful and pleasant for the poor chap who furnishes the grist for the law mill to grind, by reason of the fact that there is no balance wheel in his head to hold him down to sane and sensible investments and the conservation of his financial means.

It is not the high price of meat that depletes the family income. It is not because the milk bill exceeds the sugar bill, or that potatoes cost more on an average now than they did twenty years ago. It is because it is easier and more pleasant to use electricity than it is to use kerosene, less trouble and quicker results with gasoline than coal, more heat and less dust and trouble with a furnace than with a baseburner, easier to hire the washing done than to do it yourself, less drudgery in using an electric iron than an old fashioned flat-iron, more comfortable sitting in front of an electric fan than swinging a palmleaf,

more convenient to use city water than pump it from the well, more satisfaction to employ a vacuum cleaner than a broom. We are so fond of looking at ourselves and watching for the approach of old age or fading beauty that we have bevel-glass mirrors in our coalshed doors, and employ artificial methods to subdue the ravages of time that might better be accomplished by wholesome foods, plainer dress and a more simple system of living. Old age are painted and spangled, veneered and refurbished, is so pathetically transparent, that the good old comely faces of our ancestors with their wrinkles and race lines, would be like getting back home to mother's and enjoying the freshness and beauty of a real genuine cosmopolitan existence, where the open fireplace gives warmth, the tallow candle light, and the steaming teakettle humidity. Nobody wants to go back to those old antiquated customs in reality, but there is a touch of homelike comfort in the thought of them that takes our minds away from the hurry and scramble of present day ambitions, and makes us realize for a time that the simple life of old possessed many quieting, peaceful influences out of which grew true hearts and sturdy characters.

BETTER ROADS IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

(Issued by Illinois State Highway Commission).

Governor Edward F. Dunne has signified his desire to have the convicts at Joliet, who can be trusted, made useful to themselves as well as the public.

The prisoners themselves crave to be rehabilitated as citizens and become useful members of society instead of a detriment to humanity.

Warden Allen and the State Highway Commission call on the various counties, cities and communities of the State to enter a friendly contest for their services.

At a conference held at Springfield in the office of the Governor on January 8th, 1914, between Edward F. Dunne, Governor, Edmund Allen, Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, and the three members of the State Highway Commission, it was shown by the Warden that there were two hundred and fifty trusty prisoners who could be relied on for faithful services and good deportment if permitted to work on the public highways in different parts of the state.

It was first determined that the chief benefits to the commonwealth to be derived by using the convicts outside of the prison walls would be to rehabilitate the men themselves in their own manhood thus preparing

them again for citizenship before leaving the penal institution.

It was then shown that the men to be selected were not vicious characters at heart and would not require much guarding and that therefore their keep outside of the penal institution would not exceed fifty cents each day. It was therefore decided to only charge the communities who should call for their services that amount per day and that this should cover every expense that the communities would incur from the time the convicts left the penitentiary until their return.

It was also decided that it would not be very profitable to the localities to take them to any community for the purpose of constructing less than five miles of highway.

It was further shown that the greatest saving to the locality employing them would be to have them construct macadam roads, and that the state could furnish the crushed stone for making such roads by the community paying the freight on the stone from the prison to the railroad station nearest the scene of the improvement to be made and furnishing teams to haul the stone from the station or stations and scatter it along the route to be improved.

It was further shown that the only added expense to the communities employing the labor would be the freight on the steam rollers, tools and machinery necessary to carry forward the work to completion and pay the expenses of the engineers from the Highway Department while supervising the work.

Therefore it was determined that for the city or cities, community or communities who would first provide a fund to meet the expense necessary under the provisions above stated for the construction of not less than five miles of highway, provided the local highway commissioners call for the prisoners, as required by law, the State Highway Commission will at once undertake the construction of such highway or highways. Said road, however, not to be taken over as a State Aid Road, but to be left to the maintenance of the community or communities where it is located.

It will not be necessary for any community to employ more than fifty convicts at any one time to entitle them to this service. This would enable five different localities to work in the manner above provided at the same time.

The construction work may be done on any road under the jurisdiction of the local highway commissioners, which would include any state aid road not under actual construction by the state and county.

All of the cities, counties and communities of the state are hereby given the opportunity to compete for this improvement and to the first community or communities complying with the terms above mentioned, the services will be rendered. Estimates of cost for construction per mile will be given as soon as the location of the road is ascertained. It is desired that such a highway of from ten to eighty miles should be constructed in 1914.

EDMUND M. ALLEN,
Warden, State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill.
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION,
By A. D. Gash,
S. E. Bradt,
Jas. P. Wilson.

Musical Entertainment.

On Friday evening, February 27, occurs the second of a series of three concerts, by the "Best Concert Company." This will be a Japanese program. Miss Marguerite Austin will play the violin; Miss Nellie Woolman, the violincello, and Mrs. M. M. Lawing is the soprano. This combination should surely be attractive to all lovers of music. Reserved seats on sale at Seymours' drug store. Season tickets for the remaining two concerts: Adults, 75 cents; children, 35c. Single admission, 25c, 35c and 50c. Friday, February 27, M. E. Church. Admissions Public Schools.

Think It Over.

"The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance."—Cardinal Gibbons.

A gin-mill cannot run without boys. Have you a boy to spare?

Would you vote for the open saloon if you thought your boy would become a regular patron? "No." Will you vote for it when you know other men's boys will become regular patrons even if your boy doesn't?

Youthful vigor is not well preserved when it is pickled in alcohol.

For every dollar America spends for education, she spends \$6.00 for drink.

"The liquor traffic is the highest tax being paid by the people of South Dakota today."—Gov. Vessey of South Dakota.

Blind pigs never flourish where the officers of the law have eyes. Have you eyes?

Don't drink to the other man's health—it may ruin your own.

You can't prohibit murder—why not license it?

To vote for license because liquor is illegally sold is to put a premium on lawlessness.

The trouble with the "Poor Man's Club" is that it keeps the poor man poor. Nicht wahr?—Adv.

William Wilson—that's all!—Adv.



ANY person who desires to buy or sell real estate should take advantage of the exceptional facilities we have to offer. The proper handling of a real estate deal requires special skill and particular attention to details. A vast amount of experience extending over the many years that we have been engaged in the real estate and loan business has qualified us to give each particular deal the attention that assures its satisfactory consummation.

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