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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 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.

Now that it is fairly sure that our city is to have a new enterprise in the manufacturing line it is the duty of every citizen to make it a success. Much depends on this first venture. Success follows success.

The franking system through the postoffice department has been carried to extremes for years. It has been condemned by Democrats before their party had a majority. Their action now is watched with much interest.

When Captain James Lawrence was mortally wounded, he gave the following order, which always sounded good to the American: "Don't give up the ship." Things seem to have changed since then. The United States builds the Panama Canal and furnishes the money, and now the administration at Washington issues the order "Always give up the ship." It may be the lady-like way to settle the controversy, but it will not please the

good American citizen full of red blood.

MORE CONVERSIONS.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: President Wilson meets the hint of Huerta's willingness to resume negotiations with the assurance that any practical peace proposals will be welcomed. His idea of a practical peace proposal is also outlined. It must offer terms acceptable alike to the Constitutionalists and the Huertistas and persuade the bickering chieftains to agree upon a provisional President "who can convoke elections or rehabilitate the government machinery in a way that would be indorsed by the Mexican populace generally."

More than six months have elapsed since the President announced his policy of watchful waiting. To outward appearances peace is no nearer Mexico than it was. Neither faction has gained any decisive advantage. The lifting of the arms embargo, designed to accelerate the long-prophesied fall of Huerta, has accomplished no acceleration worth speaking of.

The Constitutionalists, in whose aid the embargo was raised, have revealed themselves even less responsible, and even more contemptuous of the State Department's representations, than Huerta. Repeated outrages have increased the danger of foreign complications. Not even the Washington administration seems to know whether Villa or Carranza is actual head of the Constitutionalist movement. And the most ardent advocates of watchful waiting were driven, by the murder of an Englishman a little while ago, to admit that intervention might be forced at a moment's notice by the perfectly legitimate motion of any other power to protect its nationals in Mexico.

Having watchfully, but unavailingly, waited for more than six months, the administration now proposes more conversations. It is playing, apparently, for more time, and fervently hoping that something may turn up meanwhile to avert the only step that offers any substantial promise of peace in Mexico. If a parley between the factions can be organized, no one will object, though many are convinced that the hope of permanent peace does not that way lie. If the bickering factions are in the mood to consider such a proposal, the feasibility of such a plan as Washington now outlines should be tested with comparatively small delay. But if the

Mexican partisans are merely playing with the Washington government, months may be wasted in futile palaver over a compromise which has no place in their plans. In launching another series of conversations the President, in our opinion, would do well to fix a definite time limit upon them and to serve notice that their failure will insure "armed intervention in the interest of civilization and humanity and because of our responsibility, to the end," as one of The Times-Democrat's correspondents suggested the other day, "that force may accomplish what a kindly diplomacy fails to secure." Whenever definite limits are set to American patience and Washington's "kindly diplomacy," we suspect that the Mexican chieftains will give serious thought to an adjustment of their differences—but not before.

THE SOUTHLAND.

New Orleans, La., Mar. 24, 1914. The first visit to the Southland—since the war—impresses one very much on account of the great advancement along all lines. That the results of the war brought out much of the latent energy of the southerners is a fact, but it is difficult to find a genuine southerner to acknowledge it, and there is certainly a strong undercurrent of resentment to be found almost everywhere and in all public places, such as hotels, etc., where souvenirs are on sale, the old rebel flag is dominant.

The trip from Chicago to New Orleans is very interesting, especially through Illinois the first day, arriving at Cairo about dusk and crossing the Ohio-Mississippi rivers.

The next morning the first to be seen are the cotton fields of old Mississippi, and before noon one arrives at the Crescent City—the metropolis of the South—New Orleans. It's a great, bustling city of about 400,000 inhabitants. It is divided in what are known as the old and new divisions. The old reminds one of Boston on account of the narrowness and crookedness of the streets. It is also, like Boston, full of antique interest—rather ancient history, and no one hardly pays any attention to anything less than a hundred years old—except, of course, the people.

The city is divided by Canal street, and the districts are as distinct as two cities, and is noticeable when one goes a block or two in either direction.

The old French district is largely occupied by foreigners and the other district is like the American city. It is certainly a cosmopolitan city, in the true sense of the word.

For instance, at the old French market, probably a 150 years old, every

language is said to be spoken, and it might be added, almost everything sold in the markets of the world can be purchased there, and mostly at prices which surprise the stranger. One sees bananas offered for five cents a dozen—big, ripe nice ones; oranges, ten cents per dozen, and so on. One would think the high price of living was solved until he pays his bills at the hotels, and then its all off. It is no trouble to see that some so-called middle man, or the restaurant people, get a rake-off which, like all rake-offs, defeats the game.

Speaking, however, of the high cost of living, New Orleans is no exception to the general rule, that it depends upon what and where one eats. There are lots of reasonably clean oyster and fish houses where the prices are really surprisingly low—ten and fifteen cents a dozen for fresh oysters in any style, and fresh fish almost at your own price. We saw oysters sold in the markets for ten cents a dozen in the shells and good sized fresh fish for five cents, to be taken home and cooked as one pleases. The visitor, however, does not take much advantage of these things and generally pays well for all he gets.

The great bend in the Mississippi river here forms a fine harbor, and makes this city a great shipping and receiving point. By visiting the docks one can see ocean steamers from all over the world unloading and loading. We saw an English ship which just arrived from Brazil loaded with coffee, and it looked as if there was enough coffee unloaded to supply the world for a few years, but these ships arrive regularly. We also saw the great fruit ships from the tropics unloaded directly into refrigerator cars. A ship arrives in the night or morning and in a few hours the fruit is on its way all over the country.

New Orleans is well prepared with places to take care of the soul. The Catholic churches predominate and probably attract more attention from visitors of all classes than others, on account of their age in some cases and beauty in others. Probably no place in New Orleans is visited by more people than St. Louis Cathedral and its connections. The site for this church was selected in 1718, and the church erected in 1724, which was destroyed by fire in 1788. It was rebuilt in 1794. In 1851 the structure was strengthened and additions made and today it is used for services. There are eleven Catholic churches, six Methodists, four Presbyterian, three Lutheran, two Jewish, three Evangelical, seven Episcopalian, one Christian and one Christian Scientist.

The cemeteries also seem attractive to visitors, largely on account of per-

sonal interest and the fact that all burials are above ground. The richer people are laid away in marble tombs and others in tombs made of different lasting material, and have the appearance of small cities of marble without windows in the houses, and indeed some of the vaults are large enough for residences for the living. Around these resting places for the dead are immense walls in which the remains of the poor are interred. The cost of these beautiful cemeteries runs into the millions, so it is evident it costs money alive or dead.

New Orleans was first settled by Spanish and French, early in the seventeenth century, and the union of these races are what is termed Creoles and today many of the rich and influential families date their history back to that time. The term Creole is misunderstood by many. Some think there is African blood in them, but don't come down here and make any such general assertion, or you'll get into trouble.

Of course, as most everyone knows, the great amusement feature of New Orleans is the Mardi Gras. The city is a unit in making this the greatest of the great doings in Southland. It's a great ad. for the city and the south, and they surely corral the dollars of the visitors from not only our country but from all over the world. The visitor is picked of his feathers and seems willing to pay the price.

We are not overlooking another feature and that is baseball. This city has one of the best clubs in the South—the Pelicans, and recently the "Tigers" of Detroit, played two games here and the writer only overlooked one of them. The Chicago Feds will play here soon, but with a picked nine, as the Pelicans refuse to play with anything except "organized" baseball clubs.

Lots of visitors go to see the Auction Block in the rotunda of the Old St. Louis Hotel, where thousands of negroes were sold for years. This hotel was used as the state capitol in reconstruction times. Also in this hotel the returning election board met which report seated President Hayes. It is in bad state and unused at present.

There are a thousand and one things here to see and undoubtedly many of our readers have seen them. It would take pages to describe the interesting scenes and we in this and a future letter will try and outline the prominent features as they appear to us.

w. c. d.

Married men, according to General Wood, are better fighters than single ones. Maybe it is because they have more practice.

THAT REMINDS US

That a young farmer calling on his best girl recently, talking about farm prospects, said: "You will see calves higher this spring than ever before." The girl looked down at her silt skirt, but never said a word.

That a preacher recently said "I divide my sermon into three parts. I tell 'em what I'm going to tell 'em; then I tell them; and then I tell 'em what I've told 'em."

That the small boy occasionally springs a poser. A man in town recently said "if you want a thing done you must do it yourself." How about cutting your hair, dad," says the wise son.

That a recently married man in town had his own ideas about men going to the club, and thought he clinched his argument when he sprung the following: "Just think of the poor, neglected wife, all alone at home, rocking the cradle of her baby with one foot and wiping away the tears with the other."

That the prospects are good for some family reunions at the polls April 7.

That one young husband found a way to get out of going shopping with his wife. He flirted a little with the pretty salesgirls.

Saloons and Crime.

It is almost astonishing that whither "Men will drink" with or without saloons, that the rate of crime is so astonishingly high with saloons. The Civic Federation has in its possession, open to public, a table comprising the whole state of Illinois which brings out these facts:

- 1. Crime increases as saloons increase. 2. Pauperism increases as saloons increase. 3. Insanity increases as saloons increase. 4. Taxes increase as saloons increase. 5. Divorces increase as saloons increase. 6. School attendance decreases as saloons increase.

East St. Louis, with a population of a little more than Livingston county, had seventeen murders last year. It has 350 saloons.

When Decatur was dry two years there wasn't a murder committed. Since Decatur went wet again there have been nineteen murders or deaths traceable to the saloons.

Is it right or wrong? Will you vote for saloons and become responsible for the crime, sorrow, etc., they cause.—Adv.

Facts and Figures Tell the Story

The March 1st, 1914 business in my office alone in transfers and loans of my own making footed up the stupendous sum of two million, five hundred sixty two thousand, two hundred and forty seven dollars and seventy one cents.

\$2,562,247.71

There is a Reason. For the Answer Ask Those Who Know. A Thorough Organization Counts.

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DWIGHT, ILLINOIS