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Germany has gone dry. The Kaiser has ordered that no liquor should be sold during the war.

At the recent primary held throughout the state "Uncle Joe" Cannon was nominated in the Eighteenth district by 6236 majority. This is the voice of the people who know him best.

Don't forget to swat the flies. Remember that it is during the fall when the weather is cool that the flies make an extra effort to get into your house and make things lively. Step lively.

Dr. George A. Zeller, well-known throughout the state, won the Republican nomination for congress in the Peoria district. It is up to the Doctor to remove a stone from that district without pain.

Some of the newspapers are intimating that Ex-Speaker Shurtliff may be a candidate for speaker at the next session of the legislature. Mr. Shurtliff is one of the nominees in his district and has declared positively that he will do all he can for the "dry" faction of the party.

County Judge Fort, of Minonk, was in Dwight Tuesday en route for Chicago. The Judge was renominated at the recent Republican primaries, and by the county convention of committeemen. The Judge is to be congratulated on being elected and re-elected in a Democratic county.

All of the political parties in Illinois held their state conventions yesterday. The Republicans held theirs in Peoria and everything passed off nicely. About all there was to do was to carry out the primary instructions. It proved to be a lovefeast, but it is too late for a report of it this week.

At a meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association, the secretary, Will V. Tufford, of Clinton, Iowa, said: "In order to preserve the progress of the press and keep a reasonable profit the prices must be increased." It is a fact

that the prices paid for printing are much lower, in proportion, than almost anything else.

The candidate is certainly a busy man, and he also has an expensive job. He fights for the primary among his party friends. Immediately after that his fight is against the other party candidates up to election day. The above facts keep many a good man out of politics. It is an uncertain and unknown quantity, and the man who cannot afford it better keep out of it.

In the nomination of Mr. W. H. Bentley, of Livingston county, and Mr. Lantz, of Marshall county, the Republican voters certainly made splendid selections. They are both successful farmers and business men, just what is needed to represent the agricultural counties of Livingston, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. They know what is needed and will stand for laws beneficial to all. There is no good reason why every Republican voter should not cast one and one-half votes each for Messrs. Bentley and Lantz.

The raise in prices in nine-tenths of all merchandise is simply a hold-up. There were cases where the price was raised only a couple of days after war was declared, and some say before. Here it is less than three months and thousands of articles have been doubled in some cases. There isn't one wholesale house in a hundred which didn't have six months and a year's supply on hand, and by the time some of them sell that much the war will be over, and the wholesaler will have reaped a double profit and got away with it.

The Livingston county Republican convention at Pontiac Monday seemed like a renewal of old times. Besides the committeemen who make up the convention under the primary law, there were present a large number of Republicans from all over the county. Everyone seemed in good spirits, and reports from all sections indicate that there is a splendid chance to win all along the line. The state convention held yesterday in Peoria and congressional at Bloomington Wednesday were all largely attended. Those who carried the primary were endorsed and everything passed off harmoniously.

Several women of New York City have adopted a plan which gives the "high cost of living" a severe blow. They call it the "market basket plan" and it works fine. The plan is not only adapted to those who need the savings made, but to many of the

women who are rich. It is a common sight at the big markets to see hundreds of women with their market baskets on their arms buying where they can buy the cheapest. Some of them come there in automobiles. The scheme cuts off the expense of delivery, which is quite large. It might be a good plan to start a "Market Basket" club here.

Hon. John A. Sterling, of Bloomington, was nominated by the recent primary by a majority of over 4,000. There was only one candidate against him, and he also was from Bloomington, but seems to have got lost in the shuffle. The present congressman, Mr. FitzHenry, also of Bloomington, was renominated. The fight this year is between Mr. Sterling and Mr. FitzHenry. Two years ago the former was defeated by a small plurality, caused by Mr. Stump, of Chenoa, getting just enough votes to elect FitzHenry. The third party has a candidate but those who know him say he is not as strong as Mr. Stump. It is evident from reports over the district that Mr. Sterling will be elected. Most of the Republicans who voted the third party ticket two years ago, acknowledge they made a mistake in not voting for Mr. Sterling for congress.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOMES.

The United States Census Department at Washington has just issued a bulletin dealing with the ownership of Livingston county homes. The important facts contained in the bulletin relative to this county are as follows:

There are 9,263 homes in Livingston county.

Of this number 3,806 are farm homes; 895 of the farm homes are owned by their occupants and are free of mortgaged incumbrance.

The mortgaged farm homes number 570.

Renters occupy 2,322 farm homes in this county.

Out of a total of 9,263 homes in the county, 5,457 are urban homes.

There are 3,456 urban home owners in the county.

Of this number 570 are mortgaged; 2,860 of the urban owned homes are free of incumbrance.

There are 1,885 rented urban homes in the county.

The census enumerators were unable to secure data pertaining to the ownership of a small percentage of both the rural and urban homes in this county.

HARD ROADS.

Most everyone has his own idea about hard roads or good roads, and here is some experience in New York state. The use of different material is

governed largely by the cost of the raw material and brick evidently is the cheaper in York state:

Governor Glynn of New York recently created a furore in road making by insisting that foolish methods of road making be discontinued and that brick be used instead, and that the prisoners in the penitentiaries be set at work making brick and building roads out of this material. The first brick pavements in this state were laid in Bloomington some forty years ago. A Hollander ran a brick yard in that city and, knowing how brick was used in the old country, persuaded some of the members of the city council to try the experiment around a section of the public square. The work was well done, and stood so much better than was expected that we induced Ed Easton, at that time a member of the Peoria board of aldermen, to pave the street in front of the grand opera house in this city with brick. From that experiment brick was used somewhat extensively and, under Will O. Clark, pavements were put down that have lasted thirty years and are as good as the day they were laid. The material is not in favor with contractors, who find that any one can bid on brick pavements, so they manage to insert in the bids other material not so well known or so easily obtained. Then, too, many brick pavements are neglected and allowed to wear in holes for lack of ordinary repairs, but if the work be well done and looked after brick is the safest and best, and in the long run much cheaper than any other material. Macadam soon wears into ruts and holes, gravel develops bumps, particularly when the material is dumped on the road and the work of leveling it left to the ordinary wagon and automobile. There is more waste in road building in this country than in any other one thing connected with traffic, and more money uselessly expended in ignorant construction and neglect. Fortunately, we are beginning to wake up in this matter, and are trying to handle the subject scientifically and with expert talent, so that we may ultimately arrive at something permanent and definite.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Democratic party went into power upon the general promise that it would better conditions that had existed in this country under Republican rule. For years it had preached that labor was oppressed, that business was shackled, and that if the Democratic party went into power it would reduce the cost of living, increase wages, bring business expansion and widen the nation's markets, says the Paris Beacon.

It went into the campaign joyfully preaching the doctrine of the new "freedom." The president declared that what the men of this nation needed was to sharpen their wits in competition with the rest of the world; that what was needed was to break down the tariff wall and go out and conquer the earth.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill then became a law. During the first three months of 1914, under the new tariff, the sale of cotton goods to the foreigner decreased \$1,200,000. Purchase increased during the same period \$2,100,000, or a balance in favor of the foreigner of \$3,300,000.

During the first three months in 1914 the imports into the United States of woolen and worsted goods were \$7,664,370, under the Democratic tariff. During the first three months of 1913, under a Republican tariff they were \$2,254,010 or a balance of \$5,410,360 in favor of the foreigner in just three months.

In three months after the Underwood law went into effect, Bradford, the great woolen and worsted center of England, increased its sale of those goods to the United States 280 per cent. Comparing this year with last year, during the month of March the amount sold abroad at the port of New York alone, decreased \$11,000,000.

During April, 1914, as compared with April, 1913, the United States bought from the foreigner \$36,000,000 more and sold him \$37,000,000 less, or a balance in favor of the foreigner in a single month under the Democratic law that was to give us the markets of the world, of \$73,000,000.

During the first six months of the Underwood law the nation's foreign trade decreased more than a hundred million dollars, as compared with the first six months under the Payne-Aldrich law.

The nation's imports since the Underwood law has gone upon the statute books in eight months have increased 44 per cent. Exports during the same eight months under the Underwood law have decreased 31 per cent—a loss in favor of the foreigner of 75 per cent. Is this capturing the markets of the world?

Under the first six months of the new tariff law the revenue of the United States decreased \$25,000,000 while during the same period the excess of expenditures over receipts has been \$37,000,000. Last week President Wilson appeared in congress and asked for a \$100,000,000 war tax because the nation is going into debt each day of the Democratic administration, more than a half million dollars!

Every day the Democratic congress is expending more money than the na-

tion is receiving. A Democratic administration and an empty treasury—what memories of the days of Cleveland those words recall!

But the voters of 1896 recalled the Cleveland administration and its ruinous low-tariff that created such havoc in 1893.

Will the voters of 1914 again recall another ruinous Democratic low-tariff by the election of a Republican congress?

History repeats itself!

Jenkins-Nicholas.

A very nice and happy wedding took place Wednesday, Sept. 16, at high noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jenkins, on Waupansie street. The contracting parties were Miss Alice Jenkins, their daughter, and Mr. Leslie C. Nicholas, telegraph operator in the employ of the C. I. & S. railroad company.

The home was beautifully decorated by the colors being yellow and white.

Rev. Geo. H. McClung performed the impressive ceremony. The couple were united under an arch, beneath a bell in the center, and the bridesmaid was Miss Villa M. Gregory, and Chas. Nevin attended the groom.

There were present the relatives and a few close friends, about twenty-five in all. Immediately after the couple were united, congratulations followed and all were seated at table to partake of a very fine dinner appropriate for the occasion. There didn't appear to be anything missed.

The presents were numerous and valuable and very much appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas left on the C. I. & S. for an extended eastern visit and will go to New York City, Buffalo and Niagara Falls and intermediate points.

The young people present enjoyed the occasion very much, and got to the train and decorated the seats and car in such a manner that no one would overlook the fact of their being a newly wedded couple.

Congratulations and best wishes go with them through life.

WITH OUR CHURCHES.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel's Church—Rev. M. H. Mueller, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. in the German and English language. Morning service, 10 a. m. Every first and third Sunday of the month English service at 7:30 p. m. The next English service will be held Sept. 20.

Many articles and items are sent in to this paper unsigned. We cannot publish such unless the name of the writer is known. We require this as an evidence of good faith.

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