

## A Poem for Today

### THE SNOW LIES WHITE

By Jean Ingelow

  
HE snow lies white, and the moon gives light.  
I'll out to the freezing mere  
And ease my heart with one little song.  
For none will be nigh to hear.  
And it's O my love, my love!  
And it's O my dear, my dear!  
It's of her that I'll sing till the wild woods ring,  
When nobody's nigh to hear.

My love is young, she is young;  
When she laughs the dimple dips.  
We walked in the wind, and her long locks blew  
Till sweetly they touched my lips.  
And I'll out to the freezing mere,  
Where the stiff reeds whistle so low,  
And I'll tell my mind to the friendly wind,  
Because I have loved her so.

Aye, and she's true, my lady is true!  
And that's the best of it all;  
And when she blushes my heart so yearns  
That tears are ready to fall.  
And it's O my love, my love!  
And it's O my dear, my dear!  
It's of her that I'll sing till the wild woods ring,  
When nobody's nigh to hear.

## The Ligonier Banner.

J. E. McDONALD, Editor

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The people have spoken in no uncertain tone. They mean what they say and we hope that the city council will take the verdict as final. What the citizens and taxpayers of Ligonier demand is immediate street lighting service of some kind. They do not want to pass another winter without streetlights.

The vote was so large and the majority so overwhelming that there can be no misundertstanding as to the temper of the people. They want electric lights but not municipal ownership. They want private ownership and at the earliest possible moment. They have instructed their public servants and in a way that should be convincing.

We hope that the next legislature will so amend the election law as to provide for a separate ballot for the national, state, county and township tickets. There is no good reason why the state ballot should be a part of the national ticket and many good reasons why it should be separate and apart. The method of voting a "scratched" ticket should also be simplified so as to afford the voter the opportunity and a method of voting for the man of his choice without trouble or delay.

No one will contradict the Post when it says that Mr. Kern has made more sacrifices for the good of the party in Indiana than any other man. He made two races for governor when the outlook for success was hopeless. To run for governor of Indiana means much loss of time and a heavy bill of expense. In addition to this, Mr. Kern has just completed a campaign for vice-president, against his wish and at considerable sacrifice. His speeches were among the ablest and best delivered for the cause of Democracy. That he is the ablest and best equipped man in the state for the position at the present time will be conceded on every hand, and while other men of ability are aspiring to the high honor, none of them can lay greater claims to it than Mr. Kern. If the voice of the people could be heard on the matter of choice, this paper believes that the choice would unquestionably fall to John W. Kern. Of all the gentlemen mentioned for the honor, Mr. Kern is first choice of the Post.—Columbia City Post.

The new five dollar gold pieces are to be a novelty in coinage. They will be convex instead of concave with the design depressed below instead of raised above the general surface, so that it will be protected from wear. The suggestion was made by Dr. Wilbur Sturgis Bigelow of Boston and adopted by President Roosevelt. While the plan is new in metals, it has long been used in stone sculpture, and the wonder is that it was never before applied to coinage.—Columbia City Post.

Indiana now seems to be ripe to strike from the constitution that provision which permits an alien to vote upon a one year's residence in the United States. An amendment to the constitution will have to be acted upon by two legislatures before it can be submitted to popular vote for adoption or rejection. Hence we shall have at the least two more general elections under the present system—unless the legislature at its coming session, should have the courage and manliness to provide for a constitutional convention. That's really what we need, and that is what we shall have if there is any patriotic spirit in majority of the members of the general assembly.—J. B. STOLL in South Bend Times.

Col. Henry Watterson, in reviewing the results of the election, points out that state victories by Democrats in Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota furnishes the party seed for four years hence, whereupon he admonishes Democracy to keep its powder dry against the coming of a more hopeful battle. Democrats in every section of the country are casting their eyes Indianawards and want to know about the man who won a splendid victory for his party and who proclaims his policy to be "back to the constitution and the ideals of the fathers." If that is what the people of this country want in the White House, we've got the man for them. Thomas R. Marshall will be watched with much interest by the national Democracy.

It now turns out that some of the highly moral element of Hartford City are likely to get into no end of trouble on account of the methods used by the anti-saloon league to secure signatures to remonstrances in that city. The more the matter is investigated the dirtier the mess gets. Several colored men as well as whites have confessed that agents of the league paid them money for signing the remonstrance cards. The Hartford City News in commenting upon the disclosures, is roundly denouncing the men who circulated the remonstrances as corruptionists and bribe-takers. This savors a little of the practice in Sparta township in this county when repeaters were worked and non-voters used to carry their point. With some people "anything to win" is the rule.

The Washington Herald quotes a witness before the ways and means committee, who wanted higher duties on his products in spite of the fact that on his own testimony his industry was highly prosperous. Then followed this colloquy between him and Mr. Underwood of the committee:

"Then why do you ask for an increase in the duties?"

"To increase our market," was the reply.

"Then it is not for protection, but that your profit may be increased?" continued Underwood.

"Well, that's what it boils down to," remarked the witness with embarrassment.

On this the Herald says:

The consumer is entitled to that protection from high prices afforded by a protective tariff, and he ought not to be deprived of it in order to give another class a commercial opportunity to make exorbitant profits. The fact that high duties should be imposed to allow the extension of some domestic industry, we answer that foreign trade is just as important to the development of domestic manufactures as a protective tariff, and that if foreign trade is discouraged by prohibitive tariff duties, domestic industry will suffer in the same degree by inability to market its products abroad. "Reasonable profits" as the republican plat-form phrases it, is all that the manufacturer is entitled to under a protective tariff. He is not entitled to a monopoly of the home market at high prices, nor is he entitled to make exorbitant profits. The consumer should be given a fair hearing in this revision, and he will be satisfied if the revisionists stick to the reasonable profits theory.

The Democrats will have a majority of twenty in the lower house of the General Assembly and the Republicans a majority of four in the Senate. The Democrats will doubtless substitute a township and ward local option bill for the Hanly law passed last September and it is said that enough Republicans in the Senate will vote with the Democrats to make it a law. The anti-saloon league is trying to organize an opposition to the bill but they find it uphill business. The Democrats owe them nothing, and the Republicans are tired of their domination.

### Marshall's Political Creed

Returning to his home at Columbia City the night before election, at the close of his strenuous canvass, Thomas R. Marshall received from his fellow citizens a non-partisan welcome that must in the gratification afforded, have been scarcely inferior to the knowledge of his election on the day following. In acknowledging the compliment of this ovation, Mr. Marshall gave evidence of a nobility of a nature, a broadness of mind, an integrity of character, and a patriotism or purpose which prove that the people of Indiana made no mistake in elevating him to the office of state executive. Referring to his canvass, he said:

"I went out to preach the gospel of the democratic principles. I came home tonight as a true Democrat, with clean hands and clean lips. I have uttered no unkind word against any man, either Democrat or Republican publicly or privately."

"I have refused to make myself a public tool to any living person. I have held that no man given to throwing dirt was worthy to hold the office once held by Williams, Matthews, Morton and Hendricks. I have given you to the fight of the democratic party, and I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith and have come home to Whitley county tonight to receive the commendation of my friends."

Expressing confidence in his election, he declared that it should not be considered as a personal or partisan triumph, but a decision of the people of Indiana in favor of the best interests of the state. He had never claimed that he was right and had never asserted that his opponents were wrong. He had simply declared the way as he viewed it, and it was for the people to decide. Personal considerations should be ignored.

"If you think Tom Marshall will give you an honest service, then show it in your ballot tomorrow. If you think he can not give you a good clean, honest administration, then beat Tom Marshall tomorrow." Continuing he said:

"If I should live for a century in your midst—if I should put in my life seeking to show my appreciation by devotion, my life would be too short to show it. I am your debtor and you owe me nothing—but you owe Indiana and to America something of debt that tomorrow you must pay. If I am right and the principles for which I stand are right, then you owe it to your children and your children's children to vote the dictates of your conscience."

"If I am wrong and the principles for which I stand are wrong, then you owe it to the little ones of Indiana to vote against me."

"You have done great things for me. You have made me all I am. I have an ambition to be your government—not in the sense of being your master, but of serving the people well."

"The most priceless heritage that you can hand down from generation to generation is that of American manhood and womanhood."

These are noble sentiments. They are not only the utterances of the heart as "when a man talketh with his friend," but they enunciate sound doctrine of citizenship. They are words of truth and soberness spoken in the heat of controversy. They may well be termed a political creed, for they embody the eternal truths of righteousness applied to the duties and responsibilities of citizens in both private and public capacity. In more personal form, they set forth the thought of the immortal Lincoln: "Malice toward none, charity for all and firmness for the right as God gives us to see the right."

These high ideals as a candidate are an earnest of what Thomas R. Marshall may be expected to perform as governor. Clear-headed, clean-handed, conscientious and upright, he will devote himself solely to serving the interests of all the people on the state.

If, therefore, in his administration Tom Marshall shall prove true to his creed; if his acts shall sustain his utterances, not only on this occasion but in other instances during the campaign, and, still more, in previous years when he has "spoken from the heart" then Tom Marshall will rank among the noblest governors of Indiana. But he will need to fortify his soul against the wiles of the politician and steel his heart against the clamor of the office-seeking crowd, whose ideals are directly opposite to his, and who, in the words of George William Curtis, are just at present "very hungry, and, infernally, very thirsty!"—South Bend Times.

State Losses in Big Fire

The big shop buildings at the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville were attacked by fire Sunday evening and nearly all destroyed, entailing a loss of \$150,000. The reformatory department fought the fire until the water gave out and the Jeffersonville department was then called.

The inmates were locked in their cells in a separate house, which was not in danger at any time, and they watched the firemen fight, cheering them as they gradually got the advantage. The Indiana Manufacturing Co. also sustained losses to the amount of \$100,000. There were no fatalities.

Going up the Ladder

Pete King, the clever little ball player was in town over Sunday visiting his sister and other relatives. Pete was with the Winnipeg, Canada, team during the past season, and made good with a vengeance. He was captain of the team, batted better than .300 and had a very fine fielding average. He has been signed by the Cincinnati National League team and will try out next season for infield position. His many friends here will pull mighty hard for his success and feel sure he will be a regular with that famous ball team.—Syracuse Register.

Democracy's Next Leader

Here is a prediction worth noting. John A. Johnson, the governor of Minnesota, will be the man to take Mr. Bryan's place at the head of the democratic column. Johnson has just been elected chief executive of his state for the third time. His majority is 20,000 against an organization of Republicans, who, like Johnson, had Swedish ancestors.

While Johnson, Democrat, was elected with this safe margin, Taft was carrying Minnesota by 100,000.

John Johnson was not the man for the fight just ended. The Democracy had its heart set on Bryan, and Johnson's nomination would have been a mistake. It would have sent the Bryan men into the sulks and split the party. The situation will be different in 1912. Every Bryan man, unless it be Bryan, himself, will admit the necessity for a new leadership. Johnson will be the man. He will be able to control a large northwestern vote of value, and it may be that he will win the confidence of the independent citizens down east.—St. Louis Times.

Longest Drought on Record

In the report for October of the Indiana secretary of the weather bureau it is set forth in regard to the "drought of 1908 in Indiana," that "at scattered places in the northern district on August 16 and 17 and in the southern district on Aug. 17 and 18, light showers, in most cases less than .50 inch, occurred, and at LaPorte and Rush counties on Sept. 14, refreshing showers fell. With these exceptions, the state was practically rainless from August 15 to September 18, inclusive, a period of 45 days. There probably was never another drought period of equal length, intensity and extent experienced in this state; certainly none during the period covered by the records of the weather bureau, which extends back to 1871."

Woods on Fire

Eighteen acres of valuable timber growing on land between New Paris and Benton and belonging to Frank J. Irwin of Goshen, was destroyed by fire as the result of sparks from a Wabash railway locomotive setting fire to leaves in the woods. The blaze spread quickly and men fought all night to keep the fire away from surrounding buildings. Irwin's loss will be quite heavy as the timber was quite advanced in growth. The drought which has continued since early in July, has rendered the country so dry that farmers are kept busy keeping fires down. Marsh lands are still burning in Kosciusko county.

Dwelling To Rent

A good seven room dwelling on McLean Street. City water and improvements. Call at Mier State Bank.

### A NEW FIRM

Schloss Brothers Coming To Ligonier—Strong Mercantile Firm—Will Put in Big Stock

Schloss Bros. of this city, well celebrate their 30th year in mercantile life by taking possession of the Sheets store in Ligonier, January 1, 1909.

Both brothers were born in Germany, Jonas Schloss, the senior member of the present firm coming to Ligonier in 1877. The following year he entered the mercantile business of Sheets and Wertheimer and in 1879 was joined by his brother, Simon, who entered the services of the same. It was here that the foundation for their future success was laid, in working, as is termed, "from the ground up."

Twenty years of continuous service with this firm, furnished them with an excellent business training



JONAS SCHLOSS

and a host of warm friends who showed their loyalty by giving their hearty support when in 1899 the two brothers purchased the general store of Abe Ackerman which now bears their name.

Three years after taking possession of this stock the store room which they occupy was remodeled and the result was one of the prettiest and best store rooms in Noble county. Each year has found something added for the betterment of their store and today the size and quality of their stocks and the general appearance of their store would do credit to a much larger city than Ligonier.

Jonas Schloss for the last five years has resided in Auburn, being



SIMON SCHLOSS

first Vice President and Cashier of the Auburn State Bank, of which he and his brother Simon hold a third interest.

The Ligonier store will be under the management of Simon Schloss, while Adolph Schloss, younger brother will look after their business interests in this city. The Ligonier store building now occupied by Mr. Sheets, will be remodeled and when completed will be one of the best equipped store buildings in Northern Indiana. All of the late improvements will be added and the store will be a credit to Ligonier in every respect.

Mr. Adolph Schloss of this city is a young man of excellent business ability and thoroughly capable of managing this branch of the business. Their store policies will remain unchanged and customers may feel assured of the same favors and courteous treatment which they have received in the past.

Mr. Simon Schloss will move into his new home at Ligonier the first of the year and while we are sorry to see him leave our city we congratulate him and wish the firm a great success.—Albion Democrat.

Mr. Simon Schloss, who will take charge of the Ligonier store is too well known to most of our people to need an introduction. He with his brother, Jonas Schloss, who is now at the head of the Auburn State Bank, were for years connected with the establishment that has been purchased as salesmen and it was here that they got their mercantile training.

Mr. Schloss says that they will put in a store that our Ligonier people will take pride in and that they will keep abreast of the times in every thing.

A Good Meeting

The meeting held at the old council rooms last Tuesday night by the opponents of municipal ownership, was well attended notwithstanding the short notice given of the meeting. Hon. E. A. Dausman of Goshen made the principal address which was well received. The talk that made the best impression, however, was the short speech of Ike Straus who presided over the meeting. He was roundly and enthusiastically applauded for his expressions and he struck a popular chord when he gave his reasons for opposing the city council.

We have secured the agency for Orlon Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new laxative that makes the liver lively, purifies the breath, cures headache and regulates the digestive organs. Cures chronic constipation. Ask us about it. S. J. WILLIAMS. 88-44

Dwelling To Rent

A good seven room dwelling on McLean Street. City water and improvements. Call at Mier State Bank.

### IT IS NOW SETTLED

Ligonier Will Not Have A Municipal Lighting Plant—The People Overwhelmingly Against It

The municipal election yesterday brought out a tremendous vote, one of the largest ever cast in the city and the verdict against municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant was so overwhelming that even its most ardent supporters acknowledge that the question is now for ever settled.

The two south wards, represented in the city council by Messrs. Graham and Sheets and the homes of Messrs. Banta and Weaver, council men at large, spoke in no uncertain tones and should certainly be taken as final instructions that this part of the city at least, does not want its money tied up in municipal ownership.

The north ward rallied up an increased majority for the project, however, which was no surprise to any one who watched the contest.

The election was characterized by good feeling on both sides and there was but little demonstration over the result. The leaders on both sides expressed a willingness to accept the decision as final and we hope that the spirit will still prevail. The vote was as follows:

	For	Against	For	Against
First Ward	123	88	65	
Second Ward	74	107	98	
Third Ward	70	114	44	
Total	267	383	72	

A Deficit and no Wonder

The deficit in the postal service for the past year is reported to be \$16,910,279. The report is not surprising to one who is familiar with the manner in which the business is run through the country. It is probably true that there is more extravagance in the postal department of the government than in any other. There is not a post office in