

THE OCALA BANNER

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MOTTO: THE BANNER, BELIEVING THOSE AT THE TOP WELL ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES, HAS TAKEN ITS STAND IN THE BARRICADES WITH THE COMMON PEOPLE AND ITS FIGHT WILL BE MADE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THOSE AT THE BOTTOM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1905.

It don't matter much who elected Gilchrist speaker, a deserving honor was given to a worthy member. Gilchrist is Al.

The season continues to grow better and better. Not in many years has the outlook for the tillers of the soil been so promising.

Isham Edwards has confessed to the murder of Mr. N. W. Eppes in Leon county and fully exonerates two other men who were found guilty as his accomplices.

There is nothing so fascinating as a bright, clever woman. Georgia has one in the person of Mrs. W. H. Felton and Florida in the person of Miss Jefferson Bell.

The New York Evening Mail thinks that with the acceptance by the Baptists of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000, the oil and water theory has been exploded.

Representative Noble, of Lake, has introduced a bill in the legislature punishing little children for the sins of their fathers. The bill deprives the children of the man who fails to vote the right to attend school.

Be queer if a bunch of bears, wolves bobcats got Colonel Roosevelt in a corner and read him a long lecture on the simple life, race suicide, square deals and things like that.—N. Y. Telegram.

Col Louis J. Brumby, of Ocala, the talented young editor and journalist, is here. Mr. Brumby will represent the Ocala Banner at the capital during the legislature.—Tallahassee Capital.

CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour. Scratshed Till Blood Ran. Wasted to Skeleton.

CURED BY CUTICURA

One Application Soothed Him to Sleep. Cure Speedy and Permanent.

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was had about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time.

INSTANT RELIEF

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in the cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

Mrs. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont. No return in Feb. 24, 1903. "It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong."

BARBARIAN OR BENEFACTOR?

We read, a winter or so ago, in a New York paper of immense circulation and world wide reputation, of how many very poor people in that immense city depended on oil lamps for light, and oil stoves, not only to do their scanty cooking, but to furnish what little heat there was in their cheerless abodes. These people so said that great paper, with an average income of less than a dollar a day per family, bought in penny worths and felt keenly the addition of a cent or two a gallon to the price of oil. And there were thousands of these people. It is a pity that Mr. Harris had not been editing that paper.—Ocala Evening Star.

The cheerless homes of the indigent poor is one of the ugly scars that mar the surface of the splendor of our civilization, and if lessening the price of kerosene oil makes brighter and more cheerful these homes, how starry must be the crown of John D. Rockefeller, for as he writes Mr. Harris has before him an old musty mercantile ledger where he gathers the information that in 1867 an indigent widow in this city was charged two dollars per gallon for this precious illuminant.

Two dollars per gallon. Just think of it! That was before Mr. Rockefeller laid his pipe lines and reduced the price of it to less than 20 cents per gallon.

Less than the freight was in those years.

Suppose that Mr. Rockefeller had not done this, what would those very poor people have done in these big cities who depended on kerosene oil lamps for light and oil stoves for heat?

If 20 cents per gallon were a pinching, squeezing tax, \$2 per gallon would have been a prohibition and their suffering would have been great indeed!

Now it does seem to us that the man who cornered this product and voluntarily lowered the price, must be something more than a barbarian and a heathen.

He cannot be evil through and through.

We are now paying \$1.50 per thousand feet for gas in Ocala.

If Mr. George Mackay, president of the Ocala Gas company, will voluntarily reduce the price to 10 cents, and in addition thereto will give a big endowment to the Marion county hospital, found a great college in Ocala, build the new court house free of cost, whether he builds any churches or not or gives a cent to convert the heathen, this paper will, even though it be alone, proclaim him a patriot, a hero, and a benefactor, and cover his expansive brow with a wreath of immortelles.

But the man who raises the price of an article of consumption may be the benefactor, and not the man who lowers it.

The members of the turpentine operators' association are good friends of ours. While not diminishing the output, they have doubled the price of the product. Are they benefactors or are they enemies of the state?

The purpose of the Watermelon and Cantaloupe Growers' association is to increase the prices of melons. Are their efforts commendable, and are they to be classed as benefactors?

Cotton is a staple product. A great many of the world's poor are dependent upon it to hide their bodies from cold and nakedness.

The object of the Cotton Growers' association is to increase the price of this product.

Do the poor of other lands regard the object of the association a laudable one and the members as benefactors to the race?

The price of chickens has doubled in the last few years. This is nice for the man who has chickens to sell, but the man who has chickens to buy is not crowing over it to hurt.

These things are big or little, good or evil, according to the view point from which they are considered.

The producer looks at them from one direction, the consumer from another.

One has in his hands, for purposes of decoration, a cross of gold; the other, a crown of thorns.

The Tampa Tribune says that President Roosevelt has added a four-legged coon to his private collection.

Are We the Followers of Christ?

TEXTS: "Thou shalt not kill"—Ex. 20:13 "Peace—Good Will Toward Men"—Luke 2:10 "Be Not Deceived, God is Not Mocked."—Gal. 6:7

The world had now been created. The waters had been separated from the dry land; the darkness was divided from the light.

To compare sublime things with ordinary ones, the house may now said to have been a finished structure, yet it was without an occupant. There was no one to appreciate its beauties nor to utilize it to the great ends for which it was intended.

So God created man and made him the master of the house. He was given dominion over every animate and inanimate thing in sea, earth and air.

He stamped his own image on man and he bears the same relation to the world that God and the holy angels bear to the celestial kingdom.

As the world grows older; as the sciences make greater forward movements; as man puts the physical forces of the universe more completely under his control and makes them subservient to his needs; as nature's secrets are more and more revealed, her mysteries explored and laid bare, and her laws become better understood, the conclusion forces itself upon the knowledge of the world that man in his relation to the universe bears the visible likeness of God—that he was created in His image and reflects His divinity.

Having been placed in the world and given dominion over it, laws—immutable laws—became necessary for his guidance and government.

Among those emphasized on the tables of stone and heralded in thunder notes from Sinai, was this: "Thou shalt not kill!"

How has this command been obeyed?

The very first child born into the world violated it.

He was not in turn judicially murdered, but was punished by a brand being put upon him and he was driven forth a fugitive upon the face of the earth.

And this punishment was so great that he cried out in anguish and bitterness of spirit: "My punishment is greater than I can bear."

If we placed a mark upon murderers today and sent them forth as fugitives upon the earth instead of violating the law and killing them, who is it that does not believe that the punishment would have a more restraining influence and bear more effectual fruit?

The world grew so wicked through the repeated violations of this law that God felt impelled to destroy it.

At a later period he sent his only begotten son as an example for righteousness and a propitiation for sin.

What is the moving principle, the great characteristic, the benign benediction of his life?

"Peace, good will toward men." Upon this rock he founded his church and what has his disciples substituted for it?

Black-handed, paralyzing war. His ministers already publicly proclaim that the "gates of hell" have prevailed against God's holy law.

Less than a week ago, we heard an eminent preacher say to a crowded church in Ocala, and which saying apparently received the approval of every listener, that this utterance of Christ is impossible of realization and as long as the world lasts we shall have wars.

We certainly shall as long as the pulpits breathe the war spirit and make a hero of the man dressed in the flashing uniform of war.

What do some of the figures tell? Let us in part peruse their doleful story:

Austerlitz—French, men engaged, 60,000, losses, 12,000; Russo-Austrians, men engaged, 80,000, losses, 30,000; Antietam—Federals, men engaged, 65,000, losses, 12,410; Confederates, men engaged, 28,000, losses, 6,500; Bantzen—French, men engaged, 110,000, losses, 20,000; Allies, men engaged, 90,000, losses, 13,000; Blenheim—Allies, men engaged, 52,000, losses, 11,500; French-Bavarians, men engaged, 60,000, losses, 35,000; Borodino—

Russians, men engaged, 110,000, losses, 35,000; French, men engaged, 130,000, losses, 45,000; Boyne—English, men engaged, 36,000, losses, 500; Irish, men engaged, 30,000, losses, 1,500; Chickamauga—Federals, men engaged, 57,000, losses, 10,851; Confederates, 50,000, losses, 17,804; Fontenoy—French, men engaged, 70,000, losses, 11,500; Allies, men engaged, 50,000, losses, 12,000; Gettysburg—Federals, men engaged, 93,500, losses, 23,000; Confederates, men engaged, 70,000, losses, 20,450; Gravelotte—Germans, men engaged, 211,000, losses 20,000; French, men engaged, 100,000, losses, 10,000; Prussians, men engaged, 60,000, losses, 27,000; Leipzig—Allies, men engaged, 240,000, losses, 35,000; French, men engaged, 160,000, losses, 40,000; Magenta—French-Sardinians, men engaged, 55,000, losses, 4,000; Austrains, men engaged, 75,000, losses, 17,000; Majuba Hill—Boers, men engaged, 450, losses, 100; English, men engaged, 700, losses, 240; Marengo—French, men engaged, 28,000, losses, 7,000; Austrians, men engaged, 33,000, losses, 12,000; Sadowa—Prussians, men engaged, 221,000, losses, 10,000; Austrians, men engaged, 205,000, losses, 40,000; Sedan—French, men engaged, 150,000, losses, killed and wounded, 17,000, surrendered, 86,000; Germans, men engaged, 250,000, losses, 9,000; Shiloh—Federals, men engaged, 55,000, losses, 13,573; Confederates, men engaged, 40,000, losses, 10,669; Smolensk—French, men engaged, 175,000, losses, 20,000; Russians, men engaged, 120,000, losses, 40,000; Solferino—French-Sardinians, men engaged, 150,000, losses, 18,000; Austrians, men engaged, 170,000, losses, 20,000; Wagram—French, men engaged, 150,000, losses, 25,000; Austrians, men engaged, 120,000, losses, 25,000; Waterloo—Allies, men engaged, 214,671, losses, 22,976; French, men engaged, 124,588, losses, 26,600.

What were the achievements of the men in the ranks—the men who did the fighting?

Booty, glory, no! What, then? Whisper it sadly: Weeping, broken-hearted mothers and widows in homes of desolation and despair.

Are we deceived, is God mocked? Will he permit forever the church which he founded to glorify that which he condemned?

The churches are responsible for the appalling figures given above, and they only touch the number slain in battles in violation of God's command.

Is this the purpose of His creation? Is this for which He stamped on man His own likeness?

"Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

Man is God's representative on the earth, and through him God's laws must be fulfilled.

We are optimistic enough to believe that every blot and blotch that now mars and disfigures the earth will be removed, and that Christ's command, "Peace on earth, good will toward men," and man's prayer, "Thy kingdom come," will not always be a hollow mockery—"a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Sermons vs. Scandals

To the Editor of the Ocala Banner.

Why do you write sermons and double-headed editorials on events of big moment? Are you not old enough to know that that is not the way to make your paper popular? Don't you know that if you should print the grandest sermon that ever fell from human lips that not 20 per cent of even the professedly pious will read it? Print a detailed account of some female bunco game or a sensational divorce in high life and ninety-nine per cent of the very elect will make a dive for the paper before breakfast, swoop down on it like a hungry nigger on a bowl of crab soup, devour every word then roll their eyes heavenward, like a calf with the colic, and wonder what this wicked old world is coming to.

Write dog fights; attend the police courts; print scandalous and questionable doings, and give those sermons and heavy-hitting editorials a rest, and your paper will be avariciously devoured. X. P. Q.

THE STANDARD OIL KING

It is not likely that Mr. Rockefeller will be so much disturbed by the article of our neighbor across the way as will the students of political economy, who, in amazement, will open their eyes to the realization of the fact that they have been groping in utter darkness for all these years.

How astonished they will be to learn that kerosene oil is one of the "prime necessities of life," and especially so to the poor of our big cities. This is at least the statement of our esteemed contemporary.

Natural light, of course, is one of the prime necessities, the same as the air we breathe, for we are dependent on it for heat, and on it, in turn, for growing crops, but never before have we been told that man's existence on this "terrestrial ball" is dependant on the "tallow dip," "the pine knot blaze," "the whale oil lamp," "kerosene oil," "natural or artificial gas" or the "modern arc light."

No artificial light was ever before denominated as one of the "prime necessities" of life; but we live to learn.

As a matter of fact gas is cheaper today in our big cities than kerosene oil, which in itself destroys the argument of our neighbor about the poor in our great cities being dependent upon the latter.

We recently published a statement that the city of Akron, Ohio, had entered into a formal contract with a gas company to furnish its inhabitants with light for forty cents per thousand feet. The cheapest we can obtain this service for in Ocala is a dollar and a half per thousand feet.

At forty cents per thousand feet gas is cheaper than kerosene oil at twenty cents per gallon.

The reason kerosene oil sold for two dollars per gallon in Ocala in 1867 is explained by our esteemed contemporary from the fact that Ocala was at that time "wholly inaccessible." But this explanation will not hold water, for, as a matter of truth, freight rates were cheaper then than they are now.

At that time we had a competitive freight line between Jacksonville and Silver Springs and there was

DAVID S. WOODROW REAL ESTATE LOANS INVESTMENTS PHOSPHATE LAND A SPECIALTY

"Woodmar" Lake Weir. EVERY THURSDAY.

From now on and each week during the summer months I will go to "Woodmar" every Thursday on the 3 o'clock A. C. L. afternoon train, and can accommodate three or four over night at my house returning on Friday at one o'clock.

If you want to see this beautiful property let me know a day ahead at least. If you go, you need feel obliged to invest in a lot although it is my intention to sell them all.

The lots will be sold on easy terms.

EVERY THURSDAY.

never a murmur about exorbitant freight charges until the introduction of the iron horse into our commercial life. It was never supposed that the necessity would ever arise for the establishment of a commission to adjust freight charges.

When Noah Webster wrote his dictionary he gave the following definition of "benefactor," viz: "One who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use."

Now, the Ocala Banner wasn't bold enough to say that Mr. Rockefeller fell under this definition.

It simply stated what he had done and left it to the intelligence of its readers to draw their own conclusions therefrom.

It said that he had lowered the price of oil from two dollars to twenty cents per gallon, and it established the fact from the record; that he had given large sums of money for the founding of churches, schools and hospitals, as much as ten millions to one university; that he always presented an open palm to the cry of distress of those around him; that at this very moment he is on bended knees asking the American board of foreign missions to accept another donation of \$100,000 to be used in the work of Christianizing the heathen.

In Noah Webster's time the men who performed these deeds of benevolence were classed as "benefactors," but they do not come under the modern definition of this word.

The modern definition of a benefactor is one who sits on the fence or on a dry goods box and calls names and makes faces at the man who makes it his every day creed to perform these generous deeds.

William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley and Harriett Beecher Stowe, didn't single out Tom Jones and John Smith, individual slave holders, to make war upon, but thundered their anathemas at the system itself—they claimed that it was not an individual but a governmental sin.

If these reformers were living today they would make war on the conditions that permit the organization of trusts in all their varied forms but would not confine their arguments to the abuse of individual members of these organizations.

As long as conditions exist that permit these things we cannot reasonably expect anything except their formation, and we need men like the anti-slavery crusaders to strike at the bottom and undo the evil, root and branch.

We intimated that perhaps this could be done through the agencies so forcefully and fluently advocated by Mr. Henry George, and we believe that the evil can only be uprooted by the enactment of his theories, or similar ones, into laws.

If there were no private ownership in lands and the rentals of the same were applied to the uses of government, then the government and not the individuals would reap the benefits flowing from them.

The people as a whole and not individual members of a community would reap the benefits of all of our gold, silver, copper and iron ores, coal, oil, phosphate rock, turpentine and all the natural products of the earth.

As long as individual ownership in land is permitted the formation of trusts will follow as a natural consequence.

To check this growth were as idle as to have attempted to put down chattel slavery by abusing individual slave holders when the system itself was upheld and protected by the constitution and laws of the country.

Ocala Fair Association, Notice of Special Meeting

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Ocala Fair Association is called to meet at the Central National Bank, Ocala, Florida, on Monday, May 1st, 1905, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of changing the name Ocala Fair Association to the Marion County Fair Association, and to consider other matters of importance to be presented at that time. Stockholders who cannot be present will name proxies to represent them.

HERBERT A. FORD, President, D. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.