

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 28, 1905.

FAIRNESS IN ARGUMENT.

In reply to an article in the Star this paper recently ended an article as follows:

"More than consistency, fairness in argument, is a jewel."

It will amend what it then said by adding that worse than unfairness in argument is a knowing misstatement of facts.

All its life this paper has preached and has practiced fairness in argument and fairness in the statement of an adversary, so when our contemporary says that it does otherwise it states what it knows to be untrue.

The Banner stated that it "warred against conditions—not against individuals. The Star seeks to create the impression that the Banner has its hands raised against the poor and is aiding the rich in their oppression of them.

The Banner tries to be consistent. When everybody is trying to make money it does not feel that it is consistent to abuse the man that succeeds.

It does not feel that it is consistent to pat on the back the turpentine operators' association for selling turpentine for all it can get for it, and abuse the Standard Oil company for doing identically the same thing; holding up the hands of the cotton growers' association for stimulating prices and abusing the western beef growers for trying to get a bigger price for beef; encouraging the cantaloupe growers to organize for better prices, and condemn the wheat growers for organizing along the same lines and for the same purpose.

Neither Mr. Bryan, Mr. Henry George, Mr. Tom Watson, nor any other reformer of respectful consideration, abuse men for trying to make a dollar or for succeeding in doing so.

These men, like the Ocala Banner, do not make war on individuals, but against existing social, political and economic conditions, and their efforts are made to correct them.

But since the time of Job vulgar abuse has been the penalty for being rich, and the world still has its Eliphazes and Bildads.

Now Mr. MacKay, this is the chance of your life. Do as our esteemed contemporary suggests, and your name will go thundering down the ages with a large rainbow ring around it. But if you put the cost of gas so low that all competition is crushed, so that everyone will have to depend on you for artificial light, and then put the price of gas up to \$2 per thousand feet: * * * people will call you a hypocrite, notwithstanding the Banner's assurances to the contrary.—Ocala Star.

Yes, but sorely abused John Rockefeller didn't do that. Reducing the price of oil to distant consumers from \$2 to 20 cents per gallon, he didn't put it back to its original price after crushing out competition. It is still 20 cents per gallon. More than consistency, fairness in argument, is a jewel.

There seems to be no discouragement in the planting of citrus fruits in Florida. For instance, the South Florida Grapefruit Company, at Play Point, is putting out four hundred acres in grapefruit, and has one hundred acres already planted.

There are in the south millions of acres needing hands, and in the cities there are millions of hands needing acres. Bringing the two together will solve a difficult problem and bring about a large measure of prosperity.

There continues to be big money in lands at Hastings.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Miss Nancy Carnegie has married her riding master—the man who taught her horsemanship.

Andrew Carnegie, the great millionaire, applauds the marriage and says that he much prefers that his favorite niece should have married a trainer in horsemanship than a worthless duke.

He says that Mr. Hervey, the young man in question, is a strong, healthy, honest, ambitious young man, and the marriage is purely the result of a love match.

From this kind of stock have been built "our American aristocracy."

This leads us to remark that—John Adams, second president, was the son of a grocer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reared in the pine woods for which his state is famous.

James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Allegheny mountains. His father cut the logs and built the home in what was then the wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky, and lived in a log cabin until he was twenty-one years old.

Andrew Jackson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever had.

Ulysses S. Grant lived the life of a village boy, in a plain house on the bank of the Ohio river, until he was seventeen years old.

James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on the farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter's tools, when he learned the trade. He afterward worked on a canal.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and a large family. The boys had to earn their living.

Joe Brown, six times elected governor of Florida and died while yet a member of the U. S. senate, drove a yoke of oxen for fifty cents a day, when a young man.

Alexander Stephens, vice-president of the Southern Confederacy, U. S. senator and governor of Georgia, was an orphan boy educated by a charitable institution.

Napoleon B. Broward, governor of Florida, was a cook on a steamer, and other governors and men of distinction rose from very humble beginnings.

Humble origin is the history of our American aristocracy.

A Modern Novel.

From the San Francisco Call.

CHAPTER I.

The prettiest girl you ever saw.

CHAPTER II.

The young man interviews her pa.

CHAPTER III.

A wedding grand without a flaw.

CHAPTER IV.

An oath—a tear—a lot of jaw.

CHAPTER V.

"I'm going back home to my ma."

CHAPTER VI.

Her maiden name restored by law.

Miss Sara Harris, of Ocala, Fla., is the guest of Miss Margaret Ansley on Remington avenue. Miss Harris is the daughter of Hon. Frank Harris, a veteran of the Florida fourth estate and proprietor of the Ocala Banner, a model daily newspaper of influence and prosperity. A feature of the Banner is the bright work of Miss Harris, who is the city editor of the paper. Her report of the daily life in her city is distinguished for accuracy and that attractiveness which characterizes the work of a "good newspaper woman." She has many friends in Thomasville to whom her visits are a pleasure.—Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise.

Hon. C. M. Brown is now having the troubles of a real statesman.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY GENII.

The building of a railroad from the mainland of Florida to Key West seems to us the most gigantic scheme that has ever been seriously proposed on this continent. The proposition reads like a romance. The fairy-like performances, so enchantingly described in the Arabian Nights entertainments, immediately begin to troop through the mind.

But this prodigious piece of work is proposed to be done not with magic but with dollars.

Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with ribs of steel, running over mountains and through tunnels, was a wonderful achievement, but it pales into insignificance beside this piece of engineering skill of running trains side by side with ships at sea.

We have read with some degree of interest the bill now before the legislature authorizing the construction of this colossal work.

In the construction of surface railways in Florida the bonus granted by the state has usually been ten thousand or twenty thousand acres of land per mile, but this proposal does not ask a bonus of a single acre of land.

It is something unusual in Florida legislation.

All the special privileges asked for are that it be assessed per mile the same as other railroads in the state and in fixing its passenger and freight rates that the Florida railroad commission be required to consider and compute the actual cost of construction.

Liberal as these terms are, the proposition is not without its opponents. It does actually seem that if the road were built and turned over to the state free of charge, and everybody offered a free ride with a free lunch to eat on the way and a chromo to hang in the home, some people would still be in arms against the measure, and from their ornamental places on fences along the highways and dry goods boxes in non-progressive communities, would blow their fog horns of disapproval.

They are agin' things and agin' doin' things.

THE GOVERNMENT DOING BUSINESS ALONG COMMERCIAL LINES.

Gov. Broward has recommended that the state of Florida establish an insurance business and keep at home some of the ten millions that are annually paid out to foreign insurance companies.

Some people claim that fire and life insurance is strictly a private business and should not be engaged in by the state. These people say that the state might as well engage in the grocery business, or the dry goods business, or any other business now conducted by private concerns.

Why not? The government is conducting a printing business, and, besides its own records, books, etc., prints envelopes for firms and private individuals at prices barely covering the cost of the material, thus depriving printers of business which they might obtain on a fair basis of competition.

Have any protests gone up from the merchants or farmers of the country against the government engaging in this business which is legitimately the subject of private enterprise?

If it is right for the government to engage in the printing business, and come in sharp competition with private trade, why is it not right for the government to go into the insurance business, the grocery business, the dry goods business, and the racket business?

Why should the poor printers be fed with one spoon and the dry goods and grocery merchants with another? Let us all stand or fall together.

Senator Brown's witnesses went before the committee on privileges and elections yesterday and the report of the committee in all probability will be presented to the senate next Tuesday. The impression is growing that Baskin will be seated.

On the reconsideration of the vote on the armory bill Mr. Carlos Sistrunk made a speech which put him among the foremost speakers of the house.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Key West Extension Bill—Baskin vs. Brown—Social Functions—Appropriation Bills Galore

Special to the Ocala Banner:

TALLAHASSEE, APRIL 25.—The long and excessive quietness that has prevailed the past three weeks of the legislative session is about to be disturbed and from now on there will be something doing.

A number of the most prominent men in railroad circles are in the city in anticipation of the fight for and against the passage for what is known as the Key West railroad bill which provides for the extension of a railroad from the mainland to the Island City. While the bill does not so specify it is of course known that the road, if built, will be a continuation of the Florida East Coast railway from Miami, and, as has been stated on the floor of the senate, Henry M. Flagler is the only man in the world who would undertake the gigantic task. While it is believed that the bill will pass the senate, its fate is very doubtful in the house.

As a matter of fact the senate is also close. On the vote on the amendments offered, which it is claimed would have nullified the bill; these amendments were only defeated by a vote of 16 to 15. The advocates of the measure will make a most heroic effort for its success.

At last the troubled waters of the higher educational seas bid fair to be calmed by the soothing oil of diplomacy. It is understood a compromise has been affected whereby the board of fifteen trustees to be appointed will embrace at least two now serving on the board of trustees of each of the educational institutions affected. The bill was the special order in the senate for yesterday, but was again postponed and made the special order for next Tuesday morning. Representatives of all the colleges are here and all at work hard work at that.

The representatives of Marion county in the house keep up their good work. All the bills introduced by Messrs. Sistrunk and Wartmann have either passed the house, or on the calendar with favorable committee report, and are sure of passage. Their fate, however, when they reach the senate is not so sure, partly, though by no means altogether, from the fact that until the Brown-Baskin contest is settled, little work can be done for the 20th senatorial district.

The conclusion of the argument in this case yesterday afternoon leaves the case now entirely in the hands of the senate committee on privileges and elections. Just when their report will be made cannot here be forecasted any more than can the substance of that report. It may be today, tomorrow, or next week. If it is decided to have all the testimony printed and submitted to the senate with the committee report, this will of course require time. Some idea of the extent of the testimony may be gathered from the fact that only late yesterday afternoon did the stenographer complete the work of transcribing her notes.

Hon. H. W. Long, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Marion county, and president of the county commissioners and good roads association of Florida, arrived in Tallahassee yesterday and will remain to attend the good roads meeting this week. Mr. Long has many warm friends, both in the city, and among the members of the legislature, some of whom were his colleagues in years gone by. He is always here the center of an interested group.

So far the lobby has not put in any very distinguished presence. An exception might be made of some employes in the capitol building, one of whom, in addition to drawing his pay from the state, does some more or less ethical work for the newspapers, and whose latest feat was the electioneering against McCreary's uniform school book bill.

The social side of capital life is beginning, since Sunday marked the close of lent, to assert itself. Monday night General A. W. Gilchrist complimented his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Gibbes, with a progressive whist party in the parlors of the Leon hotel. The scene was a

very bright one and Ocala was well represented. Last Sunday Miss Clem Hampton started the series of informal dinners. The first was informal to Mrs. McCreary, wife of Alachua's able young statesman. Next Tuesday night at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Brevard a reception will be tendered to the large number of visiting delegates of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who are expected to stop over on their way to the annual meeting at Pensacola. The date of the governor's reception to the members of the legislature has not yet been announced, but it is thought this event will equal, if not eclipse any of its predecessors.

Other receptions, card parties and dinners will follow in rapid order. It is, however, certain we are to have no "banquet" this year.

Many of the counties are following Marion's example, as set by her wide awake board of county commissioners, and presenting bills to the state for the payment of rent paid in the past years for armories. Under the decision of the supreme court these amounts are fairly due, but from their number, there is some doubt of their adjudication this session and Marion may fair with the others but this does not lessen the credit due her commissioners. The state and the United States in turn will in the course of time finally acquire the armories by purchase and the national government take complete and absolute or almost complete control of our troops and those of other states as well. The Dick bill is but the first step in this direction. That its partial adoption by legislative enactment by most of the southern states has not received greater attention from the press and people is one of the unfathomable mysteries of legislation.

Every department of the state government is crying for more help and more money, so are all the state institutions, so are all the various funds. The various appropriation committees are having a hard time.

Said a member today: "it looks as though the collection of the Indian War Claims was a bad thing for the state just as the enlarged capitol building is smaller that it was before."

L. J. B.

FACE LIKE PIECE OF RAW BEEF

Scalp Covered With Sores, Hair and Eye-Brows Fell Out—Agony for Eight Long Years—Doctors Were Unable to Cure.

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had suffered terrible agony and pain for eight long years from a terrible eczema on the scalp and face. The best doctors were unable to help me, and I had spent a lot of money for many remedies without receiving any benefit. My scalp was covered with sores, my face was like a piece of raw beef, my eyebrows and lashes were falling out, and sometimes I felt as if I was burning up from the terrible itching and pain. I then began treating myself at home, and now my head and face are clear and I am entirely well. I first bathed my face with Cuticura Soap, then applied Cuticura Ointment to the afflicted parts, and took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. I was greatly relieved after the first application, and continued use of Cuticura soon made a complete cure.—Miss Mary F. Fay, Westboro, Mass."

AGONIZING ECZEMA

And Itching, Burning Eruptions with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world by Dr. J. C. Clark & Co., Boston, Sole Importers for the U. S. and Canada.

OCALA REPRESENTATIVES AT PENSACOLA.

When the legislature adjourned Friday it did so to visit Pensacola and take a peep at the big battle-ships.

These dignified solons received a royal welcome, had a glorious time and left with pleasant impressions of the "deep water" city.

The Pensacola Journal had a wide-awake write-up of the occasion and the following items which we transfer to our columns will be of interest to Ocala people:

A "THIRD HOUSE" MEMBER. One of the most attractive guests in the party was Mrs. B. T. Perdue, a member of the "third house" from Miami. Mrs. Perdue has been in Tallahassee during the session in the interest of a bill to prevent the shooting of live pigeons from traps, and from all indications the bill will pass. Mrs. Perdue is an interesting conversationalist and when the subject of her bill is mentioned she is all at attention.

TALENTED NEWSPAPER WOMAN. Another charming lady in the party was Miss Jefferson Bell, the talented city editor of the Tallahassee Capital and special representative of the Jacksonville Sun. Miss Bell got over the battleship like an old sailor and what she failed to see isn't worth mentioning. Even poor little "Billy," the mascot of the Kearsarge, came in for a share of her attention. Miss Bell was one of the most popular members of the legislative expedition to the Deep Water City. She has been doing newspaper work for but little more than a year, but during that time she has attracted general attention and much complimentary mention among the state press.

THE BROWN CASE. Even on a pleasure trip politics are sure to "butt in." The Brown-Baskin contest for a seat in the state senate was the subject under discussion between a pair of law-makers of the upper house when the Journal man hove to in their immediate vicinity. Said one of the gentlemen: "Brown made a mistake by writing that letter. If he hadn't written to Ocala 'knocking' that section of the state and boosting Miami I don't believe there would have been any trouble. As soon as that letter got out the Ocala bunch got right in behind him and have been making things good and lively ever since." "Do you think they'll get him?" asked the other. "Well," replied the first speaker, "it's hard to tell, but they're after his scalp good and hard. The attorneys will argue the case before the committee Tuesday and as soon as they are through the case will be taken up in the senate and disposed of."

DAVID S. WOODROW
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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 not 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.