

THE OCALA BANNER

FRANK HARRIS, Editor.
F. V. Leavengood, Business Manager.



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, MAY 26, 1905.

OUR NEW MILLIONAIRES.

Even the Gainesville Sun is talking about the Ocala Banner's zeal for the millionaires.

Well, how can we help it? Since so many of our Florida cracker boys are getting to be members of this class, they no longer appear to be clothed with "hoofs and horns."

L. L. Meggs, a poor cracker boy about the time of the freeze, from a single transaction, recently placed to his credit in the bank, \$81,000.

We confess to making a note of these things with a degree of pleasure, and feel like patting every one of these fellows on the back and saying to them, God speed!

A list of these Florida cracker millionaires puffs us up with pride.

Let's see.

Yes, we may mention Walter Coachman, C. H. Barnes, P. L. Sutherland, W. J. Hillman, Telfair Stockton, John Stockton, H. D. Covington, Jim Taliaferro, J. A. McEachern, R. S. Hall, H. A. Ford, John L. Inglis, B. W. Blount, W. N. Camp, John Robertson, E. P. Stucky, L. Horne, Walter Ray, Daniel A. Clark, E. P. Thagard, C. H. Hargraves, Eugene West, and a hundred others.

It don't make us envious at all, watching these boys grow rich.

When General Gordon left the senate his advice to the people of the south was to "make money" and then he said, they would win the plaudits of the world, and they are doing it.

We want our section to be as rich as any other section!

And our advice to these cracker boys is not to be slothful and bury their talents, but following the biblical injunction, make their talents produce other talents.

Tampa is forming an ice trust.

The cigar trust of Tampa is opposed to the child labor bill.

Miss Nellie Cowan was admitted to practice law in the courts of Florida Tuesday.

The cynchona tree has been of greater value to the world than the output of all the diamond mines.

Senator Hunt Harris will have to be looked after by the theologians. He says that "Hell blushes."

Ocala has a soap tree, which makes her think that everybody ought to go there to wash.—Punta Gorda Herald.

Speaker Gilchrist is at president entertaining quite lavishly. He evidently thinks that the best route to a man's affections lies through his stomach.—Pa'atka Times-Herald.

Mr. Claude L'Engle has retired from the editorship of the Jacksonville Sun. He was the most brilliant, picturesque and ornate writer on the state press.

Protesting against John D.'s money being used for the heathen, and telling the people not to read books from Carnegie's libraries, is an amusement that borders on idiocy now being indulged in by sensational preachers.—Tampa Union Label.

The Tampa Tribune says that Lakeland is in an uproar over a book written by Rev. J. H. Tharp, a Baptist, in which he scandalizes Methodism. The Methodist church is represented as a painted harlot. Five hundred copies of the book have been published. Rev. L. W. Moore, of this city, has a copy of the book.

THE "UNDERDOG."

It is not always the poor, lean, lank, hungry dog that comes out the worse for wear and tear in a rough and tumble fight.

Sometimes a whole pack—just for a dog-like purpose and for no other—jumps on the pampered, well-kept, well-bred city dog and chews him almost into raglets, so, in this case, what is the justice-loving bystander to do—side with the lean, lank, cadaverous canines simply because the dog they "do up" belongs to a different breed and doesn't run in their class?

It does not seem to us that that would be following either in the footsteps of Socrates or Christ.

Likening the newspapers, the preachers and the politicians, to a race of canines, we find the whole pack jumping on to our old friend, John Rockefeller, simply because he has been more successful in the struggle for the "Almighty Dollar" than some others who have been and are still hot along the same trail.

Now, if those fellows who are berating Mr. Rockefeller spurned the "dollar," if they saw them spread along the streets to be picked up for the asking and would "walk on the other side" so as not to be polluted by their taint nor touch, then and in that case there would be some logic and consistency in their pretensions, but there is none so long as they are hot after the dollar themselves and are pursuing identically the same methods to obtain them.

Is there a single case on record, when rebates were the fashion, where a shipper refused them?

If there is such a case it has never been called to our attention and we are in absolute ignorance of it.

It was not through the receiving of rebates but it was by the establishment of his system of pipe lines that enabled Mr. Rockefeller to control the oil output.

And was this a crime?

If the watermelon and cantaloupe growers of Florida were to find that they could ship their products to market cheaper by the establishment of wagon lines to the nearest seaport, would't they boycott the railroads and establish such a line, and who would blame them for it?

That is all in the world that Mr. Rockefeller did.

So why should the pot rise up in heat and anger and call the kettle black, and because thereof refuse to be comforted?

Our policy is to treat everybody—rich and poor, shipper and carrier—alike and let them all feed from the same spoon.

As Mr. Rockefeller is the "underdog" in the fight now going on against him from pulpit, press and legislators, this paper hunted about to see if nothing could be said in his praise, and discovered in an old store ledger of the year 1867, among other things, that in those "good old days" kerosene oil retailed for \$2 per gallon, as against 20c per gallon in these "degenerate days," and it thought that the consumers of this illuminant might at least be willing to accord Mr. Rockefeller some meed of praise for reducing the price in so marvelous a manner.

It is contended, however, that in lowering the price, Mr. Rockefeller beat down competition.

That, no doubt, is true. The "survival of the fittest"—which means the survival of the strongest—is not only the law of competition, but is likewise the law of our civilization and the law of our very creation.

Our laws do not sustain nor succor the weak, and the stern decree of nature is that the weak and puny must fall by the wayside and perish.

As long as our laws permit the private ownership in land and all that in it is—gold, silver, coal, oil, phosphate rock, etc.—we cannot reasonably blame individuals for making the most from these products.

The Ocala Banner makes its fight not against individuals but against conditions and laws that make certain conditions possible.

Anti-slavery agitators did not fight against individual slave-holders nor do temperance advocates wage war against individual bar-keepers.

Their fight is made against the laws

that uphold these supposed evils.

In commenting on what this paper said on a former occasion the Miami Record says:

The price of oil in Ocala in 1867, according to the Banner, was two dollars per gallon. It is now twenty cents.

The argument—or rather the statement—is that Mr. Rockefeller made his great combinations in order to bring down the price of oil, and the quoted price is given to prove conclusively that he has succeeded in his laudable ambition.

Of course the writer in the Banner neglects to state that in 1867 there was no railroad communication between Ocala and the oil refineries and that everything, especially in the south, was on a war basis of prices.

He neglects, also, to state the price of every other commodity has decreased in about the same proportion, since that date.

That is exactly what the writer did not fail to state.

The writer stated that there was at that time a steamship line from New York to Jacksonville and a steamboat line from Jacksonville to Silver Springs. Every merchant in Ocala had his own wagon team and freight rates were really cheaper than they are now.

Now, about the prices of other commodities, let's see how that is.

On May 4th, 1867, the Ocala House is charged with the following items, viz: 4 doz. eggs, 50c; 5 chickens, \$1.25.

It was credited with a month's board, \$30.

Some things were very much higher. Flour was \$20 per barrel; rice 20c. per lb.; spool cotton, 15c.; sugar 30c. per lb.; calico 25c. per yard, etc.

The law of supply and demand controlled then as it does now and as it will tomorrow and next year.

SENATOR JACKSON'S GREAT WORK.

Never has committee work received more commendation for fearlessness and integrity of purpose than that of the legislative committee appointed to visit, inspect and report on the condition of the state hospital for the insane.

The report as submitted to the senate by the Hon. W. K. Jackson, who was the member of that body on the committee, is an example of fearlessness, exhaustive labor and almost intuitive ability to grasp all essential points that will, or should, forever establish a precedent in future Florida legislatures.

It is a report and an indictment in one.

To Senator Jackson and to the other members of the committee are due the thanks of the people of the state of Florida.

Promises come to us that searching investigation and action, both on the part of the legislature and on the part of the courts, will make this one report, at least, of resultant value.

Hon. J. M. Barrs, of Jacksonville, thinks that the Florida railroad commission has been of vast and tremendous interest to the people of Florida. The record reveals the fact that Mr. Barrs has received in fees from the railroad commission the sum of \$6,000, and it is not unnatural that he should praise the bridge that puts him safely across the stream, but the testimony of the shippers in the interior does not coincide with Mr. Barrs' optimistic utterances. Under the present status of affairs it will be impossible to build a city anywhere in the interior of the state. The rates established or allowed by the commission are prohibitive. The interior of Florida from the Perdido river to Cape Sable is bound hand and foot and all it can do or is expected to do is to pay tribute to our seaport cities. The interior is simply to grind the grist for the benefit of others.

Exposure.

To cold draughts of air, to keen and cutting winds, sudden changes of the temperature, scanty clothing, undue exposure of the throat and neck after public speaking and singing, bring on coughs and colds.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best cure. Mrs. A. Barr, Houston, Texas, writes, Jan. 31, 1902: "One bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup cured me of a very bad cough. It is very pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists."

A Private Citizen.

The Hon. C. M. Brown is again a private citizen, and is no doubt better off than were he mixed up in politics and public life.—Miami Metropolis.

Governor Broward has vetoed the Jacksonville charter bill.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION AND MODEL FARM.

A very grave misapprehension prevails about the experiment station and model farm which is connected with the University of Florida at Lake City.

It is a mistake to suppose that the United States government appropriates monies to conduct ordinary or even extraordinary farm operations.

Yet nine out of ten farmers and others who are not farmers; yea, even visiting statesmen to Lake City, assume that the station is a failure because they do not see a farm conducted in the ordinary or better than the ordinary way.

All they are able to see may be small patches of blighted tomatoes, specked beans, and other diseased plants, yet here are being carried on the most careful experiments and investigations and from which the most valuable results are obtained.

The agricultural department at Washington does not permit those in charge of the experiment stations to waste the monies of the government in growing turnips, cabbages, sweet potatoes, etc., because those crops have long since passed the experimental stage and scientific knowledge could not be increased by further experiments with them.

Nor does the government permit the growing of those products, nor any other products, for barter or sale, not even to the mess hall of the University itself. It is not the policy of the government to engage in active competition with the farmers in the open markets. Indeed, it is forbidden.

The establishment of experiment stations in the various states are for other purposes entirely.

The purpose in the establishment of these stations are for carrying on experiments and investigations along original lines, and for no other purpose. They are not maintained for threshing over the same old straw year in and year out.

If a new plant, tree, shrub or flower is discovered experiments and investigations may be made concerning them, involving even large sums of money, and after the experiments are finished the residue, if any, may be sold to the best advantage, but no crop, new or staple, can be grown for the purpose of speculation or profit.

After experiments are made with particular crops the planting of those crops must end.

Enough ordinary crops may be grown for feeding the stock on the station that may be necessary for carrying on experiments.

In a word, the United States government is not in the ordinary or model farm business.

If an ordinary or model farm is connected with the station it must be carried on from funds appropriated by the state government or from some benevolently disposed persons.

If the legislature of the state wants a model farm it must not only make the appropriation for the purchase of the land, but it must also make appropriations for the purchase of stock, the erection of buildings and fences, improved machinery and implements of all kinds, for the clearing of the land, the purchase of the feedstuffs for the first year and for the second year if the first year's crop should prove a failure, and for every other needful purpose for its successful operation.

You cannot have a model farm with unwhitewashed fences, log sheds and log stables.

The board of trustees of the University of Florida cannot use funds for any purpose whatever unless they are especially appropriated for that particular purpose.

Some few years ago the legislature appropriated a certain sum of money for the purchase of lands for a model farm and in carrying out the purpose and design of the legislature the land was purchased, but a model farm has not yet materialized for the very good reason that sufficient and specific funds are lacking; nor will it materialize in the next two years, whatever the criticism may be, if the necessary appropriations for conducting the same, are withheld.

The legislative visiting committee

complains that too few students are taking the agricultural course.

This is a matter that rests entirely with the students and their parents. By the direction and with the approval of the parents, the students make their own selection of courses and neither the president of the University nor the trustees can force a student against the instructions of his parents, to work in the fields or take an agricultural course.

The Florida experiment station, the visiting legislative committee to the contrary notwithstanding, is looked upon as the most valuable in the United States and its bulletins meet with the very high commendation of the agricultural department at Washington and this tells its own story.

It is confidently believed that the experiments and investigations as to the tomato blight alone have saved the people of Florida vast sums of monies—more, indeed, than all the appropriations have amounted to that the University has received all told at the hands of the state.

The misinformation of the legislative visiting committee is so apparent, and the findings so partisan and biased, that the report is hardly entitled to serious consideration.

Colonel Henry Watterson says that when he applied for his first employment on a newspaper he was told: "There are never any vacancies on a good paper, but there's always room for a good man." Colonel Watterson says he thought the reply so good and true that, after becoming an editor himself, he said the same thing to all applicants. It is true in all kinds of business. The whole world is full of good places for a good man. There is hardly a big business concern anywhere that does not realize its need of good men. The work is waiting for them.

Just about the time the legislative committee was making its report about the affairs of the University of Florida, Mr. W. B. Sadler, a prominent citizen of Lake City, was writing the following, which appeared in the last issue of the Reporter: "Friday night we got together and called one another up and reasoned with one another, and we are going to do business. Our university is in good hands and we have had the largest attendance in its history."

DAVID S. WOODROW

Room 12 P. O. Block, Ocala.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

INVESTMENTS

PHOSPHATE LAND A SPECIALTY

"Woodmar"

Lake Weir.

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.

AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF \$4.50

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING

Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Puter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston. See "How to Cure Skin Humours."

A Very Big Bouquet.

To the Editor Ocala Banner.

The bright pages of the Banner continue to greet us in our home up here. It is an old fad, and one much abused, to compliment the newspapers and sweet, pretty girls, but were the writer of these lines in Ocala instead of being up here among the red hills of Georgia, he could any day in the week walk into the Banner office and compliment both of these objects and yet in this feel no twinge of conscience for having abused the fad.

The Banner and the Commoner are, in our humble opinion, the two papers more nearly filling the role of ideal journalism of any papers we have the pleasure of reading, they the more nearly championing the maxim "The greatest good to the greatest number." I believe, further, that when a servant is faithful he should be told of it—occasionally. I was very sorry indeed to see an old ex-citizen of the county make a bump of himself as one has recently done down there. Until he took up politics he was certainly an useful and highly prized citizen; one whose former friends and acquaintances should therefore remember for what he was, and for what he did in his town and section of the state, and so be generous enough to separate in their judgment the man-politician from the man-citizen. I can't help observing, however, that his political course of late reminds one very much of a fellow going into court and attempting to resist a divorce suit for desertion. After having deserted his former spouse, Brown had the effrontery to try to retain her hand after she had already given her heart to another, and then what mortified his quondam friends most was, that he seemed indifferent to the annoyance caused this former spouse by his eagerness to obtain merely her goods and chattels.

I am glad to note from the columns of the Banner that Judge W. S. Bullock is fulfilling the high expectations of his friends. His is certainly in an exalted and responsible position, a good judge being a great blessing to society.

Yours,
A GEORGIA READER.

A man in Missouri gave his daughter two chickens and agreed to feed the increase for her four years. He evidently didn't realize just what sort of contract he had entered into, for at the end of two years the girl had \$64 egg money in the bank and 200 chickens for the old man to winter.—Bartlett Tribune.