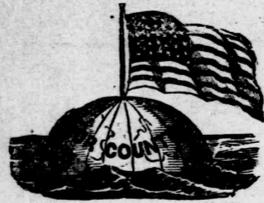


**THE OCALA BANNER**

FRANK HARRIS, Editor.  
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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, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

**Summary of Weather Report for August.**

	1905	1904
Maximum	95	99
Mean Max	89.5	91.5
Minimum	69	67
Mean Min	72	70
Mean Monthly	81	80.9
Precipitation	9.55	8.72
Clear Days	1	11
Partly Cloudy	15	12
Cloudy	14	8

W. L. JEWETT,  
Local Observer.

California oranges are now bringing \$8 per box.

The onion now seems to be the coming Florida crop.

The treaty of peace was signed Tuesday at Portsmouth.

This has been a good year for the fruit growers of California.

The honey crop this year is not as large as it should "bee."

The busy man and the busy woman have n't time to be unhappy.

There were four suspicious cases of fever reported at "Pensacola" Friday and one death.

The Lake City papers are still touching up Bro. Carpenter on account of the part he took in the university removal.

A cowboy and his cigarette destroyed four thousand acres of grass near Llano, Texas, the other day.

Several of Ocala's very prominent young barristers claiming to be big friends of Gus Morton say that he might have placed their names in the list of political possibilities.

The newspapers will be glad the war is over. War news come high with very little increased revenue. Mellville E. Stone says in the Century that one naval battle for cable tolls cost the Associated Press \$3,000.

It is not without the limitations of reason to estimate that the south paid as war indemnity the sum of fifty billions—or more than a billion for each year since the first tocsin of war was sounded.

Beginning October first the Orlando Reporter, Mr. S. R. Hudson, editor, will be issued as a morning daily. The Reporter has a splendidly equipped office and Mr. Hudson has had long experience in journalism. The Ocala Banner wishes this new daily every success.

The White Springs Herald has an addition to its editorial staff in the person of a ten-pound boy who made his advent at the home of Editor Smith last week. Here's hoping the young managing editor will be the peer of his dad.—Jasper News.

Mr. Tom McBeath, editor of the Florida School Exponent, in the September number of that publication, prints an original poem entitled, "Lincoln," which covers more than three pages of the Exponent. This poem should win for Mr. McBeath lasting fame.

Miami is doing things right. She is making arrangements to erect a big paper box factory and before finishing with her plans some other enterprising spirit begins operations for the erection of a big candy factory. It is these industries that build cities.

**THE SOUTH'S PAYMENT OF BIG WAR INDEMNITY.**

A great many very good and patriotic people entertain the idea that the south was not required to pay any indemnity when it lay down its arms and again became an integral part of the federal union.

But this is altogether an erroneous idea.

The south was required to give up her slave property, sacredly guaranteed to her by the constitution, without compensation.

The census of 1860 showed that there were four million slaves in the south at that time and in 1865 they must have reached the number of five millions.

State convicts—men, women and children, the sick, crippled, aged and infirm—have recently been sub-leased for \$325 per head per annum, and the lessees are to pay the cost from the various places of conviction to the various places of destination.

These convicts bring these prices because they are restrained of their liberty and are more in the nature of slave property, hence are the more easily and readily controlled.

If the rental value of a convict be \$325 per annum, a slave may be well estimated to have been worth at least two and a half times the value of a thousand dollar government bond.

So, estimating the value of her slave property at these figures, the south paid on this one item of property alone the enormous sum of fifteen billions of dollars.

Besides this sum, her money and her bonds were declared void.

How many billions of dollars these sums amount to cannot be accurately estimated, but they were many times more than her slave property.

We knew a great many families, orphan children and widows, who had sold their slaves, personal property and holdings in lands, and invested the entire proceeds in Confederate bonds and money, and when the same were declared void, were left wholly and absolutely penniless.

The abnormal condition of affairs that followed in the wake of the manumission of her slaves and the destruction of her money and her bonds made her lands almost, if not entirely, valueless, and left the people of the south prone upon their backs almost unable to move hand or foot.

Men with large holdings in lands became land poor and the payment of their annual taxes was the worry of their lives.

Not only was the south required to lose her property in her slaves and in her bonds and money, but she was required and is required to this day to pay her proportion, and a very large proportion, of quarterly pensions to her conquerors, but no Confederate soldier is allowed to reach the federal treasury, even to the tips of his fingers.

When France was required to pay her indemnity of a billion dollars to Germany, a mere pittance compared with the South's requirement, her labor system and the integrity of her money and her bonds were left undisturbed and every dollar of her money was worth a dollar in all the markets of the world, so the payment of her indemnity did not produce the mental worry and physical strain that was imposed upon the people of the South.

Yet the south heroically faced the changed conditions and requirements, beat her implements of war into implements of peace, and successfully paid the greatest indemnity ever exacted in the world's history, and this section is today and has been for some time, a hive of busy industry in all departments known to human effort and in the mere matter of tilling the soil, is producing a greater yield than the steamboats and transportation companies of the country can transport to market. Yet, even so late as last week, the Philadelphia Telegram, like some belated traveler, believes or pretends to believe that the white people of the south are a lazy and worthless class. Here is the style of its talk:

"If the white men of the south were able and willing to work steadily and persistently, as do the white men of the north, their section of the country would be abundantly rich and prosperous today. . . . Whether it is climate or heredity, or the traditions of slavery times, the fact remains that the men of the south, white and black alike, do not like to work and will not work if they can avoid it."

MRS. W. H. FELTON  
—IN—  
ATLANTA JOURNAL

**JAPAN'S MORAL GREATNESS**

Sets an Example for all Nations.

The wind-up of the peace negotiations at Portsmouth gives a most remarkable view of the Tokio government and the general Japanese character. Had Russia been the victor the demands of the czar could easily be stated in one word, namely, "greed," but the mikado has shown not only moderation in victory, but the greatest forbearance in dealing with a rough and unfeeling antagonist under his feet.

It stands to reason that General Oyama's victorious army could have passed over other leagues of Russian territory with more ease than before Port Arthur and Mukden.

The Russian navy has been wiped out in the Orient. Russia and General Linevitch could not retain the island of Sakhalen last month and it was only a question of a little time when Vladivostok would have surrendered to Japan's conquering troops. Yet the mikado was as gentle with the czar as with an afflicted child, and when M. Witte cried "not a kopeck" the mikado humiliated Russia by doing an unexpected kindness to a helpless but frantically enraged enemy at his feet.

The time is near at hand when Russia will be painfully sore under this extraordinary generosity. Some favors are more galling than sword cuts to a sensitive mind. There is an independence of thought and feeling in doing one's full part in action and in bearing bravely one's own particular burdens in defeat, in all great crises. France, doubtless, preferred to pay the great money indemnity imposed by Bismark rather than owe any sort of obligation to a grasping and unscrupulous foe in such an emergency as happened to France in the early seventies.

True, Russian pride will suffer intensely because Japan could hold herself erect after immense war losses and give Russia liberty still to act the churl in regard to its recognized obligation as the defeated party.

To confess one's inability to protect one's own country and yet refuse to make proper amends on this wise must be always humiliating to nations as well as to individuals and while M. Witte clutched the kopecks due to Japan, the latter said: "Be it so. We can afford to do a magnanimous deed in spite of your unwillingness to meet your war debt. If you are not willing to play the gentleman in a settlement we cannot afford to butcher your people for the sake of your money. With us humanity counts more than kopecks, and little Japan will not slaughter those poor Russian peasants even if their imperial master prefers to see them butchered to hold on to his money."

M. Witte's victory will turn to Dead Sea ashes when he sees where Japan has forced Russia to place itself in regard to indemnity.

When people go to law the decision of the courts will be sustained by civil superiority. When nations agree to make a settlement after one has sustained defeat and the other won a victory, public opinion will sustain the honorable ones and frown on the recalcitrant and contentious. Russia has saved her kopecks and Japan has stepped upon a plane above her in the estimation of the good and great of all the earth.

Russia has more money than valor. The czar's income is reckoned in millions per week, yet the czar authorized M. Witte to give up Manchuria and Port Arthur and all the rest of the territory overrun and held by Japan and yet refused to pay a kopeck to save his suffering armies in the field from further slaughter.

The money part was not only the easiest part but connected with the least humiliation in a settlement. It might have been an overcharge, but nevertheless it was to pay but once and Russia heaped a merciless indemnity on China less than two years ago because the bear was powerful and the poor Chinaman was helpless. Yet the czar had but one alternative in the decision at Portsmouth, either

pay its war debt, after the manner of the defeated to the conqueror, or continue a merciless slaughter of his Russian subjects after a refusal to pay over the money.

Japan had the advantage and the world knows it. Japan said money is good in a trade but money will not do to barter for human life. In the name of humanity and in pity for the czar's downtrodden subjects, Japan can put aside the money and stand heroically upon mercy and righteousness.

I am curious to see how the different nations of Europe will discuss Japan's wondrous deed and whether the glory of its moral excellence will be obscured or submerged in a clamor of ambitious hurrahs from Russian sympathizers.

The little brown men may not be extolled by the world powers which act upon the plea that might makes right, but it has been a thrilling lesson to those who pray for peace and who believe an Omnipotent Deity answers heartfelt prayers.

**Old Time Religion.**

Joe Sappington, a humorous writer in the Gatesville (Tex.) Star-Forum, draws the following glowing picture of the old-time preacher and old-time religion, which are true to life:

"The old-time preacher and the most of his congregation have long since passed over that dark and silent river. I think the grandest men that ever lived were these old pioneer servants of God, who preached His gospel for the sake of humanity and the love of his cause. I had rather claim kinship with these grand old ministers of the meek and lowly Savior than to know that blood of kings coursed my veins. The old-time preacher was a little behind on rhetoric, grammar, theatrical poses and a big salary, but he was never found lagging behind while serving his master. I think I can hear Saint Peter say to a serving angel when one of these old ministers appears at the pearly gates of Heaven: 'Here comes old Uncle Billy, a true servant of the Lord. Go, bring me that big seven and three-quarter crown with a thousand jewels—not that six and three-quarter one with a lone pearl, that's for one of those pigeon-toed preachers that says 'awmen' at the end of his prayers, that will be here next week, and who gets ten thousand dollars a year for \$7.50 worth of preaching.'"

**What Men Deem Honor.**

What men deem honorable is illustrated daily in the news, especially of crime. A man recently shot and killed another. Two children of the slain man's wife, born soon after, died immediately, and the mother was not expected to survive. The exploit was instigated by the shooter's idea that his wife's relation to the victim was one uncomplimentary to him. Very likely he was wrong about his facts, but if he was right we still have the illuminating spectacle of a woman making a certain choice of conduct and her husband thereupon deciding that it becomes his business to murder the third person. If the wife had been attacked, another question altogether would have been created. We now contemplate a free choice on her part, leading her husband to act as if we were living in those good old times when a wife was the husband's chattel, like his house, or spade, or goat. Collier's for August 19, 1905.

**Settled Satisfactorily.**

Sheriff Gordon of Marion county, settled the claim of Deputy Sheriff Stewart, of Sumter county, Tuesday. Mr. Stewart said the amount he received for services rendered was satisfactory to him.—Wildwood News.

M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, says that in the great eclipse flames of gas 50,000 kilometres high were visible, fowls went to roost and roosters crowed to a finish in Spain.

**ROASTING THE GOVERNOR.**

The Marion county democracy (so-called) with the press are going wild in their censure of Governor Broward for making an appointment of county judge in that county without consulting the democratic executive committee. The same course of action was taken in some other counties when Governor Jennings adopted the same course. But it is evident that these people are young in democratic and constitutional law. And the resolutions adopted by the Marion county committee shows a want of knowledge upon their part as to the democratic usages before the populist-middle-of-the-road-sub-treasury-democrats got an unmerited position in the democratic ranks and councils.

The constitution of the state gives the power, and makes it the duty of the governor, to make all such appointments. And no where is there any word or paragraph indicating any little 2x1 committee. On the contrary it imposes the duty and responsibility on him; and while it is a part of democratic privilege and policy for all to petition the governor to settle their choice, it is only permission, and not a law of the party. This policy was never heard of until the populists undertook to dictate to the party in the convention at Tampa that nominated Governor Michell. And we are advised by a delegate who was in that convention that every straight out democrat protested and voted against that heresy and kept the convention for two days waiting on the platform committee, and they finally yielded at the request of the simon-pure democrats who claimed that the party would see that it was unconstitutional and void and would have no binding force on the party.

Now these new born babes of democracy prate about democratic principles and usages when they don't know enough to know that Marion county was represented in that convention by men who were not democrats, but sub-treasury populists, who advocated theories that were wholly subversive of democratic principles and usages. The whole fight was waged bitterly by Marion county representatives, and the democracy has never fully recovered from the work done in that convention. Therefore, all these blood and thunder resolutions come with very bad grace from these new fledged democrats who disgraced the strict author of democracy and censure our painstaking governor for asserting his prerogatives and discharging his duty fearlessly.

The democrats of the state are well aware that democratic executive committee everywhere have proved too pliant for perfect trustfulness, and until it can be shown that the governor's appointee is a wholly unfit person for the office, Marion county owes the governor an abject apology for their peevish and unjustifiable rebellion.—Bradentown Herald.

We shall ask Mr. D. H. Irvine, in point of service the oldest member of the Marion county democratic executive committee, to answer the above criticism. Mr. Irvine is a conscientious, conservative and lifelong democrat, is always well poised and is not given to going off at a tangent.

At the office of the clerk in Miami Tuesday bids for the drainage of Clear Lakes and the reclamation of 30,000 acres of submerged lands west of Miami will be opened, and it is expected that a bid will be accepted, and that work will be commenced as soon as all of the details can be arranged. Another big enterprise for Florida.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

But this is not the kind of an enterprise Florida is mostly in need of just now. She has lands in plenty. Indeed, her people are almost land poor and would entirely be so had it not been for the development of the turpentine industry and the fortunate discovery of phosphate. Farming and vegetable lands still go begging at almost any old price. What Florida needs is people to cultivate her lands and build up her cities, and manufacturing industries to give employment to skilled labor.

Draining ponds, lakes, rivers, saw grass praries and everglades can wait for a long time yet before these lands are actually needed, and it would be much better for the development of the state if men with capital and the spirit of enterprise could be persuaded to turn their attention in other directions.

As good lands as can be found anywhere in the south, near to schools, churches and transportation, can now be had almost for the asking.

The peopling of the rich, productive lands of the interior, is of much more importance, and graver concern, than in wasting, perhaps, valuable time and millions of money in the chimerical experiment of draining the everglades.

**The G. & G. to Miss Ocala.**

When the Seaboard Air Line railway was being built from Waldo on down the peninsular it made several serious mistakes, which it has always regretted.

For example, instead of coming through Ocala direct, it skirted the city, coming in from the east, going to the west and making a bend again before proceeding south. It missed all the rich hammock lands which would have been so profitable to it in increased freights. It missed Lake Weir, which afterwards became almost a solid orange grove and the Seaboard was compelled afterwards to tap it with a branch road.

It missed Sumterville in Sumter county and went across the head waters of Lake Pannasoffkee where pling had to be driven down to the depth of eighty feet or more, which involved great cost and labor and for which it received no remuneration whatever.

If the G. & G. misses Ocala in its march southward it will make as fatal a mistake as did the Seaboard Air Line.

Ocala is a growing town and if it be possible to build a city anywhere in the interior, Ocala is destined to become that city and if the G. & G. so near it now, passes it by, it will display exceedingly bad business judgment, but if the road can stand it Ocala will have to.

We have been requested to urge a meeting of the citizens in order to take this matter under consideration and offer inducements to the G. & G. to come our way. But, we are as much opposed to paying this kind of indemnity as the czar of Russia was to paying indemnity to Japan, and if the G. & G. proposes to sidetrack us, why it seems to us that the only thing for Ocala to do is to be sidetracked and make the most of it.

**Still Giving.**

H. M. Flagler has donated \$25,000 and will put up what additional sum is necessary to give St. Augustine a first-class Y. M. C. A. building. It is a very good way for a man who has too much wealth for the peace of mind of his neighbors to get rid of the surplus. It must be said of Mr. Flagler that he does a good many approvable things with his spare money.—Tampa Times.

Lemons are bringing \$8 per box in the various markets. The Florida lime is plentiful and is in many respects superior to the lemon. The Florida man who has a big lime crop ought to be fortunate.

**LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE**

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Fail—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

**ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA**

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (Signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

**THE DUTY OF MOTHERS**  
At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humors Is to Use Cuticura.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointments with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Price from 25 Cents. Cuticura, Boston, Mass. Price 50 Cents per Box to Children's Dispensary, New York.