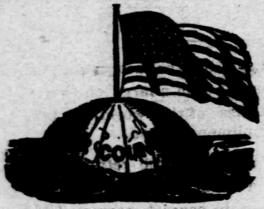


THE OCALA BANNER

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



OTTO: THE BANNER, BELIEVING THOSE AT THE TOP WILL 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 23 1905.

Editor Jordan says that Governor Broward is as a reed shaken by the wind.

The commissioner of internal revenue has evidently taken Peruna and knows what it is.

President Roosevelt expresses a willingness to visit New Orleans Oct. 24. He is a president right.

It looks like the farmers are going to get 11 cents for their cotton. That is really interesting news.

Dr. Carpenter is down with the dengue fever in Tampa. Like the rain it descends on the just and the unjust.

One of our exchanges announces J. N. C. Stockton as a possible candidate for governor. Nothing is said about the "pepper-box."

"We want your money," is the constant and oft repeated cry of the Miami Metropolis. If it gets it all we hope it will then distribute some of it over this way.

And now the succulent oyster is said to be a perfect store-house for typhoid fever and other awful diseases. It is even a worse enemy to the unfortunate human race than the dreaded mosquito.

Two Florida dailies reached our exchange table yesterday. One contained a notice of the arrival of Gov. Broward from Hot Springs, Ark.; the other that Bryan had made a speech in Chicago. Both occurrences had sprouted whiskers.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of yellow fever in its city, the Pensacola Journal continues to get out a good paper and has relaxed no effort to push its circulation and this is the way it talks: "The Journal's circulation for the present month is going to break all records, and by several hundred at that. It will be a top-notch in the history of the Journal and that is saying a good deal."

Mr. John R. Currie is visiting the South American states and he says that while the pine of that country is not the same as our yellow pine, it however yields a gum that is suitable for making a good grade of spirits of turpentine and rosin. For some reason no effort has yet been made to develop any of these industries in any of the South American states. That country needs a few Halls, Blounts, Horns, Stuckeys, Robertsons, Millers, Popes, Knights, Clarks, Rays, Johnsons, etc., etc., to develop it.

The Ocala Banner says what it did in the squabble about the appointment of a county judge for Marion county, the criticism of Governor Broward and the defense of the county democratic committee, is upheld and endorsed by every organized democrat in Marion county. Are there two kinds of democrats in that county—Jacksonville Metropolis.

It begins to look that way; but, perhaps, there would not have been if we had escaped having a Jacksonville factionalist at the head of affairs. Duval county politics left an evil influence in every state convention for the past twenty years. Breathing its atmosphere for so long a time perhaps Governor Broward finds it impossible to escape old habits! But the methods he has adopted are something entirely new to Marion county democracy and are not only regretted but are sincerely deplored by the rank and file who were once proud to be known as his strongest friends.

OLD TIME OFFICIALS.

In a late issue of the Ocala Star Rev. L. W. Moore makes some reflections on an article that recently appeared in this paper.

He ends his criticisms by saying that our present officials are better than were our old ones.

Some years ago the editor of this paper was a member of our county democratic convention and was made chairman of the platform committee and drafted a platform which was adopted almost unanimously by the convention and was afterwards adopted almost word for word by our congressional convention.

The following is one of the planks of that platform:

"We congratulate the democratic party of Florida for the proud record of the officials of the counties and the state for their frugal and provident administration of the affairs committed to their care. In the twenty years of their administration not a single defalcation has been reported. The rigid accounting for every cent of the public expenditures silences the criticism of enemies and challenges the admiration of friends."

This plank was never attacked by the opposition because it was absolutely true, but unfortunately, it is not true today. No such plank could be inserted in the state or congressional platforms now. Defalcations have been reported both among the state and county officials. If the conclusions of the Tallahassee True-Democrat are correct graft has entered into nearly all the departments of the state government and its baneful influence has crept into many of the counties of the state. So we hardly think the criticism of Mr. Moore is just.

Florida boasts of the splendid record of her past officials and the names of Drew, Bloxham, Perry, Mitchell, Finley, King and others are remembered with a great deal of pride and their memories are enshrined in the hearts of the people of the state.

The "Blind Tiger" Stench.

The Monticello News pictures a bad condition of affairs among its people. This is the picture it paints:

"The indictment of a grand jury against lawbreakers would be ordinarily considered painful by the lawbreakers; but what humiliation must we as a people feel when we are forced to plead guilty to the offense of aiding and abetting and winking at the rotten conditions now existing!

"We the people of Jefferson county are the architects of our fortunes. We have what we want. It seems that we want booze.

"If we want liquor so sorely that we must be over-run with sack peddlars, see the town littered with half-pint flasks, and teach lads to duck into alleys and suck cheap rot-gut out of a bottle from a negro's dirty sack, or from the stock of a "speak-easy" with a "pull," then we want liquor so sorely that we barter self-respect, decency and order for it.

"We, the people, are to blame."

Almost Big as Beeter.

There is in Birmingham, Ala., a rich negro who may some day become a rival of Russell Sage. The other day he lost a pocketbook on an Illinois Central train. It was found by a white man of the name of Taylor. The pocketbook contained \$67,200 in cash and a bank book showing deposits of \$196,000 in a Birmingham bank. Going through the train Mr. Taylor succeeded in locating the owner of the book, and upon proper identification handed it to him.

The Meaning of it All.

Our latest information is to the effect that the Lake City premiums have never been paid and some other things in connection with the management of the fair there have never been cleared up.—Starke Telegraph.

Sure. Those "some other things" is what caused all the trouble and the abuse of Lake City. No final settlement has ever been made, we understand, of the financial end of the state fair of that year.—Lake City Index.

Judge W. H. Fish has been appointed chief justice of Georgia to succeed Judge T. J. Simmons, deceased, and Judge Marcus W. Beck has been named for associate justice.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE EVERGLADES

The Surveyor is Preparing His Report and Actual Work on Great Project Will Soon Begin.

The Fort Pierce News says that Surveyor J. J. O. Fries has returned from his trip to Lake Okechobee after spending 23 days in the preliminary survey for the proposed drainage which is to lower the work of draining the Everglades. This preliminary survey was made under instructions from the commissioners of the internal improvement fund with Governor Broward at its head.

Mr. Fries was assisted by County Surveyor Swain, Jack Keen, Will Meredith, B. Raulerson, Tom Lee and Will Cabbage, and they encountered many difficulties. They started at a point not more than 100 feet from where Mr. Fries expected to land on the Lake.

Soundings were made and levels taken every 100 feet and it was found that the top of the lake is 19 feet above the St. Lucie river. The distance surveyed was exactly 23 miles and the fall from Lake Okechobee to the ocean is 21 feet. In many places hard pan was discovered from 6 to 18 inches from the surface and in some places it was seven feet down. Most of the distance the men had to wade in water from two to five feet deep.

The highest ridge encountered was about six miles east of Lake Okechobee. It was 42 feet above the ocean and extends for many miles north and south, being a divide for the water sheds. It is about three miles wide but its highest altitude is only about three quarters of a mile in width.

Mr. Fries and his party had to submit to many hardships on the trip as it was found necessary to construct temporary shelter composed of rough beds made of limbs of trees, etc., in order to get above the water to sleep and the insects were bad all the time. On their way home they came by Morgan's hammock and were entertained and refreshed by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Fries left Saturday night for Titusville where he will prepare his report for the commission. He is anxious to go before them in person and explain in detail the conditions and how it will be possible to avoid considerable expense by deviating from the straight route along certain places.

Governor Broward, while in Chicago, was in consultation with the manufacturers of dredge machinery and experts on drainage canals and he also investigated the working of the famous Chicago Drainage Canal, securing a lot of valuable information that will be useful in the work projected. He told some Florida people there that it was the intention of the commission to construct this canal, to clear out the Caloosahatchee river to the gulf and dig three canals toward the south of the state from Lake Okechobee. With five large canals to the gulf and ocean from the lake he thought the level of the lake could be lowered and the everglades drained sufficiently for all practical purposes.

Cuba vs. Florida.

There is no doubt that the vegetable growers of Cuba will soon begin to compete with us for the cream of the northern markets. We should have little fear of the result if the railroads and steamship lines would give us a fair an equal tariff. But when they will carry fruit and vegetables from Cuba through our state for only a little more than one-half the rates charged on the same articles shipped from stations through which the Cuban shipment passed, it is evident that one rate or the other is not right. Do you not think that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given the power to regulate such manifestly unjust rates?—Florida Agriculturist.

Sprains.

S. A. Read, Cisco, Tex., writes, March 11, 1901: My wrist was sprained so badly by a fall that it was useless; and after using several remedies that failed to give relief, used Ballard's Snow Liniment, and was cured. I earnestly recommend it to any one suffering from sprains. For sale by all druggists.

THE INTERVIEW THAT STUNG THE PRESIDENT

His Scorching Letter in Reply—The Language Entirely Undiplomatic.

President Roosevelt has given out a statement most vehemently denying an alleged interview with him which was printed in the Petit Parisien on peace. The interview, as published in Paris, cabled back to the United States and printed in the New York World follows:

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Petit Parisien will publish on Wednesday a striking interview with President Roosevelt, who gave its correspondent, Legedere, an audience at Sagamore Hill.

"If I felt forced to make peace," said the president, "it was simply in the cause of humanity. I remembered the battle of Santiago, in which I fought. I remembered the horror and sadness of war, and I said to myself it must end."

Legedere hinted that the president's influence had chiefly brought about the abandonment of the Japanese demands for a war indemnity, to which President Roosevelt replied:

"That may be true, but the diplomatic victory must rest with Witte. It would never have been so great a victory had the Japanese realized more quickly that Russia never intended to pay a war indemnity. I knew this and repeated it many times to the Japanese envoys. If you were at Moscow, I said, indemnity would be a matter of course, but you are not. Supposing after another year's struggle you take Siberia? It will cost you three or four hundred thousand men, millions of dollars, and when you have it it would only be a white elephant with which you would not know what to do. You had much better give in on these points, but they remained obdurate in the hope that Witte would weaken. When I did not believe success possible, they relented."

As soon as the purported interview was called to his attention the president directed Secretary Loeb to send to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who was received at Sagamore Hill yesterday, the following telegram:

"Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 13.
"Gaston Richard, Hotel La Fayette, New York, N. Y.:

"The president directs me to say to you that the alleged interview with him published in this morning's papers is not only an absolute fabrication, wholly without basis of truth, but that your conduct in obtaining permission to see him under false pretense is highly dishonorable. When you came to see the president you informed him that you were the grandson of Marshal Augereau; that you had been at the battle of Mukden with the Russian army, and with the Japanese army afterwards; that you understood thoroughly that you could have no interview of any kind, and that you simply wished to pay a respect to him. Under these circumstances the president received you and listened to your account of your experiences with the Japanese and Russians, and spoke to you also of the deeds of Marshal Augereau and of Napoleon's other generals. The president had no conversation with you about the terms of peace, and your account of your alleged interview with him is a fabrication from beginning to end, without any foundation in fact, and both your untruthfulness and your obtaining permission to see him under false pretense the president considers highly dishonorable. WM. LOEB, Jr., "Secretary."

The Post Suspends.

The Evening Post, an afternoon daily which made its entrance into the journalistic field about six weeks ago in Columbus, Miss., has given up the fight and suspended publication. The paper was owned by McBride & Fitzgerald, who gave up the newspaper business in Bartow, Fla., to go to Columbus. The reason of the failure of the paper was lack of patronage to meet expenses.

We understand that "Peruvian Sea Foam" was recently served at a notable banquet in Gainesville. We pass it up to Chemist Carpenter for analysis.—Lake City Index.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Great Evolution in the Production of Vegetables.

This generation enjoys a great many things that were unknown to their ancestors.

For instance there is the bicycle. How much pleasure it has given to the children and what a time saver it has proven.

Then there is the automobile; the elevated railway; the electric car and the electric fan. All these things belong especially to this generation.

Then, too, there is the ice plant and the electric light plant which are the boast of nearly every village in the land.

We can remember when ice was considered an article of great luxury, now it is regarded as a household necessity. We have seen it sell in Ocala for as much as 20c. a pound and for as little as 20c. per hundred pounds.

The difference in the convenience and care of a electric jet and a kerosene lamp the housewife will tell you is one of the greatest blessings of the modern home.

But in no department of economy have there been a greater evolution of things than in the garden and field.

We can remember when the tomato first came into general use in the neck of the woods in which we then lived; now the tomato, like good Ben Adhem, lead all the rest of the vegetable kingdom.

Speaking along this line the New York Packer makes the following observations:

The farm gardens, "market gardens" and "truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude of "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago.

In the census of 1890 the large increase in garden products was recognized and a systematic count of their bulk and value was made. It is possible, therefore, to make a ten year comparison of the increase of such products, and this records the remarkable increase of from 190 to 400 per cent in the five several divisions of the country. The north Atlantic states had a well developed industry in "garden products" before 1890, which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 per cent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 per cent. is amazing.

Could our great-granddaddies, who thought tomatoes poisonous, and our great-grandmothers, who grew them as ornamental plants in window pots, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over thirty million bushels of the pretty, poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food, they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes.

Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the south has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty carloads of that vegetable north in a single day.

Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity, even on hotel tables, and was used by few families even of wealth. Today it is a common edible, occupying thousands of acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year round.

Twenty-two million bunches of radishes and twelve million bunches of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vegetables.

The Packer might have said, also, that there has been as great an evolution and increase in the production of fruits.

The luscious Florida and California orange which now occupy such a conspicuous place in the markets were almost unknown a few years ago; the delicious pineapple, the serviceable guava, the alligator pear, the maunee, and other magnificent tropical and semi-tropical fruits are entirely the growth of recent years.

This generation ought to pinch itself when it gets up in the morning and when it goes to bed at night to make it realize and appreciate the good things it enjoys.

It is walking on easy street every

day in the year and reclining in the lap of luxury when it encounters electric buttons and fans and spring mattresses at night.

It is, indeed, a marvelous age when one can make a tour of the world in less time than he could in the memory of men yet living have traveled from Ocala to New York.

The Day of Reconciliation.

The war of the rebellion ended 40 years ago, and yet only within the last ten years could it be said that the animosities engendered in that conflict were materially softened. Still too many people on both sides continue to fan the embers of hatred and maintain the lines of sectionalism.

In marked contrast was the action taken by southerners at the Denver encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. On behalf of the city of Dallas, Tex., a hearty invitation was extended the old soldiers to hold their next encampment in that city in conjunction with the United Confederate Veterans. Unfortunately, we think, the invitation was not accepted. A fraternization of this kind would have been the final touch in the great movement of reconciliation. The fact that the invitation was given is a good deal in itself. It indicates the willingness, nay the desire, of the south to let the dead past bury its dead and to begin life anew as a nation of brothers. The process of assimilation has been slow, but it is today nearer of accomplishment than ever before.—Toledo (O.) Blade.

Albert Gilchrist Tells How to Cook Okra

Hon. Albert W. Gilchrist, DeSoto's candidate for governor, is spending the summer at Lake Toxaway, N. C., and from that point sends through the columns of his favorite paper, the Punta Gorda Herald, the following recipe, which in giving he vouches he is conferring a blessing on mankind: "Until here lately, I have never known okra served in any other way than in what might be called the slippery way—gone before it is hardly in your mouth. Many will find this a preferable way of serving it: While raw cut the okra in small pieces about the size of a small finger joint and roll it in meal. Beat up an egg, mix the okra, beaten egg, salt and pepper. Fry in hot grease.

"To anyone who thinks I should have voted differently in the last legislature, I offer him this receipt for preparing a good dish. One hundred years from now it will make but little difference how anyone voted. But okra will grow on and on forever."

ECZEMA ON LITTLE GIRL

Sleepless Nights for Mother and Awful Suffering of Child.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Had Given up All Hope of Ever Making Any Cure.

Mrs. I. B. Jones, Addington, Ind. T., writes: "My little girl had been suffering for two years from eczema, and during that time I could not get a night's sleep, as her ailment was very severe. I had tried so many remedies and spent so much money, deriving no benefit, I had given up all hope of making any cure. As a last resort I was persuaded to try Cuticura, and to my great delight a marked change was manifested from the first application. I gave the child a bath with Cuticura Soap, using a soft piece of muslin cloth. This I did twice a day, each time following with Cuticura Ointment, and at the same time gave the Resolvent, according to directions. One box of Ointment and two bottles of the Resolvent, together with the Soap, effected a permanent cure. I submit this for publication, hoping it will assist other sufferers in curing themselves."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Consisting of Cuticura Soap Ointment and Pills.

The first step in the treatment of chronic Eczema is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. Dry carefully and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent Pills, or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, etc. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, etc. per vial of 50). Ointment, etc. Soap, etc. Patent Drug & Chem. Co., Boston, Sole Proprietors. Prepared at "How to Cure Eczema."