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Lochmede

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LOCHMEDEK

Vol. I.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

No. 2.

WHY "LOCHMEDE."

To those who have visited Winter Park, and know its beautiful situation, no explanation is necessary. "In the midst of the lakes" recalls at once to their minds the charming view from the top of the Seminole, including a dozen or so of all shapes and sizes, and some of them lending beauty to the scene whichever way one may turn his eyes. There are no mountains, scarcely a hill even, in the view, and yet it is one that makes a lasting impression upon the mind—one to be recalled with pleasure many times, and which one may quietly satisfy his eyes upon and not grow tired—which one may return to again and again, and always receive the same pleasure from it, if he sees it a thousand times; for he will hardly find it twice in the same mood or condition, and the endless changes ring upon it by sunshine and shadow, wind and calm, morning, noon and evening, starry or moonlight night, the reflection of fleecy dream-clouds or angry storm and lightning's flash, make a study for the lover of nature as fascinating as the subject is beautiful, and in which the same lesson is never repeated without some little change to renew the interest, or finding the student in a new mood, makes a new impression upon his mind, so that he welcomes its recurrence as an opportunity to study from a new point of view that which he had only half seen before.

Whether the margin of the lake reflects the primal forest of tall pines, so that our fancy, landing at their feet, follows the red man's lonely steps in search of game, or when threatened with the white man's invasion, sees him engaged in the uncanny mysteries of his war-dance, or stealthily creeping from tree to tree in unseen advance upon his enemy; whether the waters are black with the shadow of a tangled thicket, as yet untouched since it was the daily hiding-place of bear and panther, and whose depths may even yet occasionally shelter the fierce wild-cat and many smaller animals; whether some well plowed field or thrifty grove

looks down with quiet satisfaction upon its own reflection as an outward evidence of its conscious worth, and we land in imagination to view the farmer's wealth or pick the golden fruit with which his trees are laden; whether some well kept lawn or garden dips its feet in the refreshing waters, and we make use of fancy's license to land and pick the bright flowers, to join in a game upon the lawn, or to look in upon the home life in the neat cottage at the head; whether we follow the motion of some boating party whose sail bends to the breeze, or whose oars and prow send widening circles to break the calm reflection of sky and shore, while merry laugh and song rise to our ears to tell their pleasure; whether the little steamer, with shrill whistle waking the echoes of the shore, bears some party of jolly picnickers to their chosen haunt for the day; whether we look down upon the pretty village at our feet, and in winter time upon the hum and bustle of the great hotel, all drawn here by the beauty of the situation and the pleasant company of its many admirers; whether we rest our eyes upon the buildings and grounds of Rollins College, which the munificence of its founders has enabled to instruct and train the minds of our young people under the peaceful influences of natural beauty—still we are "in the midst of the lakes"—always around us, yet never the same—always ready with some new suggestion to tempt our fancy's flight in pleasant courses. Here surely, if anywhere, may our minds be cheated of their care, and our idle days beguiled with charming contemplation. Are we not right, then, to count our lakes the chiefest of our charms, and give our messenger a name befitting his fair home?

Home Life in Florida.

Mrs. Browning in the *Dispatch* of June 20th asks a very important question about home life in Florida. Are the women contented here? and are not many at times homesick? This reminds me of a remark made years ago, "That the emigrant faculty was

an instinct that impelled one to move into the wilderness and endure a miserable existence for the benefit of posterity." And the observation of the old Virginia lady who said she always thought that a new country was hard on women and horses and easy on men and dogs. When on the eve of departure from northern New York seventeen years ago to come to Florida to live, some of my friends said in endeavoring to dissuade from my venture, that I would be sorry in a short time that I had left the North. They were answered that many of them would be sorry they had not followed me. Property that was sold for \$3,600 then would not bring over \$2,000 to-day. Property that I bought for \$1,000 here, seventeen years ago, could not be bought to-day, were it still unimproved, for less than \$6,000. But as far as contentment goes I have invariably found that the new-comer and his family are contented and satisfied if they do well and make money.

Those who have bad luck, or rather bad management, always speak ill of every place they go to. Another thing—certain persons who love cold weather, who are predisposed to corpulence, should never come here. Here warm weather is the rule, cold weather the exception. Warm weather is constant and certain. Cold weather is accidental. If in December and January the wind blows from the northwest we have cold; if it changes to another quarter or drops, it becomes warm again.

Lean persons, persons who love the warm summer and are distressed by the cold of zero, should by all means come South. And when one comes after having counted the cost and summed up the distress of parting from friends and relatives, come to stay; take the bitter with the sweet and go forth to meet the future with out fear and with a manly heart.

It is undoubtedly true that many are dissatisfied here, as are many in every new State. For this the men are more to blame than the women. Men are prone to lay out too much money in orange and other trees, and in (so-called) improvements and speculations, forgetting that the great desideratum is to make wife and family comfortable and to live well as they go along. A handy kitchen,

good wood, good water and plenty of both near the kitchen, a good succession of vegetables and fresh fruit as soon as they can be had, are necessary to prevent homesickness as well as to alleviate the sufferers from *Maladie du Pays*. I have often thought of the wisdom of Cortez, who, when he landed his troops at Vera Cruz for the conquest of Mexico, burned his ships. His followers knew, without any speech-making, what to expect. Then, too, the folly of Lot's wife. A young lady near me, a graduate of Vassar, says she and her mother live on Tutt's Pills in the summer. This comes from a steady diet of pork and potatoes. Such food may be good for Canada, where they came from, but is nothing less than poisonous in this climate. Fruit may be a luxury in the North; it is certainly a necessity here to those who expect to do without pills and doctors. The father of a family who fails to provide plenty of fruit, milk, cream and vegetables may be sure he will save nothing by it. He will certainly incur a greater expense for medicine, nurses and doctors' bills.

Parents do many things for their children they don't think necessary for themselves. Beekeepers say that the old queen in swarming time leaves the hive. So we old folks must sometimes emigrate for the benefit of those who come after us. It is a good time to come to Florida now. The land speculator will name a reasonable price when any one comes to buy. Some are obliged to sell or let the sheriff do it for them, and the outlook in coming years is every way favorable. Some legislation is needed yet for the prosperity of our agriculture, but our mixed population of crackers, yankees, foreigners and western people are fast becoming thoroughly reconstructed, working hard to build up a populous and prosperous State.—*M. C. in Florida Dispatch*.

Enjoyable Affair.

Editor Lochmede: I see you have invited any one who is interested in Winter Park to communicate any items of interest.

The young people of Winter Park had a most enjoyable time on the Fourth. They were invited across Lake Osecola to attend a lawn party at the home of Mr. Guild.

At half-past 3 o'clock a number of boats were at the Rogers wharf, in waiting, while the gallant young gentlemen escorted the young ladies to the boats where all embarked. When after a delightful row they landed at Mr. Guild's and were welcomed by the pleasant smiles and cordial greeting of the charming Mrs. and Misses Guild. All were made most welcome and a most enjoyable evening was spent in playing croquet and games of all kinds; about

8 o'clock ice cream, cake and lemonade was passed around; Mr. Bartlett and Mr. McDuffee were masters of ceremonies. Music by Miss Louy Burke was very much enjoyed and was a very pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment. The young folks will long remember the affair and hope it may not be the last of the kind.

Winter Park is not dead but sleeping. Enlyn.

Popularity of the Rose.

The sale of roses in this country amounts to fully a million plants a year at the present time. There are no statistics by which the exact number can be learned, but a knowledge of the extent of cultivation by the principal propagators enables us to estimate roughly as above stated. The probability is that the annual sale exceeds considerably rather than falls short of this amount. These plants are almost wholly raised on their own roots, as budded plants, which at one time were quite common, have fallen into disrepute and will now scarcely command a purchaser. The popular judgment in this respect is, no doubt, right, and will be sustained. Budded plants, except with some weak growing varieties, will never again be in vogue, and the number of excellent varieties of vigorous growth is so great that delicate growers will be discarded for this fault alone, no matter what other good qualities they may possess.

The Rose is the most highly prized, and, next to the Geranium, the most generally cultivated flowering plant. These remarks apply to amateur cultivation. Professional florists make rose growing a very prominent part of their business, and immense quantities of flowers are raised during the winter season for cuttings. The statement is made by a competent authority that in 1885, "the trade sold twenty-four million cut Roses." This indicates, to some extent, the popularity of this particular flower.—*Vick's Magazine*.

Clerodendron Balfourii.

Speaking of this plant *Currie's Monthly* says: "This plant is also named, and perhaps properly, *C. Balfouriana*. It is a most charming greenhouse plant, of scandent habit. Its leaves are opposite, dark green, and smooth, contrasting beautifully with the large, loose panicles of red and white flowers, which are usually freely produced. A rather high and moist atmosphere is quite to its liking, but we have grown it, we might say to perfection, in an ordinary greenhouse of medium temperature. It is one of the most interesting plants we know of, and suitable alike for the decoration of the conservatory or parlor. No collection should be considered complete without it."

Although scandent, and therefore inclined to throw out long, slender branches, it may be kept in bush form by judicious pruning, and will produce its flowers when thus grown quite as freely in proportion to its size.

The California crop was marketed last spring at over \$5.00 per box some selling as high as \$8.50. Mediterranean oranges sold last summer at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per box.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth, which is soaked in kerosene oil once in two or three weeks. Take the cloth, and with a rubbing brush or scrubby broom go rapidly up and down the planks (not across them). After a few rubbings the floor will assume a polished appearance that is not easily defaced.—*Scientific American*.

ROBT. WHITE, JR.,

—GENERAL—

MERCHANDISE

—{A FINE STOCK OF THE}—

CHOICEST

*GROCERIES,

{o}

FERRIS & CO'S

WELL-KNOWN HAMS,

E. O. STANDARD'S

PATENT FLOUR,

IMPORTED GOODS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Only Leading Brands,

I HANDLE NO CHEAP GOODS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In abundance and not to be excelled
in quality.

Estimates given to families who
buy in large quantities.

THE PIONEER STORE

(IN)
WINTER PARK,

A. H. PAUL, PROPRIETOR,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winter Park and vicinity, that he has bought of Mr. J. R. Ergood his stock of

GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and will aim to keep up the reputation of the store, by keeping a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

of the best goods that can be bought, and at prices that defy competition, for the same quality of goods, and he hopes by gentlemanly and courteous treatment to merit his share of the public patronage. His facilities for getting

FINE ALDERNEY CREAMERY BUTTER

and keeping it in cold storage, insure to his customers a good article in the best possible condition.

HAY, OATS AND GRAIN

at bottom prices. Come and see. Respectfully,

A. H. PAUL.

CHARLES J. LADD,

HARDWARE **E**
HARDWARE

WINTER PARK DRUG STORE,

SOUTHERN EXPRESS AGENCY,

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY.

COR. EAST PARK AVE. AND THE BOULEVARD,

WINTER PARK, - FLORIDA.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

L. H. DONKEL

() DEALER IN ()

HAY, GRAIN, ETC., ETC.,

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.

Learning to Think.

To have learned to think, whether in the schools or out of them, is to have attained the most valuable of all acquirements. Hard and stubborn facts in letters, sciences, or mechanics, however desirable in themselves, cannot be of the best practical value to their possessor until he has learned to think, and so is able to adjust his information to the constantly varying conditions and necessities of his occupation.

Any system of instruction which does not teach a man to think falls very far short of the best results of instruction, and leaves him without the most vital element of success. The *Jeweler's Journal* repeats what has often been said in these columns; that is, what a mechanic most needs to-day is to know how to think. He who can do this is never at a loss for ways and means, and is ever and always equal to every occasion, and can meet any emergency without hesitancy or confusion. He finds real pleasure in conquering a difficult job, for he can always conquer it inasmuch as he is an inventor, and can create a way where there was none. A man who has learned to think continually separates and combines, and from the scraps which he gathers as he goes he constructs. Material is ever at his hand, and whether he is on a journey, in the shop, or the factory, his eye is ever observant, and his senses alert. Having learned how to acquire knowledge, the *Journal* further adds, he never finds himself anywhere that something does not appear which he wants to see, and having seen, will not sooner or later put to practical use. The setting of a lathe tool, the adjusting of a band in a machine shop, even the turning of a crank or the skillful handling of a file, is more likely to suggest some new "kink" to him, wholly unlike anything he is observing. He finds treasures unsuspected, by the man whose mind, being simply a storehouse of blank facts, moves mechanically forward, observing nothing but that which is already constructed and complete. These treasures he stores as he gathers them, and at the call of a necessary occasion or an emergency they are combined into a complete whole by a process of which he himself is quite unconscious. Having learned to think, he sends forth every moment freighted with some sort of effort. He has learned "the value of work as a means of happiness and a change of work as a means of rest," and idleness is neither necessary nor recreative. He can catch an idea on the wing, and an idea gained is a source of true happiness. Such a man does not easily weary, and it is late in life before he grows old. He goes on gaining knowledge to the end, and his knowledge assimilates and becomes wisdom as he gains it. *Scientific American.*

LOCHMEDE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

In the Midst of the Lochs.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements at reasonable rates.

Terms on application.

Communications by mail should be addressed to J. B. HENCK, JR., Longwood, Fla.

Office at Winter Park with Chas. J. Ladd.

Entered at the post-office at Winter Park as second mail matter.

WINTER PARK, JULY 8, 1887.

BEING hurried last week in getting out our first number, the name of the author of the Rollins student's essay was inadvertently omitted. It was by Walter V. McDuffee.

IF YOU have not sent in your subscription to LOCHMEDE yet, do so at once. This number is the last one you will receive until we hear from you, and we want all to come in and join in our attempt to make a good paper. If you cannot help in any other way, at least do so to the extent of \$1.50 a year, and get your friends to do the same.

BE SURE to use the rainy summer to the best possible advantage to make your town and your own place beautiful. "Be aye sticking in a tree, my son; it will be growing while you're sleeping." Put out flowers, shrubs, vines and grass, as well as trees. Everybody has opportunities to get a tree or a plant occasionally; few minutes when you go home will stick it in the ground; the showers will water it, and some morning you will wake to find your place beautiful with plants and flowers, without being conscious of any effort to get them, because a few minutes now and then have not been missed.

A POINT of great importance to those who use fresh milk is that it should be well cooled immediately after milking, and before being put into cans for delivery, and then kept at a temperature not above 65° until used, or until boiled. Fresh milk kept warm for a few hours, especially if in a tight can, generates a poison which causes cholera morbus, or in children cholera in-

fantum, children often dying in a few hours from the effects of it. In default of any better means of cooling, set the can, unstoppered, in cold water, or wrap with a cloth kept wet and set in a free draft of air. Whatever you do, do not shut the milk up tight until quite cold. Keep it in open vessels as much as possible after receiving it from the dealer. Never keep milk where it can absorb foul air from any source, which it does greedily if it has a chance, and speedily becomes unfit for use.

KEEPING FRUIT.

This week's *Florida Dispatch* (dated July 4) has the most complete symposium of facts concerning the storage and preservation of oranges and other fruit that has ever been brought together. Cold storage, the Hoggson process, fumigation, the Davis process, keeping in sand or saw-dust, keeping on the tree, packing with sulphur, are all discussed and the results of actual experiments during the past season given to show their relative value. The whole is so long that our space would hardly admit a beginning, and we can only advise everyone interested in the subject to get the paper and read it carefully. The conclusion we draw from the whole is that cold dry storage is the key to the whole situation, and the coming thing. Already a company is operating in California on this plan, in connection with the Tiffany refrigerator cars, and has met with great success in marketing the last season's crop, on which Florida growers lost so heavily.

The system is substantially that which we have several times advocated in these columns. The fruit is sent to a cold warehouse, where it is stored 48 hours to cool, and then forwarded to destination in cars adapted to keep it at a uniform temperature. When received it goes at once into proper warehouses, where the same conditions are maintained until it is sold, it may be next day, or it may be two or three months after, and the fruit, if sound and well-packed to start with, is found in perfect condition when sold. The California company charges twenty cents a box for cooling and re-shipping in the refrigerator cars, properly supplied with ice, or they charge twenty-five cents per box in addition to regular freight charges to insure the deliv-

ery of the fruit in good condition at destination, they paying all charges and costs.

Here is a hint for the Florida Fruit Exchange, which might establish a similar service in this State. We think we risk nothing in saying that within the next two or three years, or five at most, whoever controls the cold-storage houses will control the fruit trade of Florida.

A WEAK POINT.

There seems to be nothing that is so much a bore to most people, as to be obliged to use their minds a little. A person is always loth to undertake a piece of work he has no confidence in his ability to perform, and this is the reason why many people do not *think*—they do not know how. They have learned in school the habit of filling their heads from certain depositories of knowledge, called text-books, in which some one else has very carefully done all the thinking and systematizing for them, and they go on choosing for mental pabulum a lot of novels and other weak food, in which there is either no significance at all, or the author very carefully, and often tediously, to those who can see it for themselves, explains the motives and significance of his characters and their acts, as if he knew they were so utterly commonplace that they would not be noticed otherwise,—so that still his readers are only confirmed in their habit of pouring into their minds a quantity of other people's thoughts, which they do not take the trouble to think of and understand for themselves, and which consequently pass out again and leave no sign. A book which forces them to think, and which by so much is really of value to them, they pronounce dry. There seems no other way to account for people who prefer an endless succession of weak novels, the whole substance of a hundred of which can be told in ten minutes, instead of the hundreds of books containing real knowledge, which are the delight of those who have learned to use them, and possess an interest which makes the average novel seem flat and tasteless. Not that good novels are unprofitable—far from it,—but it is a source of alarm to thinking people that the world should go drifting along, now afloat and now aground, like a ship whose crew were so occupied with a

game of cards below, that they could not come on deck to trim their sails to favoring winds, or steer their ships clear of the rocks. The gravest matters of public concern are passed over by many people as "only politics," well enough for scheming men to play at for the stake of offices, but which practical every-day, honest folks would better let alone. And so they drift along, wondering why times are hard, and business unprofitable, why they are imposed upon by public officials, why they cannot get justice in the courts, why a thousand things are not as they should be, that are such old complaints that the world has got tired of talking about them, and yet not taking the trouble to do anything about it, largely because they have not learned to think, and it is a bore to try to understand the reasons of things, and find the remedy.

To be careful about the ordinary things of life, so as to avoid in advance the many causes of dissatisfaction and failure, is another great bore, which arises from the same source. To be careful simply means to think out the causes of things and avoid those which cause trouble, but for want of the habit of thought people go blundering along, bruising themselves against all sorts of stumps, and complaining that "Jordan is a hard road to trample." So it is, for a blind man, or for a few who know how to use their eyes but are crowded along by a mob of thoughtless people around them, but to those who use it right the world is a beautiful place, and full of resources and opportunities. The moral of it all is, that we should teach our children to think, even if we are past learning ourselves. An intelligent mind, surrounded by newspapers, books and all the means of information in the world, will not be long getting all the mere facts learned so laboriously by constant repetition in school, and such a mind will assimilate and arrange what it receives, and get some good from it, but the mind that is stuffed with facts which it does not know how to use is only handicapped by the so-called "education" it has received, and gets no good from it. It is therefore of far less consequence that a school should teach this, that or the other branch of knowledge, than that it should teach the effective use of the mental

faculties, which are otherwise like a valuable set of mechanic's tools in the hands of one who does not know their use. He cannot earn his living with them, and they only rust and decay instead of returning their value to the world.

Jottings.

Subscribe for **LOCHMEDE**.

Ed. Klemmer's address for the summer is Trenton, N. J.

At Ladd's you will find Moxie, the unrivalled Nerve Food.

The Misses Uhler are summering at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. A. Spring and daughter, Miss Minnie, are at New York City.

Leave your subscription for **LOCHMEDE** with Chas. J. Ladd, when passing that way.

The Messrs. Ames are abroad for the year visiting the lions and elephants of Europe.

Mr. S. P. Butler cut his leg quite badly while hewing a piece of timber at Mr. Ergood's house.

Lactart makes a Delicious Beverage with water and sugar only. 25 cents a bottle, at Ladd's.

All who have tried it recommend Our Own Sarsaparilla as the best Blood Purifier. At Ladd's.

Collars and Cuffs done up at the Steam Laundry keep stiffer than those done by hand. Take them to Ladd's.

Dr. J. W. Gamwell is at Torrington, Conn. Better come down early, Doctor, before that asthma returns on you.

For Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, etc., go to Ladd's for Horsford's Acid Phosphate. 50c. and \$1.

We notice extensive improvements on the place of Mr. Lewis H. Lawrence. It is one of the prettiest places in the State.

Misses Morton and Abbott are recruiting from the labor and care of the year at Rollins College in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Mr. C. Denny writes that it is his intention to build on his sightly lots on New England avenue, this Fall, his address now is Northfield, Vt.

A great many trees are loaded with blossoms now, which, if they fruit, will go far towards making up an average crop for this section this year.

Some of our citizens came from Orlando the other evening pretty full. Its no credit to you boys, and most of you were old enough to know a great deal better.

One of the first objects that strikes a persons eye in coming from the North here is the ornamental tower and beautiful new house Mr. Ergood is building, it will add greatly to the looks of the town.

The Winter Park Company will have some gates put up at their groves so that the few old scrub cows that wander around through the country will be puzzled for a short time about how to proceed to get in, we don't like to be considered kickers, but do think it would be far

more considerate and neighborly if the owners of them would make a slight effort to keep them from destroying their neighbors' shade trees, shrubbery and improvements. Now wouldn't it?

The sad death of Mrs. Wilson Tolliver, on the Fourth, casts a gloom over our entire community. She was an earnest worker in the cause of education and the church, and her loss will be sadly felt in both causes.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert White, Jr., left on the night of the Fourth with their little girl for Washington, D. C., New York City and other places at the North on business and pleasure. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Libby.

Charles L. Mark is spending the summer at his old home in Eredonia, N. Y. He will escape the hay fever by coming here August 1st—would that all sufferers know, as he does, that this climate is sure cure for that Northern pest.

The occasional call of a quail is heard in the woods, the Legislature ought to pass a law protecting them for five years so that we could have plenty of them both for food and the destruction of insects. At the present rate they will soon become extinct.

We were shown through the Welborne block by Dr. Haskell on the Fourth. It is a beautiful block nicely arranged and an honor to Sanford. We can all see now that Judge Welborne's indefatigable work for the past few years is resulting nicely for himself and the communities he lives in.

Mr. Stubblefield, who has charge of the bridge across the run between lakes Mizell and Virginia for the Orlando and Winter Park Railway, was quite seriously hurt by a timber he was standing on, flying up and throwing him violently forward on another large timber; no bones were broken but the injury was very painful.

We hear on all sides the praises of **LOCHMEDE**, all unite in saying that it is one of the neatest and most attractive papers published in Florida, it is a new departure, too, from the usual run of country papers and in not attempting to appear as a newspaper, but more as a local aid towards making our town known, it has its chief strength.

The survey of the Orlando and Winter Park Railway has been completed to Lake Howell, and the grading, etc., will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We cannot imagine a prettier sight than a ride over their line, for with large orange groves, lovely lakes, flourishing towns and artistic suburban homes, the scene is constantly changing and is always attractive.

The Fourth was ushered in by the ringing of the college and two church bells and the booming of what artillery could be gotten together here and to those of us who have always considered it a duty to make all the noise we could, it seemed quite natural and appropriate. If we could have more holidays and improve them it would be better for all of us. After the bells quit ringing there was no farther celebration here, but our citizens went to Sanford, or to work, or else passed the day quietly at home. Let's have a celebration of our own next year.

GAPEN & COMPANY, CONTRACTORS.

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SET OUT. LAND CLEARED.
GROVES CULTIVATED.

Agents for SWIFT-SURE and Other Best
Grades of Fertilizers.

FIRE INSURANCE IN BEST COMPANIES NEGOTIATED.

Plenty of Good Seasoned Stove Wood on Hand.

ALL INTENDING SETTLERS

Should visit Winter Park, and see the properties in our hands before making a selection. Winter Park is the loveliest and healthiest spot in Florida.

With its SEMINOLE HOTEL OF 250 ROOMS, its ROLLINS COLLEGE, the BEST SCHOOL in the STATE, and its EXCELLENT SOCIETY.

It presents social advantages which no other town in Florida can equal. It is within FOUR MILES of the prosperous town of Orlando, the county seat, with which it will shortly have hourly communication by rail.

Orange Groves of all Sizes, Unimproved Lands, Etc.,

In this neighborhood at as reasonable prices as anywhere in Florida.

TITLES EXAMINED, LOANS NEGOTIATED, ETC.,

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WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.

LEMONADE AND CIDER ON ICE.

FINE

Imported and Domestic Cigars

AT BILLIARD ROOM

W. CAPPER, WINTER PARK.

J. H. LAMAY,

PAINTER

WINTER PARK.

A Wise Wasp.

While sitting, one summer day, at the side of the house on a platform which served as a piazza, but was roofed only by the branches of two large trees, something dropped upon my head and rolled into my lap, when I saw a large white-bodied spider in the clutches of a small wasp. Hastily brushing these unceremonious visitors on to the floor, I watched to see if the wasp would succeed in flying away with his huge enemy. After a struggle the spider lay quiet, and the wasp ran around, seizing first one part, then another, but finally went away, as I supposed, for help. In about a quarter of an hour he returned, still alone, and began trying again, as I thought, to find some place by which he could seize the round body and carry it away. Again he departed without his spider. This time I watched him and saw him disappear at the edge of the lawn, under a pear tree, and following, found him after some searching, diligently at work with another wasp enlarging a hole in the ground; having already thrown out quite a little mound of earth. I was surprised, for I did not then know that any kind of wasp lived in the ground.

I returned to the piazza, and soon, when the wasp came back, I was convinced, by more careful watching, that he was measuring each part of the spider's body instead of trying to get hold of it. The antennae seemed to be the organs mostly employed in this operation. When he went home again, I was before him, and saw him meet his co-worker, put his head close to his, and evidently informed him that the doorway was not yet big enough, for they fell busily at work enlarging it. Then more measuring, more digging, until, after three long hours, he returned, this time with his friend, and they carried away their prey and bestowed it in the underground home.

Question for studious Agassizites: How many kinds of wasps are there, and how many have adopted the metric system?—The Owl.

Antidote for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

Editor Brooksville News:—A gentleman, now and for several years past a resident of Florida, recently made the following representation. As I know him to be one in whose veracity implicit confidence can be placed, I send the information to you for publication.

"I was" said he "for nearly four years a member of the Texas Rangers, whose duty it was to defend the State against the inroads of Indians and Mexican robbers. Our theater of action was mainly the western and north-western frontier, the latter of which is so infested by rattlesnakes that we rarely made a scout without losing a

horse or a mule, before we learned to cure their bite.

"One of the men found an old newspaper, in which it was stated that the gall of the snake applied to the wound at once neutralizes the venom.

"I have seen it applied to horses, mules, and dogs, all of which were frequently bitten, and to one man, and in every case it was entirely successful, preventing even the swelling of the wounded limb if promptly applied.

"The liver of the snake is a small flat gland, attached to the lower part of the intestine, with a thread-like duct leading to a cylinder-shaped gall-sac, we used to cut the duct and gall-sac from the liver, and keep them in a tightly corked vial, ready for use. When placed in the vial the whole becomes liquid. We were never without this remedy after we learned its efficacy." A SUBSCRIBER.

[The above confirms the reports we have several times seen printed, of the use of the snake's gall dried and powdered, for the same purpose, by the natives of South America.—Ed.]

NEVER MIND.

[Palmer (Mass.) Journal.]

Never mind if your clothing is thread bare and worn.

And the colors beginning to fade.
Such trifles are easier by far to be borne
Than the thought of a bill to be paid;
For debt is a master, relentless and grim;
He grants you no rest or repose.
If once you are sold into bondage to him
No pencil can picture your woes.

Never mind if your neighbors wonder and guess

Over things you don't choose to make known,
Your motives and actions would trouble them less
If they would attend to their own.
There's naught to require one to make his affairs,
Of neighborhood gossip the theme;
If a man breaks no laws, what he eats,
drinks and wears,
Is his own special business 't would seem.

Never mind; let the world move along as it will,

Life's changes are certain we know;
And the man that's to-day at the top of the hill
May soon grope in the valley below.
Live rightly, and slander and gossip will fail
To harm you, and soon you will find
That the very best armor whene'er they assail
Is to say from the heart "Never mind."

A machine for sizing oranges and other fruit has been patented by Mr. Ayer, of Lake Weir, Fla. It has grading frames with longitudinal ribs, so that the oranges in passing upon them will not be cut or bruised, and beneath each frame a vertically sliding table forming a bed or support for the oranges, with cushions, and other novel features, to facilitate the rapid and exact sorting of the fruit without injury.—*Scientific American*.

A New Climber--The Japan Hop.

The ordinary hop has a perennial root; but a Japan hop now offered is an annual. Some of the recent introductions of plants from Japan and other oriental countries show singular departures from the ordinary course of things. It is not long since that fruit growers were treated to a herbaceous grape vine, the stem of which died down with the fall of the leaf, and now we are offered a hop with an annual root, which is propagated by seeds. It comes to us, for a wonder, by the way of Europe; of late years the majority of Japanese plants having found their way into our gardens before they reached those of Europe. Of *Humulus Japonicus* it is said by the European seedsmen: "This is, perhaps, the most beautiful and quickest growing of all annual climbers, and is unrivalled by any other climber to quickly cover verandas, arbors, etc. It grows rapidly to twenty or twenty-four feet in height, and the beautifully formed leaves remain green from the ground to the top." It is perfectly hardy, and may be sown in early spring.—*American Agriculturist*.

It will be of interest to our Northern friends to know that the street car mule is summing well and will be ready to whirl them over the track to the hotel with his accustomed fluency this Winter.

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