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Lochmede

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LOCHMEDEK

Vol. I.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1887.

No. 4.

OUR LAKES.

"Four limpid lakes! Four Naiades,
Or Sylvan Deities, are there;
In flowing robes of azure dressed;
Four lovely handmaids, that uphold
Their shining mirrors rimmed with gold
To the fair city in the West."

These lines were written by Longfellow in testimony to the beautiful situation and natural surroundings of Madison, Wisconsin, but they are equally applicable to our "fair city in the South" as to that in the West. Lakes Maitland, Osceola, Virginia and Killarney surround us here, even more closely than the four described above surround Madison, and four lovelier handmaids it would be hard to find, grouped about the seat of any town in the world.

Lake Maitland, the largest of the four lies at the extreme north end of the town, and extends to the adjoining town of Maitland. It is a mile and a half long by perhaps a mile in width and contains two islands, one of which is about a quarter of a mile long. The shape of the lake is very irregular, so that one may traverse its various bays and passages to a distance of many miles before seeing the whole of it or seeming to repeat any part of his course. It is surrounded by large private places, mostly planted as orange groves, which have long held a leading rank among the groves of this section of the State. The owners of many of them came here before the advent of railroads, and cleared away the native forest to plant their trees. The land was then, only ten or twelve years ago, subject to entry under the homestead laws, or could be bought at the government price of \$1.25 per acre. Now the unimproved land is worth \$100 to \$200 per acre, and the groves would many of them bring \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. To those who delight in the evidences of human progress and dominion over nature, the sight of these broad acres covered with fine fruit trees, where such a short time ago was only the comparatively worthless waste of pine woods, is a very impressive one, for the change represents a

real addition to the world's wealth, created through human enterprise and labor. Besides these old settlers, there are many newer comers, who are either starting young groves for themselves, or being men of means, have bought places already started and keep them in a high state of cultivation, receiving in return heavy crops of fruit, and enjoying a winter residence in their midst; and surely no home could be more conducive to peaceful rest and relaxation of mind, than here in the midst of the luxuriant growth of green trees, loaded with their golden fruit. The busy world is shut out at a safe distance, and yet always easily reached by quick and direct railway lines in case of need. Here one may enjoy a quiet life among his trees, with the beautiful lake spread before him, and with all the freedom of out door life the year around, always fanned by the balmy breezes of the "Land of Flowers."

Next in order is Lake Osceola, shaped roughly as a crescent, about one mile in length, and from a quarter to half a mile in width. The form is so irregular, however, that the shore line seems continually seized with some new freak, starting out into points or retreating into bays in the most unexpected and fanciful fashion, thus ever preparing some new surprise in the way of beautiful views of its waters and varied shores. It forms one half the eastern boundary of the town, and its shores on the town side are rapidly being improved for residence and hotel purposes, some of the most elegant houses and finest places being located here, and a more beautiful situation certainly could not be found. The land slopes gently down to a clean bold shore, giving high and dry sites for building, and adapting itself naturally to laying out in lawns, gardens and shrubbery, while enough of the original pine trees are generally left standing to take off the glare of the sun, and add at the same time an element of apparent age and solidity, that would be wanting with only the newly planted

shrubs and plants, of a few years growth at most. Looking out from any of these houses, through the tall, straight trunks of the pines, with a foreground at their feet of grass and flowers, at the ever-changing face of the lake, with its shores clothed to the water's edge with heavy bright green foliage, we have always before us a picture beautiful enough to charm our minds into peace and content, and make a home there indeed "a joy forever." If any beautiful thing can be such to us. The bottom of the lake drops so abruptly from the shore that a good jump would take one from dry land into water ten or fifteen feet deep, thus allowing no space for marshy margins to breed mosquitoes and malaria, and giving the best of facilities for boat landings.

The other half of the eastern boundary is formed by Lake Virginia, roughly a triangle with rounded corners, about three quarters of a mile on each side, and not inferior in natural beauty and the desirability of its shores for residence to Lake Osceola. The same beautiful wooded shores are here more regular in their long sweeping lines, and the expanse of water surface is broader, affording a choice between this arrangement and the narrower water and more irregular shores of Osceola. Like the latter, the shores of Lake Virginia are being occupied by residences, and a prominent feature of them is the beautiful site of Rollins College, with its neatly kept grounds and tasteful buildings. A situation could hardly have been found where more of the peaceful and refining influences of natural beauty would surround the young minds in their growth, and help to mould them to habits of thought in harmony with what is bright and beautiful in the world they are to live in.

While we are on Lake Virginia we must not forget to turn our eyes to its little offshoot, Lake Mizell, named after Judge John R. Mizell, one of the sturdy old settlers of the country, who lives on its easterly shore. Opening

out of Lake Virginia at its north-east-
erly corner. Lake Mizell possesses all
the beauty of its larger companions,
with the additional advantage to
some people's minds of being a little
more retired, and leaving one free to
join in whatever may occupy the at-
tention of the larger community, or
not, as he may choose, without being
unpleasantly conspicuous.

Entirely separated from the other
three, and yet forming part of the
same water-system, is the fourth lake,
Killarney, lying at the western extrem-
ity of the town. It is about a mile in
length and has more regular and
smoothly curved shore-line than any
of the others. It is cut off from boat
connection with the main chain of
lakes, above described, and has not
as yet received the attention given to
the other three, but its comparative
isolation, although still within easy
reach of the center of the town, affords
a retirement which many people may
prefer, and its position as "the sunset
lake" gives it a charm that is pecu-
liarly its own.

Rollins College the Harvard of the South.

[STUDENT'S ESSAY.]

While reading of the celebration of
the 250th anniversary of Harvard Uni-
versity, I recalled a remark I heard,
concerning the incorporation of Rol-
lins College. It was this—"we intend
to make this college a Harvard of the
South." Can this be? Perhaps it can
be more easily seen whether it can or
not, if we glance at the past history of
Harvard and then compare the pros-
pects of our college with that.

The foundation of Harvard College
dates back to 1636, six years after the
settlement of Boston, to an act of the
general court of the Massachusetts Bay
Colony, which gave four hundred
pounds towards a school or college.

This was at a time when these young
colonies were undergoing hardships of
every description, fighting against cold
and famine, wars with nations to see
which would gain possession of this
land and the many trials with the
savages.

Newtown was chosen for the site of
the college, but, the name was soon
changed to that of Cambridge. This
name was given, probably, in honor
of the town of the same name in Eng-
land, on account of the University lo-
cated there. Perhaps this was a fortu-
nate name, for the next year a young

clergyman, John Harvard, a graduate
of Cambridge College, England, died,
and having been very much pleased
with the choice of name, bequeathed
one-half of his property and his entire
library to the new school. This act in-
spired the colonists, and all, both rich
and poor, made contributions for the
same object. For coming to a new land,
leaving behind society and friends, they
greatly felt the need of educational
advantages.

In the beginning, this institution was
simply, what we call now a school.
For some years it continued in this
way struggling hard to meet expenses.
Its progress, of course, was greatly
hindered during the war, for the troops
made their headquarters in Cambridge
and even took the college buildings for
barracks. At times it seemed as though
the enterprise would fail. In order to
raise necessary funds, lotteries were
resorted to, and the two halls, Stough-
ton and Holworthy, which still stand
in the center of the campus, were
built in this way. Gradually the
school emerged into a college and now
is the leading university in America
and even rivals many in the Old World.

After thinking over the hardships
and struggles of this institution, can
we not hope, that in time, Rollins Col-
lege may take a high place among the
institutions of the land? Certainly
her prospects for the future are brighter
and more flattering.

The origin for the establishing of
these two schools for learning was
somewhat similar. Florida is com-
paratively a new country, and we colo-
nists, as we might call ourselves, hav-
ing left the educational advantages at
the North, naturally craved for them,
as the colonists did in those days.
How gladly the news was received of
this new institution, and most of all
by the residents of Winter Park and
[Continued on next page.]

ROBT. WHITE, Jr.,

GENERAL

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WELL-KNOWN HAMS,

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FURNITURE

Orlando,

Florida.

27
3
LOCHMEDE

vicinity. Harvard, probably, has done more to make Boston famous than any other thing. For it is a noticeable fact that wherever a college is located, there, society has a different tone. The people do not strive merely for wealth and pleasure but are roused to improvement of their minds.

The situation of this college and also our climate would seem to augur success, if nothing assisted, but besides this, the founders of the college are earnest christian workers, and aim to watch over and so instruct the students, that they will become good and useful men and women.

There are many elements of success for a school, yet its reputation depends largely upon its students; then let us strive, we, who are the first to receive instruction at Rollins College, to give a name to it, which we hope will be lasting. If we form societies and clubs, in these first years of the college, we may be sure, that those who succeed us will naturally adopt our ideas. Knowing this, we should avoid everything which will not tend to self-improvement.

Perhaps if Harvard College would open its doors equally for both sexes, all those disagreeable features, such as secret societies, etc., would be done away with. May we not think it wise that Rollins College gives equal rights to girls and boys?

This saying—that this college should be a Harvard of the South—did not mean, that to be such, Harvard must be imitated, either in its beautiful buildings or its plan of management but to try and make this the leading college of the South, as Harvard claims to be of the North. And able to send into the world, graduates, who will become as noble and useful as those have been, who have claimed "Fair Harvard" for their Alma Mater.

CLARA L. GUILD.

Governor Hill has signed the bill passed by the New York Legislature regulating the heating of steam cars, and it is now a law. The statute makes it unlawful for any steam railroad after May 1, 1888, to heat its passenger cars on other than mixed trains by any stove or furnace kept inside the cars or suspended therefrom, except it may be lawful in case of accident or other emergency temporarily to use any such stove or furnace with necessary fuel. Provided that in cars which have been equipped with apparatus to heat by steam, hot water, or hot air from the locomotive, or from a special car, the present stove may be retained to be used only when the car is standing still, and provided also that this act shall not apply to railroads less than fifty miles in length, nor to the use of stoves, of a pattern and kind to be approved by the Railroad Commissioners, for cooking purposes in dining room cars.—*Scientific American*.

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

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

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A. H. PAUL.

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THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

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HAY, GRAIN, ETC., ETC.,

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.

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 22, 1887.

WE believe that no northern city has reported a maximum temperature during the past week less than 5° higher than the highest reported in Florida, and many of them have exceeded our figures by 10° or 12°, and it has been exceptionally warm here too. Suppose we start a boom for Florida as a summer resort! How would that do?

WE have to thank our neighbors of the press for many complimentary notices of LOCHMEDE. The *Sanford Argus* calls it a "daisy," and the *Orlando Reporter* says it is worthy of a metropolitan press. The people of Winter Park seem to appreciate our efforts also, and we look forward to a successful continuance of them. Our work under these circumstances becomes a pleasure, and we shall do our best to merit a continuance of their good will.

WE are much obliged to our correspondent, Enlyn or Evlyn (we beg pardon, but we really cannot be sure of his *nom de plume*), for his notes, and we for once waived the usual rule and published his first communication, but we must insist upon knowing the names of all correspondents, not to be published nor even told to anyone unless desired, but merely that we may know where to place the responsibility for what they write. Otherwise the responsibility rests upon the editor for printing something he has no authority for.

THE reports of hot weather all over the country lately excite our sympathy for the suffering people of other States, and for our neighbors who have gone

from home in search of a cooler climate. Many of the latter are doubtless much less comfortable than they would be at home, for not only has the thermometer failed to reach the extreme heights reported from the northern States, but people in their own homes here can do many things to make themselves comfortable, that are impossible elsewhere. We predict a growing preference for spending the summer as well as the winter in Florida. Residents of the northern States always feel the heat much more than those accustomed to our warmer climate, and this must make the recent heats especially trying to them. That their thicker blood is more easily affected is shown by the large number of fatal sun-strokes reported, while Florida has none at all. Florida is hard to beat after all.

SAFETY OF OIL LAMPS.

Recent experiments at the laboratory of Cornell University show that the law of New York, requiring all oil sold for burning to have a flashing point above 100°, is not sufficient. With the old styles of burners and glass lamps the temperature of oil in the lamps seldom reached 100° if ever, but with the more powerful burners now common, especially if used with metal lamps, the oil may be heated to 110° to 120°. With such lamps therefore an oil of less than 120° proof is positively dangerous, and perfect safety demands a higher degree than that. It is now easy to get oil of as high as 150° proof, and those who use powerful burners should accept nothing less.

A PRESSING NEED.

Last week came the story from Orlando of a man who had been found destitute and in a dying condition in the railway station, and by the voluntary aid of a few individuals had been removed to an old unoccupied building, where after a few days of such care as could be given him he died. It seems that he had turned up in Orlando, and been aided to get to Sanford, and had from there been sent back to Orlando, that being the county seat, and it being presumed that the county rather than any town was to be expected to take the burden of such a case. It seems though that the sheriff had no resource but his own pocket to draw upon.

The other day a man came to Longwood. He was apparently a played out tramp, whose only claim on the world would be paid with six feet of soil to bury him in, but he was sick and hardly able to get along. To make him work for his food and lodging was out of the question. He looked as if he might die rather than recover sufficient strength to do anything. He had been to Sanford and been unable to get admission to the hospital or any other aid there, and had walked out here. A small place like this had no means of taking care of him, and to help him on southward was only to increase his difficulties. He was accordingly sent back to Sanford on the train, and what became of him we do not know.

Such cases may not seem to deserve much of the community, but common humanity forbids that a sick man be left to die in the woods or on the doorstep of any one who can save or help. No less is it demanded as a reasonable provision for the comfort and safety, as well as economy, of the well-to-do people here, that some public provision be made for such cases as well as for more worthy ones. The number of cases to be provided for is not enough to make it worth while for each town to have independent accommodations for them, even if the burden could be afforded by many of them. Besides, much of the county is not yet under town government, and no town could be expected to take upon itself the burden of any case outside of its own limits. It is therefore best in every way that there should be a hospital provided by the county, to which all indigent sick may be sent. We do not advocate making our county a tramp's paradise, by too ready provision for all the cast-aways of the country, but we do urge the provision of a place where cases can be sent that would otherwise be a heavy burden, and sometimes a source of danger, to private parties upon whom they have no claim. Such a place can be defended by reasonable regulations against imposition, and would be a great boon to many poor people in the county, who often fail of proper treatment and conditions conducive to recovery in their own homes, as well as to those unfortunate strays who may happen to fall by the wayside within our borders. We heartily second the motion of one of the *Orlando papers* for a county hospital.—*Florida Republican*.

Jottings.

This is (g)natty weather.

Advertising in LOCHMEDE has caused a run on "Lactart."

Chloride of Lime in metal boxes at five cents each—Ladd's.

Seidlitz Powders, fresh and carefully prepared, in large quantities at Ladd's—Six for 25 cts.

The prolonged illness of Mrs. Noble is exciting the sympathy of the community for herself and family.

A reading club is the latest, and a very commendable, enterprise among the young men of this neighborhood.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Walker of the S. F. R. R. spent Sunday with Mr. Cox of the S. F. R. R., they report having a good time.

The plans for more business buildings are in the hands of contractors and will be started soon. Thus does the fall boom begin.

Mr. and Mrs. Etter have engaged the rooms lately occupied by Dr. Brecht in the Fracker building, and have gone to housekeeping there.

Mr. Swinhoe, of Lake Howell, brought in July 15th, the last of his crop of grape fruit. For nine months we have been enjoying this excellent fruit.

Mr. J. D. Shelp, for the past two or three years foreman of Moyers' mill at Lake Killarney, left for central New York on his annual vacation, Monday the 18th.

Rev. Mr. Bates, of Sanford, preached at All Saints' Episcopal Church last Sunday and read morning prayer. The same service will be held next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Ladd has the Columbia Axle Oil, the very finest thing for carriage axles. This is also the place for the ladies to purchase an excellent Sewing Machine Oil that is unexcelled.

Col. Bailey Tyson returned Monday from Georgia, where he has been spending a few weeks, and will resume his position as "chef-de-cuisine" in the family of Mr. S. S. Capen.

Messrs. Moyers and Middaugh will soon begin the erection of Dr. Henkel's business building and of a neat tasty cottage for Mr. Chauncey Denny on his lovely lots on New-England avenue.

Mr. W. A. Hunter has moved his building on West Park Ave. to Ohio Ave. and will use it as an annex to a larger, new structure to be erected on the corner. A contract for the work has been made with Mr. Hunt of Maitland.

A lively party consisting of Mrs. S. S., Misses Jessie and Louise, Master Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Capen left on Monday for Daytona to take a dip in salt water and to recuperate, they will board at George Stowe's Cliff Cottage.

Some ambitious and venturesome student (?) attempted to enter the store of Mr. E. L. Maxson on Sunday night. Fortunately the rear window, where entrance was sought, was securely fastened, and the object was not accomplished.

Readers of LOCHMEDE living at a distance, of third party tendencies, need not fear being lonesome here, though the older parties are more numerous, Messrs.

Alden, Livingston, Capen, Ford, Maxson, Ladd, Earl and others will welcome you.

There has been a serious mortality among the canines about town. Could a similar result be effected among the bovines which make daily inroads upon every unprotected spot in the place, there would not be much mourning in this village.

Many friends of Jno. Curville Stovin, Esq. rejoice in the great improvement in that gentleman's health, a change so marked as to seem almost miraculous. It revives memories of two and three years ago to see him taking trips to town with his favorite Dolly.

Rev. S. D. Smith, of Orlando, preached at the Congregational church on Sunday, on exchange with Rev. Dr. Hooker. While he supplied this church in the summer of 1885 this gentleman made many friends in Winter Park, and they are always pleased to greet him.

A crate of handsome LeConte pears for Mr. W. A. Hunter, and another of luscious peaches for Mr. S. P. Butler, provoked the envy of their less fortunate neighbors on the arrival of the express the other day. We anxiously await the day when the orchards in our neighborhood shall be bearing similar crops.

The Winter Park Co. has decided to issue a 48-page pamphlet, to be beautifully illustrated and all to be done in the highest style of the printers' and engravers' art. It is only necessary to say that it has been put entirely in the hands of Mr. Loring A. Chase to guarantee to everybody that it will be first-class in every particular.

The crash of breaking glasses and thud of falling barrels called the attention of the few loungers about the Park on Saturday to the billiard room. It transpired that a verdant youth, aspiring to the honors and position of a "counter jumper," attempted to jump the counter. Being insecurely fastened the counter tipped, and the youth, cider barrel and glasses were all thrown in a heap to the floor.

The committee of the Colored State Fair was here last week looking at locations. It is composed of very intelligent, energetic men who are looking after the success of the Fair closely. They have decided to locate it on the line of the O. & W. P. R. R. on a beautiful piece of land stretching from Lake Mizell to Lake Berry and beautifully shaded with magnificent live and water oaks, if the grounds can be nicely laid off and adequate buildings erected. Now if our people and the people of Orlando are wide awake they will proceed to furnish the necessary fences and buildings as the Fair will bring a tremendous crowd here for a week and will add greatly to our winter trade and attractions. We understand that the Fair will be opened by Hon. E. K. Bruce, ex-Registrar of the Treasury and that ex-Senator Revels and many other prominent men of the colored race are expected. The O. & W. P. R. R. will run trains to the gate every 15 or 20 minutes from Orlando and will make arrangements to take care of an immense crowd in a prompt and comfortable manner.

While the outcome of the plans of Winter Park has been wonderfully successful

from almost any point, from which it can be viewed, it has had its days and months of discouragement, and, to the founders there have been times when it seemed as though the charming plans they had evolved for their ideal town must be either abandoned or so modified as to take away a great many of their charms.

Everybody had a pleasant word for the plan and beauty of the place, while but few came forward with their time and money to help it along.

Such a time was experienced for almost a year before the formation of the present Winter Park Co. and to the successful outcome of the plans then formed and the enlistment of so many enthusiastic workers, the success of the place, one might almost say the very life of the town are indebted.

Prominent among those workers and friends, the name of J. F. Welborne can be mentioned as one who was with us in the darkest days and whose work, advice and money aided largely in bringing about the happy state of affairs now existing. With the main facts of his life and doings the public is perhaps familiar but, certainly, a short resume of them can not be out of place. Born in Indiana of parents who had originally lived in Kentucky, his education was received in the University of Tennessee. He studied law in Indiana where he practiced for several years and served two terms in the Legislature. Coming to Florida about the time of the foundation of Winter Park he was one of the first to purchase a lot on which he erected one of the neatest cottages in this part of the State. Possessing intimate knowledge of the law his advice was sought almost unceasingly in framing the plans and getting the town on its present firm legal foundation. Hours and days were spent by that little band of workers in the small office which was then located in a small room on the second floor back in the Rogers House. Objections to this and that feature of the maturing plans were discussed and made to conform to the law and finally the present charter, which all who are acquainted with its provisions are enthusiastic over, was presented to other able counsel, pronounced perfect, introduced to the Legislature of Florida and by them passed without any material amendment or dissent. In all the various readings, alterations, and changes Judge Welborne's views and opinions were potent and the fact that we have a charter that is one of the most liberal and impregnable grants ever passed by the Legislature of Florida is largely due to his counsel. The company was formed, new surveys and plats were made and the construction of the hotel began. Consultations were of nightly occurrence in the cottage of Mr. Rollins adjacent to the Seminole grounds, legal questions, matters of taste and expediency were discussed, in nearly all of which he participated and so in addition to legal advice, we are indebted to him for many of the tasty features of "the finest hotel in the State of Florida." Others may tell of his public life and doings the object of this article is to barely touch upon his relations to Winter Park, and it must be conceded, that from the first, our beautiful little place has had no firmer friend than the subject of this sketch.

Cleaning Woolens in Germany.

Experiments made in Germany on the best method of cleaning woolens have led to the following conclusions: First, the liquid used for washing must be as hot as possible; second, for the removal of greasy dirt, sweat, etc., borax is of so little value that its application would be mere waste, and, though soap lye is better, the preference must be given to soap lye with ammonia, a mixture which works wonders by quickly dissolving dirt in particular parts which are hard to cleanse, raising and reviving even bright colors; third, that on the other hand, for cleaning white woolen goods there is nothing which even approaches borax—soap lye and borax, applied boiling hot, give to white woolens a looseness and a dazzling whiteness which they often do not possess when they are new; fourth, if shrinking is to be entirely avoided the drying must be accelerated by repeatedly pressing the woolens between soft cloths. In no case should the woolens be dried in the sun, as they become dry and hard, they being best dried in a moderate current of air, and in cold weather in a warm place, but not too near the source of heat. In the above experiments all the various degrees of heat were tried, from the hottest to the coolest temperature; all the favorite cleaning materials were also employed—soap, borax, ammonia, benzine and mixtures of these. *New York Sun.*

REMEMBRANCE.

[A statue in Italian marble, on a polished granite base, of Remembrance scattering flowers on the grass, has just been erected by former pupils over the graves of Dr. and Mrs. Spaulding, they having been engaged in academic training for fifty years. The committee elected Rev. P. B. Fisk, of Atlanta, as the poet of the occasion. The following is his report.]

SONNET.

For the dedication of the Monument over the graves of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Spaulding, of Barre, Vt.

BY REV. PERRIN B. FISK.

Remembrance hath no vice, she needeth none.
Her record speaks, her art, and all may learn.
Remembrance—gift to givers—to discern. [known,
Each came rough-quarried, worth, as yet, unknown.
While these, low sleeping, wrought, as for their own,
Wrought long and well, with deep, devout concern.
To shape and smooth for fittest place, in turn,
And voices many join to say, "Well done!"

Whoso, thus blessed, meet tribute would not bring?
Therefore, dispersed, we posture, in our stead:
Remembrance, Purple "Hyalanth" to bring,
Fringed Gentian, "Calyanthus," "Clover red,"
Bell Flower, "Syringa," "Cypress," "Grape," to bring,
And blooming, and cluster, o'er their narrow bed.

"Sorrow," "Intrinsic worth," "Benevolence," "Industry,"
"Gratitude," "Memory," "Mourning," "Charity."

[Note:—The first of these sentiments is a general feeling, because Dr. and Mrs. Spaulding so well illustrated the second, third and fourth; the remaining four especially become us—their pupils.]

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Military Dogs.

Among the thousand and one inventions, appliances, and wonderful uses of men and beasts which German genius has devised to defeat France in case General Boulanger's successor becomes unpleasant, the dog plays a significant role, employed, as he is, as messenger and sentinel. Experiments have been made for nearly a year now, and have proved highly satisfactory. The dog maneuver of the Hunter battalion was decidedly the most interesting of the recent campaign. Several regiments have been furnished with the German shepherd dogs, known for their wisdom the world over. Each one is attached, so as to speak, to the person of a soldier, in whom the dog soon recognizes his master, and who conducts his training. While doing duty, the dog is kept with the sentinel, and easily learns the requirements of his post. A few of the experiments performed before Colonel von der Goltz Pacha, who represented the Sultan at the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor, and has since remained to witness the reviews, were surprising. A soldier, taking the dog from the sentinel, marched off on a reconnoitering expedition. After writing his observations, and placing them in a cask about the neck of the brute, the latter was told to return to his master, which he did in an astonishingly short time. One dog employed in this service arrived at his post ten minutes before a mounted Uhlan charged with the same instructions, though the latter rode at a desperate speed. But even more than this was accomplished. With a message tied about the neck, as in the former case, the dog was told to seek a distant sentinel and bring a return answer. This he did with great speed, carrying his message directly to his master without fail. It is little wonder that Pacha Goltz was surprised at the success of the experiments given in his honor. And they are truly wonderful for the present, though bidding fair to become a commonplace institution in that great machine, the German army. The consequences and possibilities of the shepherd dog service are apparent to all who know anything of military science, and make their citation superfluous. One thing is certain, that a future war between Germany and any of its neighbors will not be conducted without its dog regiment, which, though not employed in concerted action, will perform service more valuable than the cats of ancient Egypt.—*Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

Shark Fishing at Nantucket.

Mr. Albert A. Gardner, of Nantucket, Mass., writing on July 13, 1886, to Prof. Baird, stated that the primary object of shark fishing about Nantucket was sport, the boatmen taking out parties for this purpose. The profit arising from catching the sharks is of a secondary nature. The bait used in fishing is fresh fish, if possible; otherwise, a piece of salt pork is used. The only portions of the shark having a value are the liver, for the oil it contains, and the jaw, which after being cleaned is worth from \$1 to \$7, according to size and quality. Many of the sharks taken are worthless, except for the oil contained in the liver, and are simply destroyed.—*Scientific American.*

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