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## Lochmede, Vol 01, No 12, September 16, 1887

Lochmede

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# LOCHMEDEK

Vol. I.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

No. 12.

## NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

[SEPTEMBER CENTURY.]

What is diviner than the peace of foes!  
He conquers not who does not conquer  
hate,  
Or thinks the shining wheels of heaven  
wait  
On his forgiving. Dimmer the laurel  
shows  
On brows that darken; and war-won repose  
Is but a truce when heroes abdicate  
To Huns—unfading those of elder date  
Whose every course a fiercer warrior rose.

O ye that saved the land! Ah yes; and ye  
That bless its saving! Neither need  
forget  
The price our destiny did of both de-  
mand—  
Toil, want, wounds, prison, and the lonely  
sea  
Of tears at home. Oh, look on these.  
And yet—  
Before the human fail you—quick! your  
hand!

Robert Underwood Johnson.

## A GLIMPSE AT LAKE MAITLAND.

Lake Maitland, the largest of our lakes, and the one into which the waters of all the others find their way, lies at its nearest part just three-quarters of a mile nearly north from the Winter Park station. This part of its shore is on the place of Mr. John C. Stovin, who has a grove of fifty-seven acres, much of it in bearing. His first paying crop was destroyed by the great freeze of 1886, and the trees, like most others, have only now recovered, so that they may be expected to set a good crop for next year. Mr. Stovin has also a large number of guava bushes, from which before the freeze he shipped two hundred boxes of fruit a year to the Jacksonville market. This year he is shipping some fruit, both guavas and lemons, and later will have some oranges, but this year's crop will be small. The trees, however, seem now to have fully recovered their strength, and ought to yield a full crop next year.

Mr. Stovin's house commands a fine view over the whole length of Lake Maitland from the windows of every room, being built in the form of a T, so that the back rooms project each way beyond the front ones. In some

respects this lake affords a more picturesque view from its shores than any of the others, being very irregular in shape, and having its surface broken by islands and points of the main shore, heavily clothed with a dense green hammack growth, and contrasting finely with the waters about them, here dancing in the sunshine, there dark in the shadow of the trees which overhang them, and again varied with the gliding shadow of a passing cloud. In many places isolated cypress trees stand out from the shore, surrounded by water, and displaying their picturesque forms to good advantage. Across a bay to the right we catch through the trees the red roofs of the buildings on Mr. H. S. Kedney's place, and the bright green tops of the trees in his orange grove. Nearer, just across the road from Mr. Stovin's place, is that of Lient. Dyer, whose nautical tastes suggested for his snug home the name of "The Anchorage." The house is nearly buried in the green of orange and umbrella trees, and seems an inviting refuge for "the weary mariner" to take his rest in.

Before leaving Mr. Stovin he showed us a pretty piece of dry hammack grove, on the shore of the lake, which he proposes to clear of undergrowth and reserve as a little private park. It is thickly shaded with oak, hickory, cabbage palm, cypress and other hammack woods and will make a beautiful pleasure ground. The aboriginal inhabitants of the country seem to have appreciated the attractions of the situation—or the fish obtainable from the lake, we cannot say which—for they have left the burnt shells of so many mussels on the ground near by, that the lime from them makes it very hard to get the soil into good condition for orange trees. The shells themselves would not have done any harm, but the burning converted them into caustic lime, which destroys the roots of the trees.

Next to Mr. Stovin's place, on the lake shore to the west is the grove and residence of the late Hon. Lewis Law-

rence, now owned by his son. It covers a beautiful sloping ground overlooking the lake, and the trees show by their thrifty growth the excellent quality of the soil and the good care that is taken of them. A large house and stable, with elevated tank for water supply, make a pleasant home in the midst of the grove, for winter residence.

Beyond this comes the large grove and residence best known as the Bigelow place, now owned and occupied by Mr. Hopwood. It is a square tract of forty acres, two sides of which are on the lake, and the greater part is covered with a fine bearing orange grove, in the midst of which stands a large house, whose builder did not forget to add a roomy cupola, commanding a view of the whole lake and much of the surrounding country.

The whole western shore of the lake, from here to Maitland is a succession of splendid groves, whose symmetrical and flourishing trees and well tilled soil are the best evidence of the value which their owners place upon them. A very large grove on the northwest and north sides of the lake is owned by Mr. Adams, of Adams & Co., fertilizer manufacturers, who has chosen this locality to prove his faith in his own goods by using them to make this grove for himself. The broad acres, covered with regular rows of trees, make a striking feature in the view across the lake from the south, and in a few years more will be yielding a rich harvest of the golden fruit to the owner.

## Butter and Oleomargarine.

The following is quoted from Professor Atwater's article on "The Digestibility of Food," in the September *Century*: "Much has been said and written about the relative digestibility of butter and oleomargarine. The only actual comparative tests on record are a series made with a man and a boy by Professor Mayer, in Holland. In these from 97.7 to 98.6 per cent. of the fat of the butter and from 96.1 to 96.3 per cent. of the fat of



the oleomargarine were digested. The average difference was 1.6 per cent. in favor of the butter. Certain possible sources of error in such experiments make it a question whether the digestion was not in fact more nearly complete than even these figures make it. An interesting series of experiments in artificial digestion conducted by Dr. R. D. Clark, in behalf of the New York Dairy Commission, though of course not affording a definite measure of the process as it actually goes on in the body, accords with the very natural supposition that, in ease, and perhaps in completeness of digestion, oleomargarine would rank between butter and the fat of ordinary meat.

In chemical composition oleomargarine stands between meat-fat and butter. It will be remembered that oleomargarine is made from beef-fat and lard by removing from them part of the stearin, which counts as the least digestible ingredient, and adding a little butter and sometimes oil, as cotton-seed oil. The bulk of all these fatty substances, meat-fat, butter, and oil, consists of the same or nearly the same kinds of fat, the meat-fat having the more stearin. The butter, however, contains small quantities, seven per cent. or thereabouts, of peculiar fats, butyric, capric, etc., which give it its flavor and which are thought by some to make it more easily digestible, especially by persons whose digestion is enfeebled by lack of digestive juices or otherwise.

In the excitement over oleomargarine legislation, the discussion of the relative digestibility of butter and butter substitutes has been made very active by the importance of its bearing upon their comparative values for nutriment, and many statements have been made as to the effect of the chemical composition of the peculiar butter-fats and the consequent chemical changes in the process of digestion and assimilation in the body. It is interesting to compare the very positive inferences which some writers upon the subject draw from experimental investigations, with the very guarded expressions of opinion made by the authors of the same investigations in their writings and in personal conversation. The facts at hand and the general impression of special students of these subjects, so far as I have observed, are to the effect that probably, for healthy persons, the difference between butter and oleomargarine in ease and in completeness of digestion would be at most very slight, but that for people with enfeebled digestion and for infants, butter may, perhaps, at times, have the advantage.

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GENERAL  
MERCHANDISE

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in quality.

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buy in large quantities.

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AT EAGER'S DRUG STORE.

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### The Dangers of Benzine.

Some weeks ago, in a Philadelphia music printing establishment, while a boy was engaged in cleaning a press with benzine, rubbing it with a rag, the fluid blazed up; the lad's clothing caught fire, and he was so severely burned that his recovery was stated to be doubtful. It has been popularly supposed that flame, or at least a temperature equal to the white or red heat of iron, was necessary to ignite benzine vapor, but according to the *American Exchange and Review*, this is a mistake. "It is a fact little known," says that journal, "that hard friction can develop sufficient heat to inflame benzine vapor, especially if the surface rubbed be varnished with shellac. We are informed by a competent and truthful mechanical engineer that a few years ago, while trying with benzine, in a closed tin vessel, to construct a thermostat to ignite a powder giving out sulphurous gas in case of fire outbreak, he found that the vapor was leaking from a minute crack in a seam. He requested a tinman to solder the leak, supposing that a copper soldering tool at dark heat would not be dangerous. To his surprise and that of the workman, the vapor ignited, with a blue flame, as soon as the tool approached near the crack, and a flame played around the tool like a will-o'-the-wisp. This gentleman several times experimented afterward, and found that at a dark heat the tool did not inflame the vapor when at a distance of twelve inches from the crack, but did always set fire to it if within six to four inches. No matter how small the crevice, there always came out enough vapor to ignite at this low degree of temperature. In these trials, as in the first instance, the tinman's furnace was kept at a considerable distance." We mentioned a few months since a case in which this vapor was ignited by electricity generated in rubbing a flannel garment, which was being cleaned in a tub of the fluid. This last occurrence once more emphasizes the need of the utmost caution in the handling of benzine in the scouring and furniture establishments and printing offices in which it is so generally and extensively made use of.—*Fire and Water*.

To restore faded ink on parchment, etc., the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, has long employed hydrosulphide of ammonia, a solution of which is spread in a thin layer over the writing, by means of a camel's hair pencil.—*Scientific American*.

Ladd receives subscriptions for LOCHMEDE—subscribe for it.

## 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.

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HARDWARE HARDWARE

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 Advertisements at reasonable rates.  
 Terms on application.

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 Office at Winter Park with Chas. J. Ladd.

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

**WINTER PARK, SEP. 16, 1887.**

If you mean what you say, when you agree that we should all be better off without whiskey, see that your vote is counted that way. "Put up, or shut up."

Don't be frightened by the bugbears with which the liquor men try to frighten timid voters. If any business is to be lost by the county going dry, be sure it will be made up in other ways. There are people who will not go where there is whiskey, as well as those who will not go where there is not, and there are many more who prefer to go where there is none if they can find the place.

Mosaco draws people from every part of the world to its gambling rooms, and grows fat upon their ruin. It is rich, but a nearer approach to hell it would be hard to find on the earth. Shall we in like manner, for the profit of selling whiskey to our guests, sink ourselves to the level of a place whose attractions are its vices? It is for our people to answer by their votes next week.

Don't let any whiskey man fool you into voting a wet ticket in return for a free drink or for money. Do you suppose he is giving anything away that he does not expect to get back? He is no such fool. If he gives you a dollar now, you may be sure it is only because he expects to get twenty, or fifty, or perhaps a hundred, out of you for drinks in the course of the next year, and then how much will you have to show for the dollar you get now? Oh no, you are the fool, not he, if you take his money.

Our orange wine industry would be far from killed if prohibition were enforced, on account of the outside market, but even if it were, the balance would still be, even from a commercial point of view, largely in favor of the dry ticket, for every dollar that can ever be saved to the state by the manufacture of wine will be overbalanced by ten that will go out to whiskey distillers, beer brewers, and wholesale liquor dealers in other states if the wet ticket should prevail. The orange wine made in the whole state would not pay for the beer imported and drunk in any one of our large towns, to say nothing of stronger liquors.

If you have any money you don't know what to do with, there is plenty of use for it in the support of schools, newspapers, or other public benefits. It is worse than throwing it away to use it to support a saloon, which is a public curse and nuisance. If money is scarce and you hardly know how to get along, how can you afford to take a share in supporting a saloon, in addition to your present burdens? If you are now helping to support one, just reckon up your daily, weekly, monthly, yearly expenditure in that way, and say whether it would not come in very handy right now, if you had the sum you have spent that way the past year, then put on the other side of the account all you have got to show for it, and see whether you can afford to do it again.

**INCORPORATION.**

A week of intense excitement was closed last Saturday by the second attempt to incorporate our town. Business was at a complete standstill and knots of men gathered here and there to discuss, some quietly, some angrily, the various question that have been brought into the contest.

At 2.30 the meeting was called to order by the election of Dr. Barrows, chairman, and John R. Ergood and J. S. Capen, secretaries. The Hon. E. M. Hammond being present, was invited to a seat on the platform and by a unanimous vote all questions of a legal nature were left to him for his decision. On the reading of the notice for the meeting, the roll of registered voters was called and it was found

that the requisite two-thirds was not present and a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m.

At 7:30 p. m. the meeting was again called to order and it was found that there was still eleven short of the two-thirds and a committee was sent to try and get enough. They were only successful in reducing the shortage to six and the meeting was adjourned. As soon as that meeting was adjourned it was reorganized and an informal meeting held at which it was decided to reduce the limits so as to be able to get the necessary two-thirds and a committee was appointed to report to a meeting on Monday evening, at that meeting a new map was adopted and a meeting to incorporate the new boundaries called for October 12th. The other parties had meantime held a meeting and called a meeting to incorporate all of the original boundaries, excepting Hannibal square, for October 13th.

Now there have been two meetings held to incorporate our town at both of which a majority of our citizens have expressed a wish so to do. By the two notices now out it is seen that our citizens are unanimous in their desire to incorporate. The question for us to decide now, it seems to us, is how can the prevailing contests, which are purely personal and have nothing to do with the main issue, be harmonized and a full successful incorporation of the town be accomplished.

At the citizens' meeting on Monday evening there was a paper in the pocket of one of the gentlemen that proposed a fair and square arrangement of the difficulty, and in the pocket of another was an acceptance of the same to which the leaders on both sides had, if we are correctly informed, signified their assent. We think that not presenting and adopting that document was a serious mistake, and we say it in no partisan sense, and no disposition to criticize.

Already people all around us are spreading the report that Winter Park people are in a continual quarrel and that report, unless promptly contradicted by the sensible action of our entire people, will ruin our chances for more settlers and the prosperity our splendid advantages entitle us to. No man, in his right mind, is going to set-



tle among a people in a constant turmoil, and nothing kills a town quicker than to have an east side and a west side, a north side and a south side, or such arbitrary division founded on personal animosities or party cliques.

Now friends look at this thing squarely and honestly and the man who can hit upon a square and just plan to overcome petty questions in the interest of the main issue, on which we are evidently unanimous, is the man for us to listen to, to work with and to aid in every possible way towards peace, a perfect understanding, and a harmonious effort to push forward the claims of Winter Park for the boom her beautiful situation, her splendid advantages and her prosperous and intelligent citizenship entitle her to.

#### The Papaw as a New Industry.

A new industry might be started, not only giving pleasure, but considerable profit to those who would engage in it, and requiring little or no capital. The common papaw bark has a fibre that is equal to the best hemp or flax, somewhat superior in strength. A grove can be started without any future culture outside of preparing the land to plant the seed. After a growth of two years the young shoots can be cut and placed in pure water, and let them remain for two months, then taken out and stripped of the bark, which can be done readily; the fibre will be of a pure white color, while the outer bark will be the color of hemp and very strong. I have been making use of it for years for hame strings and other purposes about my farm. I have some now on hand, but it was not carefully prepared, as the sprouts were placed in muddy water and only intended for ordinary farm use. The smallest string can be used with needle as common cotton thread, and will last equally as long. After cutting the shoots they will sprout out from the stumps and be ready for the next year's crop. Another advantage, the trees will grow on both bottom and upland. The writer now has a grove growing on common upland that was planted from the seed. Now that machinery has been invented for decorticating ramie and jute, I can't see why it would not answer the same purpose for the papaw.

Many of our river and creek bottoms have become so uncertain as to crops, particularly the lowest and best lands, that it might be well to devote those lands to some other crop that if flooded the farmers would sustain no loss thereby.

I have never seen it tried, but I am satisfied if the fibre is properly prepared that it will make very superior cloth. I hope some one else will give their experience, and that the experiment will be made.—J. P. F., in S. C. Agricultural Report.

#### JOTTINGS.

Prof. Ford and D. N. Batchelor are on the jury at Orlando.

Mr. Whitner, who represents Mr. McQuaid, of Sanford, on the road, was here Wednesday.

We had the pleasure of seeing the smiling face of Mr. T. J. Adams here several times last week.

We see by a Vermont paper that Mr. C. Denny has sold out his business there. We hope it means taking up his residence in our midst.

Capen & Co. have the contract for furnishing the Sanford Ice Co. with wood and are shipping them about four car loads a week.

We hope that enough will be here by the next monthly meeting of the Improvement Association to have a quorum and go forward with its business.

There is lots of inquiry for houses to rent just now and the prospect is that we could rent all we have and a great many more before the season begins.

Dr. Hooker and family returned from the beach last Thursday and were given a reception at Mrs. Burke's which was a very pleasant affair. They all look well and as if they had thoroughly enjoyed their trip to the coast.

We are happy to see Mr. Harry Davies and family, Mrs. Burt Clark and daughter and Mr. Will Ingram in our midst once more. Slowly but surely our residents return from their summer vacations.

Mr. Ergood has finished moving Ergood block over to its new quarters. Col. Earl has moved his building out to the sidewalk line, the Fracker building will soon be set out to line and then all the business buildings on East Park Ave. will be out to sidewalk line excepting the Post Office and New Hampshire block.

We are the recipients of a beautiful collection of roses from Mr. Knowles' property in the north part of town. Mr. C. B. Davids who has charge of this property is certainly a success as a nurseryman and cultivator. Never have we seen such perfect roses, so free from blights and bugs, so nicely perfumed and so beautiful to look upon. Thanks, Mr. Davids, do it some more. While on this subject we notice by a paper from Worcester that Mr. Knowles has just purchased an elegant stock farm near W.

which he is stocking with the very best blooded stock, and as visions of thick rich cream, splendid fresh butter, cooling and refreshing draughts of buttermilk, and the luxuries such a place produces, go through our mind we can only say with tears in our voice, "Please, Mr. Knowles, please move the farm down here."

#### FOR SALE.

A house in Winter Park, has eleven finished rooms, near Depot, Post Office, Churches, Stores, Schools, etc. A good bargain if applied for soon. Apply on the premises, to the proprietor, 5-2m R. J. D. LARRABEE.

H. P. SCHARRINGHAUSEN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

FRENCH MUSIC BOXES, CLOCKS, WATCHES,  
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### The Colored Troops at Petersburg.

From the several contributions on the Petersburg battles, in the September *Century*, we quote the following: "Any striking event or piece of news was usually eagerly discussed by the white troops, and in the ranks military critics were as plenty and perhaps more voluble than among the officers. Not so with the blacks; important news such as that before us, after the bare announcement, was usually followed by long silence. They sat about in groups, 'studying,' as they called it. They waited, like the Quakers, for the spirit to move; when the spirit moved, one of their singers would uplift a mighty voice, like a bard of old, in a wild sort of chant. If he did not strike a sympathetic chord in his hearers, if they did not find in his utterance the exponent of their idea, he would sing it again and again, altering sometimes the words, or more often the music. If his changes met general acceptance, one voice after another would chime in; other groups would join his; and the song became the song of the command.

The night we learned that we were to lead the charge (on the explosion of the Petersburg mine) the news filled them too full for ordinary utterance. The joyous negro guffaw always breaking out about the camp-fire ceased. They formed circles in their company streets and were sitting on the ground intently and solemnly 'studying.' At last a heavy voice began to sing, 'Wee looks li-ike me-en a-a marchin' on, we looks li-ike men-er-war.' Over and over again he sang it, making slight changes. The rest watched him intently; no sign of approval or disapproval escaped their lips, or appeared on their faces. All at once, when his refrain struck the right response in their hearts, his group took it up, and shortly half a thousand voices were upraised. It was a picturesque scene—these dark men, with their white eyes and teeth and full red lips, crouching over a smoldering camp-fire, in dusky shadow, with only the feeble rays of the lanterns of the first sergeants and the lights of the candles dimly showing through the tents. The sound was as weird as the scene, when all the voices struck the low 'E' (last note but one), held it, and then rose to 'A' with a *portamento* as sonorous as it was clumsy. Until we fought the battle of the crater they sang this every night, to the exclusion of all other songs. After that defeat they sang it no more."

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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.

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In this neighborhood at as reasonable prices as anywhere in Florida.  
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Special Rates by Week or Month---Furnished Rooms to Let.  
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### The First Lightning Rod.

If we are to believe an Austrian paper, says *La Lumiere Electrique*, the first lightning rod was not constructed by Franklin, but by a monk of Seuffenberg, in Bohemia, named Prohlop Diwisch, who installed an apparatus the 15th of June, 1754, in the garden of the curate of Prenditz (Moravia). The apparatus was composed of a pole surmounted by an iron rod supporting twelve curved up branches, and terminating in as many metallic boxes, filled with iron ore and closed by a boxwood cover, traversed by 27 iron points, which plunged at their base in the ore. All the system was united to the earth by a large chain. The enemies of Diwisch, jealous of his success at the court of Vienna, excited the peasants of the locality against him, and under the pretext that his lightning rod was the cause of the great drought, they made him take down the lightning rod which he had utilized for six years. What is most curious is the form of this first lightning rod, which was of multiple points like the one which M. Melsen afterward invented.

### Japanese Oranges.

The Kin Kan orange, or *Citrus japonica*, is a variety of the orange, the great merits of which are as yet comparatively unknown. The tree forms a medium-sized pyramid from fifteen to twenty feet high, but can be trained into any shape desired. It is most to be recommended for its superior hardness, as, if once well established, a temperature of 20° to 15° above zero Fahrenheit will not injure it, as also for its early and profuse bearing capacity, the branches being literally covered with fruit. The fruit itself is oblong, of a bright golden yellow, like a medium-sized egg plum; the rind is almost as thin as a cherry's, sweet and juicy; can be eaten with the fruit, the pulp of which is juicy, sub-acid, and very refreshing; it recommends itself mostly for crystallizing and preserving, but is also eaten fresh from the tree. Cut into halves it is used in Japan during summer as an ingredient for all cooling drinks, to which it imparts a delicious flavor. As a plant for pot culture in an eastern climate it cannot be too highly recommended, not being as tender as the other oranges. No garden, no home should be without it; no one who has ever tried it would ever want to lose it.

In California this tree would be invaluable; if planted in open ground the fruit attains a much larger size than confined in pots.—H. H. Berger in *Florida Dispatch*.

San Francisco, August 7, 1887.

## THE FLORIDA ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING COMPANY,

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