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Lochmede

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LOCHMEDEK

Vol. I.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

No. 21.

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

The young daughter of a dear friend of Walt Whitman died a few years ago. The old poet sat in the night-watch about the dead girl and wrote the following, which combines religion and philosophy:

We know not what it is dear, this sleep so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the cheeks so pale and still;
The eyes that will not lift again, though we should call and call,
The strange white solitude of peace, that settles over all.

We know not what it is dear, this desolate heart-pain;
This dread to take our daily way and walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere the loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still, and why we do not know.

But this we know: Our loved and dead, if they should come this day—
Should come and ask us "What is life?" not one of us could say,
Life is a mystery as deep as ever death can be;
Yet oh, how sweet it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say—these vanished ones—and blessed is the thought!
"So death is sweet to us beloved, though we may tell ye nought;
"We may not tell it to the quick, this mystery of death—
"Ye may not tell us if you would, the mystery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not with knowledge or intent;
So those who enter death must go as little children sent;
Nothing is known—But I believe that God is overhead—
And as life to the living is, so death is to the dead.

SOUTHWARD EMIGRATION.

It is a significant and well-known fact that no example can be found, within the historic period, of a great emigration from a Southern to a far Northern latitude—from a mild and genial, to a comparatively bleak and uncongenial region. Our great American traveler, Bayard Taylor, when once suffering from the boreal blasts of Northern Norway, or Lapland, wrote that all inhabitants of the temperate zone who had visited the tropics, always afterward cherished a longing desire to return to those sunny climes; but that those who were once compelled to drink from the icy chalice of

the extreme North, turned shudderingly away forever!

The Persians were a northern people, longing for the pleasant valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, and under their repeated and ceaseless encroachments the Assyrian power at last gave way. Rome, both as a Republic and as an Empire, was compelled to be perpetually on guard to save her Mediterranean possessions from the occupation of armed migratory hordes from the North; and the internal decay of her power was the signal for those hordes to break through the feeble barrier which then opposed their advance, and spread themselves over the fairest parts of Italy, Gaul and Spain. Byzantium ultimately fell before the assaults of the Turks, of whom, up to that time, almost nothing was known, except they had swept down from some Northern country, with a fierce thirst for the sunny plains of Asia Minor, and for the beautiful and luxurious places on the European side of the Bosphorus. The Saxon and Danish invasions of England and Ireland, were simply armed immigrations; and in each case the immigrants were more Northern than the country in which they sought a new home. It is needless to multiply examples. It would almost seem, indeed that all the wars of the old world, which may be called natural, as distinguished from dynastic, political, or religious wars, have originated in the desire of northern populations to improve their condition by settling in less rigorous climates, and on lands of more bountiful and varied production. The Romans carried arms and arts into Britain, but did not plant a Roman population there; and, although they held the borders of the Rhine for centuries, they left little that was Roman there, save traces of their military encampments and fortification.

But Northern conquest, Southward, has almost invariably carried Northern population with it. It is true that it has often in olden times, seemed more eager and hungry than ambi-

tious; and as exhibited in the tumultuous, upheavings of Europe which followed the downfall of the Roman empire, it would appear to represent in a gigantic phase the old, inextinguishable grudge which poverty has ever been ready to wreak upon plenty and superabundance.

The circumstances of contemporary civilization may, and probably do, greatly modify the principles above indicated; but they cannot be altogether suppressed while human nature remains as it is. That they are alive and in operation now throughout the United States is beyond question. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the colder and more inclement districts of the North and Northwest in which hundreds of persons are not dreaming of soon or ultimately finding a home in the "Sunny South." And the same feeling is manifest among a large number of emigrants who arrive in this country from the North of Europe. Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes are attracted to the mild region of the "lower South," and it is little wonder that a climate so benign, and a country so productive as Florida, should seem to these exiles from the "lands of mist and snow" an earthly paradise.

Previous to our civil war, the "peculiar domestic institution" of the South operated as a bar and hindrance to European immigration; and even since the war, our people, though seemingly anxious to encourage immigration and to dispose of their millions of wild and idle acres, have failed to adjust their prices to the actual value of their lands, and have, in many ways, neglected the proper means of securing the large influx of industrious workers and home-makers so essential to the prosperity, welfare and greatness of a State. In this connection, it is humiliating to reflect that not a few of the small South American States notably the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, etc., have by the great wisdom and liberality of their recent enactments in regard to settlers, attracted large numbers of farmers, cattle raisers, mechanics, etc., from Germany, Italy and other portions of Europe, and that the late productions of grain, beef, cattle, hides, etc., have shown the most marvelous increase and advancement in all that adds to the commercial importance power and wealth of nations. See article entitled "The Other End of the Hemisphere."—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

Political Independence.

The fact that party managers and public officials show themselves so responsive to the vilest elements of society indicates great activity on the part of these vilest elements. Their number is not large, but their zeal is hot and their purpose is strong; what they lack in weight they make up in velocity. Their demands are incessant and insistent; their pressure upon the political leaders is never lightened. The better classes make no such demonstration of their purpose. There is little political activity among them; their numbers and their weight give them little force, because there is so little movement. The vilest prevail over the best because they are so much more active in their own interest, and so much more positive in their demands.

They gain advantage, also, in another way. They are much less intense in their partisanship. One who watches the municipal contests in a city where the two great parties are pretty evenly balanced will see that the disorderly and vicious classes are by no means wedded to either party. Their vote goes, almost solidly, first to one party and then to the other, —always to the candidates that are the most satisfactory to them. Their political principles are precisely those which one of our prominent capitalists has so humorously avowed and for the same reason. They are no bigoted partisans, not they. Consequently they manage in a good many of our cities, to have things largely their own way.

If the supremacy of the vilest in our municipal governments is explained by the facts just mentioned, the way of overthrowing that supremacy is clearly indicated. A great increase of political activity and a corresponding abatement of partisanship on the part of the best citizens is urgently called for. The latter is the simpler, and perhaps the more effective, remedy. If the upper half of each of the great parties were as fearlessly independent as the lowest quarter of the party is, the rule of the vilest would speedily cease and determine. It is the confidence of the bosses that the better citizens will be steadfastly loyal to their party obligations, that encourages them to truck and dicker with the rabble. The knowledge that they were in danger of losing the support of the reputable people would lead them to withdraw from that alliance.

The effectiveness of this remedy has already been demonstrated in several of our great cities. In these cities there is a great gain in the personnel of the government, and in the vigor and purity of the administration. The same remedy is within reach of the voters of all our cities. —*The Century*.

Mental Pictures.

Encourage pupils to form a mental picture, and then question them concerning it. In this way the teacher can aid in making the thoughts vivid; she can thus create a clear thought, which is the foundation of a clear statement. Suppose the teacher has suggested to the pupils to look out in imagination upon a large body of water. She may put to one pupil questions like the following: "Over what body of water are you looking? Is the day clear? Does the wind blow? Does it ruffle the water? Does it bring a salty smell? What color is the water? Is it dazzling? What do you see on the water? Is it far off? Is it moved by wind or steam? Why do you think so?" The kind and order of the questions will depend upon the answers given. The teacher must correct false notions and see that harmonious ideas are associated. —*Mary V. Lee in the American Teacher*.

J. H. LAMAY,
The Winter Park Painter.

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Estimates given to families who
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— DEALERS IN —

CORN, OATS, HAY, BRAN, MIXED FEED, CHICKEN FEED,

COTTON SEED MEAL, UNLEACHED CANADA WOOD

ASHES, PURE GROUND BONE, BEST QUALITY

OF FLOUR, HAM AND BACON.

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BRADLEYS, FORESTERS, AND OTHER

GOOD FERTILIZERS, ALSO PURE PULVERIZED

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Large quantities of seasoned and unseasoned lumber always on hand and for sale at lowest prices. All orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

P. O. ADDRESS, LOCK BOX NO. 22,

WINTER PARK, FLA.

An Electrical Stratagem.

According to the *Electrical Review*, when the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilean camp. General Pinto called them together, and pointing to the telegraph wires, he said: "Do you see those wires?" "Yes, General." "Very good. I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them; for if you do, your hands will be held, and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously. Then the General made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed: "I command you to let go the wire!" "I can't; my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped, and the man released. Not long afterward the General restored them to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This had the desired effect, for, as might be expected, the experiment was related "in the strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unmolested.—*Scientific American*.

A Water Bicycle.

Prof. Alfonso King has a water bicycle, which consists of two spindle-shaped tubes about 12 feet in length and 1 foot in diameter. The tubes are united by an iron framework, which also carries a light water wheel with pedals and a bicycle saddle. This novel boat was lately tried by the inventor in N. Y. harbor. The wind was blowing a small gale, and a strong flood tide was running, and the sea was being chopped into angry waves, which aroused doubts as to the seaworthiness of the novel craft. The little boat skipped over the waves, and the professor worked his pedals with admirable energy. In forty-five minutes from the time of the start, at Liberty Island, the bold navigator ran under the Brooklyn Bridge. Distance, about three miles.—*Scientific American*.

In a communication to *L'Electicien*, Captain F. Pascetta points out that a copper lightning conductor will protect a larger area than an iron one of equal resistance will do, since the self-induction of iron is very much greater than that of copper.

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**

WINTER PARK DRUG STORE,

SOUTHERN EXPRESS AGENCY,

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TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY.

COR. EAST PARK AVENUE AND THE BOULEVARD,

WINTER PARK,

FLORIDA.

Furniture Headquarters!

ALSO
Leaders
IN ALL KINDS
— OF —
HARDWARE
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS.



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STOVES.
4 in. Wood
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LAMPS,
CROCKERY and
GLASSWARE.

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Subscription, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

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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 class mail matter.

WINTER PARK, NOV. 18, 1887.

We shall begin next week the publication of the ordinances of the town of Winter Park. Our "city fathers" are at work, and evil doers will soon have to give an account of themselves to His Honor, the Mayor.

"Many a little makes a mickle." We all want a good library, and certainly all would enjoy an hour's sail on our beautiful lakes. To-morrow afternoon is the time to enjoy yourself, and contribute to the library at the same time. Make up a little party of your friends, and go for a sail.

THE friends of Dr. Kilmer, of Altamonte, will be interested in the following report from Rev. Sydney Crawford, of the Congregational church, Tampa, who also has stood at his post there, and is just recovering from "Yellow Jack." He writes, "Dr. Kilmer has done grand service here, and been signally successful in his practice. His praise is in all mouths. He is now paying the penalty by a slight attack of the fever. The worst is over, and we hope soon to open our doors to the world."

THE railroad commission has fixed the rate for passenger travel on all the principal railways of Florida at three cents per mile to begin December 1st. Some of the minor lines are allowed to charge four cents, and short branches and unfinished roads may charge five cents, as heretofore. We do not want to see anything done to cripple our railways, but we are willing to see the experiment tried of stimulating travel by reducing rates. It has been found

to work well in other States, and ought to have a similar effect here, especially during the winter, when the State is full of people, who want to travel as much as they can afford to, for the purpose of seeing different places before locating, and for pleasure. Such people reckon pretty closely whether a proposed trip is worth the cost, and if it is not worth five cents a mile to go, but would be worth three, they do not go three-fifths of the distance to get nowhere, but they simply stay at home. In many other ways a high rate has operated to discourage travel, and we think the effect of the proposed change will not be nearly so great a loss to the railways as they seem to fear, and very possibly it may result in a positive gain.

THANKSGIVING.

The proclamation of Gov. Perry reminds us of the approach of a day which is a time-honored institution in our old New England home, and perhaps nothing seems more homelike to the New Englander in remote parts of the country, than the extension of this old custom in recent years to all the other States. The old Puritan stock, and those educated under its influence, have gone into all parts of our country, and although relaxing much of the rigor and intolerance of the fore-fathers, the present generation preserves this among other good customs, and its fitness and appropriateness have commended it to the minds of others, who have gradually joined in its observance.

Gradually from being a strictly religious observance it has softened and humanized into a feast and family festival, which with many people seems quite as natural an expression of thankful satisfaction and rejoicing as the colder forms and ceremonies of the olden time. Gov. Perry, so far as our observation has extended, is the first to recognize this feeling by including the "festive boards" among the places of observance, and we think gains in sincerity, while losing nothing in piety, by so doing. Let us all offer such formal thanks as our hearts may dictate, but let us not be ashamed of the other impulses which a season of rejoicing naturally arouses, and join with our friends in their hearty expression and enjoyment.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF FLORIDA.

In accordance with a time-honored and most praiseworthy custom, and in harmony with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I EDWARD A. PERRY, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby recommend the observance of Thursday, the 24th day of November, present, as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for His great goodness to our State and people during the past year.

Upon that day let the people of Florida suspend their ordinary labors, and in their places of public worship, around their family altars, or their festive boards, give grateful praise for the divine gifts vouchsafed to us, and invoke a continuance of God's blessings upon our State and country.

Upon that day, especially, let those whose homes have been blessed with health and abundance remember, with sympathetic prayers and generous charity, the afflicted and the needy.

In witness whereof, etc., etc.

E. A. PERRY.

By the Governor—Attest:

JOHN L. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.**JOTTINGS.**

Prof. Ford preached last Sunday at Mt. Dora and Tangerine.

Mrs. C. A. Abbott is acting as assistant in Latin at Rollins College.

Have you got your turkey and cranberry sauce for Thanksgiving?

The campus under the direction of Mr. Will Ingram is made to look very pretty.

We had a pleasant call from J. C. Chase, the wide-awake insurance man from Sanford, this week.

Judge Welborne is looking for Doctor and Mrs. Bassinger, and for his two sons, about December 1st.

We are indebted to Dr. Hooker for several interesting items this week, for which we hereby extend thanks.

Mr. Wells a capitalist from England is at the Rogers House. He is contemplating some investments here.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has a membership of 43 and is in a very flourishing condition.

Moyers & Middaugh have been hard at work putting the buildings at Rollins College in good order for winter.

The Winter Park Co. is having the depot and hotel parks cleaned up and put in nice condition for our winter visitors.

We notice that the crops of the Mathers and Fair groves are being shipped. The Mathers grove produces about 1700 boxes this year.

Our young and rising architect, Mr. B. F. McKee, has secured a good contract in Sanford, with a prospect for several more. He is a good one.

Many new pupils are looked for at the college, among whom comes the son of Mr. Millard, president of the Corporation of the University of Illinois.

Prof. and Mrs. L. A. Austin were admitted to membership in the Congregational Church, last Sunday, on letters from their old home in Vermont.

Mrs. S. S. Capen and son Jerome, and Mrs. L. W. Capen, arrived from central Illinois on the 12th. They were all well, barring heavy colds caught before leaving for Florida.

A very pleasant party was given by Mrs. Parker last Thursday to some of the children. It included a taffy pulling, a nice dinner, etc., and was greatly enjoyed by all.

R. L. Day, of Boston, from whom the Day Library, at Rollins College, takes its name, has just sent a fine donation of books for which the college people are very thankful.

The steamer Fanny Knowles will make hourly trips on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, beginning at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Library. Tickets, 25 cts.; children and students of Rollins College, 15 cts.

Now that the yellow fever scare is substantially over, travel on the South Florida has visibly increased, and when the ticket rates are favorably settled from all parts of the north we look for a rush of people.

Dr. H. C. Jones has moved from Orlando and, for the present, until his tasty cottage is completed, can be found at Deacon Larrabee's house on the West Boulevard. We gladly welcome him as one of our citizens.

We understand that Rev. J. N. Mulford, of Troy, N. Y., has decided to make his home with us and will probably occupy Mr. Ergood's house. He is an Episcopalian Rector and will be a welcome addition to our society.

Anybody that is laboring under the delusion that no lawns can be made in Florida is respectfully referred to Dr. N. Barrows, and if they ever saw a more dense, velvety, or greener one anywhere, we should require the proofs.

Mr. C. E. Johnson, Superintendent of the Orlando Foundry and Machine Co., made us a pleasant call, accompanied by his wife and daughter, on the 15th. They visited the Seminole, and took a view of "the prettiest spot in Florida" from the promenade on the top, which they pronounced, as all do, perfectly charming.

We have just heard that Misses Brown and McClure are having a comfortable building put up on their place in Osceola in which will be held an Industrial and Sunday School for the colored children. We are without particulars but are certain that such a school under the auspices of these kind hearted and accomplished ladies will do much good and be a perfect success in the line it is intended for.

The first arrivals in answer to the effective work done by Mr. MacCallum in Great Britain the past summer, came this week. The party consists of Mr. Hamilton of Monmouth, South Wales, who is accompanied by a party of six. They are to occupy Mr. MacCallum's place until they look around and determine on a location. Mr. M. looks for many more and we sincerely hope that his expectations may be more than realized.

Our town council held meetings on last Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday evenings. There is an immense amount of detail to be gone through with, which they tell us is now about complete, and they hope to have all going in a very short time. The public school will probably start on Monday, Nov. 20th, although it may be delayed a few days beyond that date. A very complete set of ordinances has been adopted, including good pound ordinance, a thorough law about shooting and trapping in the town limits, etc. They have all been carefully drawn by Attorney Gunby, and we think will put our town in good shape when put in force.

Col. Paige is hard at work, has put the street car track in A1 shape, and so that the car runs to the front door of the hotel instead of the side door as heretofore, has about completed arrangements for opening the canal, etc. Col. Forbes will arrive in a very short time and almost before we know it, the Seminole doors will be swung wide open for what seems now to promise the finest season this fine hotel ever had. Mr. Paige is fresh from the best season but one that his magnificent hotel, the Kaaterskill, ever had, and says that Florida is talked of by the tourist travel more than ever before. With our two expositions going nicely and giving us cheap rates, we see no reason why this should not be one of most prosperous seasons we have ever had.

The secretary of the Winter Park Co. is in receipt of the advance copy of the Co's. beautiful pamphlet, and expects in a very short time to have a large quantity of them. They are from the publishing house of Rand & Avery, of Boston, which in itself is all the recommendation that is necessary. The front page is occupied by Winter Park's two cupids, which are now recognized all over the country as belonging peculiarly to this place. Following this comes a map of Florida, history, description, information, references, etc., with pretty views of our two churches, Mr. Knowles' cottage, the cottages of Judge Welborne, Gilbert Hart, W. C. Comstock, John R. Ergood, Col. Peckham, Mrs. Bull, Winter Park Company's office, Rollins College, Lieut. Dyer's grove, The Brook, a birds-eye view of the town, and the Seminole. The book is closed by as fine a line of advertisements of the best business houses of this county and Jacksonville as we ever saw in print, and is, taken as a whole, one of the prettiest additions to the literature of Florida that has been made, and reflects great credit on Messrs. Hutchins, Chase, Forbes, Russell, and all who had a hand in getting it up.

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Imported and Domestic Cigars

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W. T. Rutland, Winter Park.

E. L. MAXSON,

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SCHOOL BOOKS,

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MUSIC,

VIOLIN STRINGS,

FLORIDA :- VIEWS.

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Opp. Opera House.

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ELECTRO-PLATED SAND-PROOF POINT.
PUMPS, POINTS, PIPE, FITTINGS, AND HOSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PIPE FITTING AND GENERAL REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED, AND PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.



It is announced, from London, that an illustrated afternoon paper is to be started in that city, shortly, by a syndicate composed of American and English capitalists, with a capital of £150,000. The size proposed is eight pages, to be replete with illustrations, produced by a new American process, as well as novelties in the literary department.

JACKSONVILLE
Tampa & Key West Railway.
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Trunk Line from Jacksonville to all points in South Florida, forming in connection with the South Florida R. R. from Sanford, and its own branches and connections, absolutely the Best and Quickest Route to the following Places:

ST. AUGUSTINE, PALATKA, DELAND, TITUSVILLE, ROCKLEDGE AND ENTIRE INDIAN RIVER COUNTRY, SANFORD, TAVARES, WINTER PARK, ORLANDO, KISSIMEE, BARTOW AND TAMPA.

Solid trains run from Jacksonville to Tampa in 8 hours, carrying the Cuban Mails, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, and connecting at Tampa with the magnificent steamships OLIVETTE and MASCOITE for Key West and Havana three times a week.

ST. AUGUSTINE DIVISION
Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River Railroad.

Air Line and only Rail Route from Jacksonville to St. Augustine. Four daily trains. Time one hour and a half between the two cities.

Travelers from North and West arrive in Jacksonville Union Station, (S. F. & W. R'y) at which all main line trains of the J. T. & K. W. R'y. arrive and depart, thus avoiding all vexatious transfers.

Transfer ferry boat to St. Augustine meets all trains at same station.

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See that your tickets read via
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For folders, maps of lands, of which this company owns over 800,000 acres, and all other information, call on or address any of the undersigned.

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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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HUGH MAC CABBUM, SOLICITOR,
 (LATE OF SCOTLAND.)

**Law and Real Estate Office,
 WINTER PARK, - - - FLORIDA.**

THOMAS W. GRIFFITHS:

JAMES A. GRIFFITHS.

GRIFFITHS BROTHERS.

— DINING ROOM —

OPP. SOUTH FLORIDA RAILROAD STATION.

Special Rates by Week or Month---Furnished Rooms to Let.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

MISUNDERSTOOD.

[CENTURY BRIC-A-BRAC.]

He thought I said yes; but I'm sure I said no.
My heart was a-beating, my cheeks were aglow;
I looked on the ground and I thought he would go;
He thought I said yes, but I'm sure I said no.
Now what could I do? For he thought I said yes;
He sat close beside me, and you'll never guess;
If you look at me so, I can not confess.
He—I'm sure I said no, but he thought I said yes.

A. L. R.

Cotton Mills at the South.

In Georgia, at Columbus, the Swift Cotton Mills Company has added 8,000 spindles to its mill; the Muscogee, of the same place, a new mill of four hundred looms; the King Company, seven hundred looms and three thousand spindles; and at Augusta, Clarks-ville, Americus, West Point, Dalton, and Savannah, large improvements are making and new mills building. In South Carolina, the Pacelot Company, with 12,000 spindles, is building another mill of equal size, and the Pelzer Company, with 22,000 spindles, is building another large mill. At Marion, a \$100,000 mill is in course of construction, one of \$500,000 at Greenville, one at Clifton of \$300,000, one at Bennettsville of \$200,000, one at Columbia of \$250,000, and one at Fort Mill of \$160,000, while others are projected. A cotton oil mill, at Little Rock, Ark., which cost \$200,000, is crushing two hundred tons of seed daily. A \$1,000,000 cotton mill is going up at Galveston, and a \$300,000 cotton mill at Dallas.—*L. A., in Wade's Fibre.*

The pioneers of zincography are being steadily re-enforced. One of the extensive German lithographic establishments writes: "We are at present engaged in remodeling our entire establishment (about thirty-six steam presses,) so as to employ zinc plates. We believe that our zinc plates will completely replace the lithographic stones." The house referred to possesses a stock of about fifty thousand stones.

Remarkable Salt Vein.

At a depth of 1000 feet from the surface of the ground, near Ithaca, N. Y., a vein of pure natural salt 250 feet thick has been struck. The discovery was made during an experimental boring in search of gas.

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SOUTH FLORIDA R. R.

On and after Monday, Aug. 2, 1887, Trains will leave and arrive as follows: Cent. Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS	De Bary J. T. & K W	
	Line	K W
Lv Jacksonville	P M 3:30	P M 12:30
Palatka	9:00	2:15
DeLand Junct'n	9:00	3:52
Ar Sanford	9:00	4:30
SOUTH FLORIDA R. R.		
Lv SANFORD	9:00	4:40
" LONGWOOD	9:22	5:00
" Winter Park	9:48	5:22
" ORLANDO	10:00	5:35
" KISSIMMEE	10:40	6:30
" Bartow Junct'n		7:30
" Bartow		8:40
" Lakeland		8:00
" Plant City		8:22
Ar TAMPA		9:10 A M

Leave Tampa (Plant S. S. Co.) on Mondays and Thursdays 9:30 p. m. Arrive Havana, Wednesdays and Saturdays 5:00 a. m.

NORTH BOUND.

SOUTH FLORIDA R. R.		
STATIONS	De Bary J. T. & K W	
	Line	K W
Lv TAMPA	P M 8:10	
" Plant City		9:10
" Lakeland		9:32
" Bartow		9:00
" Bartow Junct'n	A M 7:07	
" KISSIMMEE	11:40	11:20
" ORLANDO	12:25	12:02
" Winter Park	12:35	12:15
" LONGWOOD	1:00	12:37
" SANFORD	1:25	1:00
De Bary J. T. & K W		
Lv Sanford	P M 2:45	A M 1:15
DeLand Junct'n	5:15	2:00
Palatka	12:30	4:17
Ar Jacksonville	6:30	6:30 A M

PEMBERTON FERRY BRANCH.

Operated by the S. F. R. R.

Leaves Pemberton Ferry 4:50 p. m., connecting at Lakeland with trains for Tampa and Sanford. Arrives at Bartow 8:55 p. m., returning leaves Bartow 6:00 a. m., Lakeland 6:50 a. m., arrives at Pemberton Ferry 9:25 a. m.

Through tickets sold at all regular stations for points North, East and West. Baggage checked through.

For time at other local stations see small folders.

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