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Newspapers and Weeklies of Central Florida

8-24-1888

Lochmede, Vol 02, No 34, August 24, 1888

Lochmede

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STARS Citation

Lochmede, "Lochmede, Vol 02, No 34, August 24, 1888" (1888). *Lochmede*. 60.
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-lochmede/60>

LOCHMEDEK

Vol. II.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.

No. 34.

THE ONLY FOE.

[THE CENTURY.]

Wild, threatening sky; white, raging sea;
Fierce wind that rends the rifted cloud,
Sets the new moon's sharp glitter free,
And thunders eastward, roaring loud!

A fury rides the autumn blast,
The heavy brine is torn and tossed;
Great Nature through her spaces vast
Casts her keen javelins of the frost.

Her hand, that in the summer days
Soothed us with tender touch of joy,
Deals death upon her wintry ways;
Whom she caressed, she would destroy.

Life shrinks and hides, all creatures cower
While her tremendous bolts are hurled,
That strike with blind, insensate power
The mighty shoulder of the world.

Be still, my soul, thou hast no part
In her black moods of hate and fear;
Lifted above her wrath thou art,
On thy still heights, serene and clear.

Remember this—not all the wild,
Huge, untamed elements have force
To reach thee, though the seas were piled
In weltering mountains on thy course.

Only thyself thyself can harm.
Forget it not! And full of peace,
As if the south wind whispered warm,
Wait thou till storm and tumult cease.
—Celia Thaxter.

WHY WE ARE HERE.

We are led to wonder, sometimes, how many of those who are engaged in the great work of making the State of Florida realize the importance of their work and the responsibility resting upon them to do it well and thoroughly. It is true that as individuals we have most of us come here with the hope of profit to ourselves, rather than with any distinct idea of a philanthropic end to be served by our coming, and too many of us, when we look around and see others like ourselves to all appearance striving only to get the most money possible in the shortest time, are apt to vent some cynical comment on the universal selfishness of men, and the unprofitableness of trying to do anything except for selfish purposes.

But look around again, and see if

you cannot find hundreds of men and women everywhere conscientiously doing their work day after day as well as circumstances will permit, in simple faith that if each one does his part faithfully all will come out as well as is possible by any means. Are not thousands of people coming into the State every year, and quietly settling down to make homes and an honest living? Are they not slowly but surely acquiring land and houses, groves and gardens, cattle and horses, and all sorts of property? Each is doing this for his own benefit, and that is right; for there is no common fund, except earth, air, water and sunshine, out of which they could be fed, if they should neglect to provide for themselves, and the surest way to increase the common wealth is for each to do the best he can by honest means to increase his own. Every man who chooses his land wisely, so that the work and money spent on it shall not be wasted, but shall leave it better than he found it, is doing his part to leave the earth richer than he found it, and by so much to improve the condition of all who live in it. Every man who builds a house, and, instead of wasting time and money on a building that will only last a few years, and be ready to fall down when he is done with it, tries honestly to build the best and most durable house he can with the means at his command, is in the same way adding to the world's wealth, and ultimately benefiting everybody else as well as himself. Every man who plants a grove or accumulates a herd of cattle, if he honestly tries to do his best to get good stock and to keep his trees or his cattle in such a way as to make the best he can of them, while he undoubtedly gets a greater profit for himself, yet just as certainly he is making the world richer for all time to come. And so with every pursuit in which a man can engage, the benefit of faithful work remains after him, and adds just so much to the constantly accumulating capital of things that have not to be entirely done over

again. Let every man bear in mind that whatever is done in such a way as to save future work is just so much added to the wealth of the world; for the labor that must be spent to replace or mend a poor job might otherwise be saved and put to producing some new addition to our permanent resources.

All the benefits of civilization which we enjoy to-day have been saved and accumulated in just this way. Ever since the dawn of civilization there have been men who have tried to produce a little more than they consumed, and save the difference, and it is by their combined efforts that all the existing resources of the world, by which the new-born generation is better off than the simplest savage, have been gained. By the same process we, to-day, are building up a great State. A few years ago, men first began, in a great part of it, to break their way into the primeval forest, and took the first steps towards subjecting the land to civilized uses, and every honest and earnest worker who has and may yet come upon the ground has a right to claim his place on the roll of honor among those to whom the civilized world will soon stand in debt for a great addition to its wealth and resources, and by his little share he may feel that he has thus helped on the grand march of human improvement and elevation. Viewed in this light it is a high privilege to be a citizen of Florida, and to have this grand opportunity open before one, and every man and woman who has a place in the economy of the State should be proud to do his or her best in the work. By so doing we may elevate our daily work above the level of mere selfish greed, and feel, however humble it may be, that our contribution is not lost.

In every great enterprise there must be many workers, and whether their work shall be made to count for its full worth, or shall be spent to no purpose, must to a large extent depend upon those who are responsible for the direction of the whole and for the

stewardship of the common funds. Thus every man who holds a public office may be a great leader or a traitor to the common cause, and if the great body of workers would not see their labor wasted, they must be very careful that they make no mistake in those whom they honor with public trusts. The public offices should be given not to those who seek them, nor to those who can find no other employment; but to honest men who are capable of filling them and able to appreciate their responsibilities. Then the workers may expect the just reward of their labor, but not otherwise.

The Date Palm.

In bulletin No. 1, from the Government Division of Pomology, Hon. H. E. Van Deman says:

"There is not one date palm tree along the Southern Gulf coast and the lower Atlantic, where there ought to be a thousand. Combining as it does, the useful and beautiful in so high a degree, it is strange that it has not been more planted. Hardier than the orange, the date succeeds nearly everywhere from the Rio Grande to Cape Sable, and for five years bearing trees flourished within the limits of the City of New Orleans. Of the fifty or more specimens known to the writer but one survives, but in poor condition. This one can be seen at the residence of L. Grunewald, Esq., on Euterpe street, near the corner of Prytania, the rest having succumbed to the severe cold of January, 1886. In Southern Florida, however, there are many large trees, and the number of young plants set out within the past two years is considerable.

"Though the date palm grows very slowly, it is only a few years after planting before it becomes very ornamental, which fact," says Professor Van Deman, "should atone for its tardiness in fruiting."

The seeds, which can be procured from the dry date of commerce, should be either planted where the trees are to stand or else cultivated in pots for a few years before setting out. The latter plan is generally preferred, shifting them in larger pots when necessary and giving slight protection from sharp frosts when young. The transplant-

ing is generally done in the spring, as it affords them a chance to become established and better able to stand the cold weather.

Whitner's *Gardening in Florida* gives the following description of the method of preparing dates for market:

Large vats, holding about one ton each, are gradually filled with fruit, which is trodden down by men and women, water being added from time to time to soften the fruit.

The surplus syrup or juice is then drained off to be used for culinary purposes, as molasses, etc., the residue being made into large cakes, which are covered with matting and shipped to various markets of the world. Fermented date fruit makes a palatable wine. So also does the sap or juice of the tree, which is obtained by tapping, as in making sugar from the maple.

Date sap is likewise converted into sugar by the usual methods of evaporation. The tree is tapped a little below the lower leaves of the crown. A full-grown tree it is estimated will yield two gallons per day, for three months, beginning the first of November. The yield of fruit varies from 50 to 250 pounds each. There are (according to Van Deman) 100 varie-

ties grown in the East, eight or more of which have been introduced into Florida, the Zadie producing the heaviest crops, sometimes as much as 300 pounds.—*Florida Dispatch*.

Persons who are unable to resist the pleasure of reading in railway cars, and who, in consequence, endanger their eyesight by dependence upon the meager lamplight furnished by the railroad companies, can now obtain portable electric lights, arranged to hang upon a button of one's coat, and with a parabolic reflector to concentrate the light. The storage battery for this lamp weighs only one and one-half pounds.

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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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 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, AUG. 24, 1888.

JETTER has left us for a month's visit to his old home in Illinois, where his wife and little daughter have been spending the summer. We believe this is his first return since he came to Florida, and we wish him much pleasure in renewing old associations. He has been as untiring in his efforts as our local itemizer as he always is in anything he can do to help the interests of Winter Park, and well deserves a rest. We hope that during the few weeks he will be away our friends will come forward to supply his place, by helping us to such items of local news as may come to their knowledge. Notes may be sent direct to Longwood, or handed to Mr. Ladd up to Wednesday evening of each week.

It takes a strong pressure to force LOCHMEDE into politics, and we do not propose to go in beyond the point of general principles and suggestions, but when the third in succession of our county tax collectors is found to be a defaulter we think it a pretty strong temptation for any one who believes in honest government to speak. It is no longer a question of party, which the citizens of this county have to consider, but a question of the defense of the tax payers against thieves. The question before the voters in the matter of county officers is whether they will continue in power an official ring, which has put unfit men in charge of the collection of taxes, and persistently refused to make any effort to bring the guilty to justice. The failure to prosecute Hyer has borne its natural fruit in the successive defalcations of two following collectors, who have doubtless proceeded on the faith that

no action would be taken against them if they were caught, and it looks as if they were right. The last collector died before he was found out, but the present one is reported as quietly staying at home under no fear of arrest. We submit that in the interest of public safety it is imperative that a clean sweep be made of the county offices at the coming election, and a new set of the best men that either party can nominate put in, in order that there may be "nothing hid which shall not be known," and we think this result will be more likely to be attained if the new men have no party affiliations with those now in office.

ALL recent accounts agree that the yellow fever is being handled at the few places in which it has appeared with such vigor that it is likely very soon to be entirely stamped out. The national government has taken hold of the matter, as it ought to have done last year, and has its officers in charge of every town where the fever has appeared. The result is a more thorough system of precautions against its spread than we have had before, as well as against its being retained for use next year. To the latter end bedding, and in many cases buildings, which could not be effectively disinfected, have been burnt, the owners being reimbursed by the government for their loss. This is business, and we hope soon to be released from the ban under which the State has been for a few weeks past.

FLORIDA is suffering from a most exasperating piece of incompetence in the management of her mails. The superintendent of railway mails at Atlanta, who controls the postal service of this State has issued an order that all mails coming from Florida shall be concentrated at Waycross, and subjected to fumigation. There is yellow fever in three or four towns in the State—fifty cases would be a liberal estimate for the whole lot—and for these the mails from all the rest of the State, although they may not have passed within fifty or even a hundred miles of any infected place, must be subjected to unnecessary delay and possible injury. It would be an easy matter to fumigate the comparatively

small amount of matter coming from infected towns, and that would protect the rest of the State as well as the world at large, but the handling of the whole mail from the State is a big undertaking and cannot be effectively done without much delay, besides being totally useless if proper precautions have previously been taken at each infected place. A small illustration of the effect on business is afforded by a letter sent from this office. A large job had come in, for which a special supply of paper was wanted as soon as possible. An order was mailed at Longwood on Saturday, August 11, which should have reached Boston on Tuesday, 14th, in ample time to send the paper by Thursday's steamer to Savannah. The letter reached Boston on Saturday, 18th, just a week after mailing and two days after the steamer sailed. The result is that with type all standing and everything ready, we have to lay off the man who is working on the job, and wait a week for the paper, to the injury and loss of our customer, ourselves and the printer, who has to biddle a week. Of course there must be hundreds of cases where the injury is much greater, but we give this as a small sample, and we submit that this is a state of affairs that our State ought not to submit to without making itself heard in a way that the administration will understand with great promptness.

THE PERPETUATION OF SOCIAL EVILS.

The growing opinion that the drunkard is not so much a criminal, to be punished by temporary imprisonment, as he is the victim of a mental and physical disease is showing itself everywhere in new methods proposed of dealing with the unfortunate victims of the saloon. The *California Journal* thus strongly expresses itself upon the propriety of allowing the drunkard to transmit his inherited weakness to future generations: "The proposition is this: Has a man a right to be a drunkard? ... Has a man the right to have children to inherit his weakness; has he the right to transmit such tendencies to the unborn? Society claims and exercises the right to protect itself against the victim of insanity, and shuts him up in a proper place. It will in a similar way come to recognize its right and duty with reference to the victim of intemperance. He will be treated, in other words, as if he were insane."

THE view taken in the above article is one which is rapidly gaining ground, not only in regard to drunkards, but in regard to criminals. The normal,

healthy mind is in harmony with the world in which it lives, and with the tendency of all things to work together for good, and delights to take its place and do its part to help the cause of the right and the truth. If any man takes an opposite course, and makes war upon society, persistently breaking the laws which have been found necessary to human civilization and progress, it is *prima facie* evidence that his mind is diseased and its normal functions perverted. Sometimes, where the mania is only acute, induced perhaps by temporary circumstances of an unwholesome character, a judicious punishment is the simplest and easiest way to bring the man to his senses, and make him realize that he has got off the track. When the mania has become chronic, however, and moderate punishment fails to do more than restrain a man while he is in prison, then he becomes simply a lunatic, against whom society has a right to protect itself forever, to keep him in confinement, prevent his perpetuating his malady in succeeding generations, and in every way cut him off from all part in the life of the world. Statistics, as well as the experience of those who have to deal with criminals in our prisons, show that a large proportion of them are the children of criminal parents, the victims, in fact, of an hereditary mania, which society ought not to have allowed to be perpetuated. We quarantine against yellow fever and various other contagious diseases. Why should we not quarantine against the perpetuation of the mania for strong drink and for various forms of crime, putting the victims of such mania where they cannot contaminate the rest of the world, nor multiply their malady indefinitely in future generations? We do not say that all criminals are the children of criminals, but we do say that the children of criminals very seldom escape an hereditary taint that sooner or later shows itself in some form of crime.

JOTTINGS.

Mr. J. George Diffenderfer is raising some fine watermelons, for a fifty-pound edition of which he has our thanks.

Dr. Caldwell, the accomplished surgeon of the South Florida R. R., has been here several times lately, as consulting physician on the case of Mr. Cox.

Dr. Jones has been honored with an appointment on the regular staff of surgeons of the South Florida R. R. He bears his honors meekly and they are worthily bestowed.

The sociable of the "Rays of Light" was a success in every respect. There was a short program, followed by the selling of ice-cream, cake and flowers;

after which a very pleasant evening was spent. The party dispersed for their several homes at a little after nine o'clock.

We unintentionally erred in saying, last week, that health certificates cost fifty cents each, for, so far, our worthy Mayor has not charged our own citizens a cent, a fact for which we think he should be commended.

Plenty of lime yet, get some of it everybody that has not used any, and use it, it's free as air and very useful for disinfecting. Mr. Chubb and family arrived home from Lookout Mountain on the 15th, after a tour of the United States and part of New Jersey to keep from getting into quarantine.

Messrs. Higginham and Swoope were here last week, on their way to Bartow to look after the quarantine regulations. We hope that they or somebody else will succeed in having the present rules modified, for they are about as senseless as anything that was ever adopted by civilized beings since the old Connecticut Blue Laws.

The many friends of Mr. Cox, stationer of the South Florida R. R., who has been suffering from a severe attack of his old trouble, hemorrhage of the lungs, will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering, and under the skillful care of Dr. Jones and the professional nurse from the South Florida R. R. hospital, appearances indicate will soon be around again.

The morning service of the M. E. Church at White's Hall, will be suspended for a few weeks, beginning the 19th inst. Prominent among the reasons for this change, is the uncertainty and inconvenience of railroad travel just at present, and the distance at which the pastor resides. Evening service will be continued at the usual hour, seven o'clock.

The cute train of the Orlando and Winter Park R. R. was steamed up on the 21st, and about one hundred of the citizens of Orlando and Winter Park were given a ride from Pine street, in Orlando, to the water works. The train was in charge of Messrs. Haines and Abbott, good time was made, and the track found to be in first-class condition. Thanks, gentlemen, for a very pleasant ride.

We all feel encouraged at the hopeful news about yellow fever, and now if the fool-killer would make a trip down here and gather in a big harvest of folks by courtesy called Quarantine Officers, we think business would go on again. Some of our officers are efficient, and doing good work, but the good Lord preserve us from those that only spread useless alarm and disquiet. We believe in rigid but sensible regulations.

Orange county loses one of its most enterprising citizens in the departure of Mr. A. H. Birnbaum and family, of Orlando, for their future home in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Birnbaum has always been foremost in every public enterprise, and we are sorry he is to leave. We heartily recommend him to the people among whom he goes, and feel no hesitancy in saying to them that they will find him an honest, energetic, capable, public-spirited citizen.

To the Voters of Orange County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate, at the ensuing November election, for the office of Tax Collector for the County of Orange.

Respectfully,

S. A. ROBINSON.



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Oil and the Raging Sea.

Results of the scientific tests of officer Meissel's new invention, an oil rocket designed to calm the raging of a troubled sea, appear to have been satisfactory enough to warrant the hope that shipwrecks will be rare occurrences ere many years. The principle here applied is as old, certainly, as the proverb which embodies it, but the method of application was novel. Four rockets, the same in appearance as those commonly used in ordinary pyrotechnical displays, but with the exploding cap removed and a light tin cylinder holding one pound of train oil substituted, were sent up at varying angles of projection, the result being that the sea was calmed for thousands of feet around the spot above which they exploded and fell. The oil spread into a thin, silk-like sheet, which, extending rapidly, appeared to have the power of keeping the waves within peaceable limits. As these rockets can be carried with convenience and sent up without trouble, there is no reason surely why the enterprising steamship companies should not at once recognise their utility and add a number to the equipment of each steamer sufficient for the necessities of the average voyage. Officer Meissel's cylinder is a simple affair and can be made to hold as much oil as may be desired. Through the center of the oil runs a small tube containing two ounces of gunpowder, which ignites as soon as the motive power of the rocket is spent, and, exploding, scatters the oil in a fine spray over the water. The action of the oil upon the water is almost instantaneous. *Philadelphia Times.*

Remedy for Mildew.

Vick's Magazine gives the following remedy for mildew on the grape vine. Thirty-five pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in 53 gallons of water; 33 pounds of quick lime are slaked in 8 gallons of water; the lime and water mixture is then poured into the solution of copper. In using, keep the mixture well stirred. It can be applied to the foliage with a whisk broom. The treatment should be commenced soon after the foliage is well out, and be repeated so as to protect the later foliage. The quantities of the substances can be changed while preserving the proportions.

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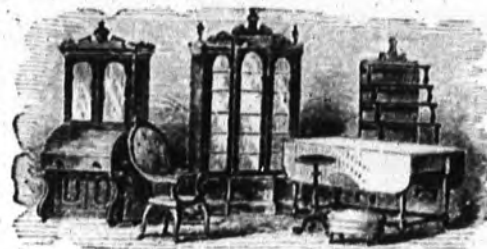
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LOCHMEDE

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CHAS. J. LADD, Agent,

WINTER PARK, FLA.