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Newspapers and Weeklies of Central Florida

2-15-1889

Lochmede, Vol 03, No 07, February 15, 1889

Lochmede

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STARS Citation

Lochmede, "Lochmede, Vol 03, No 07, February 15, 1889" (1889). *Lochmede*. 85.
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-lochmede/85>

LOCHMEDEK

Vol. III.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

No. 7.

THE ALL KIND MOTHER.

[THE CENTURY.]

Lo, whatever is at hand
Is full meet for the demand:
Nature oft times giveth best
When she seemeth chariest.
She hath shapen shower and sun
To the need of every one—
Summer bland and winter drear,
Dimpled pool and frozen mere.
All thou lackest she hath still,
Near thy finding and thy fill.
Yield her fullest faith, and she
Will endow thee royally.

Loveless weed and lily fair
She attendeth, here and there
Kindly to the weed as to
The lorn lily teared with dew.
Each to her hath use as dear
As the other; an thou clear
Thy cloyed senses thou may'st see
Haply all the mystery.
Thou shalt see the lily get
Its divinest blossom; yet
Shall the weed's tip bloom no less
With the song-bird's gleefulness.

Thou art poor, or thou art rich—
Never lightest matter which;
All the glad gold of the noon,
All the silver of the moon,
She doth lavish on thee, while
Thou withholdest any smile
Of thy gratitude to her,
Baser used than usurer.
Shame be on thee an thou seek
Not her pardon, with hot cheek,
And bowed head, and brimming eyes,
At her merciful "Arise!"

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THERE is a lesson in this little poem for many who are interested in the growth and prosperity of Florida. People are always too ready to look far away for that which it is only remotely possible to obtain, as a means of improving their condition and surroundings, instead of studying the things nearest to us and devising ways of turning them to useful account. We are by no means disposed to undervalue the benefit to be derived from more distant sources, but the vast majority of prosperous men among us—men who have in most cases started here with little or nothing, and have reached comforta-

ble circumstances and contentment—are men who have built their homes and their means of living out of whatever they found nearest their hands, studying to make a seed of everything that came into their hands, plant it in favorable soil, and trusting to Nature for the increase. The man who does that steadily and conscientiously will seldom fail to build up a solid home for himself, which nothing short of an earthquake can dislodge him from, and by building a home we mean gathering and putting together not only boards and shingles, but all the elements that are necessary to make a man feel that he has a secure rooting in the place he has chosen, and can comfortably and profitably stay there and grow. The men who make such homes for themselves are the ones to whom every community owes all it has of permanency and real strength. All they have is at stake in it, and they naturally become its most interested advocates and defenders. They are the ones whose example gives confidence to those already with them, and encourages new comers of the same sort.

There is something in it, too, for those contemplating settlement among us. Be they poor or rich, "never lightest matter which," it is the "glad gold of the noon" and the "silver of the moon" that they are to find in one place more or less than another. In other words, it is the difference in natural conditions and surroundings independent of themselves, that they must look at to determine where to put in their own time or money to the best advantage, and we are fortunate in being able to point to an array of natural conditions, as well as existing artificial surroundings, all provided ready to the hand of the new comer, that should arrest the attention and command the serious consideration of any one looking for a home under our favoring skies. Our soil and climate, our beautiful diversity of lake and wood and well kept groves and gardens, our superior social

and educational opportunities, our hotels and stores, our easy proximity to a larger market, all combine to make Winter Park a place where any man may think his natural and artificial surroundings such as to give him an exceptionally good chance in life.

Finally, to everyone, everywhere, our author says, brace up; don't look Nature's gift horse too sharply in the mouth; take what is provided for you cheerfully and thankfully, and put it to work; make the most of it; so may you find it enough for all needs, live long and be happy. If you have not had the grit and good nature to do so in the past, get down on your knees and ask for pardon, and make a new start on the right track at once. Let that tree you planted yesterday be your reminder of a new start, and grow higher and broader and greener, and of more use to yourself and your neighbors, as the tree grows.

Fertilizing Peaches.

The past winter has been what we were all anxiously hoping for, somewhat colder than our average winters, (three degrees of frost), and it will have its action to start the sap in flow of some of our other trees that have had their origin in colder climes, and in their nature require this frost agency or they will not give us fruit. I think some varieties of our old Spanish peaches, with the Honey peach; and may be the Kelsey plum will bear this season, and the Kelsey is so fine here when it does fruit!

Now is the time to begin fertilizing any fruit tree, but with our peaches we must be careful to apply the proper thing, for it is fruit we wait now, and not a rapid growth of wood, hence it is potash or wood ashes we must apply, with just enough of some ammoniated manure, to act on the dormant elements of the former to make it available for the use of the plant. Last season with my own trees, I used wood ashes pretty liberally, and most of it is yet in the soil. In December

last, I had the leaves and dead grass raked from fifteen acres of clean pine timber, and have mulched our fifteen acres of peach orchard. Now soon I shall apply a half pound to the tree of sulphate of potash, this with the pine straw to hold moisture, —the latter is also a good source of manure supply. As soon as the fruit is gathered I shall apply some nitrogenized manure, bone meal, blood and bone, or cotton seed meal, and work the mulching into the ground to rot.

Another important point, I let the man that can't help it "prune" his peach trees as much as suits his fancy; but with me, I want my trees to have all the leaves nature will give them, to drink in from the free air —those elements that are so important to the life of plants, and especially at this trying time of reproduction.—*James Mott, in Florida Dispatch.*

It seems to be quite the fashion lately among English railroads to adopt the American improvements in methods of transportation. The plan of mounting the cars upon separate "bogies" trucks, instead of having the wheels rigidly connected to the body, is being extensively adopted; and on the London and Brighton line a complete vestibuled train of Pullman parlor and dining cars has recently been put in service. Other conveniences of the American system, such as baggage checks, heated cars in winter, communication between passengers and train officials, and proper toilet conveniences, are still entirely wanting or else in a very rudimentary state.—*Popular Science News.*

The train of four cars in charge of F. L. Redding, which left here last week, was delayed this side of Jacksonville, so that it failed to make connection with the fast freight and again at Atlanta by an accident which delayed the train over Sunday in Georgia, so that the train was seven days in reaching Cincinnati. The fruit had not been sold at last advices, but the sale of two cars of Oviedo fruit, russet and bright, brought \$1.40 and \$1.35 net, respectively. Mr. Redding left Cincinnati last night and will arrive here to-morrow. He expects to start with another train early next week.—*Oviedo Chronicle.*

The Pullman Palace Car Company has completed the purchase of the Union Palace Car Company, which had recently been organized to control and operate the cars of the Woodruff and Mann companies. The purchase, which is said to involve the expenditure of about \$2,500,000, leaves the Pullman company in control of over 150,000 miles of road for sleeping car and drawing-room car service, and narrows its competition in this line to the Wagner Palace Car Company.—*Railway Age.*

Boston is reckoned the best market of any city in the country for Florida oranges. Last season over 250,000 boxes were shipped there, and the number increases each season.

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

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

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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,

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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, FEB. 15, 1889.

WE are sorry to have to omit the list of arrivals at the Seminole this week, but the list sent us was so long that it would have filled a very disproportionate amount of our space, and it came so late that we could not undertake the composition, had we been willing to fill so much space with it.

AN account of the history of the Orlando and Winter Park Railway, and its opening last Wednesday was received too late to use this week. We take great satisfaction in congratulating Mr. Abbott and his associates on the final success of their project, and regret the necessity of postponing an account of it.

THE meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Ocala, opens next week Wednesday and continues through Thursday and Friday. It is an important event for the fruit growing industry of Florida and we trust will be largely attended and made the occasion of showing to the distinguished pomologists from all parts of the country, who will be there, that Florida is all it has been cracked up to be and more as a place to raise fruit. The exhibit of fruit will show what we can do, and the number of people present will show how many are interested in doing it. If you are going, send one dollar to Mr. Geo. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla., for membership in the Florida Horticultural Society. It will help the society and will be more than repaid to you in the reduced fares, etc., offered to members.

INQUIRY has been made of us why we took so little notice of the various church, temperance and other societies

in town, seldom even giving the times of their meetings. In reply we would say that in the early days of the paper we repeatedly offered to insert such notices, if anybody would take the trouble to send them to us and keep us informed of changes, and the offer is still open, but with the exception of the Methodist church we have never received more than half a dozen such notices since we started. We have never refused to print any received, and only ceased urging those interested to send them because we met with no response. We are always glad to receive accounts of what our various societies are doing, and will do our best to print them promptly. Short notices will always be in time up to Thursday noon mail; longer ones should be sent in earlier if possible.

AN instructive commentary on the too sweeping condemnation of methods different from our own is furnished by the statistics lately published of the effect of the Brooks high license law in Pennsylvania. We have no more use for bar-rooms, high or low licensed, than the most ardent prohibitionist, but we are willing to take half a loaf rather than no bread, and in spite of the confident statement by prohibition organs that high license and other half-way measures failed to reduce drunkenness, if they were not positively conducive to it, the result in Pennsylvania has evidently been good. The records show that under the new law the commitments to prison for crimes resulting from liquor, which are a large share of all crimes, instead of increasing with increase of population have been reduced to less than two-thirds of the number for the previous year, while the commitments for drunkenness have been only one-quarter of the old number, and one Sunday out of four now passes without a single woman being arrested for drunkenness. This is a long way short of complete redemption, but it is certainly substantial progress, and the best of it is that the foretaste thus given the people of immunity from drunkenness has gone far to make them desire complete prohibition and to believe in its ultimate possibility. The State votes on a prohibitory amendment to its constitution on the 18th of June.

FROM the account of the Oviedo fruit train, which an agent personally followed and used every effort to hasten, it is evident that rapid transit for fruit has not come yet. The train was a week getting to Cincinnati. First it missed its connection at Jacksonville; then some accident hung it up over Sunday at Atlanta. Now accidents will happen, we grant, but had those oranges been passengers some way would have been found to get them through to Cincinnati in not over three days, accident or no accident, and we fail to see any reason, therefore, why the fruit could not have gone through in say four days at the outside. The simple fact is that our railways have not yet waked up to the necessity of the case and the profit of doing the business right. A train of fruit cars can be put through solid, with only a change of engines, from Jacksonville to New York or Cincinnati, and therefore is easier to make schedule time with than a passenger train, provided only that it be kept to itself and a proper schedule arranged for it with the same care that would be given to a passenger schedule. When that is done it will be found that a fruit train will pay better than a passenger train, and therefore the roads can well afford to give it the same attention and dispatch, but so long as the fruit cars must take their chance with general freight trains, stopping for all sorts of purposes, making no certain connections, taking equal chance in every accumulation of freight which may occur on the way, often requiring several days of regular freight service to catch up with, only to be again blocked at the next stage; so long shall we have to suffer the loss of our fruit, and so long will the business of the railways in carrying it be of doubtful profit. It is a safe maxim in railway working that any method which is unprofitable to shippers must in the long run be unprofitable to the railway, and there is nothing to which it applies with more force than to the transportation of our fruit and vegetables. Just as soon as the railways are prepared to guarantee a rapid and cheap service, and to assume an honorable responsibility for their own shortcomings, instead of dodging it and letting all the loss fall on the

shipper, the State will swarm with planters, and the railways will have all the business they can handle, but so long as the present system continues planting will be discouraged, and they will complain that the volume of business is not enough to justify any enterprise on their part.

JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Burt and daughter of Detroit, Mich., are at the Rogers House.

John F. Walker, wife and children, of South Berwick, Maine, are at the Rogers House.

Mr. and Mrs. Houston and four children are at the Rogers House from Jamestown, New York.

S. S. Capen furnished the Seminole from his garden this week, 50 head of cabbages that weighed 240 pounds.

Most of our Congregational brethren have gone to Tampa to the meeting of the State Congregational Association.

The Winter Park Company has received an elegant three-seated mountain wagon for use in displaying the beauties of Winter Park to its guests.

Among our new industries is a packing business just commenced in the post-office block by Mr. Peterson. We haven't particulars yet, but will give them later.

The street railway has been extended to the foot of Ollie avenue, where the O. & W. P. R. R. depot is to be. The work was under the supervision of Col. Paige, who has added to his fine reputation as a hotel manager that of railway builder.

A very satisfactory trial trip was taken over the O. & W. P. R. R. lately by President and Mrs. Knowles, President Seelye of Amherst College, Doctors Barrows, Hooker and Gale, Judge Mizell, Messrs. Chase, Chubb, Abbott and Capen. Engineer King hauled the train and the trip was accomplished smoothly and rapidly.

Gen. Ulysses Doubleday, of the celebrated Doubleday family, is at the Rogers House, with his son-in-law, Mr. Cutting of New York. Gen. Abner Doubleday, his brother, was in Fort Sumpter with Gen. Anderson when it was fired on, and served through the war with distinction. Gen. Ulysses Doubleday served as a general under all the commanders of the Army of the Potomac. His brigade got their orders to cease firing last of all at Appomattox and consequently fired the last shot before the surrender, and he arrived at the house where the surrender took place just as Gen. Lee and his party were mounting their horses to

go back to the Confederate army with the announcement of the surrender.

Gerome on Modern Art.

The famous French artist, Gerome, contributes the following to an article on himself in the February *Century*: "You ask me about my method of teaching. It is very simple, but this simplicity is the result of long experience. The question is to lead young people into a straightforward, true path; to provide them with a compass which will keep them from going astray; to habituate them to love nature [the true], and to regard it with an eye at once intelligent, delicate and firm, being mindful also of the plastic side. Some know how to copy a thing and will reproduce it almost exactly; others put into it poetry, charm, power, and make of it a work of art. The first are workmen, the second are artists. An abyss separates the mason from the architect."

Shipping Oranges in Bulk.

A car-load of 42,000 oranges, from Orlando, was recently received by Mr. Arthur W. Palmer, a prominent fruit dealer in Baltimore. These oranges were shipped loose, having been six days on the way, arrived in good order and brought good prices. The bottom of the car was covered with straw, and the different kinds separated by thin boards.

This manner of shipment does away with the expense of buying boxes, paying freight on boxes both ways (as they must be bought outside the State) paying for paper and the labor of wrapping.

The cost of boxes delivered to the grower is about twenty-five cents each; the cost of paper and wrapping about ten cents per box. Boxes average about 150 oranges each, and 250 boxes go to the car-load, the return freight on boxes being about seven cents; 42,000 oranges boxed would make about a car-load and an eighth, which would require 280 boxes, which would cost at the lowest estimate about \$102—more for transportation when boxed than in bulk.

The question is, would this be a real saving, or would the buyers pay enough less for the fruit sent in this way to counterbalance the saving? The matter is worth considering.—*Times-Union*.

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ILL. — ATLANTA, GA. — TEX.
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ORLANDO, FLORIDA.**

Slow-Burning Construction.

Edward Atkinson has an illustrated article on this subject in the February *Century*, from which we quote: "Strange to say, some of the worst examples of combustible architecture are to be found among our prisons, hospitals, asylums and almshouses; next, among college buildings, libraries and schoolhouses; to these may be added churches, hotels and theaters. In the year 1887, according to the tables compiled by the *Chronicle* of New York, there were burned within the limits of the United States—45 hospitals; asylums, almshouses or jails, being nearly four per month, in many cases accompanied by the loss of a large number of lives; 126 college buildings and libraries, being ten and a half per month; 146 churches, being two and eight-tenths per week; 52 theaters and opera-houses, being one per week; 515 hotels, being one and four-tenths per day.—*Edward Atkinson, in the Century.*

The Palatka Bridge.

The long looked-for bridge across the St. Johns river at Palatka has been completed. The contractors have worked unceasingly and labored under great difficulties to accomplish the work. The trestle work is 4000 feet long, and the draw is 230 feet in length with a pivot of 30 feet, which leaves an opening of 100 feet on either side of the pivot, thus affording admittance to the largest vessels that may enter the St. Johns river.

A Real Necessity.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing-machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it. The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uni-

formity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all sewing-machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor-saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure. SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

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SICKNESS UNKNOWN

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Having added a General Real Estate Department, those having property to sell, as well as those looking for investments, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Property will be shown free of charge and maps, circulars, etc., promptly furnished on application to

THE WINTER PARK CO.

LOCHMEDE

A WEEKLY ADVOCATE FOR WINTER PARK.

We believe in the natural resources and beauty of our Town, our County and our State, and it is our mission to make others do so too.

Our capacity for usefulness in this way is only limited by our means, which depend entirely upon the support accorded us.

The work is for the good of all alike, and we therefore hope for the help of all to support our enterprise and make it a power for progress.

We send out our modest little sheet to show the world that our town, like our paper, though small, is neat and attractive.

We Respectfully Solicit the Patronage of All Interested in Winter Park.

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