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J. S. VAN FLEET,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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NEW MUSIC BOOK.
OUR HEART'S DELIGHT; or, Sweet Melodies of the Past and Present.
This is a collection of vocal and instrumental music, adapted to piano or organ. The work will contain the best
of the most popular songs of the past and present, and is especially adapted for the use of churches, schools,
and private families. It is published by G. S. VAN FLEET, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Andover, N. Y.

BAY MONARCH!
Dark Bay Stallion
With Black Points,
Foaled 1887; 16
Hands High;
Weight 1200;
Sired by
ALMONARCH.
No. 3234, record 2:24 3-4. First
Dam by Royal George, so stated by
Mr. Geo. Brace, who raised the dam.
Bay Monarch will stand at the barn
of W. J. Deming.
TERMS—\$75 for colts to stand
and suck.
W. J. DEMING.

CHANGEABLE STONES.
Familiar Actions of Ferrous Pyrites
in the British Museum.
Among the thousands of wonderful
things in the British Museum none is
more deserving of a description than
the three little pebbles known to the
geologist of that institution as the
"changeable stones." The largest of
the three is about the size of a cherry
stone and of the same form, perhaps a
little more ovate. Lying in its little
glass case it appears to be perfectly
opaque and of a yellowish color. Para-
doxical as it may seem, it will scratch
glass if it is drawn across it, but can
itself be scratched with a common pen-
knife. The various acids have no ef-
fect whatever upon it, but strange to
relate, placed in water it soon becomes
perfectly transparent and of a beauti-
ful amber color.

The change begins almost immedi-
ately after the immersion at one end of
the ovate in the form of a minute spot
or bead, being in this way wholly un-
like the two smaller "changeable
stones," in which the transparency be-
gins around the edges and gradually
envelopes the entire stone. In the
large one the little globe like spot in-
creases by degrees until the stone be-
comes uniformly clear throughout.
When removed from the water the end
first to become transparent is first to
become opaque, the dark colored globe
gradually hiding the transparency of
the whole stone.

Bergman, Veltheim, Magellan and
Buckman, all voluminous writers upon
the hydrophanes and other changeable
stones, tell us that some of the staeites
exhibit changes quite as astonishing as
those shown by the three pebbles in
England's great national curiosity shop.
Bergman and Veltheim were the first to
particularly inquire into the nature of
staeite and stones of similar composi-
tion. Their report on the remarkable
changes wrought upon a piece of staeite
upon which they were experimenting
may not be wholly uninteresting to read-
ers who have a taste for the curious in
its manifold forms.

It is as follows: "As soon as the
stone was placed in the water we noted
a peculiar musty smell, also that sev-
eral air bubbles rose to the surface of
the water. Soon the first stone showed
signs of becoming transparent, then
several others were dropped into the
same vessel. Some of them became
colorless as soon as they were thor-
oughly dampened; others took on a
more or less deep yellow color; some
acquired a beautiful ruby hue, and
others still the color of mother-of-
pearl or of a bluish opal. Whatever
be the color of the liquid in which the
hydrophane is immersed, it gains only
its usual degree of transparency, with
the color peculiar to it. When we look
at it in its moist state we perceive a
luminous point, varying in its situation
as the position of the eye is altered.

The ancients also noticed the peculiar
little luminous spot in the staeites and
other hydrophanes, which was the
cause of their calling such stones Ocu-
lus Mundi; they thinking the spot the
image of the sun. According to Buck-
man, it is not the immediate picture of
the sun, but a reflection refracted into
the stone by the direct rays of old Sol,
which may serve to remind us that the
ancients knew a thing or two after all.
—St. Louis Republic.

For Warts.
For the benefit of the ladies afflicted
with moles and warts I send the follow-
ing—for the latter only: Take a triup
of washing soda the size of an egg, put
it in a bowl with a quart of rain water
when dissolved dip the hands or moist-
en the face, whenever the wart is locat-
ed, half a dozen times daily, allowing
it to dry on the wart. I have tried this
frequently, and found that the warts
disappear.

The moles are quite another matter
—not an ordinary excrescence, but a
fungus growth. Better leave them
alone, but if too disfiguring a surgeon's
sharp knife is the surest and safest way.
Moles are a mystery, however, never
very well understood. I have seen
them removed by slow process—clean
silk horsehair, etc.—and a scarcer
would take their place. —Exchange.

Mr. Tobin's Lucky Pick.
John Tobin, a poor laborer of Long
Island City, who was working in the old
mine shaft for the stone when there
was a great deal of iron ore, found
a piece of iron ore which was worth
more than two hundred dollars. A
year had passed since a second shaft
was sunk, and the iron ore was found
in the old shaft.

A Lincoln Story.
The great public receptions with
their vast rushing multitudes pouring
past him to shake hands, Mr. Lincoln
never enjoyed; they were not a dis-
agreeable task to him, and he seemed
surprised when people commiserated
him upon them. He would shake
hands with thousands of people, seem-
ingly unconscious of what he was do-
ing, maintaining some monotonous salu-
tation as they went by, his eye dim,
his thoughts far withdrawn; then sud-
denly he would see some familiar face
—his memory for faces was very good
—and his eye would brighten and his
whole form grow attentive; he would
greet the visitor with a hearty grasp
and a ringing word and dismiss him
with a cheery laugh that filled the blue
room with infectious good nature.

Many people armed themselves with
an appropriate speech to be delivered
on these occasions, but unless it was
compressed into the smallest possible
space it never got utterance; the crowd
would jostle the orator out of
shape. If it were brief enough and
hit the president's fancy it generally
received a swift answer. One night an
elderly gentleman from Buffalo said,
"Up our way, we believe in God and
Abraham Lincoln," to which the presi-
dent replied, showing him along the
line, "My friend, you are more than
half right." —John Hay in Century.

Buying Flowers Cheaply.
Clever men about town whose means
do not enable them to disregard small
economies have discovered that flowers
are not necessarily the exclusive
luxury of the rich. The wise young
man of slender purse does not buy
flowers of the florist whose windows
delight the eyes of promenaders, but
purchases either at the street corner or
of modest dealers who display their
wares in out of the way cellars. The
difference in price according to loca-
tion is astonishing.

Roses, for example, bring from \$1 to
\$5 a hundred in the wholesale market
at the foot of East Thirty-fourth street.
If you buy at retail of a fashionable
florist you find the price advanced to
at least 75 cents a dozen, and from
that up to \$2 or \$2.50 a dozen. If,
however, you know the haunts of the
more modest flower vendors you may
buy quite as fine roses at from 50 cents
to \$1.25 per dozen. Saturday is a good
day to buy roses, because the florists
do not care to risk carrying their per-
ishable stock over Sunday. —New York
Star.

Electricity in Agriculture.
Some interesting electro-culture ex-
periments described by Mr. N. Spee-
new have given results varying with
the method of applying the electricity.
Seeds of haricot beans, sunflowers and
rye were soaked, electrified and sown,
the plants thus grown attaining greater
development and being brighter colored
than those from untreated seeds, but
showing no difference in yield.

Other seeds were placed in a plot be-
tween zinc and copper plates, which
were connected by their upper surfaces,
so as to establish a current through the
earth, and an increased crop and enor-
mous size of the vegetables resulted.
In a third experiment electrical collec-
tors were mounted on insulated rods so
as to give a highly electrified atmos-
phere. Rye, corn, barley, peas, clover,
potatoes and flax were thus made to
give an average increase of one-half in
yield, and ripening was hastened. The
potatoes grown were remarkably free
from disease. —New York Telegram.

The Difference in Flag Stone.
Funny, isn't it, about these flag
stones? Did you notice? After the
rain—you can see it most any rainy
day—some parts of the stone will be
wet as can be, and other parts on the
same level will be quite dry, as though
they had been wiped with a rag jus-
tly. Sometimes one flag will get
your shoes all wet and the next will be
a dry one. It's just a difference in the
grain, that's all. This one is porous
and the water is all absorbed, and the
next one close grained and the water
stays on top until it evaporates. —Inter-
view in Detroit News.

Luminous Boy.
Experiments have been made at
Havre with a luminous boy invented
by M. Dibois. The boy emits the
light which is produced by phospho-
rescence on reaching the water; and he
is very powerful, the sea being illumined
for a considerable distance around
him. He is the light-house at Havre
and is the only one of the kind ever
invented.

DECAY OF AN OLD FRIEND.

Fast Time and Stagnant Cash
Out the Railway Restaurant.
"Dinner for four! Yes, sir. But
you will have to wait a few minutes."
"All right," said the man, "but be as
expeditions as you can, for I am hur-
rying."

It was at Blauvelt Junction and in
the railroad station that this conver-
sation took place. The first speaker
wore an anxious look, as if he was
afraid that his four unexpected guests
would get away. The four had
come up on a freight train and were
waiting for an express. They were
hungry enough to tackle the toughest
railway sandwich that ever escaped
from a tannery. One of the four was
a railroad traveling man, who had a
nondescript friend who might be al-
most anything so far as appearance
showed. The other two were newspa-
per men.

The few minutes expanded to half
an hour. We saw one of the children
of the proprietor slip out of a side door
and make for the butcher's shop, and
our hearts sank within us. But what
we were called to dinner, which the
proprietor's wife had prepared with
her own hands—dear me! time was
when she had a dozen servants to call
upon—we looked and behold a juicy
porterhouse steak, with nicely fried
potatoes, a tasty tomato salad and a cup
of good coffee. A dinner for a king,
and so we all pronounced it. The prop-
rietor was still anxious and apologetic,
and charged us fifty cents apiece, as if
he felt he was doing us a mortal injury.

"Yes," said the railroad man, "this
was once a busy and prosperous rail-
way eating house, but fast time has
knocked it out, and the man who once
stood guard at the door and fairly
coined money, as they say, is now hav-
ing a hard time to eke out a livelihood.
He was imprudent when he was in
luck; he thought his good fortune was
going to last forever, and like many
another man he awoke too late and
found himself in the soup. Where
once he would have taken your six
shillings with a supercilious look he is
now glad to get half a dollar, and to
work for it, too."

"He is not the only man who has
seen his business go to decay, I guess,"
said the nondescript.
"I should say not," said the railroad
man. "I find the same thing all over
the country. What with the fast time
and long runs of trains and the dining
cars which so many roads are operat-
ing, many of the wayside restaurants
have gone to pieces. Only a few fam-
ous ones, like Hornellville on the
Erie, and Bath on the Lackawanna,
keep up their old time prestige and
captivity. The New York Central has
raised its restaurants with the deadly
dining car."

"I want to say one thing," continued
the railroad man, in the tone of one
who is speaking well of the dead. "A
great many had jokes have been crack-
ed at the railway restaurant and the
railroad sandwich. I have no good
word to speak of the latter, but some
of the best meals of my life have been
eaten at the former. And I have
found that if a man will only take his
time and not hurry he can enjoy a very
good meal in the twenty minutes allo-
ted and still have time for a stroll on
the platform." —New York Herald.

Influence of the Study of Nature.
To the school where I was teaching
there once came a child of 9, with
manager and face plainly stamped with
artificial life, and for weeks her teach-
ers despaired of ever seeing any gen-
tleness, simple feeling. The child did
not for a moment lose a painful self
consciousness which did not forget to
air her charms at the entrance of a
visitor, or when she wore a new article
of apparel, as she frequently did. The
first time she was asked to make a bill
of materials which she might buy—
materials of any kind—simply to show
how bills are written, her bill began:
"One pair white kid boots....."
"One pair white kid boots....."
and proceeded through eight or ten
similar items of fancy and expensive
dresses.

After our first vacation of one week
this child returned with a mild, sweet
look on her face, and going close to
her teacher said: "I am so glad about
the things you have done. These things
teaching me to be kind to my friends,
to be honest in my work, to be
careful in my money, to be kind to
my mother, and to be kind to my
teacher. I am so glad to be in school
and to be with you." —New York Herald.