

# THE ANDOVER NEWS.

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ANDOVER, N. Y.

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## NEW MUSIC BOOK.

On the first day of May we shall place on the market  
Professor CHARLES F. SCHUBERT'S NEW BOOK, entitled  
**OUR HEART'S DELIGHT; or, Sweet Melodies of the Past and Present.**  
being a compilation of vocal and instrumental music, adapted to piano or organ. The work will contain the best  
and most popular selections of the renowned authors of this and foreign countries. 22 full-page illustrations  
of famous musicians, and a large number of beautiful designs. Nearly 50 pages. Size 10 x 12  
inches. Durable bound in cloth, stamped with appropriate design. This work is especially intended for students  
who desire a variety of choice pieces. Contains plenty for the beginner, and a good supply for the advanced  
student. Over 5000 copies are ordered and ready for shipment. Refer to our catalogue for full particulars.  
Send us 25 cents for your copy. For special terms, etc., address  
H. J. BEITH & CO., Publishers, 225-226 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**BAY MONARCH!**  
Dark Bay Stallion  
With Black Points,  
Foaled 1887; 16  
Hands High;  
Weight 1200;  
Sired by  
**ALMONARCH.**

No. 3234, record 224 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—\$15 for colts to stand  
and suck. W. J. DEMING.

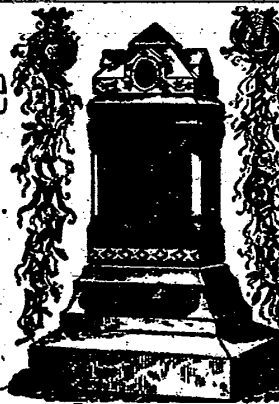
## ANDOVER GRIST MILL

TO GET YOUR  
*Fresh Ground Meal!*  
I ALWAYS HAVE BRAN, COT-  
TON-SEED MEAL, OIL  
MEAL, FLOUR.

Don't be deceived, I will do better by you on these goods  
than you can do elsewhere, and you will satisfy yourself that  
this is so by calling at my mill.

*Geo. E. Brown.*

**EXCELSIOR  
Marble & Granite  
WORKS,  
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O'MALLEY & FORBES, Prop's.**  
Always in stock a full line of  
**MARBLE & GRANITE  
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which will be sold at low prices. We respectfully ask those in  
need of work in our line to communicate with us, and we will  
be pleased to submit designs and estimates. Procure our prices  
before purchasing elsewhere.

**ALL WORK WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.**  
O'MALLEY & FORBES, Cuba, N. Y.

### SUNDRY FACTS ABOUT HARPS.

A. Return to Favor of the Instrument  
First Made Popular by King David.  
In the Strauss orchestra there is one  
American woman, a Miss Carusi, and  
she plays the harp. The harp she uses  
nightly cost \$1,400 and was made by a  
firm in this city.

The harp is an old fashioned instru-  
ment of the sweetest tone and very  
difficult to play upon correctly. It  
looks simple enough to any one who  
has never examined a harp closely. It  
seems to consist of a certain number of  
strings which are pulled at by the player  
just as the strings of a banjo are pulled,  
except that there are no frets to bother  
one's fingers.

But in reality the harp is a most per-  
plexing instrument. Those who play it  
say its mechanism is more involved  
than that of a piano. Notwithstand-  
ing this fact, it is becoming popular  
again among young women of social  
standing, who originate and sustain  
fashions of all sorts and in all direc-  
tions. Of late there have been more  
harps ordered for amateurs than for  
professionals. The cost of such a harp  
as would be used by an amateur is  
from \$450 to \$1,000, as much as would  
be paid for a good piano.

Seven pedals surround the base of  
the harp. They are attached to as  
many rods, which run up through the  
pillar at the front of the harp, and are  
there hitched to more rods with a hold  
on the strings—a hold that can be re-  
moved or tightened by a pressure of  
the foot on the pedals. This mecha-  
nism corresponds in its effects to the  
shortening or lengthening of a violin  
string or the string of a guitar or banjo  
by running the finger along the frets.

There are forty-four strings to a harp,  
tuned to C natural. It is a particularly  
graceful and effective instrument for a  
woman to play if she has a good arm  
and wears short sleeves; and this may  
have something to do with its return to  
popular favor. It is also a very hand-  
some instrument, or it may be made so  
with rich carving of the head and decora-  
tions upon the top of the sounding  
board.

Among the prominent amateur harp-  
lists in this city are Miss Hewitt, daugh-  
ter of ex-Mayor Hewitt; Miss Drexel,  
daughter of Joseph W. Drexel, the  
banker; Mmc. de Barrios and the  
Countess Jerzmanouski.—New York  
Evening Sun.

### The Talking and Groaning Tree.

We find the following letter in  
"Clark's Looking Glass," a collection of  
curious things published in 1808.  
The letter is from a Mr. Ralph Bovy,  
whom Clark says is "a godly minister."  
Bovy's letter bears date of July 7, 1806,  
and is as follows: "Touching news, you  
shall understand that Mr. Sherwood  
hath received a letter from Mr. Arthur  
Gilderham, which containeth this sub-  
sequent narrative, viz: That at Brampton,  
in the parish of Toksey, near  
Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, an ash  
tree shaketh his body and boughs, sigh-  
ing and groaning like a man troubled  
in his sleep, as if he felt some sensible  
torment. Many have climbed to the  
top of it who claim that they can hear  
the groans and muttering more plainly  
when in the branches than they can be  
heard while on the ground around the  
trunk; even there the uncanny noises  
fill one with consternation and terror.  
"One man who climbed to the top  
branches on a recent Sabbath essayed  
to speak to the troubled tree. Whether  
or not he received an answer we will  
never know, as he fell down stone  
dead. One who spoke to the tree sev-  
eral days ago lay speechless for three  
hours thereafter, groveling and moan-  
ing in a most piteous manner. Reviv-  
ing he said: 'Brampton, Brampton,  
thou art much bound to pray.' The  
Earl of Lincoln has caused one of the  
arms of the ash to be lopped off and a  
hole to be bored through the main part,  
and then was the hollow voice to be  
heard more plainly than before, but in  
a kind of speech which they could not  
understand."

### Lofty Mount Everest.

The top of Mount Everest is, of all  
the world, the nearest point toward  
heaven. Fugiyama, the sacred snow  
capped mountain of Japan, is not half  
as high as Mount Everest, and if inem-  
ory serves me, the snows of Mount  
Blanc are at least 10,000 feet lower.  
Go to the top of Mount Blanc, ascend  
in a balloon straight upward for two  
miles, and you have about reached the  
altitude of this highest of the Hima-  
lays mountains. It dwarfs everything  
in the Andes and the Alps, and it is a  
fitting king to this noblest range of  
mountains in the world. Frank G.  
Carpenter's Letter.

### A Romantic Inheritance.

From Stamford, Conn., comes the  
tale of an inheritance which reads like  
the plot of an English sensational novel.  
A crippled music teacher of that  
place had saved by strictest economy  
some thirty years since about \$1,500,  
with which he intended to buy a home  
for himself and his mother. He always  
kept the money beside his bed, and one  
night it was stolen. All search was un-  
availing, and the poor fellow took up  
his work again with a heavy heart.

But the sequel of the tale is that not  
long since the music teacher, still poor  
and obscure, received a letter from a  
man in Australia whose name he had  
never even heard, saying that he was  
on the point of death; that he had  
stolen the money, and that so greatly  
had it thriven in his hands that he had  
amassed a large fortune, all of which  
he had willed the musician.

Not long after the Australian was  
gathered to his fathers, and his lawyers  
informed the American that he had  
fallen heir to an estate worth \$20,000,  
000.—Boston Courier.

### The Intelligent Tiger.

There was no village, but a Moham-  
medan ryot had a farm there, and was  
the possessor of a few paddy fields. On  
inquiring of the native superintendent  
what kind of place he had come to he  
replied in his usual quaint way: "This  
is the tigers' house. All tigers live here.  
Here tigers, there tigers, everywhere  
tigers." He proved to be in the right.  
One night a tiger got into a cattle shed  
and killed seventeen buffaloes out of  
the herd. Finding the wall from which  
he had descended too high for him to  
escape by he piled one dead buffalo on  
another until he had raised them to a  
sufficient height for him to use the  
heaped up carcasses as a stepping stone,  
and thus the buffaloes were found in  
the morning.—Col. Heber Drury.

### The Profits of Fruit Venders.

The profits made by the Italian fruit  
venders with the push carts which we  
see in the streets are great enough to  
make fortunes were the business only  
carried on extensively enough. Upon  
investigation I found that \$3 is paid for  
a barrel of apples. The barrel contains  
about fifty which are marked five cents  
each, seventy-five to eighty at two for  
five cents, one hundred at a cent and  
about another hundred for half a cent.  
The return therefore is \$3 on an expendi-  
ture of \$3. As stock is renewed once  
in two days if the man have luck he  
makes 50 per cent. a day on his invest-  
ment of capital. On the other hand he  
is subject to many petty thefts, and his  
life is one continual moving on to avoid  
the police.

The approach of one of the blue  
coated guardians of the peace along  
Park row at the hour in the afternoon  
when the peddlers most do congregate  
in that thoroughfare is the signal for a  
general scurry, and reminds one of  
nothing so much as the flurry in the  
barnyard when the hawk circles over-  
head. To return to the profits, how-  
ever, while the percentage is high the  
amount of money averaged by each  
man is little enough when it is remem-  
bered that the majority of them sup-  
port families. Yet they save money,  
and in time get one of the street cor-  
ner fruit stands, which in their hands  
are said to be perfect mints.—New  
York Telegram.

### Portable Electric Fire Alarm.

An important addition to the num-  
ber of electric devices designed for  
communicating with more or less dis-  
tant points in case of fire is a most  
handy arrangement of bell, thermostat  
and battery, which has the advantage  
of being portable, so that it can readily  
be moved from one apartment to the  
other. An ordinary dry battery fur-  
nishes the necessary current. Such a  
battery, besides requiring no attention  
and lasting a long time, obviates all  
danger of leakage or spilling of liquid;  
but any other form of battery will  
serve the purpose. When the tempera-  
ture reaches a certain point a vibrat-  
ing bell is sounded, and the alarm con-  
tinues as long as the temperature re-  
mains high enough to keep the circuit  
closed.

Such a device will be appreciated in  
cases where it is desirable to provide  
means for giving a local fire alarm in  
buildings which are not wired and con-  
nected to the engine stations or fire  
department of a city, as when a build-  
ing is used temporarily for storage or  
like purposes, or in buildings outside of  
the fire department's limits. It will  
also be useful in the manufacture of  
many articles involving the application  
of heat; as, for instance, in drying  
rooms, where a regular temperature  
must be maintained.—New York Com-  
mercial Advertiser.

### AGED INDIANS.

Remarkable Longevity of the Natives of  
Southern California.

The early inhabitants of southern  
California, according to the statement  
of Mr. H. H. Bancroft and other re-  
ports, were found to be living in Spar-  
tan conditions as to temperance and  
training, and in a highly moral condi-  
tion, in consequence of which they had  
uncommon physical endurance and  
contempt for luxury. This training in  
abstinence and hardship, with temper-  
ance in diet, combined with the climate  
to produce the astonishing longevity  
to be found here. Contrary to the  
customs of most other tribes of Indians,  
their aged were the care of the com-  
munity.

Dr. W. A. Winder, of San Diego, is  
quoted as saying that in a visit to El  
Cajon valley some thirty years ago he  
was taken to a house in which the aged  
persons were cared for. There were  
half a dozen who had reached an ex-  
treme age. Some were unable to move,  
their bony frames being seemingly an-  
chylosed. They were old, wrinkled and  
blear eyed; their skins were hanging  
in leathery folds about their withered  
limbs. Some had hair as white as  
snow, and had seen some seven score  
of years; others, still able to crawl,  
but so aged as to be unable to stand,  
went slowly about on their hands and  
knees, their limbs being attenuated  
and withered. The organs of special  
sense had in many nearly lost all activ-  
ity some generations back. Some had  
lost the use of their limbs for more than  
a decade or a generation, but the or-  
gans of life and the "great sympat-  
hetic" still kept up their automatic  
functions, not recognizing the fact and  
surprisingly indifferent to it that the  
rest of the body had ceased to be of  
any use a generation or more in the  
past.

Dr. Palmer has a photograph of a  
squaw whom he estimates to be 126  
years old. When he visited her he  
saw her put six watermelons in a  
blanket, tie it up and carry it on her  
back for two miles. He is familiar  
with Indian customs and history, and  
a careful cross examination convinced  
him that her information of old cus-  
toms was not obtained by tradition.  
She was conversant with tribal habits  
she had seen practiced, such as the  
cremation of the dead, which the mis-  
sion fathers had compelled the Indians  
to relinquish. She had seen the Indians  
punished by the fathers with floggings  
for persisting in the practice of crema-  
tion.

At the mission of San Tomas, in  
Lower California, is still living an In-  
dian, a photograph of whom Dr. Re-  
mondino shows, bent and wrinkled,  
whose age is computed at 140 years.  
Although blind and naked, he is still  
active, and daily goes down the beach  
and along the beds of the creeks in  
search of driftwood, making it his  
daily task to gather and carry to camp  
a fagot of wood.—Charles Dudley  
Warner in Harper's.

### Misunderstood.

The story goes that a man wrote to  
the editor of a horticultural journal  
asking what plants would be suitable  
additions to dried grasses for winter or-  
naments. The editor replied:

"Acroclium Koeseum, A. album,  
Gomphrena globosa and G. globosa  
canca."  
When the man read this he fairly  
boiled over with rage, and immediately  
sent a note ordering his paper to be  
discontinued. He averred that an edit-  
or who swore in that way, just because  
he was asked a simple question, should  
have no support from him.

This reminds us of an English trav-  
eler whose conscience would not allow  
him to swear, but who found that at  
the hotel in France where he was stay-  
ing the waiters were so accustomed to  
hear Englishmen use strong language  
that they considered him a milkop,  
and neglected him accordingly. He  
therefore hit upon this expedient to  
secure a proper amount of attention:  
Whenever he gave an order he rolled  
out in sonorous tones the words  
"Northumberland, Cumberland, Dur-  
ham." The effect was marvelous. He  
was henceforth waited upon with the  
greatest alacrity and assiduity.—Ex-  
change.

### Very Obedient.

Deacon—I never saw better boys than  
mine. They never think of disobeying  
me.  
Pastor—Why, I saw them fishing in  
the creek last Sunday. They must have  
disobeyed you then.  
Deacon—No, they went without asking  
me.—Detroit Free Press.