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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:—\$15 for colts to stand
and suck. W. J. DEMING.

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ANDOVER GRIST MILL
TO GET YOUR
Fresh Ground Meal!
**I ALWAYS HAVE BRAN, COT-
TON-SEED MEAL, OIL
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ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

How Keet and Blackstone in Bags Knocked Out a Furniture Man.
There is a furniture store on Third avenue, a short distance above Forty-second street. The enterprising proprietor has a wagonload of furniture piled on the sidewalk, including a number of bedsteads, furnished with mattresses and pillows, and marked, "For Sale—On the Installment Plan."

A couple of nights ago, while the proprietor was busily engaged inside, an enterprising knight of the pave, somewhat the worse for wear and tear, hove to alongside of one of these beds. He carefully divested himself of clothes, coat and vest, tugged valiantly but vainly at his trousers, and after essaying to turn out the electric light, which was fortunately some ten feet beyond his reach, sank with a groan of ecstacy upon the nice hair mattress and gave himself up to smores and pleasant dreams.

A crowd collected and gazed with delight upon the well fixed wanderer. When the proprietor awoke to the fact that something was going on outside of his door which called for his personal supervision at least a hundred people were calmly awaiting the storm which threatened to break soon at that quarter of the globe.

The proprietor seized the wayfarer by the hair of the head, and shook him violently. The wayfarer awoke and eyed the proprietor mildly but with dignity.

"What you do in my bed? Get out of my bed. I sell him in installments." "That's all right, my friend," said the wanderer, with dignity; "that's all right. Let me go my hair. I buy it by installments, and this—don't you see—this is my first installment."

The crowd roared at this, and the vender of beds, wild with rage, threatened to call in the services of a policeman. Then it was that the wanderer rose to the occasion. Rising majestically to his feet he waved his hand defiantly close to the nose of the installment man.

"Call the police!" he cried. "Call the police, scoundrel! and I will have you hauled before the officers of the law! What right have you to encumber my sidewalk—the sidewalk of the people, sir—with your trashy bit of painted pine? How dare you place this public nuisance as a stumbling block to poor wayward humanity? By the shades of Blackstone, whose pupil I am, whose humble worshiper I always will be, I will teach the hucksters manners if you tread upon my right and franchises as a citizen of this metropolis."

Gathering his rags about him the stranger meandered on, while the furniture man, breathless with astonishment, fell back and said never a word. He had a guilty conscience, and it took away his breath.—New York Herald.

Linen from the Palace.
It has been the practice and pleasure of the queen to send hampers of household linen to various charity hospitals about London. Although designated "old linen," many of the contributions were better than brand new, because of their association and the royal crest embroidered on every towel, napkin, sheet and pillow slip. It seems that an enterprising and impecunious matron, who received the royal donations, carefully assorted the linen and disposed of it at a profit to private concerns, the beautifully embroidered monogram and heraldic device enhancing its value and allowing a sufficient margin for the purchase of new linen to appease conscience as well as supply the deficiency in the contribution. By some strangely unfortunate accident this innocent form of speculation reached Windsor castle, the hapless matron was dismissed in disgrace, and now the high chamberlain of the linen closet has orders to cut the royal trade mark out of the linen before sending it to the hospital.—London Letter.

Largest and Smallest Electric Road.
The smallest town in the United States which has an electric street railway in operation is Southington, Conn., with a population of 5,400. Two cars are in service over two miles of track, and the average daily receipts are \$2 per car. The power for the operation of this road is furnished by the local lighting company and costs \$1.25 per car per day. The largest electric railway is at Boston, Mass. This entire system comprises 224 miles of track, and carries 1,000,000 passengers daily.

THE JONQUIL.
This little perfume holds a secret ruse. With pure white body and a heart of gold. The green leaves springing from a garden bed. A delicate perfume in the flower's hue.

Tarantulas.

The tarantula is found in the Old World as well as in the New. It belongs to the hot, dry, sandy plains of Arizona, and to all similar lands in every part of the world. A writer in Knowledge, who has evidently made a specialty of spiders, goes pleasantly of this most repulsive species.

The tarantula is one of the largest, but by no means the most venomous, spider found in Europe. It belongs to the mining section of the family termed wolf spiders. Its body is covered all over with down, chiefly of an olive dusky brown color. The upper border of the thorax and the outline of the eyes are yellow, and the back of the abdomen is marked with a row of triangular dark spots with whitish edges. Its eight eyes are arranged in three transverse rows, the front row containing four small eyes, while behind there are two pairs of larger eyes.

The tarantula is common in Spain, southern France and Italy, occurring in great numbers round the town of Taranto. It has been found in Asia and also in northern Africa. This spider is to be found in dry places, partly overgrown with grass and fully exposed to the heat of the sun, living in an underground passage which it digs for itself, lining it with its web. These passages are round in section and some times quite an inch in diameter, often extending to the depth of a foot or even more below the surface.

The creature is very quick in its movements and eager in the pursuit of its prey. It waits only to kill one victim before it darts upon another, and it has been known to allow itself to be carried into the air by a large fly that it has attacked, rather than relinquish its hold.

Lofty Jumping.
The widow of Gen. Custer says that he was the first of American army officers to experiment on the rattlesnake as an entree. His cook prepared the dinner under protest, and as the general was eating the dainty he saw the alarmed negro cautiously peering in through a crack in the tent, doubtless expecting to see his master drop down in a fit. Of another man's aversion to snakes Mrs. Custer says:

"One of the officers was terribly afraid of snakes. When he was a child one had wrapped itself about his body, and so unnerved him that he never regained his courage. Every one laughed at him; no one lost an opportunity to tease him; but being a fearless rider, hunter and fighter he could afford to endure the taunts of his comrades."

"Among our pets was a strange little owl that had been dug out of a hole, where it and the rattlesnake and prairie dog had lived in a kind of co-operative housekeeping. It made a sound almost exactly like that of the rattlesnake."

"Our water bucket had a cover fitted upon it as a protection against the obtrusiveness of the dogs. As there was no box convenient, the owl was placed in the empty bucket. One of our favorite tricks was purposely to occupy every seat, the bed, chairs, etc., as the officer who so hated snakes was seen approaching the tent."

"He was welcomed effusively, and the bucket being the only seat vacant he of course took it. Then the disturbed owl began to 'rattle,' and the way in which the officer bounded into space called forth shrieks of laughter. He was one of the athletes of the regiment, but he jumped better now than he had ever been known to do at any of our Fourth of July celebrations, when trials of strength and skill were always in order."

Special Delivery by Bicycle.
The special delivery messengers of the postoffice are having a busy time of it with their bicycles. Notwithstanding the muddy streets they have often to contend with, they have made no failures and the service was never excelled in promptness. The messengers now have new uniforms of light blue cloth, similar to that of the letter carriers. A good share of their work is in delivering local letters, the public catching on to the fact that the service is rapid and prompt. Saturday one rider delivered twenty-six letters between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m. It would have been impossible to have covered so much ground without the aid of the bicycle.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

EXTRAORDINARY HOSPITALITY.

Sheltering a Guest Who Was Known to Be After the Host's Life.

A writer on Abidji speaks in the Calcutta Englishman of a most extraordinary incident, which, he says, is unique even in the Abidji annals, and shows that the laws of hospitality can be stretched a bit too far at times without much advantage to the host: "A certain Fair Taleb Khan had made enemies of certain chieftains who planned his murder. A man named Muhammad Yar, a Nasiri Ghilzi, who had murdered some nineteen or twenty persons by treachery, was found willing to undertake the business, if he was paid the sum of 1,100 rupees, and was presented with a shawl likewise. This being agreed to, he left the Jelallabad valley and started for the Khyber. A friend of Fair Taleb Khan, being informed of the plot, wrote to him and gave all details as to the appearance of the man who had consented to murder him for a consideration.

Strange to state Muhammad Yar appeared at Fair Taleb Khan's gate and claimed shelter and hospitality just as the letter arrived warning Fair Taleb against the assassin. The letter was carefully read, and the descriptive roll conned, compared and found to suit the man who had just claimed shelter. Fair Taleb's retainers were for killing the man at once, or at all events turning him away for good; but their master would not hear of it, and after carefully searching the man to find out whether he had any arms concealed about his person he was allowed to enter the fort, Fair Taleb declaring that they could not murder their own guest or turn away from their doors a hungry man who had solicited their hospitality. The man was most carefully searched every morning, and was told that he was never to leave the inclosure or ascend the platform on the tower, from which he could get down into the open, and he was warned that if he was ever seen there he would be killed at once.

For thirteen days this game went on without any damage to any one. However, a mullah, who taught Fair Taleb's sons, was bribed, and through him a pistol was conveyed to Muhammad Yar, and a date fixed for him to make the attempt on Fair Taleb Khan. On the fourteenth night of the strange guest's stay at his fort Fair Taleb was roused and heard a man moving about the platform of the tower, and asked who it was. Muhammad Yar said it was he, and that, being very thirsty, he was searching for some water. Fair Taleb Khan got up, and as he went to the man and bent down to fill a cup of water he was shot in the back by the treacherous guest, who used the pistol, and scrambling down the wall was soon under the shelter of Feroz Khan's roof, and thence he soon fled to Jelallaba and ultimately toward Cabul. He was captured, and the news was sent to Bostan Khan, brother to Fair Taleb Khan, who proceeded at once to Cabul. The murderer was then handed over to Bostan Khan, who took him outside the city and cut him into pieces.

Millions of Sheep in Australia.

One hundred million of sheep—such, roughly speaking, is, according to Mr. W. A. Temperley, the total wealth of Australia invested in those bleating flocks which were the standard and outward token of riches in the pastoral communities of the ancient world. In his paper read before the Tyneside Geographical Society Mr. Temperley gave a curious picture of the operation of sheep shearing at a model Australian sheep station of 150,000 acres. For system and economy it appears to be far ahead of anything known in this part of the world. Such a holding should support, we are told, 50,000 sheep, besides a few hundred head of cattle and a number of horses for station work.

The farm described possessed 15,000 to 20,000 breeding ewes of the merino type, the remainder being what are called "dry sheep." In New South Wales the density of the sheep population, so to speak, is estimated at about 140 1-2 animals to the square mile. The total of the world's net export of wool is 1,000,000,000 pounds weight per annum. Of this vast total 65 1-2 per cent. comes from Australia, 20 per cent. from the Argentine Republic and 9 1-2 per cent. from the Cape. Thus 94 per cent. of the whole comes from the sheep zones of the southern hemisphere. It is noted as a curious geographical fact that all the great wool-producing countries are situated in the southern zone.