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L. C. VAN FLEET,
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ANDOVER, N. Y.

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TIME TABLE.

Eastward from ANDOVER, N. Y

Train No.	10	10.38 a. m.
"	*96	12.57 p. m.
"	14	6:33 "

Westward from ANDOVER, N, Y.

Train No.	*95	7:05 a. m
"	8	8:47 "
"	29	1:41 p. m.
"	1	8:22 "

*Daily, excepting Sundays.

Further information may be obtained from C. H. RICHARDSON, agent at ANDOVER, or from
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T. C. PLATT, Receiver.

WEST BOUND.

Leave	Wellsville	8.00 a. m.	2.05 pm
"	Allentown	8.31 a. m.	2.36 pm
"	Bolivar	9.00 a. m.	3.00 pm
"	Ceres	9.23 a. m.	3.28 pm
"	Eldred	9.50 a. m.	3.55 pm
Arrive	Bradford	11.35 a. m.	5.30 pm

EAST BOUND.

Leave	Bradford	8.15a m.	2.10 p m
"	Eldred	10.00a m.	4.05 p m
"	Ceres	10.25 a m.	4.30 p m
"	Bolivar	10.50 a m.	4.55 p m
"	Allentown	11.22 a m.	5.27 p m
Arrive	Wellsville	11.50 a m.	5.55 p m

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A GYPSY WEDDING.

The Simple Ceremony by Which a Zigeuner Couple Are Made Man and Wife.

One day a troupe of gypsies halted in front of the Bohemian Mill, a snug looking mill, situated in the Viennese suburb of Nuszdorf. An old man with a flowing white beard got down from one of the carts belonging to the company and inquired of the host whether a gypsy wedding could take place there, adding that they would pay well. At the same time he exhibited a paper establishing his identity as Butura Simi, captain of a gypsy tribe mustering forty souls. The party were invited to take up their quarters in the garden attached to the premises. Presently the hostess ventured to inquire in which church the ceremony would take place. "Thy garden will be our church," replied one of the band, "and our captain is our priest." In a short time the gypsies got comfortably settled, and the men with little trouble erected seven tents, two of them being pitched a short distance from the five others.

In these two tents the bride and bridegroom resided prior to their wedding. The five others accommodated the remainder of the party, which consisted, in all, of twelve men, fifteen women and thirteen children. The first evening was spent in carousing at the inn. The next morning the men surrounded the bridegroom's tent and drank his health with brandy. The women assembled at the bride's quarters and ate sweetmeats with her. On a signal given by the captain the whole party withdrew to their tents.

At midday they turned out again in holiday attire for the marriage ceremony. Capt. Simi wore a dark green dolman thrown over his shoulders and a red waistcoat with large silver buttons. He advanced slowly toward the tents. Two young men fetched the bridegroom, while the bride was assisted by two old women. Two fiddles and two bassoons struck up a Zigeuner melody, sung in chorus by all present.

The bride and bridegroom were then led before the captain. Yemra, the bride, is a handsome girl of 17, with eyes and hair as black as jet. She wore a red gown, with white trimming and patent-leather laced boots. Katilu Gyefan, the bridegroom, is a well built youth of one-and-twenty, with a pleasant face, a black mustache and bushy hair. A yellow scarf was handed by an old man to the captain, who bound it lightly round the wrists of the happy pair, saying, as he did so, "Man and wife must be bound together."

He then took an earthenware jar and poured the contents—a small quantity of wine—over their heads, reciting words to this effect: "Sometimes wine is sour; so is life. Sometimes wine is sweet; so is life. The existence of Zigeuners is a mixture of sour and sweet." He then took off the yellow scarf and said: "Ye are now a true Zigeuner couple."

This brought the ceremony to a close. The young people were congratulated by their companions, and afterward they all adjourned to the public room of the Bohemian Mill, where feasting and merrymaking occupied the rest of the day. The company left three days later, the newly married couple traveling in a commodious new cart, a wedding present from Capt. Simi.—Vienna Cor. London Telegraph.

Mediæval Belief in Miracles.

It is not easy for a modern Protestant, still less for any one who has the least tincture of scientific culture, whether physical or historical, to picture to himself the state of mind of a man of the Ninth century, however cultivated, enlightened and sincere he may have been. His deepest convictions, his most cherished hopes, were bound up in the belief of the miraculous. Life was a constant battle between saints and demons for the possession of the souls of men. The most superstitious among our modern countrymen turn to supernatural agencies only when natural causes seem insufficient; to Eginhard and his friends the supernatural was the rule, and the sufficiency of natural causes was allowed only when there was nothing to suggest others.

Moreover, it must be recollected that the possession of miracle working relics was greatly coveted, not only on high but on very low grounds. To a man like Eginhard, the mere satisfaction of a religious sentiment was obviously a powerful attraction. But, more than this, the possession of such a treasure was an immense practical advantage. If the saints were duly flattered and worshiped, there was no telling what benefits might result from their interposition in your behalf. For physical evils, access to the shrine was like the grant of the use of a universal pill and ointment manufactory; and pilgrimages thereto might suffice to cleanse the performers from any amount of sin.—Professor T. H. Huxley in Popular Science Monthly.

... Boots and Shoes fit.

... Boots and Shoes will please you.

Flaubert's Method.

As for me, the more I feel the difficulties of good writing, the more my boldness grows. It is this preserves me from the pedantry into which I should otherwise fall. I have plans for books the composition of which would occupy the rest of my life; and if there happen to me, sometimes, cruel moments, which well nigh make me weep with anger (so great do I feel my weakness to be), there are others also when I can scarce contain myself for joy; something from the depths within me, for which voluptuous is no work, overflows for me in sudden leaps. I feel transported, almost inebriate, with my own thoughts, as if there came to me, at some window within, a puff of warm perfumes. I shall never go very far and know how much I lack; but the task I undertake will surely be executed by another, I shall have put on the road some one better endowed, better born for the purpose, than myself. The determination to give to prose the rhythm of verse, leaving it still veritable prose; to write the story of common life as history or the epic gets written (that is to say, without detriment to the natural truth of the subject), is perhaps impossible. I ask myself the question sometimes. Yet it is perhaps a considerable, an original thing to have tried. I shall have had my permanent value for my obstinacy. And who knows? One day I may find a good motif, an air entirely within the compass of my voice; and at any rate I shall have passed my life not ignobly, often with delight. Yet still it is saddening to think how many great men arrive easily at the desired effect by means beyond the limit of conscious art. What could be worse built than many things in Rabelais, Cervantes, Moliere, Hugo? But then, what sudden thrusts of power! What power in a single word!—Cor. Gustave Flaubert.

Wholesome Food.

Those who are spending thier powers in providing entertainment for the young imagination, whether through any irresistible inclination to write, or through need of the money thus brought in, have a tremendous responsibility, which many of them do not seem in any way to recognize. If it is in the first case that they are prompted to write, they should be very sure that they have something to say worth saying, and in no wise detrimental to the young spirit in its formative process; and in the latter they should be doubly watchful of their pens, the temptation of profit and their own need coming in as powerful allies of possible evil, or blinding them to the presence of such evil.

Not only should that which they provide for the young be free from wrong, or the suggestions of it, or from anything that might, peradventure, develop into wrong, but it should be aggressively in the other direction, not only innocent but useful, sound and strong and true and healthy. By demanding the true we do not mean to exclude fancy and imagination, but that even with their employment the tone should ring true, and that all false sentiment should be frowned at as much as false fact, by which is intended statement of fact not true to nature. While the marketman and the provision dealer are feeding the body, the writer is doing much toward feeding the soul; and a good deal of the worthlessness of an impoverished spiritual nature, an imbecile, poorly stimulated, poorly equipped intellect, may be laid at the door of whomsoever it is who furnishes intellectual pabulum of poor quality.—Harper's Bazar.

Teak Wood.

So indestructible by wear or decay is the African teak wood that vessels built of it have lasted fully 100 years, to be then broken up only on account of their antique mold or defective sailing qualities.

This wood is one of the most remarkable employed in the human industries, for its great weight, hardness and durability, its weight varying from forty-two to fifty-two pounds per cubic foot. It works easily, but from the large quantity of silex contained, the tools for working require to be hard, and even then are subject to severe wear. It also contains an oil which prevents the iron spikes and nails driven into it from rusting.

The East Indian teak wood is somewhat lighter and easier worked, and also from its silicious qualities a perfect germicide to marine life so destructive to other woods. It requires from sixty to eighty years for growth sufficient for shipbuilding purposes. It is largely in use in English shipbuilding.—Scientific American.

Dr. Wellington.

At the installation of the Marquess Camden as chancellor of Cambridge, the duke received the honorary degree of D. C. L. Immediately afterward, at a garden party at Sidney, Gretton, who approached the gate just after the duke, heard his grace give his name to the porter as "Dr. Wellington."—F. E. Gretton.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

HOW NOT TO MAKE POOR BUTTER.

A correspondent to Heard's Dairyman gives the following crisp advice on this subject:

Anything respecting poor butter will, I suppose, be of universal interest, for where shall we go to find a scarcity of the article? One may skip over this broad land from point to point, like a kingman on a checker board, and wherever he stops he is sure to find it in excessive supply, but he never finds the unwise, unskillful, unfortunate man or woman who made it. He will often hear of them, but will never meet them face to face. Where is the man that will confess that the poor butter which curses every man who tastes, touches or handles it, is made in his household? Yet it is certainly made by somebody. What dairymen most need to know is how not to make poor butter. One thing is certain; every man in our broad land who is making 10 and 12 cent butter, knows how to do better than he is doing. There is enough good, useful knowledge afloat among us where every man who will can read it, to cure this evil of poor butter in a single season, if it were put in practice by those who are ever complaining that "dairying don't pay." Now, my advice to all those who will not use the ideas presented to them by those who use them is this: Avoid making poor butter by making no butter. This is the only remedy. If all such would turn to horse, sheep, or steer raising or potato growing, "The world would be the better for it," and the question of poor butter-making be solved. If a man is to succeed now-a-days in any line, and especially that of the dairy, he must learn to avail himself of as much of every man's experience and ideas as he can trim down to fit his own case and particular needs. Be wide awake to catch new thoughts; not gullible, but tractable picking the ripe and falling fruit from the tree of knowledge and using it with the best energies God has given him.

SAVE THE POTATOES.

Considerable rot is reported among the potatoes in this State, and the editor of the Country Gentleman tells the best way to save the crop, as follows:

The unusually frequent and heavy rains this season, in large portions of the country, have been followed, as was expected, with an extensive prevalence of the potato rot. Inquiries are repeatedly made, what shall we do about it? How can we save what there is left? In answer—dig them as soon as practicable, provided the soil is dry enough for them to come up clean and without dirt adhering to them. Put them in a cool place, where moderate air currents may pass up through them. We have for years used a cool apartment in a barn, with a slatted floor next above the basement. The air can pass up from below. In such an apartment they may be deposited three or four feet in thickness. If the potatoes were clean when placed there, they have never rotted to any extent afterwards, although nearly one-half of portions of the crop had to be rejected and left in the field when they were dug.

In the absence of such an apartment, different substitutes may be adopted. They may be piled in moderate heaps in the fields, if a stratum of rails and coarse brush can be provided for the heaps to rest on, so that the air may pass under for ventilation. The loose straw with which they are covered to exclude sunlight should be about ... more, and should be secured from blowing off by loose brush ... may thus remain several w... dug when the soil is wet and ... to them, and they are then put ... heaps without sufficient ventil... they will be seen to continue ... or if placed in cellars or ... apartments. In large boxes ... ted bottoms, placed on the no... of a barn, and raised a foot or ... from the ground, they may be kept cool and dry until November; and if some of the earth has adhered to them, dashing cold water occasionally on them will tend to keep them cool and cleanse them, provided they have enough ventilation to dry soon.

The preceding simple treatment is much easier and more practicable than the use of sulphate of copper for spraying or otherwise, which, however efficient, has not been reduced sufficiently to a practical form for common adoption.

NOTES.

One acre of ensilage will winter a cow as many days as three acres of very good meadow.

A supply of extra plow points will provide against the loss of valuable time in a busy season.

Rye may be sown at any time now for fall pasture. If the ground is clean and soft it need not be plowed. The seed may be sown broadcast and cultivated in, or it may be drilled.

Keep the burdocks down. They delight in plenty of food, and a plant of burdock will rob the soil for yards around its base. As fast as they show their shoots above ground they should be chopped off.

For permanent pasture, Peter Henderson recommends either for fall or spring sowing, orchard grass as the base grass instead of timothy ... base grass, with other sorts in the... proper proportion, to give compactness of sod—a view differing from usually accepted practice.

If you want a fence over which hens cannot fly, make some kind—which need not be high—and plant artichokes on both sides of it; these will make a hedge, and the stalks will remain long after they have lost their green color. They afford shade and serve as a wind-break. Once planted, they remain and spring up every year—in fact, it is not easy to get rid of them when once they make themthemselves secure. They are ornamental, and hide all imperfections of the fence. For a cheap, efficient, high fence, nothing is superior.

By heating the milk in a shallow pan until the surface is covered ... a thin film that crinkles, and the... ting it away for the cream to ri... odor of garlic or onions will b... pated. The odor consists of a ... tile oil which is evaporated ... heat. It is a good plan to clean fields of wild onions or garlic by clean culture. A crop of potatoes or corn kept clear of all weeds will clear the land of them.

Riches of Vermont.

With a population of about 350,000, she has almost 60,000 depositors and over $16,000,000 to their credit in her savings banks. One in every six men, women and children has money in bank. Besides this, she has over $6,000,000 on deposits in her national banks, and a moderate estimate places her investments in the West and South at over $75,000,000 more. Poor indeed! Mind you, this money was made in Vermont. Remember this is over and above the vast sum loaned in Vermont, every dollar of which is Vermont money. Stop then and think, that her people are the best fed, best clothed, ... and have more advantages than ... of any State in the Union, ... is the conclusion? Vermont ... good a State to make money ... be born and live in.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use ... Balsam for the throat and ... great guaranteed remedy. Would ... believe that it is sold on its merits ... that any druggist is authorized ... ... this wonderful remedy ... ?