

SURE DEATH TO MOSQUITOES

Kerosene Oil Distributed Over Surface of Water Where They Breed Kills Insects.

The method of using kerosene to exterminate mosquitoes is explained by Popular Mechanics as follows:

"There are several ways by which war against mosquitoes can be successfully waged. The best method is to drain the swampy regions in which the insect breeds, but where this cannot be done a small quantity of kerosene oil will remedy the nuisance.

"When a thin film of oil is distributed over the surface of the water it seals up the young mosquitoes' breathing funnel, causing death. If people living in country places or those camping out, even where there is no stagnant water, will see that every open receptacle, tub, or barrel is treated once or twice a month with a spoonful of kerosene they will relieve themselves of much misery. When stagnant ponds are treated in this manner, the treatment being repeated once in every 20 days, in order to catch each succeeding generation, life in the neighborhood may be made bearable where once it was a burden.

"The people in an entire neighborhood may be miserable from one small breeding place, and they may be made correspondingly happy by the use of oil. It is estimated that an ounce of oil is enough for 15 square feet of surface."

TREES ARE TREASURES.

The Destruction of Many in This Country Has Made Remaining Old Ones Very Valuable.

Time changes all things, and time is changing the public and private estimate of trees in this country. When the pioneers came upon a vast wilderness the trees were as much opposed to their destruction as were the copper-skinned savages. They made war upon the forest with more zeal than judgment; they slaughtered and laid waste, says the Pittsburg Post. With such beginnings of the people their constituted authorities have been slow to make laws for the protection of mere trees, though gradually the worth of the latter has come to be understood by many. Old trees soon will be held, as they should be, to be sacred, and young trees as something to be encouraged, fostered and trained in the way they should go. It is only a few years since

the public by bringing suit against a telephone company for hacking branches off some stately trees because they interfered with the stringing or proper insulation of its wires. The courts sustained the doctor's contention that ancient trees are treasures. The telephone company will not soon forget the fact, for it was compelled to pay smartly for the destruction wrought.

RARE STAMPS AND COINS.

The Jefferson Half-Dollar of 1804 is the Scarcest Piece of American Money.

According to experienced coin collectors and numismatists the rarest of American silver coins is the 1804 dollar and half dollar, issued during Jefferson's administration. Several of these coins turned up recently. The rarest of American gold coins are the \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces of 1822,

while in postage stamps the rarest are the peculiar 1, 2 and five-cent stamps of 1862. These stamps are perfectly round and fit into a little circular tin shield, which, by arrangement with the government, were made at the time by a manufacturer of cooking flavors of the name of Bennett, whose advertisement appears on the back. Protecting the face of the stamp from moisture or from being soiled or torn is a circular disk of mica, that fits under the rim of the metal shield, holding the stamp firmly in place.

These stamps were issued for the soldiers of the union army, and were accepted in payment for small purchases at their full face value and as readily as coins. Protected by the transparent mica disk, through which one could see the denomination of the stamp on one side and by a tin shield on the other, they could be carried by the soldiers in any pocket through rain and sun without injury to the stamp inclosed within. This curious stamp case was invented by Burnett. When anyone wanted to use the stamp on a letter he tore off the mica covering and took out the stamp, throwing away the tin shield, which was of no value in itself. These stamps are now very rare.

ENVY OF PROFESSIONALS.

According to This Authority Architects Have the Least and Actors Have the Most.

An Italian philosopher, Signor Ferriani, has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy, reports the Buffalo Commercial. The highest point in this envy measurer is ten. Architects are happily placed, lowest on the scale. They register only one; advocates, priests and military men are ranged at two; and in the ascending scale he gives us professors of science and literature four; journalists, five; authors, eight; physicians, nine; actors and actresses, ten. The small amount of envy among architects is due to their precise, severe and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates. Among the clergy envy is found mostly in preachers. In the military career envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy, according to Signor Ferriani, reaches its acute form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

Resuscitating Power of Light.

The extraordinary resuscitating power of light received a very curious illustration a few years ago in the silver mines at Laurim. The mines had been abandoned more than 2,000 years ago as unworkable, and an enterprising Briton discovered some poppies of a species which had disappeared for 20 centuries, the seed of which had lain dormant beneath the slag for 2,000 years. When the slag was removed to the furnace the next visit to the mine found the entire space covered with a most gorgeous show of poppies. After their 20 centuries' rest they had bloomed as vigorously as ever, without the aid of a single drop of water or any restorative other than the rays of the sun.

"Pele' was the name which the Hawaiians in their pagan days gave to the goddess who, according to their belief, inhabited one of their largest volcanoes.

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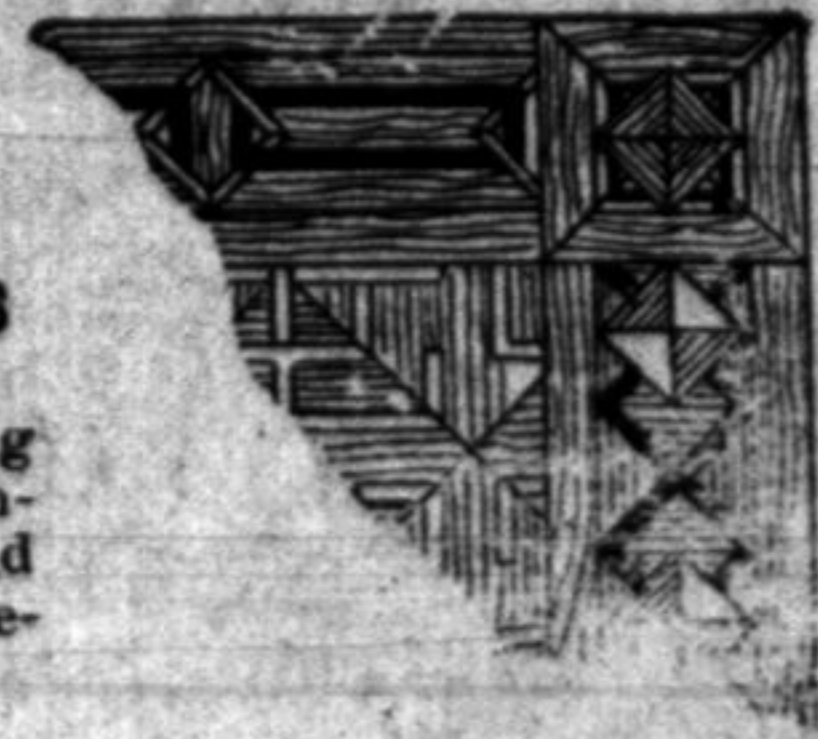
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Mail trains arrive and depart as follows

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6:54 a. m. received and dispatched
9:07 a. m. " " " " " "
12:55 p. m. received " " " "
3:17 p. m. " " " "
5:31 p. m. " " " "

NORTH BOUND

9:33 a. m. received and dispatched
11:21 a. m. " " " " " "
3:35 p. m. " " " " " "
5:38 p. m. " " " " " "
7:17 p. m. " " " " " " dispatched.

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A. W. Fletcher, P.M.