The MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Points and Pointers for the Uninsured.

"Good intentions" will not buy the nail-holes in your coffin, much less food and raiment for your widow.

Knowledge and skill rake in the shekels only while the pulse beats.

With pipe duly lighted he lay in his bed; "I'll read and I'll smoke for an hour," he said. He read and he slept, and his pipe—well, you see, they gathered his bones from among the debris.

Justice to the wife includes protection for the widow.

What! drop my life insurance? Not much! A cyclone may lift my house and barn clean off the premises and never budge my mortgage."

"What a tangle my affairs would be in, if that were my funeral!" Is that so? Then insure your life—insure today.

"Death ends all?" Not by any means. Death is often only the first gun in the widow's battle for bread.

Remit premiums to the company, that the company may remit insurance to the widow.

Life insurance is a mere matter of dollars and sense.

The sick room and the cemetery may teach the need of life insurance, but the agent never solicits business there.

That's right, young man; start business on business principles. Insure what you have while you get more. Rent if you must, but insure your furniture. Then don't forget that, usuall, the most valuable piece of furniture about the house is yourself. Are you insured?

Don't lock your door—no thieves in this country. Don't insure your store—no fires ever happen. Don't insure your life—people never die.

Think of bu lding earning $5,000 a year rental and burning down without insurance! Think of a man earning $5,000 a year salary, and dying without insurance!

Life insurance premiums are, or ought to be, as much a part of household expense a barrel of flour. The one will appease the hunger of the present, the other of the future.

In life insurance men must pay for gray hairs. Young man take notic.

Very good—frendly sympathy for the widow. Much better—frendly aid for the widow. Decidedly best—manly insurance for the widow.

"Are you a protectignist, John?"

"Yes, sir; got all the life insurance I can carry."

One premium paid to a life insurance company binds the company to pay the widow. One payment to a Building and Loan Association, binds the widow to pay the association. In the former case she saves her home; in the latter she loses it.

All our policies are backed by the "Famous Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts. Specimen Policies will be furnished free by sending name and age.

FRANK A. WHITE.

Box 396. Easton, Maryland.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Builders : Supplies.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels and full line of Mill Work kept in stock always. Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Framing and Finishing Lumber of all kinds.

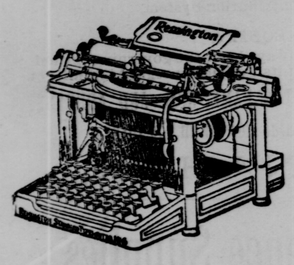
WRIGHTSVILLE LAND LIME

TEXAS ALUM LIME FOR BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING PURPOSES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

Robt. B. Dixon & Co

REMINGTON NUMBER 6



The Latest Dream of Perfection in Typewriters.

Rapidly Replacing The Newest Models of Other Makers, and Calling on all the Resources of the Company to Supply the Demand.

For Excellence of Workmanship, Superiority of Quality, Great Simplicity Easy Manipulation, Durability, Speed, Manifolding Ability

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Is Absolutely Unrivaled

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing-Machine of the World's Columbian Exposition. Unanimously adopted, after searching investigation, in May 1893, by American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Over 800 machines sold to its members since that date.

Type Writer Supplies, Including Paper, Ribbons, Carbon Paper, Covers Always Kept in Stock.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

For Sale by WILSON M. TYLOR,

Easton, Md. - Dealer for Easton and Talbot

USES FOR WOOD PULP

THE MODERN WAY OF CONVERTING TREES INTO USEFUL ARTICLES.

The Material Costs About One-Half the Price of the Genuine Article—Telegraph and Telephone Poles and Bricks Some of the Things Manufactured.

It is wonderful how extensively paper is taking the place of such substances as wood, brick and iron in various mechanical trades. For instance, boards of all sizes and shapes are now manufactured out of wood pulp very faithfully to resemble the grain and texture of every kind of wood. The material costs about one-half the price of the genuine article, and is used by carpenters, cabinet-makers, picture frame makers and boat builders for panelling, wainscoting and decorative work generally where lightness and durability are required. Two excellent qualities that the paper boards possess are that they are not subject to warping and dry rot. There are no bad knots to mar the appearance of the surface, and as the material is smooth and does not require planing, and can be easily cut with a fine saw, there seems every reason to believe that it will in time be used even more than it is.

Telegraph and telephone poles, flagstaffs and spars for small sailing vessels are the latest development in the line of manufacture from paper. They are made of pulp in which a small amount of borax, tallow, and other ingredients are mixed. These are cast in a mould in the form of a hollow rod of the desired diameter and length. The poles and spars are claimed to be lighter and stronger than wood. They do not crack or split, and it is said that when they are varnished or painted the weather does not affect them. Besides possessing these advantages, the paper-made article can be made fireproof by saturating it in a strong solution of alum water. When thoroughly dry the paper poles and spars thus treated will resist the action of flames.

The manufacture of enamelled paper bricks, which commenced in 1896, has now become a definite industry, as the material has been used for building purposes all over the United States with very satisfactory results.

The production of these bricks on the hollow principle is a marked feature in their form, the object being practically the same as that sought in the making of hollow forged steel shafting. Not only is a defective center removed, but it is possible to put a mandrel into the hollow, and, by applying pressure the walls are operated upon from both inside and outside. When a solid body is heated the temperature of the interior always varies from that of the outer portion, at first often resulting in the expansion of one or the other that causes the defects. It is for these reasons that the plan of forming the bricks upon the hollow principle and plugging them afterward is of advantage. Sawdust is found to be a good filler for this purpose. It is first fireproofed, as is also the paper pulp used in the bricks, and then it is mixed with cement and pressed into the hollow of the bricks and smoothed and enamelled over.

Spiders Help Make Balloons.

In the professional school at Chalis-Meudon, the spiders have now to spin for the benefit of the balloons, which are used for scientific and military researches. The spiders are grouped in dozens before a reel, which withdraws the delicate threads. One spider can give a thread from 20 to 40 yards in length, after which performance it is released. The threads are of a pinkish hue, and are washed to remove the sticky surface layer. Eight threads have to be combined. The resulting texture is much lighter than ordinary silk of the same bulk, and strong cords for military balloons can no doubt be obtained in this way.

Benefit of Peerage.

Every one may not know what the term "benefit of peerage" implies. A peer can demand a private audience of the sovereign to represent his views on matters of public welfare. For treason or felony he can demand to be tried by his peers; he cannot be outlawed in any civil action, nor can he be arrested unless for an indictable offence, and he is exempt from serving on juries. He may sit with his hat on in courts of justice, and should he be liable to the last penalty of the law, he can demand a silk cord instead of a hempen rope.

Aluminum Musical Instruments.

A new use for aluminum is reported from France, where attempts to construct violins, bass-fiddles and other string instruments of this metal have been entirely successful. It is stated that these instruments produce a richer sound than those manufactured of wood, and that this is especially the case with higher notes.

No Objectionable Literature in Russia.

In Russia many scientific and miscellaneous books are not allowed to be sold, simply on account of a few objectionable lines. But if any one needs the book he can send a letter, with a certain fixed sum of money, and get special permission to order a copy.

How Dyaks Settle Disputes.

When the Dyaks of Borneo have to decide which of two parties is in the right, they have two lumps of salt of equal size given them to drop into water, and he whose lump first dissolves is deemed to be in the wrong.

French Searchlights.

Acetylene is used in a new French naval searchlight, which is designed to have the generating apparatus mounted below the deck, with a pipe running up by the mast to the burner.

THE YUCCA PLANT.

Has a Great Future Before It If Pains Are Taken to Develop It.

The great staple of Venezuela is coffee; but, as the prices are now very low, it might be well if farmers would turn their attention to other plants which give a more lucrative return. The yucca appears to have a great future before it.

This is a very productive plant, and, although well known in Venezuela, no one has yet taken especial pains to develop it. One hectare (2,471 acres) of land upon which yucca is grown will produce 150 quintals (15,000 pounds) of starch, or 200 quintals (20,000 pounds) of tapioca. The plant is easily and cheaply cultivated. It will stand bad weather, and the dry season does not affect it. It can be raised on any soil. The yucca will thrive in the same soil with peas, corn and beans, and ground so utilized becomes far more remunerative than land planted in coffee. One hectare of tilled soil will produce 1,600 coffee plants. Allowing the maximum yield of coffee per plant, a hectare will produce 8 quintals of coffee. On the same ground the yucca will yield 150 quintals of starch, exclusive of the other crops, from the same soil. These other crops will aggregate 12 bushels of corn, 12 bushels of peas, and 12 bushels of beans. This will make land in which the yucca is planted from six to seven times as remunerative as when planted in coffee. Means of cultivation are primitive. Ploughs and other modern American farming implements are almost unknown there.

The Gargon's Head.

There is a great store of iron at Elizavetpol, but it is so heavily associated with titanium, and this is so expensive to cast off, that it is not believed it can be profitably worked. A French engineer who studied the Caucasus products, said that this ore is of so little value that mountains of it in the United States are considered worthless, and passed over by capital. In order to work it at all, coke is necessary, and there is no coking coal in the region. A Russian engineer, interested in developing the country, says that a coal that will produce coke has been found at a place thirty versts from Kotais, but this has yet to be demonstrated. Kotais, by the way, is the place to which the Argonauts came, and whence they brought back the Gorgon's head, with its flaming eyes, its hair of snakes and its appearance of fearful ferocity, the whole being symbolical of the fever-producing climate and fierce wild beasts which still render the locality one to be avoided. The coal, which perhaps gave flame to the Gorgon's eyes, is in character something between lignite and anthracite—a high grade of lignite.

Bismarck's Bell.

When Bismarck was Prussian Ambassador at Frankfort, an interesting incident occurred to him. At that moment he lodged in the house of a merchant who detested the Prussians. Bismarck asked the landlord to put a bell in his room. The latter replied that it was not in the house, and that if he wanted one he would have to put it up himself. A few days after the whole house was suddenly aroused by a pistol shot fired in the room. The landlord rushed into the apartment out of breath and found the ambassador quietly smoking a large pipe, seated in front of a pile of documents. On the table was the pistol which he had just fired.

Bombardment Statistics.

Here are some official statistics to prove that a bombardment is not such a terrible thing after all. In 1870-71 the bombardment of Belfort lasted seventy-three days, during which 99,453 projectiles fell within the city, and there were but sixty victims killed or fatally wounded. At Strasburg, during the siege of thirty-eight days, the Germans fired upon the city, mostly at close range, 193,722 shells, with a record of only 300 victims. Finally, at Paris, where the bombardment lasted only twenty-three days, 10,000 siege shells were thrown, killing and wounding 107 persons.

Searchlights in Balloons.

Russia is experimenting with giant searchlights mounted in balloons and containing electric burners connected with dynamos upon the ground. The largest of these yet reported is of 5,000 candle-power. At a distance of only 600 yards above the earth it will illuminate a circular area 500 yards in diameter to the brightness of the day.

Fur and Hair.

The difference between fur and hair lies in the fact that hair lies flat on the skin and fur does not. Few know this. Burrowing animals are always covered with fur, for it does not so easily become soiled by the earth as hair.

Extinct Life in Amber.

More than 200 kinds of extinct life, including insects, reptiles, plants, shell, fruit, etc., have been found in amber. In one collection, which is valued at $500,000, is a perfect lizard, eight inches long.

Photographs in the Dark.

One of our most eminent scientists has lately succeeded in taking no fewer than 2,000 photographs entirely in darkness.

In Great Britain.

About 1,500 tons of iron and brass wire are yearly manufactured in Britain into pins.

The Agile Fly.

Scientists assert that the fly can make 600 strokes a second with its wings.

IN JAIL FOR DEBT.

A Debtor's Prison Where Immorality Reigned Supreme.

The King's Bench was the largest of all the debtors' prisons. It formerly stood on the east side of the High street, on the site of what is now the second street north of St. George's Church, London. This prison was taken down in 1758, and the debtors were removed to a larger and much more commodious place on the other side of the street south of Lant street—the site is now marked by a number of new and very ugly houses and mean streets. In the year 1776 the prisoners had to lie two in a bed, and even for those who could pay there were not beds enough, and many slept on the floor of the chapel. There were 395 prisoners; in addition to the prisoners many of them had wives and children with them. There were 279 wives and 275 children—a total of 1,399 sleeping every night in the prison. There was a good water supply, but there was no infirmary, no resident surgeon, and no bath. Imagine a place containing 1,399 persons, and no bath and no infirmary! Among these prisoners, about a hundred years ago, was a certain Colonel George Hanger, who has left his "Memoirs" behind him for the edification of posterity. According to him the prison "rivaled the purlieus of Wapping, St. Giles, and St. James' in vice, debauchery, and drunkenness." The general immorality was so great that it was only possible, he says, to escape contagion by living separate, or by consorting only with the few gentlemen of honor who might be found there. "Otherwise a man will quickly sink into dissipation: he will lose every sense of honor and dignity; every moral principal and virtuous disposition."

Authors in China.

Authors in China have a lovely time. When the editor rejects a contribution he does not return it together with a cruelly polite little printed slip which states that "it is not because of any fault with the MS., but because of the present large supply on hand of matter of the same description" the article is returned. No; this is the kind of letter the Chinese editor writes:

"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon! Behold thy servant at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee and asks thy gracious permission to speak and live. We have read thy manuscript with delight. By the bones of our ancestors we swear that we have never found such manuscript! If we should print it, his majesty, the emperor, would command us to adopt it as a standard and never again print anything not equal to it. As that would not be possible within 10,000 years, we return thy manuscript, trembling and imploring thy pardon 10,000 times. My head is at thy feet and I am the slave of thy slave."

Courtesy could hardly be carried further, and whenever they decline an article the Chinese newspapers must make a friend of the author.

A Talking Crow.

Bethel, Me's, latest curiosity is a talking crow which entertains the boys and girls. The bird was found in the woods over a year ago when young, having fallen from its nest and broken a wing. It was taken home and cared for but showed no inclination to talk until a few months ago. It talks as well as parrots, but favors words containing "o" and "Hello, hello, Moses, Ora. Whoa there!" cause the passersby to turn quickly at times.

A Long Voyage.

The unwieldiness of an empire which should embrace the Philippines is illustrated by the experience of a merchant skipper of Castine, Me. He left Manilla in a sailing vessel for a voyage around the Cape, stopping at St. Helena. When he started there was no expectation of war; when he reached Maine the war was over.

Alcohol in Temperance Drinks.

One thousand, five hundred and eighty samples of temperance drinks were analyzed at the British government laboratory. Of this number, one-third were found to contain more than the 2 per cent. of alcohol allowed by law. Some of the samples contained as much as 6 to 8 per cent.

An Old Expression.

To "dance attendance" is an expression borrowed from the medieval custom which compelled the bride at a wedding to dance with whomsoever asked her. No matter how low the condition or how objectionable the person the bride could not refuse.

Beneficial Quince Juice.

Two teaspoonsful of quince juice were recently administered to a sufferer from an aggravated case of hiccoughs in Chillicothe, O., and cured after many other remedies had failed.

A Soliloquy.

"I must confess," remarked the battered tin can, "that to the best of my knowledge I have never pointed a moral, but I have nevertheless adorned many a tail."

A Valuable Coin.

The largest gold coin in existence is worth about $315. It is the ingot or "loof" of Annam and its value is written on the coin with Indian ink.

Blindness in Australia.

The number of blind persons in Australia in proportion to the number of the population is considerably less than in most other countries.

An Atlantic Liner.

In three years the expense of running an Atlantic steamer exceeds the cost of construction

SOME WEALTHY BEGGARS.

Professionals Who Were Worth Vast Amounts of Money.

In 1895 a beggar who died in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in a trunk and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790.

When Tori, a well-known Italian professional beggar, died, there were found hidden away in his rooms bank books, securities, gold and silver, amounting collectively to the value of upward of 2,000,000 francs, or $400,000. His heirs were two nephews, who for years had been in a state of pitiable poverty.

An old beggar woman named Marie Dufour, who occupied a wretched garret at a house in the Rue de Severes, Paris, was found dead in her bed. In a bundle belonging to her were found a deposit receipt for 30,000 francs in the name of the deceased and government securities representing an annual income of 500 francs.

A man named Gustave Marcelin, a professional beggar, was found dead in his room in the Rue Puy Guillaume, Avignon, in November, 1892. A search led to the discovery of French government bonds and various securities to the value of $100,000. He left a paper requesting that his savings might be divided equally between the city and the bureau de bienfaisance.

The Lost Cabin.

The western papers are again announcing that the famous "Lost Cabin" gold mine has been rediscovered. That has happened before and the mystery remains a mystery still. Deep in the barren Bad Lands of Wyoming, near the headwaters of the Big Horn, about sixty miles from Fort Washakie, the mine was originally located, and it has probably not traveled far from there in the last few years. Five men found it first in 1874. They left the fort full of hope to prospect for gold. Three weeks later one returned ragged, starved and crazy. He could only repeat six words, but these he said over and over again, until he died, raving mad, a month later. Those words were "Lots of dust in Lost Cabin." He had several large nuggets to bear out his words. Expeditions set out at once, but no trace could be found of either men or mine. Ten years afterward a cowboy, lost in the desert, found a rotted cabin and four skeletons lying in the doorway. A primitive tunnel in the hillside close by yielded nothing but plumbago. Yet the first man had returned with good gold. Half the best prospectors in the west have tried to solve the riddle, but the desert guards its secret well.

Alcohol in Sticks.

A new invention of great importance has just been patented by a German chemist, Julius Norden of Aldenhoven, Germany. He has succeeded in hardening alcohol until it becomes a solid mass. This will insure a very much greater popularity for the employment of alcohol. It now comes in small cylindrical pieces, packed in patent tin boxes, that can be used for cooking, lighting, heating and the various uses of everyday life.

The solidified alcohol burns without a wick, can be blown out after use, and then hardens again within a minute. The danger of explosion is absolutely done away with, and the neat little tin package, with its stick of alcohol, is always ready for use in the kitchen or bed room, on the toilet table or under the milk pot, on the road or in the field, as a night lamp or going upstairs at night.

Japanese Are Ruthless.

The Japanese are ruthless in their tampering with nature. If they decide that they want a bird or an animal of a certain shape or color they set about manufacturing the article, so to speak, by the exercise of exceedingly clever ingenuity and untiring patience. Here, for example, is how the white sparrows are produced. They select a pair of grayish birds and keep them in a white cage in a white room, where they are attended by a person dressed in white. The mental effect on a series of generations of birds results in completely white birds.

Did Its Work at Last.

In 1812 a British warship on Lake Erie fired a shell which failed to explode. It was treasured as a relic in Ashtabula for years, but accidentally it got into a pile of scrap iron delivered to the Phenix iron works foundry and performed its functions so well that the furnace doors were blown to smithereens.

The Cent.

The cent consists of 95 percent of copper and 5 percent tin and zinc. There are 1,000,000,000 pennies in circulation throughout the country, and the Philadelphia mint is turning them out at the rate of 4,000,000 a month to keep up the supply.

Friday Not Unlucky.

Gen. Herbert Kitchener evidently does not believe Friday an unlucky day. Twice he met and defeated the soldiers of the Khalifa on Friday. The battle of Atbara was fought and won in the early hours of Good Friday.

Labor Saving Machinery.

An engineer declares that 50,000 people now do the work, with the aid of machinery, which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

An Old University.

The university of El Ayhar, in Cairo, is the oldest in the world. It has records dating back 1000 years.

A Costly Tomb.

The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, valued at £2,500,000.