

Glass Brick.

One of the features of the world's fair, which will attract attention from architects and builders is a building constructed of glass bricks, made after the patents of a Swiss genius. The bricks are made about 8 inches long, 6 inches wide and 2 1/2 inches thick, and are blown with an air chamber in the middle, which has an important bearing on their weight, and subsequent value. They are made with ribs or grooves to give the cement in which they are laid a firm hold upon them. These bricks are said to be an extremely valuable building material. They are practically indestructible, damp-proof, fire-proof and can readily be moulded in any desirable architectural form. The material being translucent floods the building in which it is used, with a soft light. These bricks were exhibited at the Paris exposition and created quite a sensation in the trade. It is said that this brick can be made cheaper than ordinary concrete blocks, or common clay brick.

Would Sell His Father's Grave.

Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, has grown of late years to be extremely valuable. It occupies 474 acres in what now is a thickly settled part of the city; it is a fashionable place of burial and lots there have appreciated enormously in value. It is said that last year the trustees took in about \$300,000 for interments. Four years ago a man bought a lot there for \$1800, and afterward was buried in it. His son has been offered \$20,000 for the lot, and wants to sell it and remove his father's bones to a less expensive resting-place. He was about to carry out the plan when the law was invoked, and the supreme court has just rendered a decision declaring the inalienability of graves, and exempting them from speculative use. It preemptorily forbids the disturbing of buried remains, and their removal to less valuable sites.

The Death Penalty.

A strong effort was made in the legislature of Massachusetts last week to pass a bill abolishing the death penalty, but the discussion developed the fact that the advocates of the measures are making little progress in that state. They are met by the argument that it is almost impossible to secure the enforcement of life sentences of imprisonment, by reason of the frequent pardons for such criminals. When the measure came to a vote the bill to abolish hanging was rejected by the decisive vote of 100 to 42. In Michigan, where the death penalty was abolished a generation ago, there is serious talk of restoring it.

Says She is the Wife.

John Eichler, the New York brewer who died recently, left \$7,000,000, which he bequeathed by will to his "beloved wife," making her the sole legatee and executrix. The will was admitted to probate, and the wife put in possession of the property; but the matter was hardly settled when a woman from Germany put in an appearance, and asserts that she is the lawful wife of John Eichler. She says that her name is Anna Katharine Eichler, that she was married to Eichler in Germany, and that she bore him seven children, five of whom are living. Her lawyers want the case reopened.

Survivors Meet.

The survivors of the war steamboat Sultan, which blew up in the Mississippi river near Memphis, in 1865, with the loss of 1800 lives, held their annual reunion at Maryville, Tenn., recently. Five states were represented. During the exercise James Lawton, who was supposed to have been drowned in the disaster, made his appearance, having come from Mexico to attend the reunion.

None Left.

There are now 1360 Christian congregations in Madagascar. The Roman Catholics began work there in 1816, but not a trace is now left of their labors.

When the office seeks the man, it is not requested to "call around next week."

An Incident Recalled.

The reinvestment of Jeff. Davis will be attended by Rev. Dr. Charles Minnigerode and Rev. Dr. O. S. Barnes. Both were pastors of the church attended by Mr. Davis. It was while attending services in St. Paul's church, Richmond, that Mr. Davis received the intelligence that Gen. Lee had evacuated Petersburg and that Richmond must be abandoned. He arose in the pew and walked through the aisle with unflinching step and without exhibiting the least emotion. It was not until after the service that the weighty import of the news was made known.

Feeding London.

For the feeding of London a little more than 323,053 tons of meat, poultry and general provisions were delivered last year from the public markets alone. This total was some 15,000 tons more than in any previous year. There was an increase of over 19 per cent in the supplies of American meat, 939,442 animals passing through one cattle market of the metropolis and 141,130 through another, all going to supply the city with food. These figures of course only indicate a part of the supplies.

Check the First Approach.

Of rheumatism, and further attacks may be escaped, if proper precautions against exposure are taken, and there be no hereditary predisposition. Unfortunately, people who ultimately become chronic sufferers, too often neglect the trifling twinges and premonitory stiffness which herald the advent of this agonizing malady. Among the diseases for which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been found efficacious this is one, and the medicine being perfectly safe, it is certainly to be preferred to drugs used for its cure, which are frequently useless, and nothing more or less than poison. The substitution of this pleasant and pure blood purifier for medicines inimical to life in a slight overdose, is a measure which may safely be urged upon persons who desire to obtain relief safely, or who have failed to obtain it from the numerous pseudo remedies for this disease in the market.

Observation is the most enduring of the pleasures of life.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25 cents.

The special purposes of riches is to be generously dispersed.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Possession makes tyrants of some men whom desire made slaves.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

A woman's strength is most potent when robed in gentleness.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00.

Kindness in women, not their beautiful looks, shall win my love.

Knocked Out.

Headache—by the guaranteed cure, Preston's Head-Ake. It cures any headache in 12 minutes, and it won't cure anything else.

That which we require with most difficulty we retain the longest.

Fits.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fit after first day's use. Mar. 1900. Send to Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Liberty consists in the power of doing that which is permitted by the law.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Reverence every woman's opinion, whether it be to you right or wrong.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Cures constipation, headache, kidney and liver troubles and regulates the stomach and bowels. Price 50c and \$1.00, at all dealers.

He who does not appreciate is he who generally considers himself unappreciated.

TEA WITH THE JAPS.

Nice Place to Take Luncheon at the World's Fair.

YOUR IN THE PRETTY TEA HOUSE.

The Japanese Know the Commercial Value of Politeness—They Are the Yankees and the Frenchmen of the Orient—Among Some of the Other Exposition Sideshows.

World's Fair, May 21.—[Special.]—Every one who comes to the exposition will want to visit the Japanese tea house. It is one of the prettiest and quaintest spots within the enclosure. At the edge of the lagoon, just across from the tall domed building of the state of Illinois and near the palatial structure of the Brazilian government, it has a little corner all its own. A month ago it was a muddy bank, now it is a thing of beauty. The Japanese know how to do these things, if any people in the world do. The ease and rapidity with which they have transformed an uninviting spot into a garden speaks well for their practical energy. They have been called the Yankees of the Orient, just as the Chilians are called the Yankees of South America. It appears to be a compliment to a people in any part of the world to say of them that they are like the Americans.

But the Japanese are as much like Frenchmen as Americans. They have the deft touch, the artistic instinct, the knowledge of how to make everything they do look finished and picturesque. They also have a politeness that is better than that of the French, because more subdued, less conspicuous and self-conscious. Their garden is enclosed by a bamboo fence, and a very tight, pretty enclosure it makes. The wonder to me is this material, which the Japs use for everything, has not been more imported to this country. It is cheap, light, easily worked up, suitable for an immense variety of purposes. It would be an admirable material for use in the fencing of summer places, lawns and grounds; for the construction of pavilions, summer houses and settees. Who can tell but that one of the results of this exposition may be a general use in America of the universal construction material of the Japs?

From a tall flagstaff at the entrance to the tea house garden float two Japanese paper lanterns, each in the form of a fish monster. Over the gate are draped the flags of the United States and the golden yellow ball of the Oriental kingdom. Just within is a little ticket booth, built of bamboo, and here you pay coin for quaint tickets of Japanese paper, which is almost like celluloid in its substance and finish. Here, also, Japanese politeness takes you in hand, and it attends you from this moment as long as you remain within these charming precincts. The young man in the booth carefully explains to you in very fair English the price of the various tickets and what they admit you to see.

First is the "Cha-Mise," or common tea saloon. It is simply a cotton tent, but very inviting on a warm day. Ten cents is the price of admission, and for one dime you get not only a glimpse of the garden and its inhabitants, but are served with a cup of good tea and a small Japanese cake or bit of sweet meat. The tea is called "choice," and such it is to the average American palate, but in reality it is a very common tea in Japan. They give you also a souvenir—a pretty flower made of feathers or something of that sort.

But perhaps you prefer to pay 25 cents and enter the "Cha-Ya," or special tea saloon. This is a bamboo pavilion, with quaint bamboo chairs and polished tables. The tea served here is thus described on the programme: "A cup of the better Japan tea than that you got at the Cha-Mise; it is quite popular in Japan, but has never been imported." After testing it the visitor says to himself that if the common people of Japan are able to afford such tea as this every day in the year they are lucky mortals. For it is glorious tea. With the cup they serve you a couple of Japanese cakes. At least, they are called cakes, but they are soft and you don't know whether to eat them with a fork (which you have not) or your fingers. They are sweet and rather peculiar. The attendant gives you also a paper or feather flower and a little sample package of the tea which you very eagerly put in your pocket, determined to try your hand at Japan tea-making as soon as you get home. The chances are you will not produce any such tea as that with which you were served in the "Cha-Ya." There is an art in tea-making as in everything else. The sample package is thus labelled: "Basket-fired choicest natural leaf Japan tea. Price in Japan 50 cents per pound."

It is safe to say you will pay another visit to the tea houses; and when you go again you will pay 50 cents at the gate, determined to see the holy of holies of the tea-making and tea-drinking business. Again you will note that the Japanese understand the commercial value of politeness. An attendant takes you in charge, with a deferential obeisance, leads you in the proper path through the garden, explains the various features of the show as he goes along, and finally drops you in a chair before a platform in the "Cha-No-Ma" or ceremonial tea saloon. This is a beautiful structure with an open stage at one side much like the stage of a miniature theater. Here, sitting squat upon the floor, are five or six solemn Japs, including two or three pretty women. They are there for the purpose of showing you how tea is drunk in Japan by the people of importance. A tea urn is before them on the floor, and with many salams and no end of ceremony they show you how to brew the tea and how to drink it in true Japanese style.

And the tea one gets here! Well, it is simply divine. It lingers lovingly on the tongue, and tickles the palate into laughter. One scarcely knows which to fall most violently in love with—the tea in the dainty cups or the pretty Japanese maiden who hands it to you. The big Jap with spectacles on his nose keeps pretty close watch of you, while he explains in tolerable English that this is the best tea that Japan can produce, which is equivalent to saying it is the finest tea in the world. You are prepared to believe him. You are amazed to learn that such tea can be bought in Jap at \$1.25 per pound. In this country, if it were imported or to be had at all, which it is not, the cost would be at least \$5 per pound.

There are many curios to be examined or purchased, and one has to guard his pocketbook with much assiduity while in this fascinating place. If you are not careful one of the Japanese maidens—or she may be a matron, as they all look alike—

will sell you a cup and saucer, or a box or vase in spite of yourself. There are real Japanese flowers in the garden, and a Japanese gardener to attend them. At the lagoon edge is a landing where the gondolas touch to put off or take on passengers, thus giving us Venice and Yokohama in one picture. It is really a very pretty scene; and all the Japs are so polite, so deferential, so communicative, you say to yourself you will surely visit them again.

The tea garden was put here by the Central Tea association of Japan. In their programme they say its purpose is to "advertiseth thoroughly and impress upon the minds of the world's nations the genuine tea by indicating to you how the genuine Japan tea is prepared from the original tea tree; how it should be cooked; how it may be served; how many different ways it may be drunk; how the ceremonies were carried down from the ancients; what utensils for cooking tea, and what decorations of the house, both interior and exterior, are essential for welcoming the tea guests; besides the information of the Japanese architecture, old historical curios and her imperial plumage of malt." And it must be confessed the Japanese know their business.

Of all the international novelties at the exposition to which an admission fee is charged this is about the most delightful. While the Japanese refresh the eye with pretty things and the inner man with their glorious tea the continental Europeans and the Africans and Arabians seem to think the western world wants nothing but beer and dancing. Along the Midway plaisance, the special section of exposition sideshows, one may drink beer as it is served in all countries and see dancing supposed to be typical of all peoples. With few exceptions all the beer is brewed right here in Chicago, and the dancing is rather commonplace. If one is seeking the sensational in the dancing line I advise him to look for it in the Midway plaisance. Still, all these foreign novelties are interesting, and if one has the money to spare, and the time as well, he will not be sorry for having visited them. The Irish village, which is as neat and characteristic as the Japanese tea house, the German tyrolean and Javanese villages and the street in Cairo are easily worth going to see; and so is the exhibit of the International Dress



JAPANESE TEA HOUSE.

and Costume company, commonly known as "The Beauty Show."

I have received many inquiries from my readers concerning the cost of a visit to the Midway plaisance. Many people are surprised to read in the papers that to see all these attractions costs about \$12, and some think it an imposition upon the public that such things should be permitted. They do not understand the situation. It is true the cost of seeing all these sideshows is at least \$12, but there is no reason why a visitor who feels he cannot afford it should visit any or all of them. A good part of the show, a glimpse of the international spectacle, may be had by simply walking through the plaisance which costs nothing beyond the 50 cents admission to the exposition itself.

The Midway plaisance is simply a section of the exposition set apart for the occupancy of these sideshows or special amusements. There is no more reason why one should spend his \$12 to see them all than there is a good reason why he should go to all the innumerable places of amusement in Chicago itself, or why he should buy all of the articles displayed for sale. The only way in which these novelties could be assembled here from all parts of the earth was by permitting them to charge an admission fee; and the management of the exposition did well to provide a place for them, for many visitors are able to pay the price of entering their gates and are glad of the opportunity of doing so. For those who do not wish or cannot afford to enter there is enough to see, heaven knows, without the sideshows.

While it costs something like \$12 to enter all of these attractions, few visitors will care to make the grand rounds. A judicious selection will enable one to see the best of them at an expense of three or four dollars. This may be done at the luncheon hour, as many of the villages and enclosures have their cafes and restaurants where the prices are reasonable and where one may sit for a half hour or longer and rest. Besides, the prices of admission to these sideshows are being gradually reduced. The enterprising foreigners who came here expecting to find the Americans a race of millionaires or spendthrifts are already discovering their error. It is true the Americans will spend more money for travel and amusement than any other people in the world, but they are quick to detect imposture and they readily resent imposition. Many of our showmen from over the sea have already cut their prices in two in the middle, and others will find it to their advantage to follow suit. The restaurant keepers in the exposition proper, and the hotel keepers without the gates and in Chicago itself, are discovering the same thing. The truth is, as I said in an earlier letter, that all business here will have to be governed by the laws of supply and demand. There is keen competition in amusements, in restaurants, in hotels and in furnished rooms. There are accommodations for twice or thrice the number of people who have made their appearance here, and all prices and charges are gradually coming down to a common sense, popular level.

Things Good to Eat.

Three dishes made from corn starch and corn flour placed on a small side table attract a large number of people around the kitchen platform in the Woman's building. Mrs. Rorer shows how to make blanc mange with corn starch and water into which the white of eggs is stirred. A corn bread with rice is also made. The rice is added to give a lighter texture. Women are not the only interested listeners. One gentleman said: "Give me the recipe slowly, so we can take them." Other lessons demonstrate how to make corn waffles. Plunkets and another steam pudding are also made.

They Understand.

It is not surprising that some means of communication exist between animals. The fact that they exist together proves this. Every one has noticed that ants stop to greet one another when they meet. One species of money utters six distinct sounds to express the consciousness of the presence of danger. The deer uses three different sounds to express the same idea. If man was placed back in the condition of the primitive ages, he would use a similar method of expression.

I Cure Constipation and Dyspepsia. Dr. Shoop's Restorative Nerve Pills sent free with Medical Book to prove merit, for a stamp Druggists, Dr. DR. SHOOP, Box W. Racine Wis.

When a man is running for office he can't run for much else.

Nervous Women.

Creole Female Tonic will cure your nerve quakes and make you feel young and strong again. It will restore color to your cheeks. It is a splendid tonic.

Act well at the moment and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Karl's Clover Root.

The great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures all skin diseases. 25c. 50c.

Our honor does not emanate from other men's opinions of us, but from our heart.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tonics the nerves.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Wesslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

There is nothing we can claim as our own but energy, strength and volition.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT
This Trade Mark is on the best
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CLAIMS & COLLECTIONS in the U. S. and Europe attended to. Send stamped env. G. F. B. Howard, Lawyer, Jackson, Tenn. Visits Europe yearly.



The Tariff
Has not raised the price on
Blackwell's Bull Durham
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There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.
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You Should Know THAT P-R-E-S-T-O-N'S HED-AKE CURES ANY HEADACHE. AND IT WON'T CURE ANY THING ELSE! IT IS GUARANTEED TO DO THAT, IT WILL DO IT IN 15 MINUTES! YOU PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD IT DOES. NO CURE - NO PAY.

AN ASTONISHING TONIC FOR WOMEN. McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

It Strengthens the Weak, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Monthly Suffering and Cures FEMALE DISEASES. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT IT. \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. CHATTANOOGA MED. CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, etc. etc. F. W. LEWIS, 117 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES CURE RUPTURE. Mechanical Treatment of Rupture and Price List mailed FREE. Address: L. B. SEELEY & CO., 25 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere.

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To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.