

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Twelve Hundred Kinds Are in China's Show at the World's Fair—The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibit Worthy of Her Greatness.

Many exhibitions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and wonderful show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things—wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at her great drive to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by her tea. She is the largest exporter of tea, which has found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompt her to make an exhibit of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are the oldest "chops" in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other—that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about \$20 per ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens under the picketed walls of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored rich officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, for as the tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully separated by fences so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark "chop" on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of say, a thousand acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity—far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and favor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Puchai districts, where most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 50 pounds each bring samples of their goods to various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, favor, taste and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48½ cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the quality of "chops" blended together in order to produce special favors.

Bullfight to Aid the S. F. C. A. It was suggested to a Spanish town that it should do something to help the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The authorities, says the London Globe, charmed with the idea of being of real assistance to such a deserving cause, organized a monster bullfight in aid of the society.

HIS SHIRT WAS TOO PINK.

Secretary Taft's Little Job on General Weston. Brigadier General John P. Weston, the commissary general of the army, is happy at the order permitting army officers to wear civilian clothes while on duty at the war department, says a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star. It is current gossip in military circles that General Weston was responsible for the order. He went into Secretary Taft's office several days ago, when the best was being worn by his fellow officers say he donned it purposely to show that he was uncomfortable. Whether Weston's own best condition was or was not responsible for the order, the fact remains that it was issued by Secretary Taft immediately after the general left the secretary's office. Secretary Taft

INDIGESTION

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CONSTIPATION

Recently met General Weston in a corridor of the war department.

"I was looking for you," said the general. "I wanted to tell you how good a few pills of it were to wear my jacket unbuttoned." General Weston had on a light blue shirt. He threw it back around his shoulders and under the picketed pink persimmon shirt that ever adorned the person of a general officer of the army.

"General Weston," said Secretary Taft, "if I had known that that order would permit any officer to expose a shirt like that I'd never have issued it."

Corpses in a Glass Casket. Kenneth Moorling of Algeria, whose seven-year-old son Isaac died in Paris, France, in 1901, has a shop in New York City. The latter has preserved the body, while the glass casket enables the parents to see the features of their son. The casket is in a mausoleum, and the parents say the body will always be kept as it is now, so that they can always behold the face of their son.

VEGETARIAN SWIMMERS.

Their Triumph Over Meat Eaters in a Canadian Contest.

In a long distance swimming race recently across Toronto bay, in Canada, from the Yonge street wharf to the swimming club, on the island lagoon, says the Toronto Star, there was fought a battle between vegetarians and meat eaters. The course was about two miles in length, and H. F. Strickland, a Toronto vegetarian, made the journey in the record time of fifty minutes. George H. Corson, another vegetarian, made the course in fifty-two minutes. Two Englishmen had come over to swim in the rapidly rising waters from the land of roast beef—but they found the pace too fast and dropped out midway on the course. It was a hand-to-hand struggle, but the vegetarian swimmers scored a decisive victory. The race was not announced as a contest between vegetarians and meat eaters, but Messrs. Strickland and Corson resolved to give it that turn. They entered. Like others, they trained. On the day of the race their sole diet was pea butter. For a week they reduced their ordinary vegetarian diet to staples, such as pea butter, peanuts and raw fruit. Before setting out in the race they informed the astonished meat-eating Englishmen, who were supposed to be the best men in the contest, that they were vegetarians, had eaten no meat for years and intended to prove the superiority of their diet. They did it. As they glistened through the waves they were borne up by the consciousness that they were vindicating vegetarianism. To others it was a lesson in abstinence. Strickland and Corson it was an opportunity of showing a meat fed world the error of its ways. They were men with a mission. A great cause relied on them, and inspired, fired by their knowledge, they slipped through the water with ease and made their meat laden competitors look like stationary objects. A long swim is one of the severest physical tests to which a man can be put, and in order to settle conclusively the respective merits of pea butter and beefsteak swimmers do so especially arranged for the purpose, should be brought about, two men a side, over a two mile course. It would draw a large crowd of on-lookers and market gardeners to cheer their respective champions.

The Czar's Daily Life. Some interesting details of the czar's daily life are furnished by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger. At 8 a. m. his majesty partakes of a breakfast consisting of tea, bacon and eggs, bread and butter and marmalade prepared by an English cook. His majesty

permitted to usurp the place of the more important things of life. Character, truth, honor, justice, love, faith, righteousness, good deeds to others—these are the things of real worth, beside which the value of the world's wealth fades into insignificance. The trouble with this age is that it places too much emphasis on externals. These should not be despised, but neither should they be unduly exalted. They are but the incidents of life, not the essentials. They are the servants of man, not his masters. Money, fame, position—we have made these things our gods when they are only tools for service. The need of the hour is to get things in right proportion again, to cease permitting the material to crowd out the spiritual.

WANT CHINA LIKE AMERICA

Members of Bow Wong Woy Society Have Their Cue Cut Off.

The Bow Wong Woy society is making considerable headway among Chinese residents in Washington, and, according to reports of Chinese agents, the society is progressing in many of the large cities of the United States, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The object of the Bow Wong Woy is to break down the superstition and prejudices that exist in China and make it like the United States, as one Chinaman of Washington explained. "Our people are too much filled by superstition and are kept in ignorance of their own country and what would be for its advancement," said the Chinaman. "The dowager empress has too much authority, and we would like to have her deprived of much of the power she now exercises."

That the members of the Bow Wong Woy are in earnest is shown by the fact that they have decided to mark their disapproval of one of China's ancient customs by having their cues cut off. The Chinese barbers in Washington have been doing a lively business in removing cues from their countrymen and trimming their hair after the American fashion. It is said that 200 of the 800 Chinamen in Boston and a large number in Philadelphia have had their cues cut off.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR

What Distinguished Statesmen and Others Say of the Educational and Inspiring Exposition at St. Louis.

The public utterances of distinguished men who have visited the world's fair have but one note, and that of emphatic praise. Here are some of their comments: Hon. John Hay, secretary of state: "I have never seen nor heard of anything so fine."

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury: "Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him to the fair simply to study any one of at least a thousand exhibits."

Hon. Charles H. Groves, governor of Ohio: "A visit of ten days by a man of ordinary aptness and appreciative capacity to the fair almost equal to a postgraduate course in a university."

Hon. Benjamin H. Odell, governor of New York: "It is the best and most representative by accounts which say that her weather is unbearable. The fair is wonderful."

Hon. George C. Pardo, governor of California: "The governor of the Golden State, who has spent all his life within her borders, finds that he knew only a little about his state until he came to the fair and saw all her varied products assembled together."

Hon. Albert B. Cummins, governor of Iowa: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is on the grandest scale of any exposition the world has ever seen."

Hon. James H. Smith, governor of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it."

Hon. Penrose Chatteer, governor of Wyoming: "I wish the fair the greatest success it is capable of attaining."

Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New Jersey: "It is well worth coming from any part of the world to see a small part of this fair."

Hon. B. White, governor of West Virginia: "I cannot speak too strongly of the greatness of the fair."

Hon. William J. Bryan: "The Exposition is an unparalleled wonder."

Hon. Elmer Williams, member of congress from Mississippi: "The most wonderful thing of its kind."

Hon. George of Bavaria: "I have never seen anything prettier than the St. Louis World's Fair buildings when outlined at night with their million of electric lights."

Hon. Louis E. McComas of Maryland: "The greatest fair in the world."

Hon. John F. Dryden of New Jersey: "The most interesting and the greatest of the Exposition. Every American should see it."

T. P. Shanley, president of the Cleveland Loan trust of Chicago: "The fair is the greatest success as yet attained to become a greater success as it progresses."

The Seed of the World. The world suffers today from materialism and selfishness. To correct these a spiritual awakening is the supreme need. The divine touch that makes us gentler and more human, that renders us more considerate of the rights and feelings of others—this is the touch we lack. We spend our lives pretty much in a mad chase for

hobbies, crowding and hurrying each other on the way, and know not that they are babies kill the race is run.

Material possessions are very well in their place, but they should not be

permitted to usurp the place of the more important things of life. Character, truth, honor, justice, love, faith, righteousness, good deeds to others—these are the things of real worth, beside which the value of the world's wealth fades into insignificance.

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It is time for the secular press to sound this note, as well as for those papers more strictly classed as religious publications. Life is one thing, and truth is a whole. Nor can we divide the responsibility of speaking for truth. Every voice should be raised for the higher, sweeter and better things, for the noble and holy, for the pure and helpful, and every one should dare to speak against the spirit of greed and selfishness that has been permitted to overtake discord and false standards in the world.

The need of the age is a spiritual awakening, bringing with it a deeper religion, patriotism, honor and love of truth.

A Barber's Proposal. It has been said that all great men shave themselves. If so it is safe to state that all great men are not popular with barbers. This was exemplified in the recent meeting of the Master Barbers' Association of New York State, in which one delegate proposed to bring the man who shaves himself to time by refusing to give him a hair cut. Then, in the language of this delegate, the individual who prefers to cut himself and dig out his own whiskers by the roots would be "compelled to cut his own hair too."

This starts the New York Mail on the warpath in this fashion: "Probably it would be a very good idea for him to cut their own hair or to have a member of their household do it for them. This should come easily within the scope of domestic appliances, so that women who can cut out a dress after a prescribed pattern and attend to her own multitudinous trusses should be able to trim her husband's scanty hair."

The Mail even goes on to insinuate that much of the business is done by the barber, because of the microbes with which the shop abounds. To this view we can scarcely subscribe, because it is well known that some men become bald through thinking too much and pulling the cinches off the roots of their hair.

Any man who remembers as a boy having his hair "bobbed" off in a scraggly line with a dull pair of scissors, who recalls having a hair cut that looked like stair steps all over the back of his head or reverts to the glad time when he had a large bowl or crock inverted over his cranium, after which all the hair that protruded was trimmed to fit the bowl, will hardly welcome the suggestion of homemade hair cuts.

But he will also rebel against the dictum that he cannot shave himself if he wants to. Rattler will be rarer whiskers and look like a Russian.

Realistic Hangings. A Washington man has invented a contrivance for hanging people that is sufficiently realistic to scare the victim to death, even though it does not break his neck. "My invention," says the originator of the idea, "relates to a burlesque hanging machine, and is to be used in initiatory work in secret organizations, theaters and other places of public amusement, and is so constructed that the party supposed to be hanged and operated on by this piece of mechanism cannot be injured in the slightest degree. It is intended as a secret organization," further explains the inventor, "to test the bravery and fortitude of the applicant and to test his confidence in his friends, and in theaters and other places of amusement to represent a real hanging." The initiate before going to the scaffold must don a specially prepared jacket with weights and braces under the arms, pads on the hips, and straps attached to the legs, designed to distribute the weight while the body is in the position of an inverted cross.

The jacket may be adjusted, the inventor explains, so that other circumstances are being conducted. Back of the neck of the "victim" a book is attached, to which is connected a spiral spring that is fastened to the rope. The noose that is adjusted about the neck is connected to the rope only by a small string, which will break easily if the spring fails to hold. With a black cap pulled over his head, the victim is placed on a trapezoid, which at the proper moment is sprung by the extensor on a platform. The shock of the fall and the rope is broken by a set of springs and weights concealed in the posts of the gallow. Of course the victim does not know the mechanism of the machine, and is likely to take a solemn view of the affair.

This ought to be a boon to college societies, for it would be an improvement over most forms of fasting. It would frighten one into gibbering illocity without actually killing or maiming him. Perhaps his very mischief, however, would deter the hoary from using it.

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