

Tears, Idle Tears.
 There's sumpen in woman's tears that makes you waver, sorter.
 Come close up to her like, and-tho' perhaps you had a ceter.
 And lest you're gray and married, better not, I'm here to tell you—
 Just put your arm around her waist and teach her chin, and—well—you—
 You dam the streams uv cryin' up with little chunks uv kisses,
 For women folks they live on love, both misters and misses.

There's sumpen in the children's tears that makes you waver 'em, sorter.
 And tho' it spies 'em over time—just shet your eyes an' let 'em
 Do what they do gone please, for, recollect,
 Their little troubles
 To them air bigger'n moetin' houses; ours air more or bubbles
 That float along the river Life, and we are only ripples
 A-runnin' to the shore and dyin'—ripples chasin' ripples.

There's sumpen in man's tears that chokes up all the forms and speeches
 Uv sympathy. You a numb heart aches and vainly it beseeches
 A sign or sound to voice its love. Uncover! stand! I listen!
 That sob unstirring a chord that can't be mended.
 Tear-drops glisten.
 The light uv joy is flickerin' out. Don't speak.
 There's no use tryin'
 To comfort him. He'd rather be alone with God and cryin'.

—Clarence N. Ousley in Dallas News.

Girls' Names.
 Frances is "unstained and free";
 Bertha, "pollucid, purely bright";
 Clara, "clear as the crystal sea";
 Lucy, a star of radiant "light";
 Catharine is "pure" as the mountain air;
 Henrietta, a soft, sweet "star";
 Felicia is a "happy girl";
 Matilda is a "lady true";
 Margaret is a shining "pearl";
 Rebecca, "with the faithful few";
 Susan is a "lily white";
 Jane has the willow's curve and "grace";
 Cecilia, dear, "is dim of sight";
 Sophia shows "wisdom on her face";
 Constance is firm and "resolute";
 Grace, delicate, "a favor meet";
 Charlotte, "a noble, good repute";
 Harriet, a fine "odor sweet";
 Isabella is a "lady rare";
 Lucretia, "a soft and true";
 Marie means "a lady fair";
 Elizabeth, "an oath of trust";
 Adella, "a sweet princess, proud";
 Agatha "is truly good and just";
 Letitia, "a joy avowed";
 Jeremina, "a sweet spirit hal'd";
 Caroline, "a harmonious and fair";
 Selina, "a sweet nightingale";
 Lydia, "a refreshing well";
 Judith, "a song of sacred praise";
 Julia, "a jewel none excel";
 Priscilla, "ancient of days."

Man and His Shoes.
 (Translated from the Japanese.)
 How much a man is like his shoes!
 For instance, both a soul may lose;
 Both have been tanned; both are made tight
 By cobbler; both get left and right.
 Both need a mate to be complete,
 And both are made to go on feet.
 They both need mending, oft are so'd,
 And both in time will turn to mud.
 The first shall be last, and when
 The shoes wear out they're mended new;
 When men wear out they're mended dead too.
 They both are trod upon, and both
 Will be adon others; in thing loth,
 Both have their ties, and both incline,
 When polished, in the world to shine;
 And both, if eg out, now would you choose
 To be a man or be his shoes?

TEA TABLE GOSSIP
 HE COULD NOT MAKE MONEY.
 Said Jones to Smith, "I'm not over wise,
 Because I never advertise;
 I've been in business many a year,
 And I've not enough to buy good cheer."

Said Smith to Jones, "I am no fool;
 To advertise is my constant rule,
 And customers I turn away
 Just try it; I am sure 'twill pay."

—Indiana women have wrecked a saloon and threaten to destroy every one in the town.

—There are about six hundred women typewriters in New York. They are employed chiefly in the publishing houses and on the afternoon papers.

The darling little baby girl presented me of late,
 I love with all a father's fond delight;
 And yet the little rebel quite unmoral to state,
 Is up in arms against me every night.

—Lord Grimthorpe, England's noble clockmaker, has just completed a clock for the postoffice of Sydney, New South Wales, which is said to be the largest timepiece ever sent out from England.

—It is proposed to build an open-air theatre at the Crystal Palace, London, with a seating capacity for 5,000 persons.

—It is stated as a fact that women grow taller in England and men grow shorter. Tobacco and other habits are blamed for this amusing state of affairs.

—A novel advertising medium is a large white shirt collar protruding up under the ears, on which is printed the suggestive words, "Take the side whisker route for Manitobas and the Great Northwest."

—It's a great mistake that a middle-aged man should sit down in the chimney corner and doze upon the past. St. Patrick was 42 years old when he entered on his work of converting Ireland, and, though he was an enormous work-er, he is said to have been 95 when he died.

—Boston has seventy millionaires. Among the first capitalists of the town are the Ames family, who reside at North Easton. August Hemenway, one of Boston's greatest merchants, left the largest estate ever administered upon in that city. It amounted to \$28,000,000. Frederick L. Ames and Benjamin Pierce Cheney are the two richest men in New England, either one being worth over \$20,000,000. Gen. Butler ranks well up among the rich men of the Hub.

Minnie Palmer will shortly return to London, and, under the management of Charles Abud, appear in comic opera.

Mrs. Minerva Parker, the Philadelphia woman architect, is but 25 years old. She has a decided talent for her profession, and her business reputation is well established, she having designed, among other notable buildings, the New York Century Club House, in Philadelphia. She is a brunette and a pleasant converser.

Judge Hopper of Paterson, New Jersey, was called upon to settle a neighborhood quarrel one day last week; and he did it by sentencing a young man and woman to marry. He ordered a constable to escort the young couple to a magistrate and see that the sentence was carried out, which was done, in spite of the opposition of the girl's mother.

Probably the largest fee ever received by a lawyer in this country was that paid to John E. Parsons of New York, who is said to have received \$400,000 for services rendered in organizing the sugar trust.

TO BE MAGNIFICENT.

THE SPLENDID WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

To Visitors the Columbia Exposition's Superb Grounds and Great, Imposing Structures will Present a Spectacle of Surpassing Beauty.

Many thousands, no doubt, have begun to be curious as to how the buildings and grounds of the Columbia Exposition will present—a what sort of a spectacle they will present. A bird's-eye view of the site and buildings, and a series of cuts or drawings showing the elevations of the several structures and their ground plans will soon be issued. Without waiting for these, however, a general idea can be given.

CHICAGO A SIGHT IN ITSELF.

The first sight-seeing which visitors to Chicago in 1893 will do will be, of course, of the city itself—of its great, wide busy thoroughfares and its magnificent buildings, ten, fourteen, and even, eighteen and twenty stories high. To see this great, throbbing commercial heart of America, the marvelous young giant among the chief cities of the world, even though he does not spend the time necessary to inspect it thoroughly, will alone amply repay the visitor for going. But a second surprise will await him when he catches his first glimpse of Jackson and Washington Parks and the magnificent array presented by the Exposition buildings. Beautiful as was the site—the Champs de Mars—and its approaches, and captivating to the admiration as were the graceful and imposing edifices at the Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1889, it is believed that they will be surpassed by those of the Columbian Exposition. The Chicago site is four times as large and has a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan, the second largest body of fresh water on the globe. The buildings will cover twice the area and cost twice as much as did those at Paris in 1889. Alone they will cost nearly fifty per cent. more than the total expense attending the Paris Fair. The best architects in this country have prepared the plans for the several buildings and the structures they have designed will exhibit the highest achievements of American architecture.

A MAGNIFICENT SITE.

More than \$4,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the land, has been spent on Jackson and Washington Parks, in laying them out and beautifying them. Another million will be spent in improving the former, which will be the chief location of the Exposition. Additional lawns, terraces, flower-beds, rustic seats, walks, drives and fountains will be constructed; and stationary will be placed at conspicuous points: the lagoon will be enlarged by sinuous branches and the lake beach will be made a charming resort for visitors.

BY THE WATER ROUTE.

The most delightful, probably, though not the speediest means by which the visitor may reach the Exposition grounds, will be by steamboat on Lake Michigan. A ride of six miles from the embarkment at the Lake Front park, with the towers and gilded domes of the fair buildings constantly in sight, will take him there. When abreast of the sight a grand spectacle of surpassing magnificence will be before him—the vast extent of the beautiful park; the windings of the lagoon; the superb array of scores of great buildings, elegant and imposing in their architecture and gay with myriads of flags and streamers floating from their pinnacles and towers, and towering above them all the lofty Proctor tower. In the northern portion of the ground he will see a picturesque group of buildings, perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, will stand the buildings of foreign nations and of a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks and beds of flowers and shrubbery. How many of them there will be cannot be stated yet, but it is certain that they will be numerous and will vary greatly in size and style of architecture.

UNCLE SAM'S EXHIBIT.

A little farther south, across an area of the lagoon, will be the U. S. Government building, measuring 350 x 420 feet and having a dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. It will be constructed of stone, iron and glass, classic in style, cover four acres and cost \$400,000. In it will be a very complete exhibit from the several federal departments, etc.—war, treasury, agriculture, interior, post-office, navy, Smithsonian Institute and National museum. On the lake shore east of its building and in part in the intervening space, the Government will have a gun battery, life-saving station complete with apparatus, a lighthouse, war balloons and a full size model of a \$3,000,000 battleship of the first class. This will be constructed on piling alongside a pier, being thus surrounded by water and apparently moored at a wharf. The "ship" will be built of brick and coated with cement. It will be 348 feet long, 69 feet wide amidships, and will have all the fittings and apparatus that belong to the most approved war vessel, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, boats, anchors, military masts, etc., and a full complement of seamen and marines detailed from the navy department.

THE GREATEST OF ALL.

After passing this immense structure, which will be three times as large as the largest building at the Paris Exposition, being nearly 400 feet longer and twice as wide, and covering more than 31 acres, the steamboat will drop alongside the pier. This, as designed by Augustus St. Gaudens of Paris, will be a thing of beauty and a source of much enjoyment to visitors. Two parallel piers will extend from the shore about 400 feet where, taking out-curve,

they will partially enclose a circular harbor, from the centre of which will rise, on a great pedestal, a commanding statue of Columbus or of the Republic. On the embracing portions of the piers will stand 44 exquisite, isolated columns, representing the 44 States, each one bearing over its capital the coat of arms of the State it symbolizes. Beyond the harbor, the north or main pier will extend into the lake to a total distance of 1,500 feet, taking there a deflection several hundred feet to the southward, and having at its extremity, an immense Greek pavilion, 200 feet in diameter and gaily colored and adorned. Here visitors may sit and enjoy the cooling lake breezes, listen to the finest music, and obtain a magnificent view of the great Exposition buildings and other shores.

A VISTA OF SPLENDOR.

From the pier, extending westward across the park, will be a long avenue or court, several hundred feet wide, affording, Chief Burnham says, "a spectacle unparalleled in the world—a marvel of architectural grace and sublimity, an exposition in itself." To the right, at the entrance of this grand avenue, will be the great manufactory building, and farther back the other attractions already referred to. To the left will be the agricultural building, measuring 800x500 feet, designed by Architect McKim, of New York. This, Chief Burnham says, will be a "dream." It will be severely ornate in form, but made elaborately beautiful with statues and other relief work. Its cost will be half a million. Between this and the huge manufactory building just a branch of the lagoon. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, will stand imposing buildings, along the majestic facades of which will sweep the gaze of the visitor until it rests upon the administration building of the Exposition, which terminates the vista nearly a mile distant. Upon traversing this "Long Walk," as it may be called, after the famous way from Windsor Castle to Ascot, the visitor will find it a veritable Bois de Boulogne or Versailles in point of architecture and gardening.

Passing the agricultural building the visitor will come to the great Machinery Hall, which lies to the westward of it and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade doubling a branch of the lagoon. It will be nearly identical with it in size and cost, but will differ from it considerably in appearance, being "serious, impressive and rich in architectural line and detail." Chief Burnham says, "and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston."

Opposite Machinery Hall and north of it, in the center of the "Long Walk," will stand the Exposition Administration building. To the northward of the Administration building, on either side and facing the grand avenue, will be two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the mining exhibit. These will be about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. Both will be of French renaissance.

PRIDE OF THE LADIES.

Still farther north and directly opposite the park entrance of Midway Pleasance will stand the Women's building, which, it is expected, will be one of the chief objects of interest on the grounds. It is to be 400 x 200 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and will cost \$200,000. The exterior design will be furnished by a woman architect. Here the lady managers will have their headquarters, and here will be collected a doubtless wonderful exhibit illustrating the progress and attainments of women in the various branches of industry.

HIGHER THAN THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Passing the Women's building the visitor can turn towards the northeast and inspect the foreign and State buildings in the northern portion of the park, of which he is supposed to have caught a general view from the steamboat deck, or he can turn sharply to the west into Midway Pleasance and ascend the Proctor Tower. This will be constructed of steel and be 1,050 feet high, or about 100 feet higher than the Eiffel. From its top the view obtainable of the Exposition grounds and the great city lying to the northward will be magnificent beyond all description.

She Wanted the Dress.
 Clock Review: Husband—I won enough money last night at poker to get you a new dress.
 Wife (sobbing)—I think you might stop playing those horrid cards, John. You know what it may lead to in the end, and to think that I should ever be the wife of a gambler. This is a t-too much. What kind of a dress shall I get?

No Ashes.
 Puck: Mr. Donny—Are you wearing the traditional sackcloth and ashes during Lent, Miss Findlay?
 Miss Findlay—Well, partly, Mr. Donny. The sackcloth goes; but I live in a natural gas town in Ohio, and, you know, we don't have ashes.

For a Consideration.
 Hawkins—I thought Jones gave the minister an extraordinary large fee.
 Miller—It was large, but you must remember the old gentlemen had to kiss the bride.

A Bad Boy.
 New York Herald: Judge—You are an incorrigible young scoundrel. You stole from your parents, and then left a good home; why did you do that?
 Penitent—Your Honor, it was impossible for me to take it with me.

The Kind That Know.
 New York Press: "So she's going to lecture on how to manage a husband, is she? How many husbands has she had herself?"
 "Why, she's never been married."

Sol. Smith Russell has been acting for twenty-eight years and yet he is only 42. He was a drummer boy in war times and found himself in Cairo, Ill., where he joined the stock company of the Danbury Theatre in 1882. He played utility parts, sang songs between acts and played the snare drum in the orchestra—all for six dollars a week.

EIGHT HOURS LABOR.

Manifesto of the Canadian League.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Eight Hour League of Canada: The immense increase of machinery has a tendency to displace manual labor. It has been estimated that 10,000 workmen are thrown out of employment every year by improvements in machinery. While added enormously to the wealth of countries in the aggregate, still the amount of the produce of a country which goes to the workers is out of all proportion to that which goes to the non-producer or owners of the instruments of production. Ever-increasing competition among the dispossessed for opportunities of labor inevitably tends to cheapen labor and to reduce wages, thus decreasing the consumptive powers of the people. If there were one million of unemployed men in the United States (and it is estimated there is even more than that number, not counting criminals) this means a loss of three million dollars a day to the consumptive power of the country.

Increased consumptive powers are a necessity in order that capital, machinery and productive capacity may be profitably employed.

That all may work who are willing to work, a general shortening of the hours of labor has become an absolute necessity. This is acknowledged on all hands and in all civilized countries.

What is known as the eight-hour movement is fast assuming vast proportions the world over.

Is Canada to lag behind in this movement?

We think not. It is the movement of enlightened intelligence against brute force and ignorance. Believing that there is a wide-spread feeling in this country, as in all other countries, in favor of an eight-hour working day, not only among the working classes, but among all classes of the community, the Eight Hour League has been formed, in order to bring together into one organization the combined force of this growing conviction. This is the more necessary, as we believe that this particular reform is one of the very first importance, in its bearings on the vast social problems of the day, and a necessary first step in the direction of an ultimate solution of those problems.

The object of the league is to disseminate literature dealing especially with this question, and in every legitimate way to promote the growth of an enlightened public opinion in favor of this much-needed reform.

Continuing, the manifesto gives the conditions of membership and of organization.

GEMS FOR COMPLEXIONS.

How Women Determine What Jewels are Most Becoming.

A woman who has a red face will not wear emeralds, even if an arbitrary man-milliner sends her home a dress that emeralds would embellish. A woman with a poor complexion does not improve it by pearls. These lovely and innocent ornaments really derive their chief lustre from a transparent skin, as they depend largely on reflected lights. The iridescent colors on pearls attract notice to the whiteness of a white ground, but on an ill-colored ground they are decidedly indolent. A woman whose face, however beautiful, takes verdant tints in the shadows should avoid rubies, especially pink ones, and roseate topazes. A face may have these greenish tints without damage to beauty, remember. I am not selecting all the most unfortunate women I can think of to threaten and warn. Every face has a great deal of green in it, as a portrait painter will tell you. Giotto (who painted the loveliest angles conceivable) and all his pupils made the shadows on girls' faces startlingly green, and the eyes, too, sometimes, and yet we receive the impression of exquisite delicacy and brilliancy. Still, red is the complementary of green, and if the dress should be pink, and no help for it, the jewels nearer the face ought to counteract it.—Contemporary Review.

Explaining the Item.
 New York Sun: Client—You have an item in your bill, "Advice, January 8th, \$5." That was a day before I retained you.
 Lawyer—I know it. But don't you remember, on the 8th I told you you'd better let me take the case for you?
 Client—Yes.
 Lawyer—Well, that's advice.

The Right to Shoot.
 Detroit Free Press: The average citizen firmly believes that he has a legal right to shoot any one discovered robbing his hen-house or clover field, but in the last year five citizens of different States have been sent to prison for hanging away at such visitors. They are not shootable offenses in any State.

Just Like Kingston.
 Rochester Herald: Elmira is laboring with a deadlock in its City Council, eight Republicans fighting against seven Democrats and the Mayor. The famous old vote of 8 to 7 is revived, and the Council is holding all night sessions in taking votes on adjournment, tabling motions and so on.

One's Nose-Power Measured.
 The olfactometer recently exhibited to the Academy of Sciences in Paris is a little apparatus for testing the smelling powers of individuals. It determines the weight of odoriferous vapor in a cubic centimeter of air which is perceptible by the olfactory sense of a person.

There is now a probability of the great Manchester ship canal being finished, the corporation of that city having voted over \$10,000,000 for that purpose. Although comparatively short in length, it is one of the greatest engineering works of the world.

Victorien Sardou, whose latest drama, "Thermidor," was suppressed by the French Government, is 59 years of age, rich and famous, though his first literary efforts were failures.

A woman may gain something by praying for a man, but she wastes time if she attempts to pray with him.

Among the gifts which the Empress of Germany received at the recent christening of her baby was a \$15,000 set of diamonds from the Empress of Austria.

A TALE OF HORROR.

That the Dark Places of the Earth Could Scarcely Match.

A few weeks ago some of the good people of Collingwood undertook to raise money sufficient to remove part of the Wonoh family from the center of filth and iniquity in which they lived out in the town of Collingwood, a few miles from the town. In a wretched hovel there lived one John Wonoh, his mother, an old decrepid, wretched creature and her daughter, Jenny, who had become the mother of eight children. All sorts of reports had for years been rife as to the kind of life that was led by the miserable beings, but few, if any, of the actual facts ever reached the ears of benevolence and virtue. Enough, however, did transpire to awaken sufficient horror at the recital to lead to the breaking up of this vile abode of poverty and crime.

As reported a few weeks ago, Jenny, the mother of the children and four of her innocent female offspring were sent to the Mercer, while three other children, two boys and a girl all under 13, are still left with neighbors in the vicinity. One day this week a couple of kind ladies from town drove out to see how the children were faring. They saw the little boy and girl, the latter is about 11 years old. Both were still poorly clad, and going barefooted in this rigorous weather; but what was most distressing and horrifying was the dreadful details of the death of one young girl last fall. The story told by this child, and corroborated by some of the neighbors, runs, so far as it may be told, something like this: One night last fall when the unfortunate girl now deceased was lying on the hearth she crouched too near the fire. Her ragged clothes and before they were extinguished her body was dreadfully burned. What she suffered no tongue can tell, but one day a neighbor woman who suspected something was wrong, forced her way into the hovel. She found this poor girl in a most deplorable condition; the terrible state of the burned flesh was rapidly bringing death to her release. But what is most dreadful to relate is that this girl who lived for three or four days after she was burned, gave birth to an infant a day or two before she expired. The child that opened its eyes on infamy did so only to close them in a few hours, and then he huddled into the same box as its unhappy mother and buried out of sight forever.

The rest of the story about the frequenters of this dreadful den, about the conduct of the woman Jenny, and the treatment to which she subjected the deceased girl are too horribly disgusting to be told. Names, too, are given, and surely if correct, such monsters should be held up to eternal reprobation.—Collingwood Bulletin.

A Dainty Easter Bonnet.
 A bonnet that is a very dream in violet has a crown of open gold lace that is outlined about the face and around the top with small violets, the gold lace showing plainly between the two rows of violets. Just in front are two tiny, white love birds, that seem to nestle among the pale blossoms, while at the back are loops of white ribbon from among which comes up a white aigrette. The ties, descending from under these loops, are also of white ribbon, and are fastened in a prim little bow just in front. A bonnet of this design made of lace straw, the very yellow shade, will be in vogue, and, of course, be trimmed to suit one's fanc, as well as to look well with one's gowns.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Simple Remedies.
 Wet tobacco will relieve bee or wasp stings.
 For nausea lay a little pounded ice on the back of the neck.
 For neuralgia bruise horse radish and apply as a poultice to the wrist.
 A couple of figs eaten before breakfast are an excellent laxative, especially for children.
 When suffering from overstrained and tired eyes, bathe them in hot water several times a day.—Housekeeper's Weekly.

Too Many Negatives.
 Life: "No, Mr. Van Dusen," said the proud young Boston beauty, as she flashed her glorious orbs upon him; "I shall never allow no man to hug me."
 And Mr. Van Dusen promptly folded her in his arms.

A Mean Remark.
 Munsey's Weekly: Maud—They tell us that matches are sometimes made in heaven.
 Ethel—There is a chance for you yet, then, isn't there, dear?

Sheffield, England, has been making experiments in street paving. The latest experiment is with cast and wood. Pavements of somewhat similar design were laid in the same city three years ago, using cast iron and wood, but the advantages of steel over cast-iron were so great that the former material has been decided upon for use in the future. The steel and wood pavement has been in use for seven months, while the cast-iron and wood has been laid for three years at a point where the traffic is heavy, and as yet has shown little or no sign of wear.

New York girls, not to be outdone by their English rivals, have an extremely good "ladies' eleven" of their own, who play an excellent game of cricket in the privacy of the Berkeley Oval. The athletic young women of Gotham are addicted to hockey also, as well as Badminton, quitois and archery, while their capacity for tennis is illustrated by such habitual victors as Miss Helen Read, Miss Marion Read, Miss Mellin and Mrs. Salisbury.

James Lane Allen, the Kentucky novelist, lives at Lexington, where the scenes of some of his stories have been laid. He is a professor of Latin in Bethany College and an earnest student of comparative philology. Speaker Reed declared that the McKinley Act has for its object "the sifting of the poor by raising their wages." If it be true the knowledge of it has not yet reached the workmen or their employers. On the other hand, many thousands of workmen in various protected industries throughout the country are now striking against a reduction of their wages. Workmen may well distrust a system which, under presence of protecting them against foreign labor, heavily increases the taxes on their necessities of living and invites the foreign laborers here to compete with them on their own ground.—Philadelphia Record.