

OH, DINNA ASK ME.

Oh, dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee;  
Troch, I daurna tell;  
Dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee;  
Ask it o' yoursel'.

Oh, dinna look sae at me,  
For well ye ken me true;  
Oh, gin ye look sae sair at me,  
I daurna look at you.

When ye gang to yon braw town,  
And bonnie lassies see,  
Oh, Jamie, dinna look at them,  
Lest you should mind na me.

For I could never bide the lass  
That ye'd lo'e mair than me;  
And oh, I'm sure my heart wad break  
Gin ye'd prove false to me.  
—New York News.

## A Woman's Choice

MARGARET ASHTON gazed dreamily at her own reflection in the mirror, and a little smile of satisfaction played around the corners of her daintily curved lips.

Yes, she was beautiful, but to-night she must look her loveliest, for she was to attend the DeForsh's ball, and Charley was to be there.

She put a few last finishing touches to her hair and clasped the pearl necklace carefully about her throat, then plucked up the two separate bouquets that lay awaiting her.

White roses and lilies of the valley; she raised the latter to her lips softly, for they were from Charley, of course. They were her favorite flowers and he always sent them, and the roses were from Gerald Lorrimer.

She held them up against her dress to note the effect, and instead of the usual card a note fell from each.

She opened Charley Hamilton's first; it ran as follows:

Dearest Margaret—You were to give me my answer to-night. If it is yes, as I fondly hope, please wear my flowers as a token.

Margaret, I plead my love for you as the only basis of my hope, knowing how unworthy I am to become your husband.

But, Margaret, I love you with all of a true man's devotion, and will work for you as I never have before.

Perhaps some day I will be able to give you all the luxuries you now have and deserve. I pray God that I may.

Think of my love, and if you can give me any hope, wear my flowers this evening. Your old friend and true lover,  
CHARLEY.

Her eyes shone softly and her lips trembled, as she read it through the third time.

She plucked up the lilies of the valley and pinned them tremblingly against her corsage.

Life with Charley! What meant poverty or care or anything else, so long as she had his love?

Then she noticed the other note lying all forgotten at her feet.

She picked it up and opened it. Let us glance over her shoulder.

My Dear Miss Ashton—I take this opportunity of proposing for your hand in marriage.

You may be surprised, but I have had you in mind for some time as a most proper person to share my wealth and position.

I can give you anything you desire, as you well know, and shall think your beauty and wit a fair return.

If your answer is favorable, wear my roses to-night at the De Forsh's. Yours truly,  
GERALD LORRIMER.

It was short and to the point. Her face grew pale and she shivered slightly as she read it.

There was no mention of love. Well, she was glad, for she hated him.

He was selfish and contemptible in her sight.

She read the note again. Yes, he certainly could give her everything to which she was accustomed. He was wealthy beyond a doubt.

She was sorely tempted. Life with him meant wealth and ease. Life with Charley, economy and toil.

She held up one slim hand and examined it carefully. It was never meant for hard work.

She unpinned the flowers and put them in a bowl of water, then pinned the roses in their place.

She sat back in the corner of the carriage with her wrap drawn closely around her, as she was driven away.

It was rather late, but what did it matter? Nothing mattered now.

She decided to marry Mr. Lorrimer. She must have wealth and Charley couldn't give it to her.

Her uncle wouldn't be expected to keep her in luxuries after she was married, so—

She had put love and gold in the balance, and gold outweighed love.

Weighed in the balances and found wanting.

Would she be happy? Charley's face was continually before her white and hopeless; she couldn't shut it out.

Poor Charley, how he would miss her friendship, how lonely he would be, and she—

What would she do without him? She loved him.



White paper, without any detail, does not represent snow in a picture, and contrast is generally heightened by the detail in tree-trunks and other objects in the picture being lost in solid black. Where such cases of underexposure occur, throw away the negative and try again with double the exposure, developing in a metol-hydrokinone solution diluted with double the quantity of water and at a normal temperature. — Camera and Dark Room.

Home Portraiture.—The usual defects in portraits made out of doors by the amateur are heavy shadows under the eyes, nose and chin. These are due to the excessive amount of light coming directly from above. To remedy them, rig up some sort of a screen a few feet above the sitter, and also arrange a reflector—such as a piece of white card, or a board covered

with a white sheet—inclined on the ground so as to reflect light upward on to the face. These measures will modify the shadows and give a much more pleasing portrait. Another point to be borne in mind is to use a developer of moderate strength. If pyrosoda is employed, the pyro should not be more than 2 grs. per ounce. With many plates 1 gr. is sufficient. Those who use the ready-made developers, of which they do not know the composition, should add an equal bulk of water.—Exchange.

Reduction Formula.—Prof. Lainer gives the following formula, by which a very slowly proceeding reduction of the negative is obtained: Fixing soda solution 1:4, 100 c.cm.; iodide potassium, 1 gr. After an hour the reduction is perceptible; after eight to ten hours' action even a dense fog will disappear.

They were nearly there now. She called to the coachman, "James, drive back to the house as quickly as possible; I have the wrong flowers." And as the carriage turned she threw the white roses far into the street, to be trampled under foot.

Love had won.—Indianapolis Sun.

## OLD HAVILAND INN TO BE TURNED INTO A MUSEUM

For 200 years the old Haviland Inn, in Rye, Westchester County, New York, made famous by the visits of Washington, Lafayette, John Adams and other fathers of the republic, has escaped destruction, and now it is likely to be turned into a historical museum.

William Raymond, owner of the property, was about to tear it down and erect a business building on the site, when John E. Parsons, William H. Parsons and J. H. Whittemore, their cousin, purchased the property for \$15,000.

The inn stands in the village square, and dates back to 1731, when Peter Brown presided over its affairs. Afterwards the widow Haviland came into possession, and in Washington's letters



HISTORIC HAVILAND INN.

mention is made of the "very neat and decent inn" at Rye, at which he stopped Oct. 15, 1789. The Rye people gave Gen. Lafayette a great reception in 1824, when he was touring from Boston to New York, and the French hero slept in the same room occupied by Washington. For generations the stage coaches from Boston and New York stopped at the Rye inn and deposited travelers over night, many famous Americans being among the guests.

The action of the Parsons family in saving the old landmark is greatly appreciated by residents in the district, and it is said the place is to be filled with relics and souvenirs connected with Rye, since it was a parish of Great Britain in 1660.

## GERMANY'S AFRICAN COLONY. Work Being Done to Develop Resources of the Country.

Lady Curzon is not the only American woman whose husband rules over a colonial empire, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times. A similar position is also held by the Countess von Goetzen, who is now in Berlin with her husband Count von Goetzen, the governor of German East Africa.

The count, while in Berlin on a recent leave of absence, talked in an interesting manner of the country of which he is governor.

"German East Africa is double the size of Germany," he said, "and has a population of 6,000,000, of which only 1,000 are Europeans. The country is very productive and rich in mineral wealth. I am now seeking capital for the purpose of building a railroad to connect Kiwa, in the neighborhood of our capital, Daarasaalam, with Lake Nyassa. This road, if built, will be of immense value, for it will make

possible the control of trade between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganika.

"Land is given to prospective settlers in German East Africa under the most favorable conditions. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that a large number of Boers have settled in our colony. German East Africa's mineral wealth has been only partly exploited. At Tramba, in the Kilimagaro, a twenty days' journey from the coast, gold mines exist. German East Africa has an abundance of cattle, which are exported. Game also abounds.

"Slavery in East Africa is gradually becoming a thing of the past, slave dealers being severely punished. The result has been that many Arabs formerly engaged in the traffic have become very poor. We are still permitting the so-called house slavery, which can be abolished only by gradual processes.

"Daarasaalam, the capital, is increasing in size and is becoming an important shipping center. It has the best harbor on the African coast, and is equipped with a dry dock.

"The climate is very enervating, but no worse than that of India and Ceylon. In the highlands of the interior a delightful subtropical coolness prevails. We are now planning to establish in the Usambara mountains, where the good coffee is raised, a hill station, in which to spend the warm season, patterned after similar ones in India. We shall also establish a biological experiment station, similar to the famous one at Buitenzorg, on the island of Java."

Count von Goetzen's rule of East Africa has met the entire approval of the German government. He was sent to Africa not merely as a military man but as one who by travel and numerous explorations had become thoroughly acquainted with African life and conditions. His methods have been unbureaucratic, and in every possible way he has given active support to the merchants and planters living in the colony. He frequently holds meetings at which these elements are present and hears from them their grievances. He has solved the difficult problem of how to obtain men to work on the plantations by bringing natives from districts in the interior. It is his aim to put the colony on such a financial basis that it shall be self-sustaining and financially independent of the home government.

Gov. von Goetzen is popular with the natives, whom he has endeavored to treat humanely and fairly. He hopes to establish a native council, somewhat on the same principle as that adopted by the British in India.

## An Anecdote of Dumas.

Speaking of Alexander Dumas a writer says that his chief characteristic was his utter disregard of money. He made millions, but never had a franc at his command. "For example," said he, "upon one occasion Dumas had invited company to dinner, and, finding that he did not stand possessed of a single cent, drove to a friend's and asked him to lend him two louis. This his friend readily did, and as Dumas was taking his leave suggested, as he had just been getting some very fine pickles, he would be glad to give him a jar to add to his dinner. The servant was sent for the pickles and when he put the jar in the carriage, Dumas, having no other change about him, dropped the two louis in the man's hand."

All other leakages in the family income become needle's eyes by comparison with the big hole through which money must pour for a child's education at college.

## LARGEST OF DEEP SEA FISHES.



Here is a drawing of the largest fish that ever came out of the lower depths of the sea. It is five feet long and was caught by C. H. Townsend, of the United States Fish Commission, on board of the government steamer Albatross, off the coast of Chili. It was drawn to the surface by a trawl (a big drag net) from a depth of 6,300 feet, or about a mile and a quarter. By an unfortunate accident the fish was afterward thrown overboard, with a lot of refuse, but luckily not before its photograph had been taken. In color it was grayish, and its flesh was soft and flabby, like that of other deep sea fishes. It had thick lips, small teeth and a projecting lower jaw. It took three hours to pull up the dredge, a fact which gives a vivid notion of the great depth from which the animal came.

## Child Labor in Chicago.

There are at least 15,000 children regularly employed in factories and shops in Chicago. Probably the actual number is much larger, for the State Factory and Workshop Inspector has not a sufficiently large force at his command to make a complete and thorough inspection. Of the 15,000 children actually found at work many are apparently less than the legal age—14 years—though in each case an affidavit is required from the child's parents setting forth that it is not less than 14.

In spite of the laws which are intended to check and control the employment of child labor, and in spite of the work of the State inspectors, the number of children employed in Chicago has largely increased during the last four or five years—at least so far as is shown by the reports of the inspectors.

Outside of Chicago the number of children employed in the factories and shops of the State is comparatively



CHILDREN AT WORK IN A SHOP.

small. Three-quarters of all the working children in the State are found in the big city.

More children are employed in the great department stores than in any other single line of business. Altogether more than 2,500 children work in these great shops. Nearly 2,000 little ones earn their living in the garment-making trades, nine-tenths of them being little girls, while in the department stores the sexes are almost evenly divided. Something like 1,300 boys and about 150 girls are employed in the metal-working industries, and in wood-working 1,100 boys and more than 150 girls. The big packing and slaughtering houses employ more than 500 children and printers and publishers nearly as many more.

As an indication that many children below the legal age of 14 years are employed, it is noted that the school census of last year shows no less than 34,000 more children between the ages of 6 and 14 years old in the city than are accounted for by the returns from the private schools and from the primary and grammar grades of the public schools. The reports from the public schools also show that during each year about 7,000 children between the ages of 10 and 14 years quit school. Altogether there would appear to be more than 40,000 children below the age of 14 years who are not attending school. These figures are, of course, only approximate and may be somewhat misleading, but even after allowing for a large element of error, there are left thousands below the legal age who are probably working in one way or another.

The difficulty of enforcing the law which forbids the employment of children who are less than 14 years old lies in the fact that the inspectors have no way of going behind the affidavits which are made by the parents of the children, and which set forth in each case that the child is at least 14 years old.

Under the Illinois law any notary public is authorized to grant affidavits, and many of these officials issue them on demand without at all questioning

the parents, who swear to the truth of the statements made. In other States different means have been taken to insure a greater proportion of truthful affidavits. In Massachusetts, for instance, all such affidavits are issued by the school authorities, in New York by the Health Board, and in Detroit, Mich., all affidavits must be obtained from the State Factory and Workshop Inspector on duty there. In each of these cases the only officials who are empowered to grant affidavits are directly interested in seeing that the law is enforced, and as a consequence it is not so easy to evade the law.

In New York State the law goes much further, and provides that no child between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment unless it first procures from the local Board of Health a certificate showing that it is physically able to do the work in which it wishes to engage.

In many States also it is required that children under 16 years of age shall be required to demonstrate their ability to read and write English before they are permitted to go to work. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana all enforce such a rule. Other States require proof of school attendance, and in Ohio the factory and shop inspectors are given the power of truant officers. In Illinois there are no educational qualifications of any kind required of working children, though in some of the larger establishments the lack has been recognized by the voluntary establishment of primary schools, which the little employes are required or encouraged to attend.

Another respect in which Illinois is behind the other great manufacturing States is in the limiting of the hours of labor during which children under 18 years of age may be employed. The Illinois law provides that children under 16 may not be employed for more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week, but it is found hard to enforce. Meanwhile New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and other States have passed laws providing that similar protection shall be extended to young workers until they reach the age of 18, and in several cases, notably that of Ohio, it is not lawful to keep children under 18 at work for more than fifty-five hours in any one week. —Chicago Tribune.

## ANTHONY HOPE, IT IS SAID, WILL WED AN AMERICAN GIRL.

The announcement in London that Anthony Hope, the novelist, and Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, sister of Susanne Sheldon, the actress, will be married



has created a big sensation in London society, where Hope is one of the most popular bachelors—and heretofore regarded as the most confirmed one.

Miss Sheldon is a beautiful American girl, and is said to have quickly won Hope's heart. The wedding will probably take place in the United States.

## Pig Iron Production.

The production of pig iron in the United States last year was 17,821,303 gross tons. In 1901 it was 15,878,337 and in 1900 it was 13,789,242 tons.

They say that every man is crack on some subject. Look yourself over. What is your specialty?