OH, DINNA ASK ME.

Oh! dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee;
Troth, 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 lasses 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 picked 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 picked 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.

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.

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 pyro-soda 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.

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 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.

HISTORIC HAVILAND INN.

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, Daaresaalam, 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 Tanganicka.

"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 seing 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.

"Daaresaalam, the capital, is increasing in size and is becoming an important shipping center. It has the best harbor on the African cost, 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 Buiten Zorg, 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.

SOLDIERS OBEY AND DIE.

Austrians Killed By Forced Exertions Under Scorching Sun.

Vienna, July 27.—Details received from Budapest regarding the suffering of an infantry regiment from the extraordinary heat during a maneuver march from Trebinye to Bilek, on which 450 men were prostrated, indicate that bad handling of the regiment was largely responsible for the men being overcome. The troops are alleged to have been burdened with extra equipment in addition to the usual heavy marching order and were engaged two hours in a sham battle. This necessitated a forced march in the hottest hours of the day. The colonel commanding the regiment refused to grant the request of some of his officers that the soldiers be allowed to rest, though he himself was incapacitated, being obliged to finish the march in a carriage.

Before reaching Belik the men fell out of the ranks by scores. Nine died immediately and 22 were carried off insensible, six of whom died soon after reaching the hospital. Seventy others are in a serious state. During the march the thermometer registered 125 degrees in the sun. The captain of a company that was operating in this vicinity ordered a halt and brought his command in without a single prostration.

Considerable excitement exists in civil and military circles over what is termed the unjustifiable handling of troops in time of peace. The war office has issued an official statement in which it is declared that every precaution was observed and that the death of the men was unavoidable.

STREET RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Sixty-three Rides Per Capita Last Year.

Reports from the census bureau show that the traffic of street and electric railways of this country for last year averaged 63 rides per capita of population. This is 31 rides more than the average for 1890. Altogether the 987 companies, owning 22,576 miles of track, carried 4,809,554,438 fare paying passengers. Adding the transfer passengers, the roads carried a total of 5,871,957,830 people. Two hundred and sixty-five passengers were killed and 26,690 injured, and of the employes 122 were killed and 3699 hurt. The par value of the capital stock and funded debt outstanding, as reported, amounted to $2,308,282,099. The average net capital liabilities per mile of single track owned for the companies representing both factors were $96,287. The total income and expenses of the operating companies amounted to $250,504,627 and $214,907,650. The companies gave employment on the average during the year to 133,641 wage earners and paid $80,770,449 in wages. There were 7128 salaried officials and clerk employed, to whom $7,439,716 was paid in salaries. The single track mileage increased from 8123 miles in 1890 to 22,576 miles in 1902, or 177.94 per cent, and the number of fare passengers increased 137.74 per cent.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

To Be Held in Ogden, Utah, September 15 to 18.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 29.—The official call of the eleventh national irrigation congress, which will be held in Ogden, Utah, September 15 to 18, has been issued. It calls attention to the importance of the convention and states that leading irrigation experts, practical farmers, government and noted foresters, state engineers and others will be in attendance and participate in the discussions on subjects of importance, not only to the west, which is especially interested, but to every state in the Union.

Suicides in Dawson.

Dawson, July 28.—George Weeks, of Victoria, committed suicide by taking a phial of laudanum and then shooting himself through the heart. Weeks was 58 years old, and a native of Cumberland.

Jacob Klein, 57 years old, formerly of Seattle, shot and killed himself. He had been in Tanana, and is said to have been despondent over ill luck there and in Dawson after his return.

Strike at Spokane.

Spokane, July 27.—By a unanimous vote the printers employed on the Spokesman-Review and its evening editions the Evening Chronicle and the Bulletin, approximately 40 men, agreed to go on strike.

Roosevelt Studies British Corporation.

Birmingham, July 29.—The Post asserts that Roosevelt is making a close study and an exhaustive inquiry into British laws relating to corporations with a view to the trust problem in America.

Proof Positive.

"Is that horse sure footed?" asked the prospective purchaser.

"Well, I guess yes," replied the owner. "He kicked my wife's mother three times in the same spot."—Chicago News.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, escaped surgeon's knife, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries**, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, and in the end I was cured by it. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health." — MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The symptoms of inflammation and disease of the ovaries are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. The region of pain sometimes ue swelling.

The rays of radium are of three kinds. Those of one class the but feebly penetrating. Another class are negatively charged electrons moving at a high velocity, like those discovered in Crooke's tube. A third class are not deflected by a magnet and are highly penetrating, like those of Roentgen.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The value of the endowment of institutions of higher education in the single state of New York exceeds the total amount of benefactions for similar purposes raised during 30 years in the whole of the United Kingdom. The same is nearly true in the states of Massachusetts and of California.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Milk is now reduced to a powder by a new Swedish invention. Five quarts of skim milk yield one pound of powder.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

A Socialist President! When?

Do you know? If not, post yourself on Socialism. "THE NEW TIME" is the brightest, cleanest, best Socialist weekly published in the west. Price, 50 cents per year. "The International Socialist Review" is indispensable to the student of Socialism; published monthly; gives the world's news in Socialism. Price, $1 per year. Until August 15, these two publications for $1 per year.
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