

A CUP OF COLD WATER

By EDWARD S. ELLIS.

PART I.
It was on a dreary after-noon, a long time ago, that little Dorothy Mayfield sat on the door of her home playing with her doll.

Beyond the child through the open door could be seen the mother at her spinning wheel humming a hymn that was as soothing as a lullaby.

"I must have a drink," suddenly said the little one, as if the sensation of thirst had just made itself manifest.

"Now, Dorothy, you will have to stay right here till I come back. I won't be gone long, and you must be real good."

With this she set her doll on the step, with her back against the jamb, in order that she might maintain a genteel position during her own absence, and away the young mistress ran down the winding path to the spring, only a few rods off at the rear of the house.

Decently ran every step of the way, because she couldn't help it, and, pausing in front of the crystalline spring of jet cologne, she took a brown glass from her vesting place on a protesting ledge of stone, and, stooping down, dipped it into the water.

"You won't forget to bring your little girl to see me? Won't you tell me your name?"

The warrior had risen to his feet and was moving away. He, too, checked himself, and, turning his head, answered both questions, but unfortunately, Dorothy did not catch what he said.

"I guess he said he will bring his little girl to see me," murmured Dorothy, as she hurried up the path to her mother, who was waiting for her, and to whom she related her singular story.

And little Dorothy waited and watched for the coming of her dusky visitor leading his child by the hand, but he never came.

PART II.
One soft September afternoon in 1675 Hugh Lardner, a lusty young man, carrying a flintlock and powder horn, came to the home of Jacob Mayfield with alarming news.

"It will not do for you to remain another hour," were his words to the palefaced husband and wife. "King Philip and his warriors are near you, and no one is safe."

"Whether shall we go?"

"To Deerfield, Captain Moseley is to be left there with a small force, while the rest are busy in the harvest field. The village is only a few miles off, and if you make the most of your time and are very careful you can reach it in safety. Will you do it?"

"Yes, with heaven's help, I am greatly thankful to you, Hugh, for your kindness."

"It is but a neighborly act. I must listen."

Time was precious, and, bidding the husband and wife goodbye, the young man hurried out of the house, and breaking into a loping trot, headed toward the camp of the brave pioneers from Ipswich.

Jacob Mayfield was too wise to disregard the warning of Hugh Lardner. Without encumbering themselves with anything in the nature of baggage, the father stepped out of the house, followed by his wife, holding the hand of Dorothy, who was now two years older than when she had given a drink of cold water from the spring to an unknown Indian.

HOME POLITENESS.
Our Habit of Forgetting the Rights of Those Nearest Us.
It is a singular thing that we should find it so easy to hurt the people we love best.

The people who live in the house with us, those for whom we would actually do most if it came right down to deeds, are the ones with whom we take the least care to be courteous and kind.

Not outsiders, for whom we care nothing; not our friends and neighbors, not those among whom chance throws us, but the dear home people who love us better and have done more for us than anybody else, have to bear the brunt of our ill-temper and harsh words.

Home is regarded as the natural place to "let off steam," and there is, curiously, small thought given to the scalding hurt that overflow of wrought-up feelings is going to do the family.

Some of us who are the pink of politeness among outsiders, leave our politeness entirely out of our dealings with our own.

At the moment when the parent was unarmored, the half-dozen warriors made him and his family prisoners.

"Estelle is mad at me," a young woman was heard to say to her thirteen-year-old sister. "She will not speak to me because this morning I went into her room without knocking. She has such an absurd sense of dignity."

Perhaps Estelle carried her dignity to extremes, but in the germ of it she was right. She only demanded the common politeness her elder sister would have shown to a stranger.

It is strange indeed that we find it so little worth while to be particular with our own. In reality we should be more so, for the more strongly people are bound together by affection, and the more closely they come in contact in daily life, the more strain there is on feelings, temper and nerves.

Life is just our chance of learning love, as the wise poet said. And there is no better opportunity to learn that lesson than in our daily contact with those who are nearest and dearest to us.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Course For Office Boys.
So many different things are being taught in the public and private schools nowadays that there are few innovations in the line of pedagogy that will be a surprise to the natives who are used to hearing tales of Superintendent Maxwell's "fads."

One of the witnesses called in a Chicago divorce case last year was a highly respected clergyman in the Windy City. According to one of the counsels in the case the following conversation took place between the judge and the minister.

"Dr. Blank, if you were on the bench in my stead, and were acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, would you grant this divorce?"

"Assuredly I would, your Honor," replied the clergyman, without the least hesitation.

"But," said the judge, "how do you reconcile this assertion with the injunction of Scripture, 'Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder?'"

"Your Honor," responded the minister, with convincing gravity, "I am quite satisfied that the Almighty never joined this couple."—Harper's Weekly.

An Antiphony of Love.
A poet has said that "as for Browning's love for his wife, nothing more tender and chivalrous has ever been told of ideal lovers in an ideal romance. It is so beautiful a story that one often prefers it to the sweetest or loftiest poem that came from the lips of either." True; yet the lives of the two as poets make the story what it is.

How Is It.
The vacation season is over, when many a man who has long nourished the idea that his business or his work could not possibly get along without him goes away for a week, a month, and comes back to find that some office boy has carried his work or business along as a side issue and taken very good care of it without in the least interfering with his own duties.

A Noble Feeling.
If all the mints in the United States began to coin to-day, and kept it up at the rate at which they have worked since 1792, making double eagles, eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, silver dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies, they would complete \$1,000,000,000 on August 20, 2010, A. D. Now you will have some idea how much you will have when you get to be a billionaire.—Boston Globe.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



JOHN F. STEVENS.
Who Has Succeeded John F. Wallace as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

PROCESSION OF THE GIANTS.

Among the most interesting ceremonies in Europe are the giants' processions, as they are termed, which are held annually in various cities. They are especially popular in the Flemish provinces of France and Belgium, where every community of importance has some personage of huge proportions intended to represent a hero or other notable of the past.

Although of enormous size, as the photograph shows, the giants are carried about the streets with little difficulty, owing to the material of which they are composed. The skeleton is usually formed of light wood with possibly one or two iron rods extending from the head to the foot to give strength to the structure.

Over the skeleton is fastened a stiff fabric, such as canvas, and the proper proportions are obtained by padding with cotton, hay or some other suitable material. Upon this groundwork is placed the paper mache which usually forms the exterior. This substance is so light and is applied with such skill that the resemblance to the human features and figure are really remarkable.

Occasionally the face is formed by a mask showing the flesh tints, but the majority of the giants may be termed enormous dolls, since their mode of construction is so similar to that of this familiar toy, and so much of the same material enters into their composition.

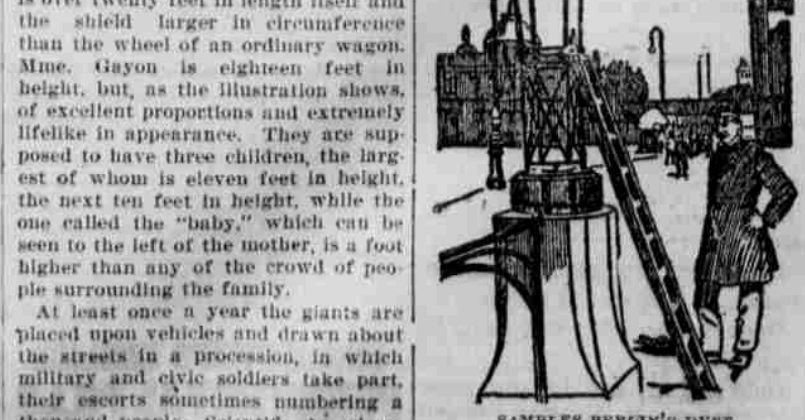
The group of giants in the accompanying photograph are known as the Gayon family, and are among the largest in Europe. The father of the family is no less than twenty feet in height, from the top of the plumes in his helmet to his feet, while his spear is over twenty feet in length itself and the shield larger in circumference than the wheel of an ordinary wagon.

Mme. Gayon is eighteen feet in height, but, as the illustration shows, of excellent proportions and extremely lifelike in appearance. They are supposed to have three children, the largest of whom is eleven feet in height, the next ten feet in height, while the one called the "baby," which can be seen to the left of the mother, is a foot higher than any of the crowd of people surrounding the family.

At least once a year the giants are placed upon vehicles and drawn about the streets in a procession, in which military and civic soldiers take part, their escorts sometimes numbering a thousand people.—Scientific American.

DEVICE FOR MOISTENING GUMMED SURFACES.

The evils of moistening stamps and envelope flaps, particularly in large quantities, with the tongue are too



by the scoop falls on to a specially-prepared glass plate, which is renewed at stated intervals. The used plate is immediately placed in an airtight box and taken to the laboratory of the city's sanitary specialists. There it is examined and a record kept of the nature of the dust found in it.

The end and aim of all these mysterious doings is to discover whether the dust contained in the atmosphere of cities is infected with microbes, and if so, with what microbes. From the material thus collected the authorities hope to be able to judge whether infectious diseases are disseminated by means of the dust blown up from crowded streets.

Our exports in July, 1905, amounted to \$107,933,000, exceeding July, 1904, by \$27,210,000.

Manua Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, 13,950 feet high, is the highest mountain which rises directly from the sea.

Commercial Review

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says:
Almost without exception, reports are favorable regarding the nation's commercial progress.

A needed decline in temperature has stimulated distribution of wearing apparel and other seasonable merchandise, relieving anxiety that heavy stocks would be carried over at the end of the season.

The railways have been purchasing new equipment freely, yet there is the usual delay in moving freight that has apparently become inevitable at this season.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week are 4,267,100 bushels, against 2,831,482 last week, 1,479,613 this week last year, 4,094,873 in 1903, and 5,097,620 in 1902.

WHEAT.—Firm; spot, contract, 86½ @ 87¼; 3000, No. 2 red, Western, 88½ @ 89¼; October, 86½ @ 87¼; December, 88½ @ 89; steamer No. 2, red, 78½; receipts, 14,473 bushels; exports, 45,000 bushels; Southern by sample, 70½ @ 85; Southern No. 2, 82 @ 87½.

WHEAT.—Firm; spot, old, 61; new, 57; October, 61; January, 53½ @ 54½; February, 51½ @ 52½; March, 51½ @ 52½; May, 51½ @ 52½; steamer No. 2, 55; receipts, 22,208 bushels; new Southern white, 53 @ 57; new Southern yellow, corn, 53 @ 56.

OATS.—Firm; No. 2 white, 30½ sales; No. 3 white, 35 @ 36; No. 2 mixed, 34½ @ 35; receipts, 85,007 bushels. RYE.—Strong and higher; No. 2 Western, 73 exports; 75 @ 76 domestic; receipts, 7,251 bushels.

HAY.—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER.—Firm; unchanged; fancy imitation, 106 @ 20; fancy creamery, 23 @ 24; fancy lard, 17 @ 18; above-packed, 14 @ 15.

EGGS.—Firm and unchanged; 25.
CHEESE.—Steady and unchanged; large, 13; medium, 13½; small, 13¾.
SUGAR.—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.90; fine, 4.90.

New York.—BUTTER.—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 4,395.
WHEAT.—Receipts, 91,000 bushels; exports, 251,300 bushels. Spot, steady; No. 2 red, 95½ elevator; No. 2 red, 96¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 98 f. o. b. afloat.

CORN.—Receipts, 25,800 bushels, exports, 30,268 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2, 62½ elevator and 62½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow nominal; No. 2 white nominal.

OATS.—Receipts, 95,500 bushels, exports, 72,621 bushels. Spot firm; mixed oats, 30 to 32 pounds, 33½ @ 35; natural white, 30 to 32 pounds, 35 @ 36; clipped white, 30 to 32 pounds, 35 @ 36.

CHEESE.—Strong; receipts, 2,325. State, full cream, small and large, colored and white, September, fancy, 13; do, October, 12½; do, fair to good, 12 @ 12½; skims, full to light, 13 @ 10¼.
EGGS.—Strong and unchanged.

POULTRY.—Alive, weak. Western chickens, 11; fowls, 12; turkeys, 14. Dressed, irregular; Western chickens, 9 @ 17; turkeys, 14 @ 20; fowls, 10 @ 12½.
BEEF.—Barely steady. City extra India mutton, \$17 @ 17.50.
TALLOW.—Firm. City (\$2 per package), 4½; country (packages free), 4½ @ 4.75.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Firm. Prime yellow, 26 @ 27.
PETROLEUM.—Steady. Strained, common to good, 4 @ 4.10.
TURPENTINE.—Steady, 70½ @ 71.
COFFEE.—Spot. Rio, strict, No. 7 invoice, 84; mild, Cordova, 100 and SUGAR.—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 24; centrifugal, 90 test, 34; molasses sugar, 24; refined, quiet.

POULTRY.—Irish, steady and unchanged; sweets, firm; Southern, 100 @ 175.

Live Stock.
New York.—BEEVES.—Good steers in fair demand and firm to 10c higher; all grades selling more freely; medium and common steady; fat and cows and steady; steers at 1.00 @ 1.50; oxen and stags, 1.00 @ 1.40; bulls, 2.50 @ 3.75; cows, 1.50 @ 3.10. Liverpool and London cables quoted live cattle slow at 9½ @ 11¼ per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8¾ to 9c per pound; exports, 3,250 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,550 beefs and 6,830 quarters of beef.

CHICAGO.—CATTLE.—Market steady; steers, 4.15 @ 5.75; stockers and feeders, 2.15 @ 3.40; heifers, 2.00 @ 4.50; calves, 1.50 @ 3.75; bulls, 2.10 @ 3.35; milkers, 2.15 @ 2.25.
SHEEP.—Sheep and lambs easier; sheep, 5.00 @ 5.75; lambs, 3.00 @ 5.50.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.
The pine is a native of America. The pear and apple are from Europe. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Fossil pigs, the size of cows, have been found in Oregon.
It is said that 7,700 wives were deserted by their husbands in New York last year.
Spain, which 25 years ago was first in the world's production of copper, now ranks third.
The American Horseshoe Company is considering the erection of a plant at Hamilton, Ontario.
The American Chicle Company, Toronto, will erect a factory at a cost of about \$300,000 to manufacture chewing gum.
King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honors on the occasion of his majesty's recent celebration.
Unable to pay his rent, Fred Edge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, was told by his landlord to seek other quarters. In revenge he murdered her baby.
A "pier" properly should be of stone. The word is identical with the French "pierre." A "pierglass" is a glass that should be placed on the stonework between two windows.