

Unseen.

"And where is God?" The Doubter asked, "I do not see Him anywhere..."

CHRISTMAS CHARITY.

[From Mrs. Letitia Overmunch to Mrs. Caroline Harmony, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ernest Harmony.]

WATER TOWN, Wednesday.

Dear Mrs. Harmony: You can never know how glad I was to get your long, delightful letter, and to learn that the children were quite recovered from their illness.

And then to think of your taking time to inquire about our poor little Volunteer Aid Society. But you and Mr. Harmony were always so interested in our work...

We've decided not to hold a fair this year in behalf of the Aid Society; Mr. Blandley appeared to think that perhaps it would not be best. It is such a good man, though sometimes it does seem, dear, as if his notions were just a bit peculiar.

It was a very hard week's work, but we would have very little of the spirit of true charity about us if we complained. The money we earned is going to bring a happy Christmas to those poor little Shook children.

Dear Mrs. Harmony, I had such a good rest last night, and I feel so much better today. Alice and I went out to Shook's the first thing this morning.

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letter this time were it not that I know just how anxious you are to learn about our work for the society. I can't speak much of the others, having been too busy myself to see anyone else, though I hear that Mrs. Spaulding had trouble with Deacon Penny-packer's cow at the first milking.

Did I tell you that Alice is unable to be assisted me? She is, and we are to get \$5 apiece for our week's work. I'm sure the money is going to do so much good.

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Planned Big Frauds in Cuba.

The hearing in the postoffice cases was resumed in Havana, on Friday, and the examination of W. H. Reeves, one of the accused, was continued. He was on the stand four hours.

He testified that he was originally appointed to the Cuban postoffice department by order of the Washington authorities, but former Director-General of Posts H. G. Rathbone appointed him chief of postal accounts. The fiscal asked him if he had any conversation with C. F. W. Neely, who was chief of the finance division, regarding the burning of surcharged stamps ordered destroyed by the government, and whether Neely had suggested to Rathbone that money could be made thereby.

Rathbone appointed the witness, Neely and Morfield a commission to see the stamps burned. Morfield did not know that there was anything fraudulent connected with the matter. Packages of stamps were taken out of the vaults by the three members of the commission. The stamps were not checked except that the amounts marked on each package were noted. The stamps were placed in a cart and taken to the electrozone plant and burned.

A report on the burning of the stamps was made out by Neely and signed by the witness and Morfield. The report stated that \$310,000 worth had been burned, and that the packages included all the surcharged stamps except some struck stamps. Rathbone issued an order to credit the stamp account by the amount of the report. The commission did not know when the entry was made that a fraud had been committed, though some of them knew that the intention existed to commit fraud.

At this point the witness was confronted with Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report, according to which Reeves had not stated that he was aware of any intention to commit fraud when the entry was made. Reeves said he refused to recognize the report of Bristow.

Continuing his testimony, the witness said that in conversation with Neely later the latter told him that \$15,000 less stamps had been burned than the report stated, and that there was a profit of \$6,000 for each of them, Rathbone, Neely and Reeves. This occurred before the burning of the second lot.

The witness said that Rathbone paid off a mortgage on his property in Cincinnati with his share of the spoils. Subsequently he stated that he had given a thorough way to make money. Rathbone, therefore, knew that the burning was fraudulent. Before the second lot was burned Neely told the witness that if Rathbone became civil governor of Cuba, he could do business of this sort on a larger scale. Reeves would then become auditor of the island and Neely treasurer.

Correct Speaking and Writing. In Harper's Magazine for this month, Alice A. Stevens, after insisting that the public schools may best fulfill their duty to children by giving them a thorough knowledge of "The Three R's" and a taste for literature, says: "It is with the keenest regret, therefore, that we find evidence in the very centers of the most advanced educational methods of conditions which may be briefly summarized in the following outline:

Inadequacy in applying the foundation principles of good reading, good writing, and good reckoning. Indifference to the importance of accuracy in the same. Ignorance of the fact that literature, if it is to be of any vital use, must mean more out of school than it ever can mean within it.

There are very serious charges, and one who has not had an opportunity to verify them by a thorough and widely extended observation of the work actually accomplished by the public schools is hardly at liberty to give them an unqualified commendation. But Miss Stevens bases her conclusions upon a comparison of the results obtained respectively in French and American schools. She declares that the ideas advanced in her article took shape after a series of visits paid to French public schools in the city of Paris. These visits, she explains, were made because of "a conviction formed during considerable intercourse with French people of various grades of conviction, namely, that, taking their all in all, French people have a wider command of their native tongue, a keener sense of its dignity and worth, and a greater familiarity with its laws and literature, than have the American people in relation to the English language. Or, to state it differently, the average French child who has attended a public school for three years, when in intelligent knowledge of his native language and the vernacular American child who has been subjected to an equal length of training."

Deserts for Diabetics.

One of the most difficult tasks that confront a housekeeper is to furnish a sufficient variety in the daily fare of a diabetic patient without encroaching upon the list of interdicted articles. The diet prescribed for this class of invalids forbids, as a rule, the use of sugar or starch in any form, and it is not until the housekeeper endeavors to make out a list of menus for one week that she realizes how many articles of food which are not ordinarily considered starchy contain a large percentage of that material.

The average diabetic the greatest privation is the lack of desserts. With a little extra trouble, however, many appetizing delicacies may be prepared. Sour apples and lemons are about the only fruit available for this purpose, and saccharine, which comes in tablet form at 25 cents for one hundred half-grain tablets, must be used for sweetening. One tablet is sufficient to sweeten a cup of tea or an individual dish of dessert. Gluten flour, while it contains a large percentage of starch, is allowed by the majority of physicians, and forms the basis of many substantial desserts. In cooking any preparation containing saccharine, care must be taken that the utensils are of earthen or granite ware, and under no circumstances should copper, pewter, etc., be employed. The spoon used for stirring beverages should be of bone, horn or porcelain. —New York Tribune.

She Gets After Lazy Men.

Woman Crusader Begins Her Work in Alto, Ill. Mrs. Sophia Demuth, the "anti-lazy man crusader," began her active work in Alto, Ill., on Wednesday, when she caused the arrest of George Scott on charges of cruelty to children and failure to support his family. Mrs. Demuth seized three of Scott's children whom she had found in a comfortable home in Alto. One of the two escaped from the police while being fitted out with new clothing.

Scott threatens to prosecute Mrs. Demuth for taking away his children permanently. He wants the officers to keep them until he can obtain work, but he says he is able to support them most of the time. Mrs. Demuth, who is the probation officer for Madison county, with the special duty of looking after children who's parents do not look after them, avers "the children were starving and I'm sorry they got two meals a day. The children said they were used to that sort of thing." To Mrs. Demuth, Scott admitted he had not worked for eleven months, but his friends declared that he was the victim of circumstances.

"I am able to take care of my own children most of the time," said Scott, "I never was sick a day in my life. I consider myself the healthiest man in Alto." The Scott children are good looking, and there are many applications for possession of them. Mrs. Demuth said, after the arrest of Scott, that heretofore she had contented herself with giving warnings to lazy men, hereafter she would have them arrested and dealt with by law.

Great Work by a Blind Man.

William Brinkman, the Kokomo blind man who two years ago married Jennie Lamb, who besides being blind is totally paralyzed, has disarmed his critics who insisted that he had his hands full in taking care of himself without assuming additional burdens. In two years, Brinkman, unaided by charity, has paid for a home and improved it to a present worth of \$800. The blind man has sold 3,880 pounds of peanuts and 31,000 popcorn balls. After preparing the morning meal and guiding the food to the mouth of the helpless wife, he rolls the peanut roaster down town, returning home at noon and night for the other meals. He does all the housekeeping, washes, cleans, repairs, and mends the household goods. Recently he took an organ of 420 pieces apart, cleaned it and had it together and playing on it in four hours. He declines all offers of charity. A short time ago Mr. Brinkman performed the perilous feat of climbing the court house tower and repairing the town clock. His experts had failed. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman became acquainted at the St. Louis Blind school and with them it was a case of "love at first sight," as both expressed it. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Boy's Gruesome Death.

Walter Campbell, aged fifteen years, came to a sad and untimely death early Friday morning in the West school house at Elyria, O. He, with Leo Hunkey, had been asked to stay in the school house by the Principal Charles Williams—and see that no one stole a skeleton which had recently been added to the school. The boys borrowed an old navy pistol belonging to the janitor and, armed with this ancient weapon, felt prepared to protect the skeleton. During the night the boys took turns going down into the basement to fire the furnace.

These Go Abroad.

To Represent the United States at the Coronation. The cabinet meeting recently was devoted largely to the consideration of appointment of representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. At its conclusion the following designations were announced by the secretary of state: Special ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, of New York. Representative of the United States army, General James H. Wilson, of Delaware. Representative of the United States navy, Captain Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American war and now governor of the naval home at Philadelphia. There are to be three secretaries, as follows: J. P. Morgan Jr., son of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Edmund Lincoln Baylies, a barrister, of New York; and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

Haak for Horses.

A mash composed of two quarts of oats, one quart of bran and half a pint of linseed meal is good for horses. If the horses are to secure the greatest amount of benefit from their feed, give them sufficient time to masticate it before putting them to work, says Kansas Farmer. A horse should never be fed more than it can digest readily. It is not what is eaten, but what is digested and assimilated, that furnishes strength and muscle.

He Fought a Dentist.

Montgomery Young Man Comes Near Committing Murder. What might have resulted in a tragedy, was enacted in the office of Dr. H. K. Frons at Montgomery. Had it not been for the timely arrival of assistance the doctor would probably have been killed by a patient who was made insane and irresponsible through the action of gas administered during an operation.

GAS MADE HIM WILD. Morris Tyson, a muscular young mechanic, and one of Montgomery's best known young men, had been troubled considerably of late by the root of a tooth, and he determined to have it extracted. He went to Dr. Frons's dental parlors, in the Decker block on Main street. In order that it might be as painless as possible, the doctor administered gas. After the patient succumbed to the influence of the gas the root was extracted, and the doctor was waiting for Tyson to recover from the effects of the anesthetic. Suddenly the patient leaped out of the chair and violently attacked the doctor. Tyson was in a frenzy and his eyes stared like those of a madman.

A DESPERATE BATTLE. The doctor endeavored to rise and offer some defense, but in an instant Tyson was upon him like an enraged animal. Though Dr. Frons weighs nearly 175 pounds, Tyson lifted him bodily from the floor, and holding him aloft for an instant, pitched him half way across the room. Then followed him, and before the doctor could get away he jerked him by his feet. Then he grasped the dentist by the throat and pushed him to the wall. But the doctor, before his breath was throttled completely, managed to give utterance to several cries for help. Fortunately his alarm was heard by Ralph Stryker, who occupies rooms in the rear of the dental parlors, and by Bert Springer, who was passing through the hall.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Stryker and Springer found the doctor a helpless prisoner in the hands of Tyson. The latter was still clutching the dentist by the throat. They grasped Tyson's arms. His arms were like iron. They jerked him back, but the grip on the doctor's throat had shut off his breath and he was fast suffocating. Tyson's fingers were like steel bands about the doctor's neck. Springer then ran around the two men and looked Tyson in the eyes, when he immediately loosened his hold on the doctor's throat. They led him to a chair, where he grew quiet, and a few minutes was himself again.

WRECKED THE OFFICE.

The encounter had played havoc with the furniture and furnishings of the room. The Japanese screen was a pile of ruins, and tables and chairs were upset. Mr. Tyson's mind is a blank as to the whole occurrence. He remembers nothing from the time the gas took effect, until he became conscious in the presence of Springer and Stryker. The doctor, on the contrary, has a very vivid recollection of the few minutes, which seemed like hours to him, and he says the next time he administers gas to a muscular young man he will arrange for a body guard to be present.

Five With Skulls Broken.

As the result of the discovery of the dead body of Mrs. Rose Nowak Thursday morning, Menaslaska Czeslik, who is himself mortally wounded, was arrested in Pittsburgh, charged with the murder of Mrs. Nowak and with the attempted murder of the three children of the couple. Two of the children are not expected to live. The police had at first a theory that Czeslik first attacked the children and was in turn attacked by Mrs. Nowak, who in the light the woman was killed. Later, however, three men who had boarded with the couple were arrested. They are Michael Zalenaki, Joseph Smidget and Joseph Sowatow. All the persons concerned are Poles. Czeslik, the woman and the three children occupied three rooms in a house in Spring alley. Until Saturday night the three men arrested boarded with them. A family named Suhatske lived in the front of the house.

Mrs. Nowak is about 35 years old. She has a husband in Austria, but had lived with Czeslik several years. Czeslik is 42 years old. Mrs. Suhatske called on Mrs. Nowak Thursday morning. Czeslik stood against the wall covered with blood and moaning. Mrs. Nowak lay dead on the floor. The two girls, aged 8 and 2 years, and the boy Frank, 5 years old, were on the bed covered with blood. The police took Czeslik and the children to the hospital.

In the room was found a "rail cutter," a hammer with one end wedge-shaped. It was covered with blood. Mrs. Nowak's skull and the skulls of the man and the children had been broken with the weapon. The police thought it advisable to arrest the three boarders, when the physicians said Nowak's wound could hardly have been self-inflicted. On last Friday the couple quarrelled with one of the boarders, who afterward set the bedding a fire. He and the other boarders were ordered out of the house that night and the police think it possible that the men returned and tried to kill the entire family.

Fight on Edge of Precipice.

On a precipice edge in Tidaghton gorge, 300 feet above Pine Creek. The other day, a man named Wood had an encounter with a bear that stood her ground to defend her two cubs. Shooting one cub, Wood advanced towards the old bear as the other cub ran away, but the infuriated mother began the attack before the hunter could fire, and advanced rapidly until halted temporarily by a bullet. A hitch on the working of the gun gave the bear time to strike at Wood and he was obliged to use the firearm for a club until the bear retreated enough to allow him to reload. Seven quiet shots brought down bruin and in her death struggle she fell over the precipice.

The Immunity of Siberia.

Few people realize the immensity of Siberia. To think of a single state stretching through one hundred and thirty degrees of longitude and possessing one ninth of all the land surface of the globe is staggering. Let us measure it by the countries we are familiar with: The United States and all its possessions, and all Europe, except Russia, could be put into Siberia, with land enough left to make thirty-five States like Connecticut. And Manchuria will make seventy more. In view of this, people may ask why does Russia want more land? Simply because most of Siberia is worthless and much of Manchuria not much better.

The Horses of Venice.

There Are Several, But They Are Only Old Art Treasures—The Gondolas Is Supreme. It is a popular joke to say that there are but six horses in Venice, four over the portico of St. Mark's cathedral and two bronze animals of heroic size, one bestrode by Victor Emmanuel and the other by Gen. Colonne. But this is a mistake. There are four other horses also of bronze, in the Church of St. John and St. Paul, and quite a number of plaster and marble in the different public buildings, making altogether at least fifteen or sixteen. Ruskin and other competent critics have declared the statue of Colonne to be the best equestrian monuments ever cast in bronze. It was designed and cast by Andrea Verrocchio, painter, sculptor jeweler, engraver, poet, and musician, a man of infinite genius, whose greatest fame lies in the fact that he was the instructor of the greatest artists of all centuries—Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Leonardo di Vinci. The statue of Victor Emmanuel is not so highly thought of.

The horses on the top of St. Mark's are famous, and have had a trying experience. They date back to the prehistoric age, and are supposed to be the work of a Greek artist, named Lysippus, and designed for a sculptured chariot. They were taken to Rome during the empire, and first used as ornaments upon a triumphal arch erected by Nero, and afterward by Trajan. The Emperor Constantine took them from Rome to Constantinople, where the Doge Dandolo seized them as trophies of the work of a Greek artist, named Lysippus, and designed for a sculptured chariot. They were taken to Rome during the empire, and first used as ornaments upon a triumphal arch erected by Nero, and afterward by Trajan. The Emperor Constantine took them from Rome to Constantinople, where the Doge Dandolo seized them as trophies of the work of a Greek artist, named Lysippus, and designed for a sculptured chariot. 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