

REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Pray for Those in Authority."

Text: "I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for that are in authority."—I Timothy, ii, 1.

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the Nation than any who live anywhere else between Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

If I have the time and do not forget some of them before I get through, I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place.

First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the essential men of the Nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to see all those that are men as successors, than ourselves.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied responsibilities. This city or this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags as never before are full of applications.

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not in just the way that she hopes for I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music I will not give it to her, for I do like the music spoken of, but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So God does not in all cases answer in the way those who sent the prayer hoped for, but He in all cases gives what is asked for or something better. So prayers went up from the North just the South at the time of our Civil War, and they were all answered at Gettysburg.

The prime reason for its existence is that a glass eye does not last more than a year and very often not more than six months. Of course, this necessitates the purchase of new eyes every little while by afflicted people, and the number of people who use these eyes is surprisingly large, judged by the yearly production of the factory.

Five hundred eyes are turned out weekly, or about twenty-six thousand in a year. Not all of these are sold, but this percentage is very small. The unsold ones are stock eyes—that is, they are used in the sale department of the factory, or are sent to dealers throughout the country as samples.

The most startling feature of the factory is the cabinet in which the stock eyes are kept. They are placed in large trays, sectioned off into tiny squares, each square containing an eye.

When a purchaser comes in he or she is fitted with an eye from one of these trays, and if the buyer is content with the ready made article a duplicate is furnished from the stock. If the made to order article is wanted, the sample is sent up to the work-rooms with instructions covering the minor changes or improvements that can be made.

That was beautiful and appropriate at the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the Capitol fifty-eight years after the cornerstone of the old Capitol had been laid.

The God of nations, who hath dealt with us with no other people, will preside at the solemnization. By the square and the level and the plumb of the everlasting right let the corner stone be adjusted.

At this stage the eye is detached from the blowpipe and cooled and then sent to the cutting room, from which it emerges shaped into a small hollow oval with irregular edges. The cutting is a difficult process, as a hair's breadth deviation in size will make a material difference in the fitting.

GLASS EYES.

THEIR MANUFACTURE IS A CURIOUS AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Thousands Turned Out Every Year. Ready Made Ones Are Cheap, But the Made to Order Sort Come High.

There are many curious industries in this big city, says the New York Herald, and one that ranks pre-eminent in the peculiar line is a glass eye factory. It may seem strange that there should be a sufficient demand for glass eyes to support such a factory, especially as it employs a number of skilled workmen all the year round.

Of course the great art lies in making the artificial eye an exact duplicate in expression, size and color of the living eye, and so cleverly is the work now done that few people can detect the genuine from the false.

John Jay Chapman struck a friend with his left hand, and found out afterward that his anger had been groundless, the result of an unjust suspicion. At once he determined that he would carry with himself as long as he lived a memorial of his disloyalty and a warning not to give way to unreasoning anger again.

Gray eyes are the most common; then come blue, and then brown. Black eyes are a myth, and the factory has never had a call to make one. Ophthalmic hospitals are the largest consumers of the false eye.

They buy the ordinary ready made eye, as they are used, for the most part, on poor people who are financially unable to be fastidious in the manner of exact color.

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All of the regular customers have sample eyes in the factory. This enables them to send from a distance for a duplicate, and a new eye, perfectly fitting and of the correct color, is shipped to them. The reason that the eye wears out is that the action of the tear—which is acid—affects the enamel, roughing the edges and surface and causing an irritation of the eyelids.

During the Middle Ages porcelain superseded metal in the making of artificial eyes, and a century ago the glass eye arrived. Now enamel is considered to be the best material for the work, and it is used to the exclusion of all others.

In its initial stage the eye is a long, slender stick of enamel, made of perfectly transparent and fusible flint glass. This is placed in a crucible and exposed to great heat. The globe-maker places the enamel over a blowpipe supplied with wind which is pumped by engine power into a large cylinder and stored under water pressure.

Under the careful manipulation of the workman the enamel tube is formed into an oblong globe, just the size and shape of a human eye. A piece of colored enamel is placed on the summit of the globe, and this is gently heated in a small flame and continuously rotated. Gradually this takes the form of the iris, and then a spot of darker enamel is added to represent the pupil.

colors are worked in to give the correct shade. Brown eyes of the hazel variety require a very delicate streaking of yellow and gray, and some kinds of blue eyes are equally difficult to fashion.

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BURNT OFF HIS OWN HAND.

It Had Struck a Friend and Chapman Obeyed the Biblical Text.

That a wealthy and cultivated American should deliberately burn off one of his hands as self punishment for a blow struck in a moment of careless anger seems incredible. Yet one of the most promising young literary critics in New York is now minus his left hand as a result of such an extraordinary self mutilation.

John Jay Chapman struck a friend with his left hand, and found out afterward that his anger had been groundless, the result of an unjust suspicion. At once he determined that he would carry with himself as long as he lived a memorial of his disloyalty and a warning not to give way to unreasoning anger again.

He is the grandson of John Jay, the Minister of the United States at the court of Napoleon, and his family is a prominent one in New York society. His wife, who was a Miss Simmons of Boston, died a few weeks ago.

Pastime of Shooting Eagles.

The exciting pastime of shooting eagles has not been much in vogue lately in Connecticut, owing, perhaps, to the general scarcity of that well-known game bird. A member of the Connecticut Legislature, however, Mr. Main, of North Stonington, desirous of promoting wholesome sport, to say nothing of the lives of imperiled turkeys and geese, so the report goes, has made a severe arraignment of "Freedom's pet," by declaring in open session of the House his positive opinion that "eagles get their teeth into everything they can lay their hands on."

He accumulated them by the million. Then came the opportunity to dispose of a portion of them for a small fortune in the person of the young son of John E. Burton, a wealthy mine owner of Hurley, Mr. Burton owned the hotel, which has eighty rooms and is one of the best known in the state.

He Saved the Baby.

Holding the baby in his left arm while he grasped his sabre with his right, Captain Highuchi marched to the capture of the next fort, receiving at one time a bullet through his cap. The fort was taken in gallant style, the baby meanwhile looking on in wondering surprise at the din and uproar of the battle, perfectly content to rest on the kind-hearted captain's shoulder.

Wedding Months.

There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile upon her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months. Cold and unromantic fact, however, shows that the three most popular marriage months are October, November and December.

DANGEROUS PLANTS.

Some of the Wonders of Tropical Vegetation.

Three of the most dangerous of vegetable plants in the world are the "cannibal tree" of Australia, the "death" or "grapple plant" of South Africa, and the "vegetable python" of New Zealand.

The "cannibal tree" grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple and attains a height of eleven feet. It has a series of broad, board-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which forcibly brings to mind a gigantic Central American agave; and these board-like leaves, from ten to twelve feet in the smaller specimens and from fifteen to twenty feet in the larger, hang to the ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more.

The "grapple plant" is a prostrate herb growing in South Africa. Its flowers are purple and shaped like the English foxglove. Its fruit has formidable hooks, and by clinging to any passer-by, it is conveyed to situations where its seed may find suitable conditions for growth.

The "vegetable python," which is known to the naturalist as the clusia or fig, is the strangler of trees. The seeds of the clusia being provided with pulp and very pleasant to the tropical birds which feed thereon, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here germination begins. The leafy stem slowly rises upward, while the roots flow, as it were, down the trunk until the soil is reached. Here and there they branch, changing their course according to the direction of any obstructions met with.

A Peculiar Trade.

A Chicago man has just traded a collection of cancelled postage stamps for a modern hotel at Hurley, Wis., valued at \$35,000. B. S. Ross is the name of the philatelist (his friends called him a crank), who twenty years ago, began the collection of local and foreign stamps.

He accumulated them by the million. Then came the opportunity to dispose of a portion of them for a small fortune in the person of the young son of John E. Burton, a wealthy mine owner of Hurley, Mr. Burton owned the hotel, which has eighty rooms and is one of the best known in the state.

Whales Are Hard to Find.

The motive which has begun a new period of Antarctic exploration is very evident and definite indeed. The supply of right whales has practically given out in the North, owing to the over-haule caused by the high price of whalebone. The oil, to be sure, is not worth nearly so much as in the palmy days of New Bedford and her sturdy whalers, by reason of the cheap production of its rival, petroleum.

A baby that weighs but eight pounds at the age of eighteen months, which is a pound and a half less than it weighed when born, is the attractive center of all the gossip of the little town of Danbury, N. H.

THE ROMAN SENATE.

Ours Resembles it to a Marked Degree.

Some of the rules of the Roman senate resembled our own, said Senator Turpie, of Indiana, in a recent speech. No business could be transacted without the presence of a quorum. The question of a quorum, as familiar in that assembly as in this, might be raised at any time, by any member, in two words addressed to the presiding officer—numera senatum—count the senate.

When a certain senator one day, in order to prevent a decree from being passed, tried to waste time in speaking, Caesar, who was then consul, and by virtue of his office the presiding officer of the senate, ordered him to be arrested and taken to prison, but the whole house rose to their feet to follow him, which caused Caesar to rescind his order, and the senator held the floor. The debates were sometimes, though rarely, prolonged into the night, when lamps were ordered and lighted, but night sessions of the senate were especially discouraged by two of its rules.

The senate held executive or secret sessions, when everyone except members was excluded from the building, and a committee of senators was appointed in such case to make and keep a journal of the proceedings of the session. One of the consuls for the year usually presided in the senate. In his absence some other of the high officers of the government was designated by law to perform this duty, but the Roman senate does not appear to have ever had the power to appoint its own president.

There are two very old decrees of the Roman senate yet in force and universally obeyed. They do not relate to general policy or jurisprudence. They are in the strictest sense of the term special legislation. These decrees were passed after the death of the first two emperors, and enacted that the fifth and sixth months of the calendar as then in use should thereafter be named and called in memory and in honor of Julius and Augustus, so that the whole world, in speaking of July and August, continues yet to pay a certain verbal tribute to the Caesars. No other earthly rulers have their monuments so well known or so enduring.

Indian Policies.

That the Indian agencies now present the appearance of well regulated cities is due to a great extent to the excellence of the peace. These officers are always Indians, and compose a force that for efficiency and bravery cannot be surpassed. The ordinary Indian, who would naturally be disposed to create trouble whenever he had an opportunity, is not now so anxious as formerly to do so, out of a fear of a visit from a squad of police. The wrong-doer, no matter if he lives on the very outskirts of the reservation, sixty or eighty miles from the agency, knows that a visit from the police is just as certain as that the sun will rise and set, and he knows also that he will receive prompt punishment for whatever crime he has committed.

It took about 3,000,000 stamps to buy the hotel, and Mr. Burton and his son were engaged for nearly a week in counting out the \$35,000 worth. The stamps were piled high in an express wagon. There were in the lot stamps ranging in value from 10 cents per 1,000 to whales for \$1,500.

His son had for several years been an ardent stamp collector, and was desirous of going into the business for a livelihood. Ross was willing to take the hotel in exchange for a sufficient stock of stamps to set the young man up in business with.

Peculiar Land Marks.

"In the states where there were no government sectional surveys descriptions of land are very peculiar," said a speculator. "I bought a tract of timber land in Tennessee and went down to look at it. The description read: 'Beginning at a stump in John Smith's neighborhood road, thence east 1,000 rods to a white oak tree, thence south 1,000 rods to a creek, thence west 1,000 rods to the place of beginning.' The road had been abandoned, the tree cut down, the creek dried up and the owl moved away. I remained two weeks trying to locate the land, and gave it up. There was no way to distinguish it from a hundred other tracts."