## REV. DR. TALMAGE

the Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Pray for Those in Author-

TEXT: "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for cings and for all that are in authority."-I Timothy, il., 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. 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 a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives or Supreme Court Justice or Secretary of the Cabinet or repre-sentative of Foreign Nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their

coming and going make no excitement. The Swiss seldom look up to the Matter-horn or Jungfrau or Mont Blanc, because those people are used to the Alps. So we at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of official and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to pray for those in eminent place ought to be better appreciated. At this time, when our publis men have before them the rescue of our National Treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasis—words written by the scarred missionary to the young theologian Timothy. ort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and

for all that are in authority. 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 successful 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 assail those that are more successful than It shows itself in boyhood, when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout on the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful.
The cry is, "He is a political accident," or,
"He bought his way up," or, "It just happened so," and there is an impatient waiting
for him to come down more rapidly than he

went up.

The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good instead of evil. We will be hoping for him benediction rather than malediction. If he makes a mistake, we will call it a mistake instead of malfeasance in office. And, oh, how much hap-pier we will be, for wishing one evil is dia-bolic, but wishing one good is saint-ly, is angelic, is godlike! When the Lord drops a man into depths beyond which there is no lower depth, he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in conferences of the Methodist church, in conventions of the Episcopal church, in House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, there are men always glad to be appointed on the committee of malodors, while there are those who eulogiums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brethren, gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the committee of malodors, for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent positions, I read that chapter in Corinthians about charity which 'hopeth all things' and 'thinketh no evil.'" The committee of mal-odors is an important committee, but I here now declare that those are important for its work who have, not in spirit of conventionalty, but in spirit of earnest importunity, prayed for those in high position. I cannot but I do like a St. Bernard better than a bloodhound, and I would rather be a humming bird among honeysuckles than a

crow swooping upon field carcasses. Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags as never before are full of ap-plications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "office seekers." If I had not already received appointment as minister plenipotentiary from the high court of heaven—as every minister of the gospel has —and I had at my back a family for whom I wished to achieve a livelihood, there is no employer whose service I would sooner seek than city, State or United States Government. Those Governments are the promptest in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times and during summer vacation as during winter work. sides that, many of us have been paying taxes to city and State and Nation for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of Government the Government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or State or Nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in and State and Nation are at their of end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others a hundred. Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the places applied for. You sign the application because the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we hear people sing "I want to be an angel" when they offer the poorest material possible for angelhood. Boors waiting to be sent to foreign palaces as embassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be consuls to foreign ports, and illiterates, capable in one letter of wrecking all the laws of orthography and syntax, desiring to be put into positions where most of the work is done by correspondence. If divine help is needed in any place in the world, it is in those places where patronage is distributed. In years gone by awful mistakes have been made. Only God, who made the world out of chaos, could out of the growded places. of chaos, could out of the crowded pigeon-boles of public men develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority. Again, prayer to God for those in authority

Again, prayer to God for those in authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertunence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, and they see the subject in all its bearings, and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite re-enforcement. The mightest thing you text advises. In that way we may be infinite re-enforcement. The mightest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true—and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics—I say, if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his Heavenly Father, and he will answer it, and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will an-

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 for I do like the music spoken of, but I prayer hoped for, but He in all cases gives what is asked for or something better. So prayers went up from the North and the South at the time of our Civil War, and they were all answered at Gettysburg. You can not make me believe that God answered only the Northern prayers, for there were just as devout prayers answered south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it, and God gave what was asked for, or something as much more valuable as a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good an intelligent man between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when He stood this Nation down in 1835 a glorious unity, never to be rent until the waters of the Ohio and the Sa-vannah, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Yea, God sometimes answers pray-

ers on a large scale. In worse predicament nation never was than the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red Sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool as the Israelites could have waded through the Red Sea. You need to sall on its water to realize how big it is. How was the crossing effected? By prayer. Exodus xiv., 15: "And the Lord said unto Moses: Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"-that is, "Stop praying and take the answer." And then the water began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripple became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows. and now they rise into walls of sapphire, and invisible trowels mason them into firmness, and the walls become like mountains, topped and turreted and domed with crags of crystal, and God throws an invisible chain around the feet of those mountains, so that they are obliged to stand still, and there, right before the Israelitish army, is a turnpike road, with all the emerald gates swung wide open. The passing host did not even get their feet wet. They passed dry shoi, the bottom of the sea as hard as the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue to New York's Broadway or London's Strand. Oh, what a God they had! Or I think I will change that

and say, "What a God we have!"
What power puts it hands upon astronomy in Joshua's time and made the sun and moon stand still? Joshua x., 12, "Then spoke Joshua unto the Lord." Prayer? As a giant will take two or four great globes, and in as-tounding way swing them this way or that, or hold two of them at arm's length, so the Omnipotent does as He will with the great orbs of worlds, with wheeling constellations and circling galaxies, swinging easily star around star, star tossed after star, or sun and moon held out at arm's length and perfeetly still, as in answer to Joshua's prayer.

To God the largest world is a pebble. Another reason why we should obey the Pauline injunction of the text and pray for all that are in authority is that so very much of our own prosperity and happiness are involved in their doings. A selfish reason, you say. Yes, but a righteous selfish-ness, like that which leads you to take care of your own health and preserve your own life. Prosperous government means a prosperous people. Damaged government means a damaged people. We all go up together, or we all go down together. When we pray for our rulers, we pray for ourselves, for our homes, for the easier gaining of a livelihood, for better prospects for our children, for the hurling of these hard times so far down the embankment they can never climb up again. Do not look at any-thing that pertains to public interest as having no relation to yourself. We are touched by all the events in our national history, by the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the small ship, the Half Moon, sailing up the Hudson; by the treaty of William Penn, by the hand that made the "Liberty bell" sound its first stroke, by Old Ironsides plowing the high seas, and, if touched by all the events of past America, certainly by all the events of the present day. Every prayer you make for our rulers, if the prayer be of the right stamp and worth any-thing, has a rebound of benediction for your

own body, mind and soul.

Another reason for obedience to my text is that the prosperity of this country is coming, and we want a hand in helping on its coming. At any rate I do. It is a matter of honest satisfaction to a soldier, after some great battle has been fought and some great victory won, to be able to say: "Yes, I was there. I was in the brigade that stormed those heights. I was in that bayonet charge that put the enemy to flight." Well, the day that put the enemy to flight." Well, the day will come when all the financial, political and moral foes of this republic will be driven back and driven down by the prosperities that are now on their way, but which come with slow tread and in "fatigue dress" when we want them to take "the double quick, By our prayers we may stand on the mountain top and beckon them on and show them a shorter cut. Yea, in answer to our pray-ers the Lord God of Hosts may from the high heavens command them forward, swifter than mounted troops ever took the field at

Eviau or Austerlitz. 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. Yet the cornerstone of our Republic was first laid in 1776 and at the re-establishment of our \*ional Government was laid again in 1865 \_\_\_\_ it are we not ready for the of the cornerstone of a broader and higher National life? We have as a Nation received so much from God. Do we not owe new consecration? Are we not ready to become a better Sabbath-keeping, peace-loving vir-tue-honoring, God-worshiping Nation? Are we not ready for such a cornerstone laying? Why not now let it take place? With long ssion of prayers, moving from the north and the south, the east and the west, let the scene be made august beyond comparison.
The God of nations, who hath dealt with

us as 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. Let that cor nerstone be the masoning together of the two granite tables on which the law was written when Sinal shook with the earthquake, and inside that cornerstone put the sermon on the mount and a scroll containing the names of all the men and women who have fought and prayed and tolled for the good of this nation, from the first martyr of the American Revolution down to the last woman who bound up a soldier's wounds in the field hospital. And let some one worthy to do so strike the stone three times with gospel hammer in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Then let the building rise, one wall laved by the Pacific ocean and the other washed of the Atlantic, until its capstone shall be laid amid the shouting of all nations by that time as less as over the state of all nations, by that time as tree as our own divinely founded, divinely constructed, and divinely protected republic, the last throne of oppression having fallen flat into the dust of oppression having fallen flat into the du and the last shackle of tyranny been hung in museum as a relic of barbaric ages.

in museum as a relic of barbaric ages.

The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the cornerscone at the extension of the Capitol I ejaculate as our own supplication, "God save the United States of America," only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the Court at Christ-Church chapel or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered and ascribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amed."

Bold Little Crusader.

Six-year-old Edith Miller, who was over come by grief at seeing a neighbor wanton! kill a cat by stamping it under his foot, ap peared in the Long Island City Police Cour as a witness against the offender and cause

## GLASS EYES.

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 ple a gray, while with men who are his big city, says the New York Her- heavy drinkers or smokers it has a ald, and one that ranks pre-eminent in yellowish tinge. the peculiar line is a glass eye factory. workmen all the year round. But the genuine from the false. when one learns some of the secrets of the trade all cause for wonder vanishes

The prime reason for its existence is that a glass eye does not last more It Had Struck a Friend and Ghapman 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, throughout the country as samples.

The prices of glass eyes vary considcolored, costs anywhere from \$19 to \$30. "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off," of blue, gray and brown.

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. These buy in quantities, and naturally get the product at reduced rates.

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.

in another, and gray eyes of many during his term. varieties in a third.

minor changes or improvements that and a clever crticle on Browning. can be made.

a duplicate, and a new eye, perfectly -New York Press. 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 eagles has not been much in vogue causing an irritation of the eyelids. lately in Connecticut, owing, perhaps,

history of the world that artificial eyes known game bird. A member of the did not exist. The ancient Egyptians, Connecticut Legislature, however, Mr. four and five thousand years ago, wore Main, of North Stonington, desirous of talse eyes of gold and silver, and later promoting wholesome sport, to say of copper and ivory. It is on record nothing of the lives of imperiled turkthat two patriotic Lutetians, when their country was in financial distress, gen- made a severe arraignment of "Freeerously presented their golden eyes to dom's pet," by declaring in open sesthe public treasury.

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.

The process of making the eye is easily described, but the work calls for much delicate and painstaking labor on the part of the seven or eight skilled workmen. Formerly one man made the artificial eye from the crude to the finished state, but now the work is divided into a number of specialties, each man performing only a fraction of the whole task.

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 globemaker 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.

Next it passes into the coloring room. A piece of colored enamel is placed on the summit of the globe, and this is the baby meanwhile looking on in gently heated in a small flame and continuously rotated. Gradually this roar of the battle, perfectly content to takes the form of the iris, and then a rest on the kind-hearted captain's spot of darker enamel is added to re- shoulder. When all was over this galpresent the pupil. Then this is covered lant officer gave his tiny charge to by a thick layer of crystal to form the some of his troopers, who bore the

At this strge 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 wat make a that the young woman who loves romaterial difference in the fitting.

is the polishing, and then it is ready

for the owner. The coloring work is the most deli-

colors are worked in to give the correct shade. Brown eyes of the hazel variety require a very delicate streak-THEIR MANUFACTURE IS A CURIOUS ing of yellow and gray, and some kinds of blue eyes are equally difficult to fashion. There is also a great variety in the sclerotic or white. In children's eyes it is a pale china blue, in old peo-

Of course the great art lies in mak-It may seem strange that there should ing the artificial eye an exact duplicate be a sufficient demand for glass eyes in expression, size and color of the livto support such a factory, especially ing eye, and so cleverly is the work as it employes a number of skilled now done that few people can detect

BURNT OFF HIS OWN HAND.

Obeyed the Biblical Text. That a wealthy and cultivated Ameri can 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 afterthey are used in the sale department ward that his anger had been groundof the factory, or are sent to dealers less, the result of an unjust suspicion. At once he determined that he would carry with himself as long as he lived erably. An ordinary ready made eye a memorial of his disloyalty and a costs \$5, while a made to order eye warning not to give way to unreasonwith the pupil and cornea carefully ing anger again. The familiar text, and occasionally as much as \$50, but occurred to him; he would comply this latter price is a rare one. Poor with it. And so one day he appeared people can only afford the ready made with his arm in a sling. He had held eye, and a large number of these are his hand in the fire until it had been always kept in stock in different shades consumed. To have cut it off would not have been painful enough.

It was at Harvard that this remarkable act was committed. Chapman was reticent when questioned about the vanished member. All he would say was, "The hand that struck a friend in anger shall not remain." Such an action on the part of any one else would probably have occasioned a good deal of derision and chaff. But Chapman is not the kind of a man whom others treat with ridicule. It must be evident to any one from the foregoing that he is a remarkable man, but he is The most startling feature of the fac- also a person who commands general tory is the cabinet in which the stock respect, and even at college was recogeyes are kept. They are placed in nized by his acquaintances as a man large trays, sectioned off into tiny whom it was advisable to let alone. squares, each square containing an eye. He was one of the most promising stu-Blue eyes of many shapes and shades dents of his class, and won many of are in one tray; brown eyes of all kinds the prizes offered at the university

He is the grandson of John Jay, the When a purchaser comes in he or Minister of the United States at the she is fitted with an eye from one of court of Napoleon, and his family is these trays, and if the buyer is con- a prominent one in New York society. tent with the ready made article a His wife, who was a Miss Simmons of duplicate is furnished from the stock. Boston, died a few weeks ago. Chap-If the made to order article is wanted, man's literary criticisms have recently the sample is sent up to the work- been occasioning some notice. He rooms with instructions covering the writes for most of the best monthlies, which appeared in the Bachelor of Arts All of the regular customers have last November and December, is one sample eyes in the factory. This en- of the most satisfactory critiques ever ables them to send from a distance for written about the cryptic English poet.

## Pastime of Shooting Eagles.

The exciting pastime of shooting There has never been a time in the to the general scarcity of that welleys and geese, so the report goes, has sion of the House his positive opinion that "eagles get their teeth into everything they can lay their hands on," and under no circumstances should a hunter be subject to the unjust fine of twenty-five dollars for killing one Moreover, he had the support of a certain association who made the startling observation that the proposed law "was drafted by an able lawyer for the purpose of preventing New York sportsmen from coming into Litchfield County and killing eagles for the sake of the \$100 apiece they can get for the dead birds from the metropolitan taxidermists." Despite this two-fold eloquence and wisdom which was supported by a few other Legislators who disgraced themselves by advocating death to eagles, the bill was carried by a comfortable majority, and quiet and peace now reign in the eyries. New York Independent.

# 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 wondering surprise at the din and upchild in safety to a Chinese house in a village hard by .- Heroic Japan. .

## Wedding Months.

There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and mance and wishes fortune to smile upon 'ine edges are fired and the eye al- her nuptials in every way must choose lowed to cool slowly, this being the an- this of all months. Cold and unromannealing or tempering process, which tic fact, however, shows that the three toughens the enamel and renders it most popular marriage months are Ocless liable to break. The final work tober, November and December. Fifty years' records show this to be true, and also demonstrate the fact that the most unpopular months for marriage are cate of all, as sometimes eight and pine | January, February and March.

DANGEROUS PLANTS.

Some of the Wonders of Tropical Vegetation. Three of the most dangerous of vegetative 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 of broad, board-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which forcibly brings to mind a gigantic Central leaves, from ten to twelve feet in the smaller specimens and from fifteen to ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more. In the ancient times this tree was worshipped by the native the leaves would fly together like a tolerated by the senate. trap, crushing the life out of the intruder. In this way the tree would hold its victim, sapping his vitality passed, tried to waste time in speaking. and life, until every particle of flesh would disappear from his bones.

ditions for growth. Sir John Lubbock says it has been known to kill lions.

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. while from these rootlets leafy branches gets into the light, and enormously into and amalgamate with each other | jority vote decided all questions. until the whole tree trunk is bound in bulge between every interlacing; but

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 ago, began the collection of local and foreign stamps.

He accumulated them by the million. the best known in the state.

livelihood. Ross was willing to take up in business with.

It took about 3,000,000 stamps to buy were engaged for nearly a week in 1,000 to one for \$1,500.

Whales Are Hard to Find.

The motive which has begun a new ply of right whales has practically at any time. given out in the North, owing to the over-demand caused by the high price production of its rival, petroleum. But or two-thirds of a pound of bread. the bone is sold at \$5 per pound, and a right whale may have in his capacious jaws a whole ton of the precious commodity. With each animal furnishup with them .- Scribner's.

at the age of eighteen months, which is a pound and a half less than it weigned when born, is the attractive trying to locate the land, and gave it center of all the gossip of the little up. There was no way to distintown 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 a height of eleven feet. It has a series two words addressed to the presiding officer-pumera senatum-count the senate. A senator desiring to speak sometimes addressed the chair, but in American agave; and these board-like every case his fellow members collectively, as patres conscripti. The speeches of the senators might be and twenty feet in the larger, hang to the often were read from manuscript, a practice which has lasted even until this day. There was no previous question or cloture. Debate was held without limit as to time. Those who grossly savages under the name of the "devil abused this right of speaking without tree," a part of the interesting cere- interruption were sometimes forced to mony being the sacrifice of one of quit by the noise and clamor made by their number to its all too-ready em- their fellow members. Occasionally brace. The victim to be sacrificed was | the whole senate joined in these demdriven up the leaves of the tree to onstrations. The presiding officer atthe apex, and the instant the so-called | tempted to interrupt, more than once, "pistils" of the monster were touched an obnoxious speaker, but this was not

When a certain senator one day, in order to prevent a decree from being Caesar, who was then consul, and by virtue of his office the presiding officer The "grapple plant" is a prostrate of the senate, ordered him to be arherb growing in South Africa. Its rested and taken to prison, but the flowers are purple and shaped like the | whole house rose to their feet to follow English foxglove. Its fruit has for- him, which caused Caesar to rescind midable hooks, and by clinging to any his order, and the senator held the passer-by, it is conveyed to situations floor. The debates were sometimes, where its seed may find suitable con- though rarely, prolonged into the night, when lamps were ordered and lighted, but night sessions of the sen-The "vegetable python," which is ate were especially discouraged by two known to the naturalist as the clusia of its rules. No new reference could or fig, is the strangler of trees. The be made or question raised after the seeds of the clusia being provided with | tenth hour, or 4 o'clock in the afterpulp and very pleasant to the tropical noon; no decree could be passed after birds which feed thereon, are carried sunset-rules the reasonableness of from tree to tree and deposited on the | which might well be, in our own day, worthy of consideration.

The senate held executive or secret sessions, when everyone except members was excluded from the building. Here and there they branch, changing and a committee of senators was aptheir course according to the direction | pointed in such case to make and keep of any obstructions met with. Mean- a journal of the proceedings of the session. One of the consuls for the have been developed, which, pushing year usually presided in the senate. themselves through the canopy above. In his absence some other of the high officers of the government was desigaccelerates their growth. Now a nated by law to perform this duty, metamarphosis takes place! For the but the Roman senate does not appear hitherto soft aerial roots begin to to have ever had the power to appoint harden and spread wider and wider, its own president. The vote of the throwing out side branches which flow senate was taken by division. A ma-

There are two very old decrees of a series of irregular living hoops. the Roman senate yet in torce and uni-From this time on it is a struggle of versally obeyed. They do not relate to life and death between the forest giant general policy or jurisprudence. They and the entwining clusia. Like an are in the strictest sense of the term athlete the tree tries to expand and special legislation. These decrees burst its fetters, causing the bark to were passed after the death of the first two emperors, and enacted that the success and freedom is not for the cap- fifth and sixth months of the calendar tive tree, for the monster clusia has as then in use should thereafter be made its bands very numerous and named and called in memory and in wide. Not allowed expansion the tree honor of Julius and Augustus, so that soon withers and dies, and the great the whole world, in speaking of July strangler is soon expanded into a great and August, continues yet to pay a bush, almost as large as the mass of certain verbal tribute to the Caesars. branches and foliage it has effaced. No other earthly rulers have their It is truly a tragedy in the world of monuments so well known or so enduring.

Indian Police.

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 called him a crank), who twenty years a force that for efficiency and bravery cannot be surpassed. The ordinary Indian, who would naturally be disposed to create trouble whenever he Then came the opportunity to dispose had an opportunity, is not now so anxof a portion of them for a small fortune lious as formerly to do so, out of a fear in the person of the young son of John of a visit from a squad of police. The E. Burton, a wealthy mine owner of wrong-doer, no matter if he lives on Hurley. Mr. Burton owned the hotel, the very outskirts of the reservation, which has eighty rooms and is one of sixty or eighty miles from the agency. knows that a visit from the police is His son had for several years been just as certain as that the sun will an ardent stamp collector, and was de- rise and set, and he knows also that he sirous of going into the business for a will receive prompt punishment for whatever crime he has committed. the hotel in exchange for a sufficient | He cannot elude the policemen, for they stock of stamps to set the young man are veritable bloodhounds, and never fail to find their man, no matter to what part of the reservation he may the hotel, and Mr. Burton and his son | go. Their native cunning serves them well in the performance of their ducounting out the \$35,000 worth. The ties. Indian policemen are appointed stamps were piled high in an express by the United States Indian agent in wagon. There were in the lot stamps charge of the reservation, and subject ranging in value from 10 cents per to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captains and lieutenants receive a salary of fifteen dollars permonth, and privates ten dollars. There is considerable rivalry for period of Antarctic exploration is very the positions, and many individuals evident and definite indeed. The sup- serve for years without caring to resign

A quart of oysters contains on the of whalebone. The oil, to be sure, is average about the same quantity of not worth nearly so much as in the active nutritive substances as a quart palmy days of New Bedford and her of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, sturdy whalers, by reason of the cheap or a pound and a half of fresh codfish,

## Peculiar Land Marks.

"In the states where there were no government sectional surveys descriping a small fortune for a seafaring man, tions of land are very peculiar," said a it is not surprising, in these days of speculator. "I bought a tract of timharpoon guns and steamships, that the ber land in Tennessee and went down Arctic Ocean has been plundered of its to look at it. The description read: whale wealth. So whalers are turning Beginning at a stump in John Smith's their attention to the waste of unex- neighborhood road, thence east 1,000 plored waters. Ross thought he found rods to a white oak tree, thence south right whales in 1824, but Borchgrevink 1,000 rods to a creek, thence west 1,000 and his contemporaries failed to come rods by the cek as it meanders, thence north 1,500 rods to an owl's nest, thence to the place of beginning.' The A baby that weight but eight pounds | road had been abandoned, the tree cut down, the creek dried up and the owl moved away. I remained two weeks guish it from a hundred other tracts."