POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B.; JANUARY 20, 18,00:

THE SOUL'S WINDOWS

course, Dr. Talmage, in his own way, calls attention to that part of the human body never perhaps discoursed Psalm xciv, 9, "He that formed perceptibly over the pebble of the No privacy. On us eyes of cherubim, Psalm xciv, 9, "He that formed the eye, shall he not see?"

The imperial organ of the human system is the eye. All up and down the Bible God honors it, extols it, illustrates it, or arraigns it. Five hundred and thirty-four times is it mentioned in the Bible. Omnipresence—"the eyes of the Lord are in every place." Divine care—"as the apple of the eye." The clouds—"the eyelids of the morning." Irreverence
—"the eye that mocketh at its
father." Pride—"oh, how lofty are
their eyes." Inattention—"the fool's eye in the ends of the earth. Divine inspection—"wheels full of eyes."

Suddenness—"in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump." Olivetic sermon—"the light of the body is the eye." This morning's text, "He that formed the eye shall be not see?"

ormed the eye, shall he not see?"
The surgeons, the doctors, the anatomists and the physiologists un-derstand much of the glories of the two great lights of the human race. but the vast multitude go on from cradle to grave without any appreciation of the two great masterpieces of the Lord God Almighty.

If God had lacked anything of infin-Ite wisdom, he would have failed in creating the human eye. We wander through the earth trying to see wonderful sights, but the most no wonderful as the instruments

plain, common parlance which you and I and everybody can understand men who have been telling us what origin is and what we were. Oh, if some one should come forth from the dissecting table and from the classroom of the university and take the platform and, asking the help of the Creator, demonstrate the won-ders of what we are! If I refer to the physiological facts suggested by the former part of my text, it is only to bring out in plainer way the theological lessons of the latter part of my text, "He that formed the eye, shall he not see?"

I suppose my text referred to the human eye, since it excels all other in structure and adaptation. The eyes of fish, and reptiles and moles and bats are very simple things because they have not much to do. There are insects with a hundred eyes, but the hundred eyes have less The black beetle swimming the sum

and two eyes above the equal to the two human. Man placed have supreme equipment, while the blind fish in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky have only an undeveloped organ of sight, an apology for the eye, which if through some orevice of the mountain they should go into the sunlight might be developed into

In the first chapter of Genesis w and that God without any consulta tion created the light, created the trees, created the fish, created the fowl, but when he was about to make man he called a convention of divinity, as though to imply that all the powers of Godhead were to be enlisted in the achievement. "Let us make man." Put a whole ton of emphasis on that word "us." "Let us make man." And if God called a convention of divinity to create man, I think the two great questions in that conference were how to create a soul and how to make an appropriate window for that emperor to look out of.

To show how God honors the eye, look at the two halls built for the residence of the eyes. Seven bones making the walls for each eye, the seven bones curiously wrought together. Kingly palace of ivory is considered rich, but the halls for the residence of the human eyes are richsacred than elephantine tusk See how God honored the eye when he made a roof for them, so that the sweat of toil should not smart them and the rain dashing against the forchead might not drip into them; the eyebrows not bending over the eye, but reaching to the right and to the left so that the rain and the sweat should be compelled to drop upon the cheek in-stead of falling into this divinely

protected human eyesight.
See how God honored the eye physiologists that there are 800 contrivances in every eye. For window shutters, the eyelids opening and closing 30,000 times a day. and closing 30,000 times a day. The eyelashes so constructed that they have their selection as to what shall be admitted, saying to the dust, "Stay out," and saying to the light, "Come in." For inside curtain, the iris or pupil of the eye, according as the light is greater or according as the light is greater or less, contracting or dilating. The eye of the owl is blind in the day-time, the eyes of some creatures are blind at night but the human eye, so marvellously constructed it can see both by day and by night. Many of the other creatures of God

sen move the eye only from side to

side, but the human eye, so mar-vellously constructed, has one mus-cle to lift the eye and another mus-

what an exquisite screen, what soft cushions, what wonderful chemistry of the human eye! The eye washed by a slow stream of moisture whendous. We stand at the centre of mendous. We stand at the centre of

arctic of frozen grief in the warm our cities, the flash of our seas, the marching of our processions, the pacity to weep is madness or death.

Thank God for the tear glands and black scarfs of our obsequies.

But human inspection and angelic and stellar inspection and

that the crystal gates are so easily opened.

What an anthem of praise to God is the human eye! The tongue is speechless and a clumsy instrument of expression as compared with it. Hove you not seen the eye flash with indignation, or kindle with enthusiasm, or expand with devotion, or melt with sympathy, or stare with fright, or leer with villainy, or droop with sadness, or pale with envy, or fire with revenge, or twinkle with mirth, or beam with love? It is tragedy and comedy and pastoral and lyric m tura. Have you not seen its uplifted brow of surprise, or its frown of wrath, or its contraction of pain? If the eye say one thing and the lips say another thing.

face of the heavens and the face of one's own kindred. That was a pathetic scene when a blind man lighted a torch at night and was found passing along the highway and some one said, "Why do you carry that torch when you can't see?" "Ah," said he, "I can't see, but I carry this torch that others may see me and pity my helplessness and not run

me down."
How it adds to John Milton's sub-

eves at the call of duty? But, thank God, some have been enabled to see without very good eyes. General Havelock, the son of the more famous General Havelock, told me this concerning his father: In India, while his father and himself, with the army, were encamped one evening time after a long march, General Havelock called up his soldiers and addressed them, saying in words as near as I can recollect: words as near as I can recollect:

"Soldiers, there are two or three hundred women, children and men at Cawnpur at the mercy of Nana Sahib and his butchers. Those poor people may any hour be sacrificed. How many of you will go with me for the rescue of those women and children? I know you are all worn out, and so am I, but all those who will march with me to save those women and children hold up your hand." Then Havelock said: "It is almost bark, and my eyesight is very poor, and I cannot see your very poor, and I cannot see your raised hands, but I know they are all up. Forward to Cawnpur!" That hero's eyes, though almost extinguished in the service of God and his

country, could see across India and across the centuries. A surgeon, riding up one evening, gave his horses into the care of the blind groom Late at night the traveling surgeon went to the stables and found the groom still at work upon the horses, and the grateful and sympathetic surgeon resolved in the morning to reward the blind groom with money. But in the night the surgeon bethought himself that per-"Step out into the sunshine! You are 40 years of age. I could surely have cured your blindness if I had pieces about as big as ten-cent pieces about as big as ten-cent pieces about as big as ten-cent pieces put. into bottles, half-filled with and I will give you sight if you do not die under the operation." Paying the poor man's way to Paris, the operation was successful. For the first time the man saw his wife and children, and having taken a good look at them he turned and said, "Let me look on my friend the surgeon, who has opened all this beautiful world to me and shown me my loved ones." Was not that glorious? "Why did you change milkmen?" "Well. I discovered that the one I loved ones." Was not that glorious?
Only those who have been restored from utter blindness can appreciate the omnipotent blessing of eyesight.

To-day I have only hinted at the splendors, the glories, the wonders, the divine revelations, the apocalyp-Cle to lift the eye and another muscle to roll it to the right and another muscle to roll it to the right and another muscle to roll it to the left and another muscle passing through a pulley to turn it round and round, an elaborate gearing of six muscles as perfect as God could make them.

Thing Teat He Hath Made—Mentioued in the Bible 534 Times—Glories of the Two Great Lights of the Human Face Descrebed by Da. Talmage.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In this discourse, Dr. Talmage, in his own way, what an exquisite screen, what soft the divine revelations, the apocalypose, of the human eye, and I stagger back from the awful portals of the physiological miracle which must have taxed the ingenuity of a God to cry out in your ears the words of my text, "He that formed the eye, shall he round as much as his telescope? Shall Fraunhofer not know as much as his spectroscope? Shall Swammerdam not know as much as his microscope? Shall Dr. Hooke not know as much as his micrometer? Shall the thing formed know more than its maker? "He that formed the eye, shall he

> eye and emptying into a bone of the nostril, a contrivance so wonderful that it can see the sun 95,000,000 of miles away and the point of a pin. Telescope and microscope in the same contrivance.
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> There elected the people of the cyes of usersphim, eyes of archangel, eyes of God. We may not be able to see the inhabitants of the other worlds, but perhaps they may be able to see us. We have not optical instruments strong enough to description. There also is the merciful arrangement of the tear gland by which the eye is washed and through which rolls the tide which brings relief that comes in tears when some bereavement or great loss strikes us. The tear not an augmentation of sorrow, but the breaking up of the arctic of frozen grief in the warm

through which we see it.

It has been a strange thing to me for 30 years that some scientist with enough eloquence and magnetism did not go through the country with illustrated lecture on canvas 30 feet square to startle and thrill and overwhelm Christendom with the marvels of the human eye. We want the eye taken from all its technicalities and some one who shall lay aside all talk about the pterygomaxillary fissures, the sclerotic and the chiasma, of the optic nerve and in the standard process of the optic nerve and in the command region of the emperor urged again the command regions as a hanse of life. In the contraction of pain? If the eye say one thing say another thing, you believe the eye rather than the lips say another than the when the emperor urged again the matter he said, "Oh, Emperor, I want nothing but my lost eye;" Alas for those for whom a thick and impenetrable wall is drawn across the face of the heavens and the face of the heavens are the face of the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the heavens and the face of the heavens are the and twice on mine, unless through casualty one or both have been ob-literated., "He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" Oh, the eye of God! It sees our sorrows to assuage them, sees our perplexities to disen-tangle them, sees our wants to sym-pathize with them. If we fight him back, the eye of an antagonist. If we ask his grace, the eye of an ever-

lasting friend.
You often find in a book of manuscript a star calling attention to a footnote or explanation. That star the printer calls an asterisk. But all the stars of the night leavens are asterisks calling your attention. to God. Our every nerve a divine hand-printing. Our every muscle a pulley How it adds to John Milton's sublimity of character when we find him
at the call of duty sacrificing his eyesight. Through studying at late
hours and trying all kinds of medicament to preserve his sight he had for
12 years been coming toward blindness, and after awhile one eye was
entirely gone. His physician warned
him that il he continued he would
lose the other eye. But he kept on
with his work and said after sitting
in total darkness: "The choice lay
before me between dereliction of a
supreme duty and loss of eyesight. In
such a case I could not listen to the
physician, not if Aesculapius himself
had spoken from his sanctuary. I
could not but obey that inward
monitor. I know not what spoke to
me from heaven." Who of us would
have grace enough to sacrifice our
eyes at the call of duty?

But. thank God, some have been sees it. "Oh," you say, "my affairs are so insignificant I can't realize that God sees me and sees my affairs!" Can you see the point of a pin? Can you see the eye of a need-le? Can you see a mote in the sunbeam? And has God given you that

power of minute observation and does he not possess it himself? "He that formed the eye, shall he not certain staff felt the way, and for the aged of dim sight, about whom it might be said that "they which

look out of the windows be darken ed," when eternal daybreak come Hhat a beautiful epitaph that was for a tombstone in a European cemetery: "Here reposes in God Katrina a saint, 85 years of age and blind. The light was restored to her May

10, 1840. To Make Glasswere Shine.

Tumblers and wine glasses should be washed in hot water and rinsed in cold, and should be dried with a surgeon bethought himself that perhaps he could give the groom something better than money. In the morning he said to the blind groom, "Step out into the sunshine! You tear up some clean newspapers into tear up some clean newspapers into seen you sooner, but come to Paris, and I will give you sight if you do not die under the operation." Paying the poor man's way to Paris, the

"Why did you change milkmen?"
"Well, I discovered that the one I am taking milk from now has a nice; clear spring on his farm, while the other had nothing but a cigtern."

THE MODE.

Street Gowns and Underwear Which Are Most In Favor.

The most elegant of street toilets are of a reserved and sober richness, rather plain, but of beautiful cut and fine materials. The accompanying underwear, however, is of the most luxurious description, being all of the finest handwork, trim-med with real lace. The present exceed-ingly clinging style of gown necessitates the suppression of all bulky trimming on



SKATING COSTUME. underwear, and it is now reduced to the and instead of heavy linen and muslin thin batiste, cambric and lawn are used. The decorations are fine and flat, so that it does not form lumps which are visible under the gown. Sometimes the lace, which is chiefly valenciennes, is of the saffron hue, and in that case, if the initials are embroidered on the garment, embroidery cotton of the same tint is

Nightgowns are more voluminously trimmed. They have ruffles and fluffy decorations of various kinds and are lustrous as satin.

The picture shows one of the newest designs for a ball dress. It is of white designs for a ball dress. It is of white designs for a ball dress. lar or plastron.
Underbodices are of the simplest form,

The picture shows a skating costume which consists of a long polonaise of velvet. It crosses diagonally in front and has a high, flaring collar lined with chindren at the side. The sleeves are plaited borizontally and embroidered at the shoulders. chilla. There is a long revers of chinchil-

la, and the polonaise is edged with a band of chinchilla. The lining is of quilted satin. The velvet toque has a chinchil-la border and is trimmed with a cluster of plumes and a jeweled ornament.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

collars and hats. Jeweled, enameled and wrought effects are seen, with various odd designs in metal and cameo.

Very large, drumlike muffs promise to be generally revived, after all, although at first such a possibility was indignantly the silk and the lace to give the latter. denied by fashion mongers.

Another novelty, which is as old as the



lace mitts for full dress wear again. The models shown are of embroidered tulle and delicate point de venise in black or white, and their special purpose is for wear at dinners, where short sleeves are required, as long gloves cause so much trouble in patting off and on. Feathers this season are often very complex and do not rely upon their own beauty alone for attractiveness. They are shaded, spangled and jeweled in va-rious ways. One of the newest adorn-

ments is a line of jewels set along the midrib of the ostrich plume. This adds great richness, and such plumes are used for trimming the most elaborate hats. great richness, and such plumes are deed for trimming the most elaborate hats.

The cut shows a gown of mauve cloth. It has a train, the skirt being trimmed around the foot by little ruches of mauve silk and an incrustation of violet velvet and spangles. The bodice of violet velvet has a sort of skeleton bolero of mauve cloth edged with ruches and embroidered with velvet and spangles. The skeeves match the bolero and are trimmed at the top and wrists with violet velvet. Around the bolt in a scarf of white tissue with mauve stripes. The violet velvet toque in trimmed with pink chrysanthemums.

June Choller, June Cholles

ELEGANT COSTUMETS.

ceptions. Fur is the ideal winter wrap, it is so light and so warm. Nevertheless if a le cannot have a fur cape or coat one o. cloth or other material may be rendered

as warm by an interlining of chamois

skin.
This is the season of receptions, and for the costumes of those who receive the variations of the princess form are the variations of the princess form are chosen, and light or bright colors are usually preferred. White continues to be in the first rank of fashion, but gowns of white cloth and similar goods are so expensive, because easily soiled, that only wealthy women, to whom cost is no object, can afford them. Pure white, ivory white, pearl white and those yellower and grayer tones which are indefinable are all worn and are extremely elegant in are all worn and are extremely elegant in their perfection of simplicity. Gowns of this class appear at day as well as even-



BALL GOWN.

intensified into mastic, eeru, pale gray beige and coffee shades and in this stronger character serve for out of doors.

plaited mousseline de soie, embroidered with silver ears of wheat. The plaits of sometimes being simply a short bolero tied across the bosom. When they have seams and darts, these are sometimes bemstitched.

The picture shows a skating costume

The picture shows a skating costume JUDIC CHODIES.

EVENING ATTIRE.

Gowns, Bodices and Trimmings For

Striped silks in the Louis Quinze and Costiy buckles adorn capes, bodices, collars and hats. Jeweled, enameled and wrought effects are seen, with various odd designs in metal and cameo.

Very large, drumlike muffs promise to be generally revived.

the silk and the lace to give the latter greater effect. Lace is also used for tunics and entire robes and is often embroidered with gold threads and small jewels or is enriched by wandering applications of tiny gauze ruches, which follow parts of the pattern.

Fur is again employed for evening gown decoration, and one of the newest phases of fushion is a balk costume of tule emproidered with subject

The long, plain skirt is by



BALL COSTUMB. All have their place, and for a graceful

figure nothing better can be devised than the smooth, plainly fitted skirt, The ball gown illustrated is of satin The ball gown illustrated is of satin, with a ruffle of lace, through which a black velvet ribbon is run around the uniddle of the skirt. The bodice has a face front and a sort of empire belt of black velvet fastening on the bosom with velvet bows. The corselet is also of black velvet, and there are triple epaulets of black velvet edged with narrow lace. Tiny ruches surround the decolletage.

Judio Chollet.

CHILDREN'S STYLES. Clothing For Very Little Boys and

The dresses of small children are made in the Mother Hubbard style, or the yoke is lengthened so that it extends below the arms and forms a sort of little em-pire bodice. The style and arrangement of the trimming are the chief means of ttaining variety. Collars, pelerines, re-



kinds ere employed with much ingenuity to give individuality. As for materials, velveteen, soft silk with wide ribs, surah, china silk. plain wools or those having a tiny stipe or figure printed, woven or embrosibred, and fine checks and plaids

are chosen.

For outdoor wear the straight sack, single or double breasted, is the conventional garneut. The sleeves are long and capuchinathat may be drawn over head. Gray, beige, zed, dark blue and white are the shades most frequently

for children's hats, and the trimmings are ribbon, sell, velvet and ostrich feathers.

ribbon, silk, velvet and ostrich feathers. There are very pretty hats and bonnets of puffed and plaited taffeta, trimmed with the sense material, which suit children to perfection.

An illustration is given which shows a pretty dreas-for a little girk. It is of cashmere and is-laid in vertical stitched plaits which extend from the neck and shoulders to a little below the waist. In front is a flat plait, at each side of which eyelets are worked, through which are passed black velvet ribbons, which here and there form choux. The sleeves are made with stitched plaits at the top and wrists. The accompanying hat of blue felt is trimmed with a chou of blue and white fancy ribbons and fringed ends of ribbon. fancy ribben and fringed ends of ribbon.

THIN COSTUMES.

Tulle and Ret Gowns For Dinner and Evening Wear. Dinner gowns of tulk embroidered with jet spangles or jewels have unlined transparent sleeves. These may be of plain tulle, shirred and puffed, or of the used, it is better to have no shirring, but.



to draw the goods plainly over the arms. The skirt of such gowns is made over lower skirt of silk, which has at the foot; several rows of plaitings of plain tulle, serving to sustain the lower edge of the

outside skirt.

The newest of these spangled gowns. have an intermingling of black chantilly, which gives a pleasing effect. All sorts of old laces are now brought into use again, and women who have heirlooms of this sort laid away can make good use-

A novel idea in evening bodices is an arrangement of guipure which forms points around the decolletage. These points of guipure are carried upward to-ward the neck and are fastened to the

jeweled necklace at the tips.

The ball gown shown in the picture is