

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"BE YE ANGRY AND SIN NOT" —EPH. IV: 26.

The Sin of Alcoholism—The Spirit of Gambling—Aid for the Unbeliever—Indignation Over Fraud—Money for the Kissing One.

Copyright, 1901, by Louis Kloppsch, N. Y. Washington, June 30.—A delicate and difficult duty is by Dr. Talmage in this discourse urged upon all, and especially upon those given to quick temper; text, Ephesians iv, 26, "Be ye angry and sin not."

Equipose of temper, kindness, patience, forbearance, are extolled by most of the radiant pens of inspiration, but my text contains that which at first sight is startling. A certain kind of anger is approved—aye, we are commanded to indulge in it. The most of us have no need to cultivate high temper, and how often we say things and do things under affronted impulse which we are sorry for when perhaps it is too late to make effective apology! Why, then, should the apostle Paul dip his pen in the ink horn and trace upon parchment, afterward to be printed upon paper for all ages, the injunction, "Be ye angry and sin not?"

My text commends a wholesome indignation, it discriminates between the offense and the offender, the sin and the sinner, the crime and the criminal.

To illustrate: Alcoholism has ruined more fortunes, blasted more homes, destroyed more souls, than any evil that I think of. It pours a river of poison and fire through the nations. Millions have died because of it, and millions are dying now, and others will die. Intemperance is an old sin. The great Cyrus, writing to the Lacedaemonians of himself, boasted of many of his qualities, among others, that he could drink and bear more wine than his distinguished brother, Louis X and Alexander the Great, died drunk. The parliament of Edinburgh in 1661 is called in history "the drunken parliament." Hugh Miller, the first stone mason and afterward a world renowned geologist, writes of the drinking habits of his day, saying: "When the foundation was laid, they drank. When the walls were leveled for laying the joists, they drank. When the buildings were finished, they drank. When an apprentice joined, they drank." In the eighteenth century the giver of an entertainment boasted that none of the guests went away sober. Noah, the first ship captain, was wrecked—not in the ark, for that was safely landed—but he was wrecked with strong drink. Every man or woman rightly constructed will blush with indignation at the national and international and hemispheric and planetary curse. It is good to be aroused against it. You come out of that condition a better man or a better woman. Be ye angry at that abomination, and the more anger the more exaltation to character. But that aroused feeling becomes sinful when it extends to the victim of this great evil. Drunkenness you are to hate with a vivid hatred; but the drunkard you are to pity, to help to extricate.

Prostrated by Alcoholism.

Just take into consideration that there are men and women who once were as upright as yourself who have been prostrated by alcoholism. Perhaps it came of a physician's prescription for the relief of pain, a recurrence of the pain calling for a continuance of the remedy; perhaps the grandfather was an inebriate and the temptation to inebriety, leaping over a generation, has swooped on this unfortunate; perhaps it was under an attempt to drown trouble that the besmearing and narcotic liquid was sought after; perhaps it was a gradual chaining of the man with the beverage which was thought to be a servant, when one day it announced itself master. Be humble now, and admit that there is a strong probability that yourself might have been captured. The two appropriate emotions for you to allow are indignation at the intoxicant which enthralled and sympathy for the victim. Try to get the sufferer out of his present environment; recommend any hygienic relief that you know of and, above all, implore the divine rescue for the struggle in which so many of the noblest and grandest have been worsted. Do not give yourself up to too many philippics about what the man ought to have been and ought to have done. While your cheek flushes with wrath at the foe that has brought ruin, let your eye be moistened with tears of pity for the sufferer. In that way you will have fulfilled the injunction of the text, "Be ye angry and sin not."

The Spirit of Gambling.

In Spain a don lost in 24 hours what equals \$12,000,000. Twenty years ago it was estimated that the average gambling exchange of money throughout Christendom exceeded \$123,100,000,000 a year. But statistics 20 years ago would be lame compared with the present statistics if we could find any one able enough at figures to tabulate them. It is all the same spirit of gambling, whether the instruments are cards or the clicking chips or the turning wheel or the bids of the Stock Exchange, where people sell what they never owned and fail because they cannot get paid for it. A prominent banker tells me that he thinks 50,000 people financially prostrated by the recent insanities in Wall street. Here and there a case is reported, but the vast majority suffer in silence. The children are brought home from school the wardrobe be denied replenishment, the table will have scant supply, wild generosity will be turned into grimness. Forty years from now will be

felt the disaster of last month's black Thursday.

Can you hear the story of the unprincipled manipulators of stocks and of the devices of the gambling saloon to entrap the verdant and unsuspecting without having your pulses tingle, and your heart thump, and your entire nature shocked with the villainy? If so, you are not much of a man or much of a woman. You ought to be angry, for there is no sin in such vehement dislike. You ought to be so angry that you could not repress your feelings in the presence of young men who are just forming their life theories. In every possible way you ought to denounce such stupendous robbery. Let it be known that the only successful game in which a man plays for money is the one which a man loses all and stops.

Indignation Over Fraud.

There is another sin that we are oftentimes called to be angry with, and that is fraud. We all like honesty, and when it is sacrificed we are vehement in denunciation. We hope that the detectives will soon come upon the track of the absconding bank official, of the burglar who blew up the safe, of the clerk who skillfully changed the figures in the account book, of the falsifier who secured the loan on valueless property, of the agent who because of his percentage wrongfully admits a man to the benefit of a life insurance policy when his heart is ready to stop and who comes from an ancestry characteristically short lived.

One act of fraud told of in big headlines in the morning papers rightfully arouses the nation's wrath. It is the interest of every good man and good woman who reads of the crime to have it exposed and punished. Let it go unscathed, and you put a premium on fraud, you depress public morals, you induce those who are on the fence between right and wrong to get down on the wrong side, and you put the business of the world on a down grade. The constabulary and penitentiary must do their work. But while the merciful and the godless cry: "Good for him! I am glad he is within prison doors!" be it your work to find out if the man is worth saving and what were the causes of his moral overthrow. Perhaps he started in business life under a tricky firm, who gave him wrong notions of business integrity; perhaps there was a combination of circumstances almost unparalleled for temptation; perhaps there were alleviations; perhaps he was born wrong and never got over it; perhaps he did not realize what he was doing, and if you are a merciful man you will think of other perhaps which, though they may not excuse, will extenuate. Perhaps he has already repented and is washed in the blood of the Lamb and is as sure of heaven as you are. What an opportunity you have now for obeying my text. You were angry at the misdemeanor, but you are hopeful for the recovery of the recalcitrant. Blessed all prison reformers! Blessed are those governors and presidents who are glad when they have a chance to pardon! Blessed the forgiving father who welcomes home the prodigal. Blessed the dying thief whom the Lord took with him to glory, saying, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise!"

Help for the Unbeliever.

Have a lightning in your eye and a flush in your cheek and a frown on your brow for a dastardly that would blot out the sun and moon and stars of Christianity and leave all things in an arctic night, the cold equal to the darkness. You do well to be angry, but how about those who have been stung of scepticism, and that is more millions than you will ever know of until the judgment day reveals everything. Ah, here comes your opportunity for gentleness, kindness, and sympathy. The probability is that if you had been pined with the same infirmity as this unbeliever there would not be a Bible in all your house from cellar to attic. Perhaps he was in some important transaction swindled by a member of the church whose taking of the sacrament was a sacrifice. Perhaps he read agnostic books and heard agnostic lectures and mingled in agnostic circles until he has been befogged and needs your Christian help more than any one that you know of. Do not get into any laborious argument about the truth of Christianity. He may beat you at that. He has a whole artillery of weapons ready to open fire.

Remember that no one was ever reformed for this life or saved for the life to come by an argument, but in humblest and gentlest way, your voice subdued, ask him a few questions. Ask him if he had a Christian parentage, and if he says yes ask him whether the old folks died happy. Ask him if he has ever heard of any one going out of this life in raptures of infidelity and agnosticism. Ask him if it is not a somewhat remarkable fact that the Bible, after so many years, sticks together and that there are more copies of it in existence than ever before. Ask him if he knows of any better civilization than Christian civilization and whether he thinks the teachings of Confucius or Christ are preferable. Ask him if he thinks it would be a fair thing in the Creator of all things to put in this world the human race and give them no direct communication for their guidance and, if they did wrong, tell them of no way of recovery. I think if a famous infidel of our time, instead of being taken away instantaneously, had died in his bed after weeks and months of illness he would have revoked his teachings and left for his beloved family consolations which they could not find in obsequies at which not one word of Holy Scripture was read, or at Fresh Pond crematory, where no Christian benediction was pronounced. I

do not positively say that in a prolonged illness there would have been a retraction, but I think there would.

The Work of an Instant.

A man thoroughly mad can say enough in two minutes to damage him for 20 years. It took only five minutes for the earthquake to destroy Caracas. One unfortunate sentence uttered in affront in a speech in the United States senate shut forever the door of the White House against one of the most brilliant men of the last century. You can never trust a horse that has once run away, and you do not feel like trusting a man who has just once lost his equilibrium. You need to drive your temper as a man drives a fractious span amid the explosions of a Fourth of July morning or the pyrotechnics of the Fourth of July night, with curbed bit, taut rein, commanding voice—mastering yourself and mastering what you drive. If you are naturally high tempered, do not unnecessarily go among irritations and provocations. Do not build a blast furnace next to a gunpowder mill. Then, also, such demonstrations of ungovernability befit the one. Men take out their lead pencils and in estimating such a one take 50 per cent off. About the most hideous spectacle on earth is an angry man or woman burning not with anger commanded in my text, but with the sin represented. After such a display of gall, irascibility, virulence, his influence with many is forever gone. The world is full of politicians, doctors, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, ministers, housewives, who have by such explosions been blown to pieces.

I say to all young men hoping to achieve financial, moral or religious success—control your temper. Do not let criticism or defeat rebuff you. Verdi, the great musician, applied to become a student in the Conservatory of Music at Milan and he was rejected by the director, who said that he could make nothing of the newcomer, as he showed no disposition for music. But the criticism did not exasperate or defeat him. The most of those who have largely succeeded in all departments were characterized by self control. In battle they would calmly look at the bomb thrown at their feet, wondering whether it would explode. In commercial life, when panics smote the city, these men were placid, while others were yelling themselves hoarse at the Stock Exchange. While others nearly swooned because a certain stock had gone 100 points down they calmly waited until it would get 100 points up. While the opposing attorney in the courtroom frothed at the mouth with rage because of something said on the other side, he of the equipose put a glass of water to his lips in refreshment and proceeded with the remark, "As I was saying when the gentleman interrupted me." Self control! What a glorious thing! We want it in the doctor feeling the pulse of one desperately ill, we want it in the engineer when the headlight of another train comes round the curve on the same track. We want it in Christian men and women in times when so much in church and state seem going to demolition—self control! What are you going to be good for, O man or woman in a world like this, ever and anon your dander up, and so often in the sulks? We admit that you have many things to stir your blood and fill you with wholesome indignation, but going to such extremes you offend my text, which says you must discriminate and not lose your self-control. "Be ye angry and sin not."

Money for the Winner.

Surpassing all other characters in the world's biography stands Jesus Christ, wrathful against sin, merciful to the sinner. Witness his behavior toward the robed ruffian who demanded capital punishment for an offending woman—denunciation for their sinful hypocrisy, pardon for her sweet penitence. He did not speak of Herod as "his majesty" or "his royal highness," but dared to compare him to a cunning fox, saying "Go ye and tell that fox." But, alert to the cry of suffering, he finds ten lepers, and to how many of the ten awful invalids did he give convalescence and health? Ten. Rebuking Pharisaism in the most compressed sentence in all the vocabulary of anathema—"Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"—yet looking upon Peter with such tenderness that no word was spoken—and not a word was needed, for the look spoke louder than words. "And the Lord looked upon Peter, and Peter went out and wept bitterly." Oh, what a look it must have been to break down the swarthy fisherman apostle! It was such a hurt look, such a beseeching look, such a loving look, such a forgiving look! Was there in any other being since time began such a combination of wrath against wrong and compassion for the wrong doer? "Lion of Judah's tribe!" Hear that! "Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world!" Hear that!

Former Lady of White House.

Miss Letitia Semple, daughter of President Tyler, and so a former mistress of the white house, is living in Washington and was present at the reception given to Mrs. Daniel Manning and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was spoken of as "the little lady in black, with a quaker bonnet," for few knew her. She has for years been an inmate of the Louise home, established by Banker Corcoran in memory of his wife and daughter and endowed for the benefit of gentlewomen of southern birth who are in reduced circumstances.

Many old houses in Holland have a special door which is never opened save on two occasions, when there is a marriage or a death in the family. The bride and groom enter by this door; it is then nailed or barred up until death occurs, when it is opened and the body is removed by this exit.



A CODE TYPEWRITER.

The New York Commercial gives the following account of a wonderful adaptation of the typewriter to the purposes of cipher code work which has been made by George G. Blickensderfer of Stamford, Conn.: For hundreds of years the brightest minds of all civilized countries have been working to perfect a cipher code that could not be solved, and at the same time might be readily translated. This government has spent thousands of dollars to perfect each of the various codes used by the different departments, and yet what has been spent by this country is very small compared with the vast sums spent by European governments to obtain cipher systems which would defy the ingenuity of the sharpest spies in the world. Probably the most complicated code used by the United States is the naval code, and the secret of this code is guarded as nothing else is guarded. All the code books for the use of officers are bound in lead so that in case of possible accident or capture they can be thrown overboard. When the Maine was sunk at Havana the whole naval department was in a state of the wildest alarm until a diver found the code book in the captain's cabin. During all the Chinese troubles there was a constant fear lest the Chinese government had obtained a copy of Minister Conger's code and was translating his messages. The government codes are so complicated that when a message is received it takes hours of work to make a translation of it, and yet with all the precautions that can be taken, there is always the possibility that they may be a slip some place and that the code may fall into outside hands.

Very soon, however, the old clumsy codes used by the different governments and the cipher codes of commerce will be largely a thing of the past. A simple little typewriter—the most simple ever made, and at the same time the most wonderful—will cause all the lead-covered books to be heaved into the sea and revolutionize the method of transmission of all messages which must be secret. The wonderful new machine is the invention of George G. Blickensderfer, and it is the result of nine years' constant work and study. In his office at Stamford, Conn., the inventor showed the machine to be a representative of the Commercial. Mr. Blickensderfer spelled out on the machine, according to the letters on the outside dial:

"This is a sample of the cipher code work." Upon the paper in the machine this appeared: "Then, without changing the pegs, but simply changing the indicator on the back of the first dial to another letter on the second dial, he wrote the same thing and this is what appeared on the paper: "Dtd ai s trljec rx bev cidpkj s. th ruuvb." Then, adjusting the machine as it had been, he repeated the meaningless list of letters and upon the paper appeared: "This is a sample of the cipher code work."

HIGHEST BASKET EVER MADE.

The squaws of Indians are noted for the skill with which they manufacture baskets with various materials, suitable for almost any purpose, always strong and pretty to look at. Here is a photograph of the biggest basket ever made by one of these women. It is called the "Peera Vassom," and was made by a squaw of the Pima tribe, living at Phoenix, Ariz. It is made of rope or cylindrical bands of wheat straw about an inch in diameter. The



THE BASKET.

coils of rope are held together by strips of tough willow bark. The flat bottom of this basket was made first, upon which the ingenious squaw then sat and built up the walls with the coils of rope and strips of bark. It is four feet high, and the inside diameter at the bottom of the basket is four feet eight inches. It weighs seventy-five pounds and will hold eight bushels of grain.

The photograph will repay a little more attention, for it gives a pretty glimpse of an Indian family at home. In order to convey a better idea of the size of the basket the husband of this happy family kindly got into it. It will be noticed that he left his bow and arrows outside whilst he did so. He is a handsome type of his kind, and has taken pains to bedeck himself with ornaments. The head-gear is rather striking. It consists of a band of dried deer skin, studded with the claws of a grizzly bear. The good Indian's wife is seated by the side of the basket, and is busily engaged in weaving another basket. The next object of interest is the "papoone," who stares so sturnly at the camera from his little wicker cradle. On the left of the baby is a basket made by a squaw of the Maricopa tribe, and shows some of the ornamental work that is cleverly accomplished by these untaught people. Further to the left is the

DESIGN TO KILL INSECTS.

family pestle and mortar used for pounding grain. The family is sheltered by the broad leaves of a palm. In sections of the country where tobacco is grown one of the chief troubles to contend with is the tobacco moth, and the apparatus shown in the cut has been designed especially to combat this pest, as well as to destroy other insects which move about at night. It is well known that moths and other insects are attracted by a light shining out of the darkness, and it is this fact that William Hill Morgan of Kentucky, makes use of in his trap, which consists of a tight inclosed in a metallic hood and provided with a reflector and glass face, the latter being set in a slanting position. The lamp is attached to one edge of the tray containing a mixture of kerosene oil and water, and the angle of the glass in front of the light causes



the insects to fall into the liquid when they strike against the smooth surface. With a number of these traps set at the sides of a field a short distance above the plants the inventor claims that the injurious moths and other insects will exterminate themselves without the trouble of searching for them.

MODERN SOAP BUBBLES.

When great scientists drop their dignity and resume the sport of childhood they are apt to introduce some improvement. This has been done in the boyish pastime of blowing soap bubbles. Some English physicist took up the matter, and found that the youngsters were right in preferring clear honey soap to other kinds for making bubbles. The true reason lay in the fact that the favorite soap contained a trifle more glycerine than other popular brands. A number of experiments disclosed the proportion of glycerine in soap in order to obtain the best results. With this combination the gray-haired scientists blew bubbles two and three feet in diameter, and one of them is said to have had a wild enthusiastic audience of little children, who sat watching him for an hour or more.

The investigations have utilized by several enterprising soap-boilers, who now turn out soap-bubble soap. With this a three-year-old can make bubbles as large as himself. Not only are the iridescent spheres large than usual, but they last longer. When launched carefully from the end of the pipe they will float from two to three times as long as do those made from ordinary soap. A very pretty experiment is to blow a bubble with cigar or cigarette smoke instead of the natural breath. The glycerine gives a play of rainbow color on the surface of the bubble, and the space within being rendered opaque by the cigar fumes, the entire effect is that of a giant pearl floating in the air.

If a few drops of any essential oil, such as violet, clove, or geranium, is stirred into the lather the particles will be separated, and, on account of the soap and glycerine, will not segregate upon the surface, as they do on water. A bubble blown under these circumstances comminutes the drops of oil to almost inconceivable smallness, and when the bubble finally breaks the oil is sprayed in every direction more finely than by the best atomizer. A single large bubble launched in this way will fill a parlor or drawing room with an invisible film of perfume, which will last for twenty-four hours.

THE SIBERIAN FISHERIES.

Fishing is one of the leading industries on the eastern coast of Siberia, and on account of the rigor of the climate and the poverty of the soil in some parts of the Amur country, it is the only means of obtaining food. Many of the Russian settlers moving into that region are compelled to take up fishing for a livelihood. Fortunately, in a place where they are so sorely needed, fish are extremely abundant, and the sea along the coast teems with them. The gathering of seaweed is another important industry of eastern Siberia, but is carried on almost exclusively by the Chinese.

Movable Electric Platform.

There is a project on foot for the construction of a movable electric platform underground on the right bank of the Seine. The first platform will be stationary, the second will have a velocity of one and a half meters a second, the third three meters and the fourth five meters or sixteen and one-eighth feet. This will enable pedestrians to have a very rapid means of transit about in a portion of Paris which is greatly encumbered by traffic.

A WEEK IN REVIEW.

RECORD OF HAPPENINGS FOR SEVEN DAYS.

Body of a Stranger Found Suspended from a Tree—The State of Illinois—The State of Michigan—The State of Ohio—The State of Pennsylvania—The State of New York—The State of Virginia—The State of North Carolina—The State of South Carolina—The State of Georgia—The State of Florida—The State of Alabama—The State of Louisiana—The State of Mississippi—The State of Arkansas—The State of Missouri—The State of Illinois—The State of Indiana—The State of Ohio—The State of Pennsylvania—The State of New York—The State of Virginia—The State of North Carolina—The State of South Carolina—The State of Georgia—The State of Florida—The State of Alabama—The State of Louisiana—The State of Mississippi—The State of Arkansas—The State of Missouri—The State of Illinois—The State of Indiana—The State of Ohio—The State of Pennsylvania—The State of New York—The State of Virginia—The State of North Carolina—The State of South Carolina—The State of Georgia—The State of Florida—The State of Alabama—The State of 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