

# A LEFT-HANDED TRIBE.

Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons From a Summer House Tragedy.

Ehud's Divine Commission to Destroy an Oppressor--Denunciation of Worshippers of Mammon, Who Scoff at the Sins of the World.

Washington, Jan. 22.—From a scene in ancient story Dr. Talmage in this discourse draws lessons as appropriate for this time as they were appropriate for the time when the event occurred many centuries ago; text, Judges III, 15, "But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjaminite, a man left handed; and by him the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon, the King of Moab."

Ehud was a ruler in Israel. He was left handed, and what was peculiar about the tribe of Benjamin, to which he belonged, there were in it 700 left handed men, and yet so dexterous had they all become in the use of the left hand that the Bible says they could sling stones at a hairbreadth and not miss. Well, there was a king by the name of Eglon, who was an oppressor of Israel. He imposed upon them a most outrageous tax. Ehud, the man of whom I first spoke, had a divine commission to destroy that oppressor. He came pretending that he was going to pay the tax and asked to see King Eglon. He was told he was in the summer house, the place to which the king retired when it was too hot to sit in the palace. This summer house was a place surrounded by flowers and tress and springing fountains and warbling birds. Ehud entered the summer house and said to King Eglon that he had a secret errand with him. Immediately all the attendants were waved out of the royal presence. King Eglon rises up to receive the messenger. Ehud, the left handed man, puts his left hand to his right side, pulls out a dagger and thrusts Eglon through until the haft went in after the blade. Eglon falls. Ehud comes forth to blow a trumpet of liberty amid the mountains of Ephraim, and a great host is marshaled, and proud Moab submits to the conqueror, and Israel is free. So, O Lord, let all thine enemies perish! So, O Lord, let all thy friends triumph!

I learn first from this subject the power of left handed men. There are some men who by physical organization have as much strength in their left hand as in their right hand, but there is something in the writing of this text which implies that Ehud had some defects in his right hand which compelled him to use his left. Oh, the power of left handed men! Genius is often self observant, careful of itself, not given to much toil, burning incense to its own grandeur, while many a man, with no natural endowments, actually defective in physical and mental organization, has an earnestness for the right, patient industry, an all consuming perseverance, which achieve marvels for the kingdom of Christ. Though left handed, as Ehud they can strike down a sin as great and imperial as Eglon.

I have seen men of wealth gathering about them all their treasures, snuffing the cause of a world lying in wickedness, roughly ordering Lazarus off their doorstep, sending their dogs, not to lick his sores, but to hound him off their premises; catching all the pure rain of God's blessing into the stagnant, rosy, frog inhabited pool of their own selfishness—right handed men, worse than useless—while many a man with large heart and little purse has out of his limited means made poverty leap for joy and started an influence that overspans the grave and will swing round and round the throne of God world without end. Amen.

Ah, me! It is high time that you left handed men, who have been longing for this gift and that eloquence and the other man's wealth, should take your left hand out of your pockets. Who made all these railroads? Who set up all these cities? Who started all these churches and schools and asylums? Who has done the tugging and running and pulling? Men of no wonderful endowments, thousands of them acknowledging themselves to be left handed, and yet they were earnest, and yet they were determined, and yet they were triumphant.

But I do not suppose that Ehud, the first time he took a sling in his left hand could throw a stone at a hairbreadth and not miss. I suppose it was practice that gave him the wonderful dexterity. Go forth to your spheres of duty and be not discouraged if, in your first attempts, you miss the mark. Ehud missed it. Take another stone, put it carefully into the sling, swing it around your head, take better aim, and the next time you will strike the center. The first time a mason rings his trowel upon the brick he does not expect to put up a perfect wall. The first time a carpenter sends the plane over a board or drives a bit through a beam he does not expect to make perfect execution. The first time a boy attempts a rhyme he does not expect to chime a "Lullaby Rook," or a "Lady of the Lake." Do not be surprised if in your first efforts at doing good you are not very largely successful. Understand that usefulness is an art, a science, a trade. There was an oculist performing a very difficult operation on the human eye. A young doctor stood by and said, "How easily you do that; it don't seem to cause you any trouble at all." "Ah," said the old oculist, "it is very easy now, but I spoiled a batch of eyes to learn that." Be not surprised if it takes some practice before we can help men to moral eyesight and bring them to a vision of the cross. Left handed men, to the work! Take the gospel for a sling and faith and repentance for the smooth stone from the brook, take sure aim, God direct the weapon, and great Goliaths will tumble before you.

When Garibaldi was going out to battle he told his troops what he wanted them to do, and after he had described what he wanted them to do they said, "Well, general, what are you going to give us for all this?" "Well," he replied, "I don't know what else you will get, but you will get hunger, and cold, and wounds, and death. How do you like it?" His men stood before him for a little while in silence and then they threw up their hands and cried, "We are the men! We are the men!" The Lord Jesus Christ calls you to his service. I do not promise you an easy time in this world. You may have persecutions, and trials, and misrepresentations, but afterward there comes an eternal weight of glory and you can bear the wounds, and the bruises, and the misrepresentations, if you have the reward afterward. Have you not enough enthusiasm to cry out, "We are the men! We are the men!"

I learn also from this subject the danger of worldly elevation. This Eglon was what the world called a great man. There were hundreds of people who would have considered it the greatest honor of their life just to have him speak to them, yet, although he is so high up in worldly position, he is not beyond the reach of Ehud's dagger. I see a great many people trying to climb up in social position, having an idea that there is a safe place somewhere far above, not knowing that the mountain of fame has a top like Mount Blanc, covered with perpetual snow.

We laugh at the children of Shinar for trying to build a tower that could reach to the heavens, but I think if our eyesight were only good enough we could see a Babel in many a dooryard. Oh, the struggle is fierce! It is store against store, house against house, street against street, nation against nation. The goal for which men are running is chairs and chandeliers and mirrors and houses and lands and presidential equipments. If they get what they anticipate, what have they? Men are not safe from calumny while they live, and, worse than that, they are not safe after they are dead, for I have seen swine root up graveyards, and the world does him honor, and people climb up into sycamore trees to watch him as he passes, and as he goes along on the shoulders of the people there is a waving of hats and a wild huzza. Tomorrow the same man is caught between the jaws of the printing press and mangled and bruised, and the very same persons who applauded him before cry, "Down with the traitor! down with him!"

### The Lesson of Belshazzar.

Belshazzar sits at the feast, the mighty men of Babylon sitting all around him. Wit sparkles like the wine and the wine like the wit. Music rolls up among the chandeliers; the chandeliers flash down on the decanters. The breath of hanging gardens floats in on the night air. The voice of revelry floats out. Amid wreaths and tapers and folded banners a finger writes. The march of a host is heard on the stairs. Laughter catches in the throat. A thousand hearts stop beating. The blow is struck. The blood on the floor is richer than the wine on the table. The kingdom has departed. Belshazzar was no worse perhaps than hundreds of people in Babylon, but his position saved him. Oh, be content with just such a position as God has placed you in! It may not be said of us, "He was a great general," or "He was an honored chieftain," or "He was mighty in worldly attainments," but this thing may be said of you and of me, "He was a good citizen, a faithful Christian, a friend of Jesus." And that in the last day will be the highest of all eulogiums.

I learn further from this subject that death comes to the summer house. Eglon did not expect to die in that fine place. Amid all the flower leaves that drifted like summer snow into the window, in the tinkle and dash of the fountains, in the sound of a thousand leaves fluting on one tree branch, in the cool breeze that came up to shake feverish trouble out of the king's locks—there was nothing that spoke of death, but there he died! In the winter, when the snow is a shroud, and when the wind is a dirge, it is easy to think of our mortality, but when the weather is pleasant and all our surroundings are agreeable, how difficult it is for us to appreciate the truth that we are mortal! And yet my text teaches that death does sometimes come to the summer house. He is blind and cannot see the leaves. He is deaf and cannot hear the fountains. Oh, if death would ask us for victims we could point him to hundreds of people who would rejoice to have him come. Push back the door of that hovel. Look at that little child—cold, and sick, and hungry. It has never heard the name of God but in blasphemy. Parent intoxicated, staggering around its straw bed. Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Up with it into the light! Before those little feet stumble on life's pathway give them rest.

### Reward for Glorious Work.

Here is an aged man. He has done his work. He has done it gloriously. The companions of his youth all gone, his children dead, he longs to be at rest, and wearily the days and the nights pass. He says, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Take from him the staff and give him the scepter! Up with him into the light, where eyes never grow dim, and the hair whitens not through the long years of eternity. Ah! Death will not do that. Death turns back

from the straw bed and from the aged man ready for the skies and comes to the summer house. What does thou here, thou bony, ghastly monster amid this waving grass and under this sunlight sifting through the tree branches? Children are at play. How quickly their feet go and their locks toss in the wind. Father and mother stand at the side of the room looking on, enjoying their glee. It does not seem possible that the wolf should ever break into that fold and carry off a lamb. Meanwhile an old archer stands looking through the thicket. He points his arrow at the brightest of the group—he is a sure marksman—the bow bends, the arrow speeds! Hush now. The quick feet have stopped and the locks toss no more in the wind. Laughter has gone out of the hall. Death in the summer house!

Here is a father in midlife. His coming home at night is the signal for mirth. The children rush to the door, and there are books on the evening stand, and the hours pass away on glad feet. There is nothing wanting in that home. Religion is there and sacrifice on the altar morning and night. You look in that household and say: "I cannot think of anything happier. I do not really believe the world is so sad a place as some people describe it to be." The scene changes. Father is sick. The doors must be kept shut. The deathward chirps dolorously on the hearth. The children whisper and walk softly where once they romped. Passing the house late at night, you see the quick glancing of lights from room to room. It is all over! Death in the summer house!

Here is an aged mother—aged, but not infirm. You think you will have the joy of caring for her wants a good while yet. As she goes from house to house, to children and grandchildren, her coming is a dropping of sunlight in the dwelling. Your children see her coming through the lane, and they cry, "Grandmother's come!" Care for you has marked up her face with many a deep wrinkle, and her back stoops with carrying your burdens. Some day she is very quiet. She says she is not sick, but something tells you you will not much longer have a mother. She will sit with you no more at the table nor at the hearth. Her soul goes out so gently you do not exactly know the moment of its going. Fold the hands that have done so many kindnesses for you right over the heart that has beat with love toward you since before you were born. Let the pilgrim rest. She is weary. Death in the summer house!

### Death Heedless of Luxury.

Gather about us what we will of comfort and luxury. When the pale messenger comes, he does not stop to look at the architecture of the house before he comes in, nor, entering, does he wait to examine the pictures we have gathered on the wall, or, bending over your pillow, he does not stop to see whether there is color in the cheek or gentleness in the eye or intelligence in the brow. But what of that? Must we stand forever mourning among the graves of our dead? No! No! The people in Bengal bring cages of birds to the graves of their dead, and then they open the cages, and the birds go singing heavenward. So I would bring to the graves of your dead all bright thoughts and congratulations and bid them sing of victory and redemption. I stamp on the bottom of the grave, and it breaks through into the light and the glory of heaven. The ancients used to think that the straits entering the Red Sea were very dangerous places, and they supposed that every ship that went through those straits would be destroyed, and they were in the habit of putting on weeds of mourning for those who had gone on that voyage, as though they were actually dead. Do you know what they called those straits? They called them the "Gate of Tears." I stand at the gate through which many of your loved ones have gone, and I want to tell you that all are not shipwrecked that have gone through those straits into the great ocean stretching out beyond. The sound that comes from the other shore on still nights when we are wrapped in prayer makes me think that the departed are not dead. We are the dead—we who toil, we who weep, we who sin—we are the dead. How my heart aches for human sorrow—this sound of breaking hearts that I hear all about me, this last look of faces that never will brighten again, this last kiss of lips that never will speak again, this widowhood and orphanage! Oh, when will the day of sorrow be gone!

### Joy Comes After Sorrow.

After the sharpest winter the spring dismounts from the shoulder of a southern gale and puts its warm hand upon the earth, and in its palm there comes the grass, and there come the flowers, and God reads over the poetry of bird and brook and bloom and pronounces it very good. What, my friends, if every winter had not its spring, and every night its day, and every gloom its glow, and every bitter now its sweet hereafter! If you have been on the sea, you know, as the ship passes in the night, there is a phosphorescent track left behind it, and as the waters roll up they toss with unimaginable splendor. Well, across this great ocean of human trouble Jesus walks. Oh, that in the phosphorescent track of his feet we might all follow and be illumined!

There was a gentleman in a rail car who saw in that same car three passengers of very different circumstances. The first was a maniac. He was carefully guarded by his attendants. His mind, like a ship dismasted, was beating against a dark, desolate coast, from which no help could come. The train stopped and the man was taken out into the asylum to waste away perhaps through years of gloom. The second passenger was a culprit. The outraged law had seized on him. As the cars jolted the chains rattled. On his face were crime, depravity and despair. The train halted, and he was taken out to the penitentiary, to which he had been condemned. There was the third passenger, under far different circumstances. She was a bride. Every hour was gay as a marriage bell. Life glittered and beckoned. Her companion was taking her to his father's house. The train halted. The old man was there to welcome her to her new home, and his white locks snowed down

# Grippe Epidemic

Again Sweeping Over Canada With Unusual Virulence.

The Most Violent Attack Since 1890, Leaving Behind a Host of After Effects That Make Life Miserable—Prompt and Effective Means Should be Taken to Strengthen the System.

La grippe, now sweeping over this country in one of its periodic epidemics, is one of the most treacherous and difficult diseases with which medical science has to cope. It is in its after effects that it is particularly disastrous, and these assume many forms, prominent among which may be mentioned heart weakness, bronchial and lung troubles, nervous prostration, alternate chills and fever, a feeling of constant lassitude and an indisposition to either mental or physical exertion. Often the sufferer does not recover from the after effects of la grippe for months, and in cases of previously enfeebled constitutions and among those of advanced age, the number of cases terminating fatally is appalling.

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Mr. Harry Dagg, a well-known farmer living near Ninga, bears testimony to the

great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in removing the after effects of la grippe. The disease left him a victim to cold chills, violent headaches, dizziness and severe palpitation of the heart. Mr. Dagg says: "I finally went to Boissevain and consulted a doctor, who stated that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption. I was under his care for about three months, but was gradually growing weaker and unable to do any work. At this stage one of my neighbors advised me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and as my case was critical I determined to give them a fair trial, and purchased a dozen boxes. Before the third was used there was good evidence that they were helping me, and before the dozen boxes were used I was as strong and vigorous as I had ever been, and I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the manifold troubles that follow an attack of la grippe."

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upon her as he sealed his word with a father's kiss. Quickly we fly toward eternity. We will soon be there. Some leave this life condemned culprits, and they refuse a pardon. Oh, may it be with us that, leaving this fleeting life for the next, we may find our Father ready to greet us to our new home with him forever! That will be a marriage banquet! Father's welcome! Father's bosom! Father's kiss! Heaven! Heaven!

### APPLAUSE IN PARIS THEATRES.

Exactions of the "Claque" Chief Partially Abolished in Two Houses.

The tolerance of a "claque" in the French theatres is a mystery to all but the French. Sarah Bernhardt abolished it after her travels in England and America, but was obliged to restore it, and when recently the ministry of fine arts made a reform in the claque at the opera it was only to subject it, as had been done for the Comedie Francaise to a private regime. Paris possesses a king of the claque who is at once the terror and providence of directors, and jobs out applause to all the great theatres of the capital. For a fixed sum paid by him for the privilege this august personage receives each day a certain number of seats, which he resells for his own profit, and in consideration of which he furnishes the quantity of bravos claimed by the theatre. To this transaction he adds the sale of what are known as authors' tickets—that is, free tickets granted to authors and others—and thus he holds in his hands the disposition of all tickets sold outside the box offices. To the amounts thus realized are added the obligatory "presents" of the actors, of whom many pay from 100 to 300 francs a month

to have their entries and recalls well "claqueed."

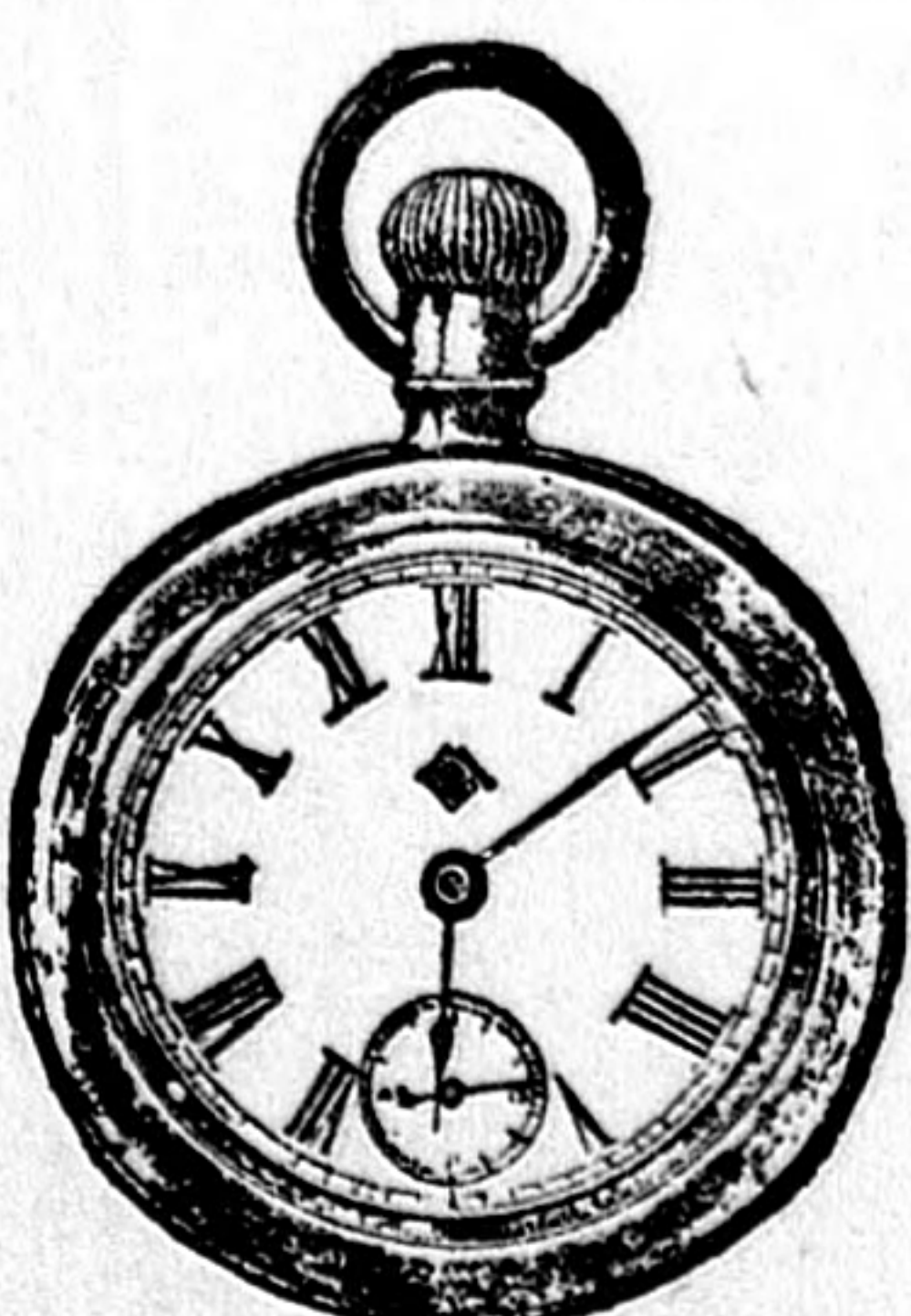
Under these conditions a claque chief, if intelligent, becomes very quickly a capitalist, and has always a sum at the disposition of directors in need. For a loan of 25,000 francs he receives 50,000 or 60,000 francs worth of tickets, or else they cede to him the "curtain-raiser" for a determined period by an arrangement as follows: The claque chief buys a one-act play from some poor playwright for a few louis, and has it played for several hundred times consecutively, appropriating to himself the author's rights. It is thanks to this combination that a bad one-act play is sometimes kept running for as long as two years in certain theatres of the boulevard.

The opera has now been withdrawn from this regime, and its claque chief now has, as at the Comedie, a monthly salary. He receives 500 francs a month and has at his disposition 30 places in the parterre, which he distributes free to amateurs admitted to applaud under his orders. He is an old student of the Conservatoire, and his tickets are dealt out to poor artists, engineers, advocates and others of taste. This is considered a great reform, but who besides a well-seasoned Parisian, that ever by awful hazard found himself placed near the claque, would agree that there could be any great gain inside of sweeping it into the street?

### A Paradox.

Mr. Crimmonbeak—Did you ever think what a funny thing a lemon is? Mrs. Crimmonbeak—Why funny? "You know how sour it is!" "Oh, yes!" "Well, people take 'em to make 'em sing sweetly."—Yonkers Statesman.

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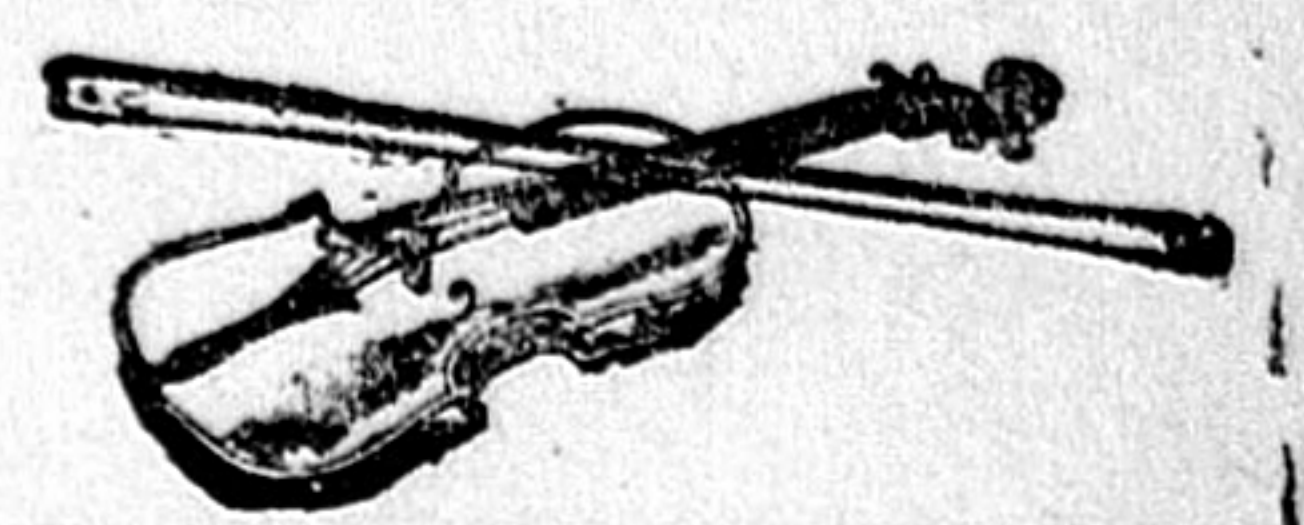
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