

# Control Your Temper

Hot Indignation at Prevailing Vices Is Right, But Sinful Anger Is Hurtful

Washington Report.—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 and forbearance are extolled by most of the radiant pens of inspiration, but my text contains that which at first sight 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." Every man or woman rightly constructed will blush with indignation at the national and international 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 exultation 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.

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 to you as 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 numbing and narcotic liquid was sought after; perhaps it was a very gradual chaining of the man with the beverage which was thought to be a servant, when once it was assumed itself master. Be humble now, and admit that there is a strong probability that under the same circumstances you yourself might have been captured. The two appropriate emotions for you to allow are indignation at the intemperance 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 the man of the noblest and grandest has been worsted.

There is another evil the abhorrence of which you are all called to, and it is on the increase—the gambling practice. Recent developments show that much devastation is being wrought in the land. It is an evil which sometimes is as polite and gracious as it is harmful. Indeed, there never were so many people trying to get money without earning it. But it is a haggard transgression that comes down to us from the past, blighting its way. One of the ablest men of the centuries, Charles Fox, got ready for his speech against The Petition of the Clergy by spending 22 hours at the gaming table. Irving's life of Oliver Goldsmith says that the great poet lost £30, all his earnings, in a short tour to see the world. Gibbon, the author of The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, came to his own decline and fall through gaming practices and in a letter in 1776 said: "I have ruined myself, and I am to no purpose to conceal from you my abominable madness and folly. I have never lost so much in five days as I have to-night, and I am in debt to the house for the whole."

Can you hear the voice of the unprincipled manipulators of stocks and of the devices of the gambling rascal to entrap the verdant and unsuspecting without having your pulse tingling, and your heart thumping, 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 crime. Let it be known that the only successful game in which a man plays for money is the one in which he loses all and stops.

But while you are hotly indignant against the crime, how do you feel about those who were fleeced and slain? They did not know that their small boat was so near the masthead. Some of them were torn with a tendency to recklessness and experiment and hazard. They inherited a disposition to tempt chance. Do not heap on them additional accusations; do not deride their losses. Help them to start again. Show them that there are more fortunes to be gained than have yet been gathered and that with God they may find their way. Help them to start again. Show them that there are more fortunes to be gained than have yet been gathered and that with God they may find their way. Help them to start again. Show them that there are more fortunes to be gained than have yet been gathered and that with God they may find their way.

gambling is the disgraceful mother of multitudinous crimes—envies, jealousies, revenges, quarrels, cruelties, falsehoods, forgeries, suicides, murders and despair, be careful what you say of the victim of the vice and what you do. He needs more sympathy than the man who came up from inebriety and debauch and assassination, for many such repent and are saved, but confirmed gamblers hardly ever reform. During the course of a prolonged ministry I have seen thousands redeemed, many of them who were clear gone in sin, by Almighty grace restored. In all parts of this land and in some parts of other lands I have seen those who were given up as incorrigible and lost recovered for God and heaven, but how many confirmed gamblers have I seen convert from their evil ways? A thousand? No. Five hundred? No. Fifty? No. Two? No. One? No. I read in a book of one such rescued. I have never doubt that there have been others, but no evil does its work so thoroughly and eternally as gambling. Such almost hopeless of reformation ought to call forth from you deeper sympathy than you feel for other unfortunate. Pity by all means for those who, shipwrecked and bruised among the timbers, have nevertheless climbed up to the fisherman's cabin and found warmth and shelter, but more pity for those who never reach shore, but are dashed to death in the breakers. Be angry at the sin, but sympathize with its victims.

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. It is the duty 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 the work. But while the merciless and the godless cry: "Good for him! I am glad he is in the prison door!" he it your work to find out if that man is worth saving and what were the causes of his moral overthrow. Perhaps he has already repented and is washed in the blood of the Lamb, and is as sure as heaven of his redemption. 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."

There is another evil that we ought to abhor, while we try to help the victim, and that is infidelity. It snatches the life preserver from the man afloat and affords not so much as a spar or plank as a substitute. It would extinguish the only light that has ever been kindled for the troubled and the lost. Let the spirit of infidelity take hold of a neighborhood, and in that town the marriage relation is a farce, and good morals are at a premium. Let it take possession of this earth, and there would be no virtue left in all the world's circumference. All the sins rebuked in the Ten Commandments would be dominant. The torch that shall kindle the conflagration of the earth in its last catastrophe will not do so much damage as would infidelity and agnosticism if they got the chance. Be angry with such theories of unbelief and hatred of God. Never laugh at the witticisms of those who would belittle the Bible with their jocularity.

Have a lightning in your eye and a flush in your cheek and a frown on your brow for a dastard that would blot out the sun and moon and stars of Christianity and leave a blinding darkness in the place of the light of the darkness. You do well to be angry, but how about those who have been flung of scepticism, and there are 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 unbelieved there would not be a Bible in all your homes 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 had 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.

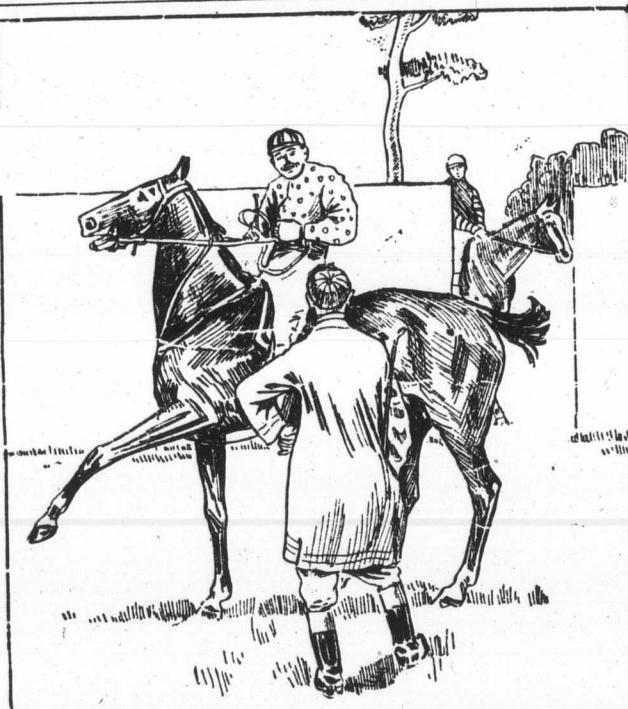
Remember that no one was ever reformed for this life or saved for the life to come by an argument, but in humblest and gentlest way, your voice subdued, ask him a few questions. Ask him if he had a Christian parentage, and if he says yes, ask him whether the old folks died happy. Ask him if he had ever 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 in a 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. I say to all young men hoping to achieve financial, moral or religious success—control your tempers. Do not let criticism or defeat rebut 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 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 their selves hoarse at the stock exchange.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III.  
JULY 21, 1901.

Noah Saved in the Ark.—Gen. 8:1-22.  
Commentary.—Connecting links.—According to the commonly accepted chronology, more than 1,650 years have passed since our last lesson. During that time the Old Testament world became densely populated, and the race had grown exceedingly wicked, so that God decided to destroy them from the face of the earth. The first recorded act of violence was when Cain slew his brother Abel (chap. iv, 8), for which God pronounced a curse upon Cain. Adam lived until he was 930 years of age. Then we have an account of the gothic life and translation of Enoch (chap. v, 24; see Heb. xi, 5). The "sons of God" referred to in chap. vi, 2 "were probably the sons of the gothic race of Seth, who intermarried with the daughters of men, the idolatrous and worldly race of Cain." This interpretation is now generally adopted. —Jehkies. A great problem confronted the Almighty. Here was a world of free agents going swiftly on to destruction. The whole population would be destroyed by violence and vice. How can God save the race? He could take away their free choice, but then they would no longer be men. God sent His Spirit to strive with men, but they resisted His blessed influences (vi, 3); He gave them a long warning of the coming day of wrath, but they would not be righteous by both precept and example (Heb. xi, 7) for more than a hundred years, but still they continued in their sinful course. Noah was commanded to build an ark for



HOW HE BACKED IT.  
"I should back this, Tom; it's a cert. 'I've backed him before.'  
"How did you come off?" "Broken collar-bone."

While others nearly swooned because a certain stock had gone 100 points down, they calmly waited until it went 200 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 equisopute 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 the giner when he is told of "this royal other 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 is going to demolition—self-control.

Surpassing all other characters in the world's biography stands Jesus Christ, wrathful against sin, merciful to the sinner. Witness his behavior towards 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 the earth in the light of the Lord, yet seemed to be forgotten in the ark; but at length God returned in mercy to him, and that is expressed by his remembering him. When God's purposes were accomplished it was as easy for him to restrain the rain as to cause it to rain.

When, continually—They gradually departed.  
4. Mountains of Ararat.—A region nearly in the middle of Armenia, even now called by the Armenians Ararat, on the mountains of which the ark of Noah rested; sometimes used in a wider sense as the whole of Armenia itself.—Hom. Com.  
5. He allowed them to see the ark.—He allowed them to see the ark when the flood would come, even to a day, yet he had not revealed to him the time when the waters would disappear. Haven ..... to and from—going forth and returning.—Margin.  
8. He sent forth a dove.—He sent forth the dove three times.  
11. An olive leaf.—An emblem of the restoration of peace between God and the earth; and from this circumstance the olive has been the emblem of peace among all civilized nations.—Clarke.  
14. Second month, etc.—From this it appears that Noah was in the ark a complete solar year, or 365 days.  
16. Go forth of the ark.—Noah did not leave the ark until the command came from God. It was the Lord who was directing this whole matter.  
20. The first thing that Noah did after his wonderful preservation was to pay his debt of gratitude to God, who had so wonderfully preserved him. "Cain and Abel offered sacrifices, and there can be no doubt that they had altars on which they offered them; but this, builded by Noah, was the first altar. The word which we render altar signifies properly a place for sacrifice. Unto the Lord—it was 'unto the Lord' he erected this altar. Superstitious would have worshipped the ark. Burnt offerings—This was 'an acknowledgment

ment of guilt and an atonement for sin."

21. Smelled a sweet savour.—That is, He was well pleased with this act. Said His heart.—In chap. ix, 8-17 God made the covenant with Noah that He had in His heart to make. Will not again curse.—When Noah and his family first began to make their homes on the land, there would be a fear at every rain that it might be the beginning of another flood.  
22. Earth replenished.—Here it is plainly intimated that the earth is not to remain always; it, and all the works therein, must be burned up. 2nd Peter, iii, 7. Seed-time and harvest, etc.—The Lord promises two signs as the guarantee, the visible proof, that the earth would never again be destroyed by a flood.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
The Lord never forgets His people whom He has undertaken to deliver. He remembered Abraham, and for his sake delivered Lot from Sodom in time to save his life.  
Sin is punished. "The world never witnessed such a fearful vindication of God's insulted and offended justice and holiness, and never will again until the hour shall strike when the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved."

Salvation and grace are enjoyed. After being enclosed a full year in the great vessel, the door, the sealed door, is thrown open. Noah and his family are not to be instructed to do so by his God. It is well for us to wait patiently, until we may seem long sometimes, though we know clearly the will of God. If we go before our convictions are clear and settled, we are very likely to move in a wrong way. Noah was saved from being destroyed by the flood, but not from the cause of the flood. Of Christ we read, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Not merely from the consequences of, or punishment for, their sins, but from the cause of their danger.

Gratitude is expressed. God remembered Noah, and so Noah remembers God. His first act was to recognize that his deliverance was of the Lord and to make a sacrifice to Him.  
A pledge of future safety is given. God's word is sure; the seasons will regularly come and go in their God-appointed order until time shall be no more and the earth is finally destroyed by fire.  
Lanson H. Muholland.

## THE YEAR'S CROPS.

Notes From Some of the Nearby Ontario Counties.

The G. N. W. telegraph crop report says: Hamilton—The crop prospects in this district give promise of a good average yield of grain, but the fruit crop generally will be much below last year. The apple crop will not yield over 30 per cent. Peaches have been much affected by curly leaf, and will not be so plentiful. Plums are a failure, but pears, grapes and small fruits are abundant. The root crop looks well.

Haldimand.  
Cayuga—Hay crop, especially new meadows, is very heavy; best crop for years. Wheat crop away below average. Many farmers cut their wheat green; damaged badly by Hessian fly. Rye, fair, but may be damaged by the fly. Oats, barley and peas show excellent prospects.

Welland.  
Welland—Hay good. Wheat almost ruined by Hessian fly. Oats, barley and peas, fair crop. Corn very backward. Fruits, good generally, with the exception of apples, which will be a light crop.

Brant.  
Brantford—Little or no spring wheat sown here. Fall wheat about half a crop, and in some places injured by the Hessian fly. Barley promises a good crop; oats a good average crop, with long straw; rye good, long straw; hay good, heavy crop; potatoes and corn promise well. Cherries nearly ruined; plums good heavy crop. Small fruits plentiful.

Oxford.  
Woodstock—This year's wheat outlook in Oxford County, and more especially in this locality, is only a half crop. The grain has been damaged to some considerable extent by the Hessian fly. Barley is a good crop, but the ravages of the Hessian fly can be seen this season in that grain also. Oats are good and promise to yield well. Corn is looking up to the average so far as are seen thus far. Hay is an exceedingly large crop and gives promise of being cheap this fall. It is larger than has been known for some years. Few peas are sown in this locality, but what are in are looking fair. Roots everywhere throughout the country are looking good. On the whole the farmers are well pleased with the prospects. The wheat crop is not up to what it might have been, but the Hessian fly is blamed for this. Other grains and produce are very good, and little grumbling is heard.

Lincoln.  
Niagara-on-the-Lake—Crops in the east end of the Niagara district do not promise very great returns for the labor of the farmer and fruit-grower. With the exception of a few fields fall wheat is very light and will not yield over ten bushels per acre. Notwithstanding the low price of wheat, farmers still depend on this crop to raise some ready money in the fall. Oats, though sown late, are doing well, but will soon be badly cut by the Hessian fly. Corn is more than an average yield. An abundant crop of hay is now being harvested, some fields of clover yielding two to three tons per acre. Taken altogether, the average yield of hay ought to be one and a half tons to the acre. It would be difficult to say what will be the yield of corn and other hard crops, all of which were planted late, and depend on the state of the weather in the early fall months. The fruit crop is still less promising. Apples are almost an entire failure. A few russets and splashes are noticed. In most orchards no Baldwin or greenings can be found.

The British Vice-Consul, reporting from Aguadilla, says: "Under American rule, Porto Rico has entered upon an era of prosperity, the effects of which will soon be apparent. Statistics show that British trade is declining."

## The Markets

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Cash.	Sept.
Chicago	—	\$0 68 1-8
New York	—	0 73 1-8
Toledo	—	\$0 68 3-4 0 69 1-4
Duluth, No. 1 north	0 69b	0 67 3-8
duh, No. 1 hard	0 72b	—

Toronto Farmers' Market.

July 13.—Business was dull on the street market again to-day and there was no sign of activity. No grain was delivered and the offerings of other lines of produce were small. Five loads of old hay sold \$2 higher at \$13 per ton and five loads of new 50c lower at \$8 to \$9. One load of straw sold 50c higher at \$9 per ton. About 100 bushels of new potatoes sold 10 to 15c lower at \$1.15 to \$1.25, and cabbages were quoted lower at 40 to 50c per dozen. Beets are selling at 20c per dozen and other vegetables are unchanged. About forty dressed hogs were delivered, the market holding steady at \$9.25 to \$9.75 per cwt. Wheat, white 67c; wheat, red, 67c; wheat, grove, 61 1-2c; wheat, spring, 67c; barley, 43 to 44c; rye, 50c; oats, 38c; hay, old, per ton, \$13; hay, new, per ton, \$8 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$9; butter, packed rolls, 14 to 15c; butter, cracks, 14 to 15c; eggs, 12 to 15c.

Toronto Fruit Market.

Strawberries, 6 to 8-10c; red currants, 60 to 75c per basket; gooseberries, 25 to 50c per basket of 12 quarts, large basket 75c; cherries, 75c to \$1 per basket.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export cattle, cholera, per cwt.	\$1 75 to \$ 5 25
domedium	4 40 to 4 45
Export cows	3 75 to 4 40
Butcher cattle, picked	4 40 to 4 65
Butcher cattle, choice	4 00 to 4 40
Butcher cattle, fair	3 00 to 3 50
do cows	3 00 to 3 50
do bulls	3 00 to 3 50
Bulls, export, light, per cwt.	3 50 to 3 75
Feeders, short-keep	4 25 to 4 50
do, medium, so	3 50 to 4 25
do, light	3 25 to 3 50
Stockers, do	3 00 to 3 50
off-colors and heifers	2 50 to 3 00
Milk cows, each	30 00 to 50 00
do, per cwt.	2 50 to 3 00
do, bucks	2 50 to 3 75
do, culls	2 00 to 4 00
Lambs, per head	1 00 to 4 00
Calves, per head	2 50 to 4 00
Hogs, corn fed	7 00 to 8 00
Hogs, light, per cwt.	6 75 to 7 00
steak, per cwt.	6 75 to 7 00
Sows, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Swine	4 00 to 4 50

Cheese Markets.

Perth, July 12.—Twenty-three hundred boxes of cheese were brought into Perth market to-day, all white and July make. All sold at 9-14c. Brighton, July 12.—At to-day's Cheese Board meeting seven factories boarded 820 white cheese offered; 80 sold to McGrath at 9c.  
Ottawa, July 12.—There were only fifteen factories represented at Ottawa Cheese Board yesterday. There were 1,534 boxes boarded, 1,278 white and 256 colored. The price was 1-4c in advance of last week, the greater part of the offering clearing out at 9-14c.

Winchester, July 12.—At a meeting of the Cheese Board to-day 821 boxes were registered, 565 white and 256 colored. The highest offer was 9-8-8c for both.

Kemptville, July 12.—At the Cheese Board here to-day 700 were offered on the board. Highest bid, 9-14c. No sales on the board. All sold after at 9-14c on the curb.

United States Crop Reports.

Washington, July 10.—Preliminary returns to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture indicate an average of corn planted indicate a reduction of about 400,000 acres, or 5 per cent, from the area planted last year.

The condition of winter wheat improved during June, being 88.3 on July 1, as compared with 87.8 on June 1, 1900, and 87.1 on the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 80.2. All the important winter wheat States share in this improvement, except Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, in which the condition declined during the month 3, 2, and 5 points respectively.

The average condition of spring wheat also improved during the month, being 95.6 on July 1, as compared with 92.0 one month ago, 95.2 on July 1, 1900; 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and a ten-year average of 85.6. The condition of spring and winter wheat combined on July 1, was 91.1, against 69.8 on July 1, 1900, and 76.2 at the corresponding date in 1899.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 31,000,000 bushels, or the equivalent of 5.35 per cent, of the crop of 1900.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Trade at Montreal this week has been quiet. There has been some improvement in dry goods since the first of the month, sorting orders being more numerous and the excellent crop prospects in the west have had a good effect on fall trade.

Trade at Toronto is feeling the effects of the holiday season at present. The hot weather has driven many away to the summer resorts, and there is a tendency on the part of a good many retailers to postpone further business until a few weeks.

Crop reports from Manitoba are uniformly favorable and they are having a good influence on trade. There is still a scarcity of money, but it is expected the crop movement the coming fall will relieve the tension in that respect.

Business at Hamilton is very fair for the season. Traders are sending in many orders and factories and mills are busy getting out goods for the fall and winter. Reports to wholesalers from various sections of the country are fair.

In London trade, in keeping with that in other important business centres, is quiet, as is usual at this period of the season.  
Ottawa trade reports are satisfactory. The lumber operations have been progressing favorably. Trade at the moment is fairly active for the season and the outlook for fall business is good.  
Cebu, capital of the island of that name, is still frequently fired upon by the insurgent Filipinos.  
The strike of 500 employees at Hickory Ridge, Pa., gallery operated by the Union Coal Company, was declared off to-day.