

THE SOUL IN BATTLE.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says Christ Will Conquer at Last.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage chose for his text the following: "A troop shall overcome him, but he shall overcome at the last."—*Genesis xlvi. 19.*

My text speaks of a tribe who were often discomfited in battle, yet were at last victorious. "But the words may be used as graphically descriptive of the defeat of Christ, to be followed by his successes."

When Christ's "chin dropped upon his breast in death, the world shouted in triumph. Driven as he has been from the heart, from the social circle, from literature, from places of influence, the world gazes now upon what seems to be a vanquished Redeemer. But he shall yet rally his forces, and though now overcome by other troops, he shall overcomes at the last.

When a city is about to be besieged, lines of circumvallation are run out; in half circles the fortifications sweep around; the first line fifteen miles out; the second, ten miles; the next, five; the next, one mile out. The attacking host first takes the outskirts, then a line nearer, coming nearer until the embankment nearest the city is captured.

Now, the human heart is defending itself against Christ, and it has run out four or five lines of circumvallation, and they must one by one be taken, so that Christ may overcome at the last and the heart surrender. You know how men fight when they contend in battle for their wives and children. There are lightnings in their eye, and every finger is a spear, and their shout is like the voice of a whirlwind.

But the fiercest battle ever fought is between the unregenerated heart and Christ. Before I get through with the sermon, I will illustrate my meaning.

Forward, ye troops of God, and take the line of fortification farthest out which is prejudice; against ministers and churches. There are men who, for various reasons, do not believe in these things, and from that outward intrenchment contend against Christ. My reply to this is, seek out a Church and a minister that you do like. That is the religious advantage that men have in towns that they have nowhere else; they may have their pick-high churches and low churches, rich churches and poor churches, aristocratic churches and democratic churches, pew-renting churches and free churches, Calvinistic churches and Arminian churches, ministers white and black, learned and ignorant, fantastie and plain, old and young; manuscript-reading and extemporaneous, some wearing fine gowns and others a very poor coat, ministers argumentative or figurative, ministers statistical or poetical.

Forward, ye troops of God, to the next intrenchment! It is a circumvallation of social influences. There are hundreds of people here to-night whose surroundings in the world are adverse to the Christian religion. The first step that yonder man makes towards heaven will call forth a volley of criticism and caricature. Many of their friends in the world would as soon be shot as be seen on their knees praying. The whole atmosphere is as uncongenial to religion as a northern climate is to pine-apples and bananas. If that young man should become a Christian and go back to the store, they would accost him with, "John, how is your soul? come, now, give us a prayer. Suppose you will have nothing to do with such sinners as we. What is the news from heaven? What's getting red in the face? Not me, I hope? Christians ought not to get mad. What saint are you? I suppose you are almost ready for translation!"

The long, high, mighty breastwork of social influences—how shall grace ever take it? For which one of these ungodly friends will you send when you are dying? They could sit up with you, and pour out the medicines, and shake up your hot pillow, but could they administer any comfort for the soul? As the waves of Jordan begin to lick your feet, will they be able to say anything to strengthen? If, in some awful spasm of physical suffering, you should ask them to pray, do you think they would know how to do it? Will they crowd the room, and keep out the last enemy? What single thing can they do for you when heart and flesh shall fail? When the trumpet sounds, do you want to rise with them in their resurrection? Do you think they will put on the coronations of heaven? If not, do not let them hinder you now. If they do nothing for you in death, judgment or eternity, it is high time you looked for help in some other direction.

Evil companionship has destroyed innumerable men. Through this high battlement no human force can break—but oh! that the Lord Jesus might

storm it to-night. Give up your scoffing associates, or give up God and heaven. Forward, ye troops of God, to the third line of intrenchment, namely, the intellectual difficulties about religion. A hundred perplexities about the parables; a hundred questions about the ninth chapter of Romans; passage set against passage in seeming contradiction. You pile up a battlement of Colenso on the Pentateuch, and Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and Renan's Life of Christ; and some part of the wall are so high that it would be folly to attempt to take them. But there is a hole in the wall of fortification, and through that hole in the wall I put my right hand, and take your own, and say, "My brother, do you want to be saved?" And you say "Yes." Well; Jesus Christ came to seek and to save that which is lost. Will thou let him in—the bruised One of the Cross? He will take away all thy sins and all thy sorrows. In one half hour he will give thee more peace than thou hast had in all the twenty years of thy questioning and doubt. Let the great guns of Colenso and Renan blaze away. Christ comes not to the gate of your head, but to the door of your heart, and tapping gently against it, he says, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Whosoever will open to me, I will come in to him, and sup with him, and he with me."

Scepticism seems to do quite well in prosperity, but it fails in adversity. A celebrated infidel, on shipboard, in the sunshine, caricatured the Christian religion, and scoffed at its professors. But the sea arose, and the waves dashed across the hurricane-deck, and the man cried out, "O my God, what shall I do? What shall I do?" Scepticism does tolerably well to live by, but it is a poor thing to die by. The fortification of your soul this hour gives way. The tides of eternity are rising. Those only will be saved who get on to the Rock of Ages; yet men scatter along in their sin and play in the sand. We come out and shout, "Hollo! hollo! the tide is rising." They laugh at our excitement, and say that there is no danger. After a while they resolve to return, but it is too late. The waters of eternal destruction gather about their feet; they try to climb, but get no farther than the foot of the rock, and, with eyes rolling in horror, hands flung up, and a shriek of despair that rolls among the mountains of death, with long-reverberating echo, they drop for ever.

Lord God, keep us from such a catastrophe!

A surgeon, wounded at Gettysburg, told me that he lay helpless upon the heights, looking down upon the battle. He saw the fate of the nation wavering backward and forward—now one army seeming to conquer, now the other. The scene was grand and overwhelming.

I stand on the heights of Zion to-night, and I see your eternal destinies being decided in battle. Some of you have charged upon Christ with all the sins and prejudices of your lifetime.

He is failing back, and failing back;

you have wounded him in the brow;

you have wounded him in the hands;

you have wounded him in the feet;

you have wounded him in the heart;

he falls in his own blood, while your iniquities stamp upon him and cry,

"We will not have this man to reign over us!" In the words of the text, you have overcome him. But now I see him rising up. In the strength of his almighty love he comes at you; Armed by memories of Bethlehem and Golgotha, he passes on toward you. With weapons of sacrifice and invitations of glory he attacks thy soul, and it falls back and falls back until, able to retreat no longer, it throws out its arms to receive him, and all the spectators on the sky battlements clap their hands and rejoice that Jesus, who was before overcome by a troop, has overcome at the last!

COAL SUPPLY.

Europe Now Complaining Bitterly of Its Rapid Increasing Scarcity.

England and most other countries are complaining bitterly at the rapidly increasing price of coal. But if the coal famine leads civilization to adopt electric or sun heating, it will save Europe and North America alone a little bill of \$315,000,000 a year loss to buildings and personal property by fire. London alone has 10 fires a day on an average, and spends \$750,000 a year on her fire brigade. New York has 18 fires every 24 hours, and expends \$3,500,000 in putting them out. Every time an alarm is sounded in London it means \$200 out of the taxpayers' pockets; in New York each turning out of the fire engine means \$45. German Hamburg and American Boston each spend \$500,000 a year on quenching flames. On an average, London pours 10,000 gallons of water on each fire, £12,000 and New York, £19,000.

ROADSIDE FRUIT.

In Luxembourg the practice of planting fruit trees along the public roads is extensively carried out, the principal being apples, pears, plums, and cherries. It was started in 1870, and there are now 12,300 trees. Before the fruit is quite ripe it is sold by auction. During the first twenty years this undertaking was unprofitable, but from 1891 it began to pay, when the crop was sold for £160, whilst last year the sale price was something approaching £2,000, on an income of about £1 a tree.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

STRIKING PROGRESS SHOWN AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is Little Over a Decade Since Surgical Procedure Involving the Stomach Was Adopted—Cancer Now Looked Upon With More Confidence.

For eight days nearly seven thousand doctors, nearly five hundred of these from the United States, have been attending the sessions of the Thirteenth International Medical Congress here in Paris.

An interesting phase of the discussions of the second day's meeting of the Thirteenth International Medical Congress in Paris, concerned the question of the use of fat in larger quantities than is at present the custom. It

was pointed out that nature supplies the infant with a diet containing a larger proportion of fat than the individual is liable to take for himself later in life. The workman craves fat to make up for the heat lost by exertion, but those of sedentary occupation are apt gradually to lose their taste for it. The result of the comparative absence of fat from the dietary is the occurrence of intestinal torpor. The food residue is not properly lubricated, and the state of constipation so common in our times develops. For its relief recourse is had to laxatives, some new and highly lauded form of which makes its appearance at least once a week, until now they are the bane of the generation. The milk fats, cream, butter and milk itself are the most suitable form of fatty materials. They are especially well borne by those with disturbed digestion.

One German observer noted that the vegetable oils, olive oil and

fat, not only served a very useful nutritional purpose, but were actually curative in their effects in many painful disorders of the stomach.

A marked feature of the discussion of stomach diseases was the confidence expressed on all sides in the surgery of the stomach. It is only a little over a decade since surgical procedures, involving the stomach, became anything more than a great rarity. Now even very conservative physicians

conseil recourse to surgical intervention when severe stomach symptoms persist in spite of medical treatment.

The result is that the once hopelessly fatal condition, cancer of the stomach, is now considered to be absolutely curable in many cases.

It has been the custom to consider

that of the three lowest forms of plant life, the microbe, the ferment and the mould, only the microbe produced disease in man. In recent years it has become clear that certain of the ferments also produced pathological conditions in the human race, as well as in some of the higher animals, especially those associated with man. There

has even been serious question whether cancer was not due to a blastomycete—that is, to a ferment not unlike the ordinary yeast that splits up sugar solutions into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Now comes the proof that the moulds, too, may be pathogenic for man. Some years ago certain cases of an affection produced

seemingly by an aspergillus fungus were reported. There was doubt, however, whether this was the real etiological agent or not. Now this doubt has been completely set at rest by the report of a number of cases from different observers, and it is evident that aspergillosis must be granted a place in human nosology.

Some of the lesions of the disease resemble ordinary abscesses, and it is probable that many of them have been mistaken for such. The disease has escaped recognition so far because of this resemblance to well-known forms of suppurative disease.

Tobacco care in for much more than its ordinary abuse at the doctors' hands. Various rather indefinite pathological conditions have been attributed to its use. Certain nervous

symptoms have been well known to be due to it, but they usually disappeared on the discontinuance of the weed and the patients recovered entirely. A Turkish physician reported at this meeting a series of cases of true heart disease, for which he could find no adequate cause, except the excessive use of tobacco. French and German physicians confirmed this report by other cases, and in the discussion that followed it became evident that many physicians are decidedly of the opinion that the abuse of tobacco, or even its moderate use in those who are especially susceptible to its effects, may lead to a permanent crippling of the heart.

Another Frenchman has now discovered that this same clogging occurs in tubercle bacilli if a drop of blood

is added to a drop of soft liquid culture containing typhoid bacilli, it causes the bacilli to run together in clumps and paralyzes their activity. If the patient from whom the blood was taken did not have typhoid fever, or had not had it for some years before, this clumping or agglutination phenomenon did not take place.

The stroke of genius in the matter was the realization that this principle might be applied to the diagnosis of typhoid fever. Widal's reaction, as it is called after its inventor, is now the ultimate criterion on which physicians depend for the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

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