"HEALTH OF THE BODY" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "Till a Dart Strike Through His Liver"-Proverbs VII-23 -The Gospel of Purity in Body and in Soul.



OLOMON'S anatomical and physiological discoveries were so very great that he was nearly three thousand years ahead of the scientists of his He, more than one thousand years before Christ, seemed to know

about the circulation of the blood, which Harvey discovered sixteen hundred and nineteen years after Christ, for when Solomon, in Ecclesiastes, describing the human body, speaks of the pitcher at the fountain, he evifrom the heart that receive the blood like pitchers. When he speaks in Ecclesiastes of the silver cord of life, he not commit suicide. evidently means the spinal marrow, about which, in our day, Doctors Mayo and Carpenter and Dalton and Flint and Brown-Sequard have experimented. And Solomon recorded in the head: "Or the silver cord be loosed."

In the text he reveals the fact that he had studied that largest gland of the human system, the liver, not by the electric light of the modern dissecting room, but by the dim light of a comparatively dark age, and yet had seen its important functions in the Godbuilt castle of the human body, its selecting and secreting power, its curious cells; its elongated branching tubes, a Divine workmanship in central and right and left lobe, and the hepatic artery through which flow the crimson tides. Oh, this vital organ is the medical college, and in dissecting like the eye of God in that it never sleeps.

Solomon knew of it, and had noticed either in vivisection or post-mortem what awful attacks sin and dissipation make upon it, until the flat of Almighty God bids the body and soul separate, one it commends to the grave, and the other it sends to judgment. A javelin of retribution, not glancing off or making a slight wound, but plercing it from side to side "till a dart strike through his liver." Galen and Hippocrates ascribe to the liver the most of the world's moral depression, and the word melancholy means black bile.

I preach to you the Gospel of Health. In taking a diagnosis of diseases of the soul you must also take a diagnosis of diseases of the body. As if to recognize this, one whole book of the New fore you are on the wrong road. The Testament was written by a physician. Luke was a medical doctor, and he discourses much of the physical conditions, and he tells of the good Samaritan's medication of the wounds by pouring in oil and wine, and recognizes hunger as a hindrance to hearing the Gospel, so that the five thousand were fed; he also records the sparse diet of the prodigal away from home, and the extinguished eyesight of the beggar by the wayside, and lets on great canvas different parts of the us know of the hemorrhage of the wounds of the dying Christ and the miraculous post-mortem resuscitation. Any estimate of the spiritual condition that does not include also the physical condition is incomplete.

When the doorkeeper of congress fell dead from excessive joy because Burgoyne had surrendered at Saratoga. and Philip the Fifth of Spain dropped fore he comes to the catastrophe, and dead at the news of his country's defeat in battle, and Cardinal Wolsey faded away as the result of Henry the Eighth's anathema, it was demonstrated that the body and soul are Siamese twins, and when you thrill the one with joy or sorrow you thrill the other. We may as well recognize the tremendous fact that there are two mighty fortresses in the human body. the heart and the liver; the heart the fortress of the graces, the liver the fortress of the furies. You may have the head filled with all intellectualities, and the ear with all musical appreciation, and the mouth with all eloquence, and the hand with all industries, and the heart with all generosities, and yet "a dart strike through the liver."

My friend, Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Jones. of Philadelphia, a translated spirit now, wrote a book entitled, "Man, Moral and Physical," in which he shows how different the same things may appear to different people. He says: "After the great battle on the Mincio in 1859, between the French and the Sardinians on the one side and the Austrians on the other, so disastrous to the latter, the defeated army retreated, followed by the victors. A description of the march of each army is given by two correspondents of the London Times, one of whom traveled with the cuccessful host, the other with the defeated. The difference in views and statements of the same place, scenes and events, is remarkable. The former are said to be marching through a beautiful and luxuriant country during the day, and at night encamping dren down with scarlet fever, with a where they are supplied with an abundance of the best provisions, and all sorts of rural dainties. There is nothing of war about the proceeding except its stimulus and excitement. On the side of the poor Austrians it is just the reverse. In his letter of the same date, describing the same places and a march over the same road, the writer can scarcely find words to set forth the suffering, impatience and disgust

existing around him. What was pleasthe latter. What made all this differtion only: the French are victorious, the Austrians have been defeated."

So, my dear brother, the road you been traveling a long while, but the difference in your physical conditions makes it look different, and therefore the two reports you have given of yourself are as widely different as the two correspondents. Edward Payson, sometimes so far up on the Mount that it seemed as if the centripetal force of earth could no longer hold him, sometimes through a physical disorder was so far down that it seemed as if the nether world would clutch him. Poor William Cowper was a most excellent Christian, and will be loved in the Christian church as long as sings his hymns beginning "There is a fountain filled with blood," "Oh, for a closer walk with God," "What various hindrances we meet," and "God moves in a mysterious way." Yet was he so overcome of melancholy, or black bile, that it was only dently means the three canals leading | through the mistake of the cab driver who took him to a wrong place, instead of the river bank, that he did

Spiritual condition so mightily affected by the physical state, what a great opportunity this gives to the Christian physician, for he can feel at the same time both the pulse of the Bible, thousands of years before sci- body and the pulse of the soul, and entists discovered it, that in his time he can administer to both at once, and Twill save us from a thousand snar if medicine is needed he can give that. To mind religion young. producing the tremors of hand and and if spiritual counsel is needed he can give that -- an earthly and a Divine prescription at the same timeand call on not only the apothecary of earth, but the pharmacy of heaven! Ah, that is the kind of doctor I want at my bedside, one that cannot only count out the right number of drops, but who can also pray. That is the kind of doctor I have had in my house when sickness or death came. I do not want any of your profligate or atheistic doctors around my loved ones when the balances of life are trembling. A doctor who has gone through room has traversed the wonders of the human mechanism, and found no God in any of the labyrinths, is a fool, and cannot doctor me or mine. But, oh, the Christian doctors! What a comfort they have been in many of our households! And they ought to have a warm place in our prayers as well as praise on our tongues,

My object at this point is not only to emoliate the criticisms of those in good health against those in poor health. but to show Christian people who are atrabilious what is the matter with them. Do not charge against the heart the crimes of another portion of your organism. Do not conclude that because the path to heaven is not arbored with as fine a foliage, or the banks be well for those who feel so sure that beautifully snowed with exquisite chrysanthemums as once, that thereroad will bring you out at the same gate whether you walk with the stride of an athlete or come up on crutches. Thousands of Christians, morbid about their experiences, and morbid about their business, and morbid about the present, and morbid about the future, need the sermon I am now preaching. . . .

Some years ago a scientific lecturer went through the country exhibiting human body when healthy, and the same parts when diseased. And what the world wants now is some eloquent scientist to go through the country like," she says, "he would come home showing to our young people on blazing canvas the drunkard's liver, the of his railroad bills, for instance. We idler's liver, the libertine's liver, the gambler's liver. Perhaps the spectacle might stop some young man bethe dart strike through his liver.

My hearer, this is the first sermon you have heard on the Gospel Health, and it may be the last you will ever hear on that subject, and charge you, in the name of God, and Christ, and usefulness, and eternal destiny, take better care of your health When some of you die, if your friends put on your tombstone a truthful epi taph, it will read: "Here lies the vic tim of late suppers;" or it will be "Behold what lobster salad at midnight will do for a man;" or it will be: "Ten cigars a day closed my earthly existence;" or it will be: "Thought I could do at seventy what I did at twenty, and I am here;" or it will be: "Here is the consequence of sitting a half day with wet feet;" or it will be: "This is where I have stacked my harvest of wild oats;" or, instead of words, the stone-cutter will chisel for an epitaph on the tombstone two figuresnamely, a dart and a liver.

There is a kind of sickness that is beautiful when it comes from overwork for God, or one's country, or one's own family. I have seen wounds that were glorious. I have seen ar empty sleeve that was more beautifu than the most muscular forearm. have seen a green shade over the eye shot out in battle, that was more beautiful than any two eyes that had passed without injury. I have seen an old missionary worn out with the malaria of African jungles, who looked to me more radiant than a rubicund gymnast. I have seen a mother after six weeks' watching over a family of chil glory around her pale and wan face that surpassed the angelic. It all depends on how you got your sickness and in what battle your wounds.

If we must get sick and worn out, let it be in God's service and in the effort to make the world good. Not in the service of sin. No! No! One of the most pathetic scenes that I ever witness, and I often see it, is that of men or women converted in the fif- script,

ties or sixtles or seventies wanting to ant to the former was intolerable to be useful, but they so served the world and Satan in the earlier part of their ence? asks the author. 'One condi- life that they have no physical energy left for the service of God. They sacrificed nerves, muscles, lungs, heart and liver on the wrong altar. They are traveling is the same you have fought on the wrong side, and now, when their sword is all hacked up and their ammunition all gone, they enlist for Emmanuel. When the high-mettled cavalry horse, which that man spurred into many a cavalry charge reports in the London Times from the with champing bit and flaming eye and neck clothed with thunder, is worn out and spavined and ring-boned and spring-halt, he rides up to the great Captain of our Salvation on the white horse and offers his services. With such persons might have been, through the good habits of a lifetime, crashing their battle-ax through the helmeted iniquities, they are spending their days and nights in discussing the best way of curing their indigestion, and quieting their jangled nerves, and rousing their laggard appetite, and trying to extract the dart from their outraged liver. Better converted late than never! Oh, yes; for they will get to heaven. But they will go afoot when they might have wheeled up the steed hills of the sky in Elijah's charlot. There is an old hymn that we used to sing in the country meeting house when I was a boy, and I remember how the old folks' voices trembled with emotion while they sang it. I have forgotten all but two lines, but those lines are the peroration of my

Don't Eat Unless You Are Hungry. There is a good old maxim which runs as follows: "In time of peace prepare for war," and this is as true in connection with the question of diet in health as in other things. Too many fairly good health, no improvement need be effected in their diet, but that this position is eminently untenable none who carefully consider the subject will deny. Those whose practice brings them into contact with the wealthier classes have frequently an opportunity of estimating the bad effects of improper diet. As regards the poor, they are unable to procure meat on account of their poverty, and, as a result, their diet is composed largely of carbohydrates. In the case of general sickness, or even without unfavorable climatic conditions, both classes seem to be unable to resist attacks of disease. It is for the most part the apparently healthy people who are so quickly stricken down by disease, while the chronic invalid may pass through unscathed, and yet no one seem to understand that conditions were present which predisposed the healthy man or woman to disease, and that these preexisting conditions were largely due to want of attention to diet. It would they are in perfect health to consult a doctor for instructions how to avoid disease. One very common mistake is to eat when not hungry, simply cause it is "meal time," and act not one whit less stupid than that of replenishing one's fire because one hears one's neighbors coal-scuttle rattling. regardless of the fact that there plenty of coal already on, and that any addition thereto would be mischievous

One Cause of Frenk Bills. Senator Forney, of the Kansas state senate, has a young daughter who tells why her father introduced so many freak bills in the senate. "Whenever he ran up against anything he didn't and write a bill again it. . There is one drove to town to church one night, and there was a freight train on the crossing, and it kept us there for twenty minutes. It appoyed pa dreadfully, and he went home and wrote that bill to prohibit trains from obstructing crossings more than five minutes. Then one night somebody stole all our chickens, The next day pa wrote his chicken bill. But you will notice that the bill doesn't protect ducks. Pa don't like ducks. And he said if anybody wanted to steal them it was all right-the ducks was punishment enough. Whenever pa sat down to write a bill we always knew

Origin of the Word Tariff. Every day when we open the newspapers and read the political discussions in its columns, we are sure to come across something about the tariff. says "Harper's Round Table." Every one knows the meaning of the word tariff; but it is not generally known where it originated. It is of Moorish origin, and descended to us from the time when the Moors occupied a goodly part of Spain. In those days they built a fort to guard the strait of Gibraltar, and they called it Tarifa. It was the custom of these people to levy duties according to a fixed scale, which they adopted and changed from time to time, even as much as we do our own tariff laws, on the merchandise of all vessels passing in and out of the Mediterranean. They claimed the right by virtue of strength, and for years netted a

Juvenile Horsethieves Married. Ervin Shaw and Gertie Fisher, each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for joint horse theft, were wedded in the jail parlors at Wilmington, Ohio. Gertie's mother, of Dayton, gave her consent. Gertle is a beautiful little girl and her husband a handsome beardless boy.

Very Strange. Mrs. Gray-Isn't it lovely! How much did you pay for it? Mrs. Green -Two and a half a yard. Mrs. Gray-What an odd price! You are sure it wasn't \$2.48 or \$2.51?-Boston TranGOODS **POURING** 

DAYS OF SERVICE.

Enough Goods to Supply the Trade for a Year-Americans, However, Need Not Purchase Foreign Made Goods-Good for Farmers.

If anybody is in doubt as to the ac-

curacy of the recent statement of

Chairman Dingley that a year's supply

of foreign goods will probably be in

the warehouses of the country by the time the new tariff bill can get upon the statute books, let him examine the following figures showing the customs receipts since the election of McKinley and a protective congress. They are as follows: November, 1896, \$9,-930,385; December, \$10,779,412; January, 1897, \$11,276,874; February, \$11,-587,260; March, \$22,833,856; April, \$24,-454,351. When it is remembered that these figures relate only to the dutiable goods and that there has been an especial rushing in of non-dutiable goods likely to be transferred to the dutiable list, it will be seen that the flood of importations now passing through the customs house of the country is something enormous. Foreign manufacturers and importers continue to rush their goods into the country in the face of the retrospective clause of the Dingley bill. The customs receipts in April were \$24,454,351, or two and a half times as much as those in the month in which McKinley and the protective congress were elected. This gives something of an idea of the enormous quantity of foreign goods being brought into the country. When it is remembered that these figures relate only to the dutiable goods and that all non-dutiable goods likely to go on the dutiable people assume that because they enjoy list under the new tariff are also being rushed in and in still greater numthe manufacturers of the country are now attempting to operate and must operate for many months, will be realized. Importations of foreign wools continue at every port of entry and from every wool producing country. In April Philadelphia received over eight million pounds in four weeks, New York over twenty-four million and Boston apparently over sixty-five million. People who criticize the proposition to place a duty on hides brought into the country will perhaps be interested in the fact that the value of hides imported since 1890 is in excess of the importations of wool upon which the vast majority of the people of this country that there should be a duty. The importation of hides from 1890 to 1896 inclusive, amounted in value to \$176,723,107 while the value of the wool imported in that time was \$138,362,-The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill has been completed so far as relates to the senate finance committee and is now ready for consideration by the senate. How long it will be before that body cannot of course be foretold, but the outlook for a reasonable degree of speed in Its consideration appears to be good, and there is good reason to believe that it will be upon the statute books by the end of the fiscal year. Members of both parties are recognizing the fact that nothing so disturbs the business conditions of the country, both among the manufacturers and others as the pendency of a tariff measure of any sort, because of the fact that business contracts and undertakings cannot be entered upon without definite knowledge as to what the prices of imported articles or the rates of duty will be. These facts are leading men irrespective of party to a desire for prompt action since they know that a business revival cannot be expected by anybody until the tariff can be put into operation and the immense stock of foreign goods now coming into the country disposed of and the market

opened to our own manufacturers,

The Farmer and the Senate. The farmer is likely to be well taken care of by that dignified body, the Unitthat something had happened to him." ed States senate. The tariff bill, reported from the finance committee of that body, has added a duty of 11/2 cents per pound on hides, increased the rate on wool of the third class, and cut out the clause in the house bill which exempted Hawalian sugar from duties, thus reducing that competition with beet sugar. The duty put on hides, tea and other articles which were formerly on the free list will improve the opportunities for advantageous reciprocity treaties for which the senate will provide, and which will greatly benefit the farmer. It is believed the house rates on wools of the first and second class will be restored

by the senate or conference committee. Cheering News for Farmers. The Department of Agriculture is receiving very gratifying reports from the farming community. The continuation of higher prices for wheat, the unusual foreign demand for corn and the activity among farmers in preparclass of population unusually healthful and encouraging. "Dollar wheat," for which farmers had scarcely dared to hope, was coincident with the incoming of McKinley, while the extraordinary demand for their corn adds to their general encouragement. Coupled with this comes the activity and interest felt in the experiments which are to be made in all parts of the country | have their way a tariff bill will become in the production of our own sugar, and it is apparent that the farming ample revenue and a reasonable pro-

mind with cheerful thoughts and prospects rather than the gloomy ones which were a constant feature of the THE WILSON TARIFF LAST four years of the Cleveland administra-

Japan's Monetary Action.

The Japanese commission which has studied the conditions in Japan for the past eighteen months as affected by the silver standard has found that the average cost of eleven leading articles necessary to life in Japan has increased in the period between 1873 and 1894 no less than 62 per cent, while the wages in the country have increased but 33 per cent. In view of these conditions the commission recommended the abandonment of the silver standard, which recommendation was promptly and favorably acted upon by the government. "Miso" is the name of an article of food largely used in Japan. It is entirely of native production and therefore not subject to the increased cost through depreciation of silver currency which foreign articles of food would suffer, yet the Japanese commission which has been studying the sifver question in Japan for eighteen months past, found that mise had increased 89 per cent in cost from 1873 to 1893, while the wages of the laboring people who use it had increased only 33 per cent, thus showing that they were the greatest sufferers under the depreciated currency.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

No Pledges Were Made. In his stirring address before the Harlem Republican Club last night Senator Foraker sharply reminded the democrats last fall rallied to the supgold Democrats that the Republicans made no pledge in the last campaign to surrender their principles, and that these principles would be resolutely maintained by the McKinley administration. Not only was no such pledge, either expressed or implied, made at that time, but everywhere the doctrine of protection was zealously preached by Republicans, and nowhere more embers, the disadvantages under which phatically and repeatedly than from the porch of the McKinley homestead in Canton.

Gold Dmocrats understand this fully. During last summer and fall they were so fully aware of it that their organs loudly complained that Major McKinley "talked tariff too much," although those organs were advocating General Palmer for the Presidency. The truth is that hundreds of thousands of Demcrats cast their ballots for Major Mc-Kinley, not only in spite of his wellknown protection principles, but account of them. They stood in as much fear of a continuation of a free trade tariff as in that of an inauguration of free silver coinage. It was in order to escape both evils that they voted for the Canton statesman. -- Commercial Advertiser.

How Can We Expect Prosperity Yet? The pledges of a speedy return to good times to glibly made by the spellbinders were repeatedly deprecated by the conservative, sober-minded element in the Republican party. It was well known that many of these promises were ridiculously extravagant. never had any warrant in any of the utterances of Major McKinley in his "front porch" campaign,

The Republican nominee declared that we could not hope for a return of the prosperity of 1892 until we had enacted legislation that would provide adequate encouragement to American industry, and that would yield enough revenue to prevent the recurrence of the treasury deficits. He repeated over and over again the admonition that we must not expect good times until the government was put upon a paying basis. He emphasied this as a prerequi site to the restoration of that business confidence which was destroyed by falling revenues and the constant raid on the gold reserve.

The government has not yet been placed upon a paying basis. Prosperity will not come until the new tariff measure has been upon the federal statute books long enough to inaugurate a revival of languishing industries and long enough to turn a bountiful tide of revenue into the government treasury .-Akron Journal.

Fixing the Responsibility. It is announced that the Democrats

and some of the Populists in the Senate propose to delay the enactment of a tariff bill as long as possible. Doubtless they will do so because they think that such a proceeding is good politics. They are laboring to create the impression that business is not improving under the present administration. In so doing they assume that the people are so ignorant that they will attribute what they may regard as a continuation of business depression to the Republican administration without any change in the tariff and other revenue laws. The Republican victory put an end to the uncertainty regarding the money question. As the result money has been cheap for those who can furnish good security, and thousands of industries have started up, giving larger employment to labor. This is true of the iron industry in all its branches. But the same tariff exists now that caused the business depression under the last administration. Ining to make an earnest experiment in dustries employing thousands of peothe production of sugar beets, combine | ple prior to the election of 1892 cannot to make the conditions among that be started up because it is impossible for them to regain and hold the American market. During the past few weeks the bonded warehouses have been crowded with foreign-made goods which come into competition with those made in this country. So long as this condition exists the full return of prosperity cannot be expected.

If the Republicans in the Senate can a law early in July which will afford menmunity is not only feeling the re- tection to American industries, giving tern of prosperity, but is occupying its | many thousand people the opportunity | Town Topics.

to earn wages who are now idle. If by obstructive tactics in the Senate, the Democrats and their allies prevent the passage of such a bill they will be responsible for a continuation of the industrial depression which began when it became certain that the protective policy would be overthrown, which has continued with more or less severity since, and will continue until a better law shall take its place.--Indianapolis Journal.

Should Come with Us.

From the Chicago Times-Herald: There is much talk at the present moment about the future of the gold democracy and what action should hereafter be taken by those who last year rejected the Chicago platform because of its falseness to the principles of Jefferson. The question in the air is, what are right-thinking and patriotic democrats to do who last November joined with their lifelong political but honorable foes in saving the nation from national bankruptcy and dishonor? Undoubtedly many democrats are perplexed and hesitating, but reflection must show that but one course is open to them. As long as the Chicago platform exists as a menace to the good order of society and to the national integrity, and as long as the framers of that platform defiantly stand upon it and insist on carrying out its principles, so long must every patriot range himself to withstand and overthrow it. In other words, while the conditions of 1896 continue the duties of 1896 con-

So thinking and believing, the gold port of the republican party, as the liberal unionists in England rallied at an equally momentous time to the support of the conservative party. That alliance in England still continues and will continue until the question in which it originated is finally settled. So with us. The alliance between the gold democracy and the republican party should be maintained until the conjunct forces of populism and silverism are utterly overthrown. It is needless to say that the leaders of Bryanism and Altgeldism have not yet lost their courage, still look upon their defeat as transient, and exultantly proclaim their expectation of winning in the contest of 1898 or 1900. While this attitude is maintained there can be but one choice for sound money men. It is not too early to speak of these things, for the elections of 1898 will soon be here and upon their result the future may depend. In the event of the presidential election of 1900 being thrown into the house of representatives, as were those of 1800 and 1824, the congress elected in 1898 will elect the president, and a majority of states decides the election.

Here, then, is where the next great battle will be fought, in the elections for congress next year. The importance, therefore, of carrying a majority of the states for sound money cannot well be exaggerated.

Mr. Cleveland's Mistakes.

It was in 1893 that Mr. Cleveland, then President, called a special session of Congress to repeal the Sherman silver act, after he had won his nomination and election upon the tariff question. He then asserted that the Sherman silver act was the cause of the financial tils that had then overtaken the country. The Republicans in Congress, while not agreeing with that diagnosis of the case, assisted in the repeal, in fact made it possible. Yet the repeal of the Sherman silver act did not restore confidence or put the business of the country on a prosperity footing. The sword of free trade still hung over the country, and though the sword when it finally fell was found to be badly nicked with party perfidy and dishonor, still the fear of several months that a keen-edged sword was to drop upon the industries of America had served its purpose. The prophecy that the repeal of the Sherman silver act would restore prosperitydone at the dictation of Grover Cleveland and by means of patronage shamelessly wielded by him-did not come true. This fact gave the free silver cause a tremendous boost all over the country, and made it even possible in 1896 to obtain votes for a free silver candidate in every one of the Eastern states.

Cleveland and the Democrats. "The ex-President remains firm in the conviction that the currency question is one of overshadowing interest and importance, and he proposes to raily his friends in the support of sound money principles," says the Philadelphia Ledger in discussing Cleveland's address to the incense burners in the Reform Club.

But Cleveland did not tell us what is the matter with the currency. Nor can we get any clear idea of the trouble from any of the other quacks.-Commercial Advertiser.

If all the cranks in the universe were to give their undivided attention to the "currency question" for a twelvemonth they could not help either the workingmen or the nation. There can be no prosperity until we have a new tariff. That is the great and overshadowing question just now.

More Terrible

She (reading the newspaper)-Isn'l this terrible! Five hundred million birds were slaughtered last year to furnish feathers for women's hats. He-Yes-Yes; most of them were in front of me at the theater last night -New York World.

Not Entirely Paintens. Dentist-Did you give that laughing gas? Assistant Yes, Dantist-How long did the effect last? sistant-Until he looked at the bi