

## A JEWISH MOVEMENT.

The latest issue of the *Millennial Star* that has reached us contains an editorial on "The Return of the Jews to Palestine," and, in connection with it, reproduces the following article from the *Liverpool Post*, which will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers, who are looking for the literal fulfillment of ancient and modern prophecy:

A subject more important than all the rest, as far as "talking" is concerned, was last week in London society discussed in every key, and still remains the awe-striking sensation of the moment. It has stirred up the dormant enthusiasm of the Jewish population of London, and created a deep pathetic interest in the minds of every educated Christian in society. By some the event is regarded with the deepest reverence as a fulfillment of Scriptural prophecy, and by others as the opening of a new era in the history of the people, whose patience and long-suffering, whose commercial industry and artistic talent, have filled us with admiration great enough to have inspired envy and malevolence amongst every besotted, ignorant community in Europe.

There are many people in London, and not among the most ignorant either, who are beginning seriously to examine into Scriptural prophecy, and regard its fulfillment as drawing nigh in respect to the restoration of the Jews in Palestine, and the rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem. It is just announced that Baron Rothschild of Paris, had placed himself at the head of the emigration of the Jews to the Holy Land. The final establishment and legal recognition of the colony taken out by Jacob Löbel after the revolt of the Russian people against the Jews confirms the belief entertained through all ages of the restoration of the inheritance of Abraham to his descendants, and the Temple of Jerusalem to its glory. The history of the colony itself is curious. During the persecutions suffered by the Jews in Russia as many of the chosen people as were able emigrated to America; and soon afterwards the Roumanian Jews, as if by a sudden inspiration, resolved to quit Roumania and reach the Promised Land, to seek that peace which had been denied them elsewhere. The chief instigator of the emigration was a certain Jacob Löbel, who placed himself at the head of a committee to receive the money to be invested in the purchase of land in Palestine, each subscriber to receive allotment in accordance with his deposit. In this manner a sum of £8,000 was collected, and agents were despatched to Palestine to visit and study the different localities most eligible for the enterprise. A tract of land at a short distance from the ancient city of Caesarea was purchased, and the domain was duly registered in the name of the president, Jacob Löbel.

But the members of the emigration, on being summoned to begin their journey, found themselves peremptorily refused permission to land upon Turkish ground from the vessel belonging to the Austrian Lloyd which had brought them to the Turkish port. They were driven back to the boat, and forced to continue their route without provisions, exhausted and starving. Arrived at Beyrout, some few of their number managed to land, but the rest were compelled to return to Jaffa, whence they escaped into the interior, and contrived to reach their destination. Those who had already arrived before strict opposition of the entrance of the Jews had been enforced, had been compelled to declare themselves Turkish subjects before obtaining permission to remain in the country. But the majority had to remain at Haifa while the vexatious formalities were being carried out; and there seemed to be no means of obtaining work at Haifa, the funds subscribed were soon exhausted, and the emigrants reduced to the most profound destitution. Just at this moment Jacob Löbel died, and the committee of which he was the president was dissolved. The Turkish Government seized the opportunity of creating every difficulty possible in the way of the enterprise, by seizing Jacob Löbel's property, declaring that it belonged to the State, although Löbel had left several children. A lawsuit was instituted at Constantinople. A great portion of the remnant of the money still in the hands of the Jews was spent in depertations, in journeyings to and fro, and other expenses; but the suit was gained, and the domain inscribed by the State in the name of the Jewish banker, Erlanger, of Paris. During the whole time this lawsuit lasted the Government refused to grant permission for the construction of houses, and the emigrants were consequently compelled to dwell in tents, where they would have died of hunger had not some charitable people of their own persuasion come to their aid. The Jewish Alliance behaved most generously.

But the interference of Baron Rothschild has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. On hearing of the straits to which his people had been exposed, he sent an agent to visit the spot, with full power to relieve the wants of the sufferers, imposing but one condition upon the members of the colony—that of entire submission to the rules and regulations laid down by him for their benefit. The greater number of the colonists were at that moment in a

state of such misery and destitution that they signed without hesitation their adherence to the baron's decree. To each family was then allotted a monthly stipend of twelve francs per head, children included. The few who still possessed ever so small a resource refused, however, to agree to the conditions imposed, insisting on a clear understanding as to the baron's ultimate intentions. But their resources soon failed, and they joined with the rest in due submission to their master's will. As the formal permission of the Turkish Government to build upon the ground already bought and paid for near Caesarea was purposely delayed from day to day, Baron Rothschild ordered a number of wooden houses to be constructed in Roumania. Thirty of these houses arrived by sailing vessels, but as they had been much delayed from the effect of a stormy passage, they could not be transported for some time afterwards to Samaria, the name given by the Jews to this colony. Another supply of the houses arrived a few weeks ago, and were set up by German workmen belonging to the colony. They are all built upon a stone foundation, and the cost of each house is about £4. It was not until about sixty of these tenements had been constructed that the great mistake of the choice of the material was discovered. The wood of which they are built is found to harbor vermin in such tremendous quantities that in the hot weather the dwellings are uninhabitable, and application has been made for the construction of the rest of the buildings in stone or iron.

Materials for the building of a great synagogue, two schools for the cultivation of Hebrew language, and public offices of some pretension have been built of the stones scattered throughout the country from the ruins of cities which have long ago disappeared. Some of these stones are highly ornamented, and have been inserted in the walls of the houses with picturesque effect. The colony being now sufficiently established to take its place with others, Baron Rothschild's first measure has been to give it a name. It is no longer to be called Samaria, but Sachron-Jacob, the first word being "Remembrance" in Hebrew—thus named by the Baron in memory of his father—and the second in honor of Jacob Löbel, with whom originated the grand idea of thus assembling together the persecuted people. Sachron-Jacob already promises to become a prosperous colony. Besides the monthly allowance of twelve francs a head for each family, which is to be continued until every man is able to provide for his household, the day's work is paid three-pence, with a ration of bread. Plantations of olive and vine have been laid out. The best agricultural tools are supplied to the colonists. The ploughs have all been sent from Ulm, and are regarded as the property of the colony, which it is prophesied will become a model settlement by the outlay of not more than a million and a half francs. Order and discipline will be maintained among the settlers by the simple withdrawal of the monthly allowance in the case of any symptom of insubordination. This chastisement has already been applied to one family, who, however, unable to bear a return to the misery and destitution from which they had been rescued once before, humbly begged readmission to the community of Sachron-Jacob. As soon as a sufficient number of habitations have been constructed the domain will be delivered up to the colonists themselves, but the monthly allowance will then be stopped; each individual will thus be compelled to provide by his labors for his own maintenance and that of his family. Legal precautions have already been taken to prevent the sale of the house or the field bestowed upon the settler. Every house and every field has been registered in the name of Erlanger, in Paris.

## HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

The following extracts are from a monthly magazine entitled *Good Health*:

**The Healthy House.**—The healthy house is the one thoroughly penetrated and purified by the hygienic rays of the sun. In the houses of the wealthier classes, says the *Sanitarian*, there is too much luxury and elaborateness of furnishing and ornamentation; and sanitary precautions are made to give way to the multiplied artificialities of existence. Our civilization is becoming overdone. The tendency should be toward greater simplicity. The custom of surrounding dwellings too freely with trees and shrubbery, as often seen in village and country homes, is a most pernicious one; and in these damp and sunless rooms, it is no wonder that phthisis, rheumatism, and malaria find a fertile atmosphere for their development.

Another source of nervousness and lowered vitality, in connection with insufficient ventilation, is the extreme degree to which our houses, places of business, theatres, churches, hotels and railroad cars are overheated in winter. This custom alone is sufficient to prevent Americans from ever becoming a robust people.

**Infallible Recipes.**—For preserving the complexion, temperance; for whit-

ning the hands, honesty; to remove stains, repentance; for improving the sight, observation; for improving the voice, civility; to keep away moths, good society; a beautiful ring, the home circle.

**Patent Medicines.**—The truth is, when people consult the doctor, they want to get the worth of their money, and they want it in something they can see, taste and smell, in short, in something that will do them good: and their idea of that is, something that will make them sicker before they are allowed to get better. If they do not get it from one doctor, they will get it from another. Failing to get it, or what is more likely, getting too much, they abandon the doctors, and take to "Kennedy's Medical Discoverer," "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure," or "Lydia Pinkham's Compound," or some other nostrum put up in a quart bottle, advertised in an almanac, and for sale by all druggists. The extent to which these and the many kindred nostrums are used among all classes of people is appalling. High and low, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, servant girls and sewing girls, lawyers, judges, ministers and, I am sorry to say, sometimes doctors, voluntarily tax themselves to build palaces, steamboats and pleasure-yachts, and to buy fast horses and bulldog pups for the millionaire proprietors of these health-destroying and disease-producing nostrums in almost every city in this country.

**Baking Powders and Digestion.**—Eastern professors are making experiments upon the influence of baking-powder upon the digestion, the result of which is thus given by the *Scientific American*: "Elaborate experiments on the effect of the residue, left by certain baking-powders, on gastric digestion, showed that the digestion of albumen by gastric juice was greatly retarded by the residue which would be left in biscuit made by cream-of-tarter baking-powders. Besides retarding the digestion of albumen, it was observed that the tartrate residue rendered the mass liable to fermentive changes."

**Fat Produces Dyspepsia.**—One of the most pernicious tendencies of modern cookery is the use of fried foods of every description. Fried meats, fried eggs, fried vegetables, fried bread, dough-nuts and similar combinations of melted fat and other food substances, are exceedingly harmful articles of diet—we can hardly call them food; for their only virtue consists in staying the cravings of hunger at the expense of the digestive organs.

The gastric juice has but little more action upon fat than has water; indeed, fat undergoes in the stomach no change which answers to the digestion of other elements of food, and its presence interferes with the action of the gastric juice upon other foods. In consequence, digestion proceeds very slowly, if at all, and the delay occasions fermentive and putrefactive changes which render the article still more unfit for nourishment. It is the indigestibility of fat, and this property of delaying the digestion of other food substances used in combination with it, that render pie crust, puff paste and all varieties of pastry so unwholesome that even their name has come to be almost synonymous with dyspepsia.

**A Queer Prescription.**—Dr. Lyman Beecher used to tell an amusing story about his aunt, who used to say to him, when he had a sour stomach after eating pie: "Lyman, go into the milk room and get a piece of cake; you don't look well." Quite equal to the above is an anecdote related of an elderly New England gentleman, who upon returning home late at night, entered the pantry, as was his custom before retiring, in search of pie and cake. Finding none, he awoke his wife, who had already retired, and in tones of severe reprobation exclaimed: "Mary, I am greatly surprised to find no pie or cake in the house. What would you do if some one should be sick in the night?"

**Killed by a Snuff-Box.**—The great Napoleon died shortly after middle life in exile at St. Helena, and, according to Rev. De Witt Talmage, "one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the centre of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff-box!"

**Vinegar and Indigestion.**—It is the business of the saliva to digest starch, and by its alkalinity, to stimulate the secretion of the gastric juice in the stomach. It is well known that the saliva is unable to act upon starch in the presence of an acid. Experiments have shown that even so small a quantity of vinegar as one part in 5,000 appreciably diminishes the action of saliva upon starch. One part in 1,000 renders it very slow, and twice the latter quantity arrests it altogether. From this it is evident that vinegar, salads, and other preparations in which vinegar is used are unwholesome, especially when taken with farinaceous food, such as bread and other grain preparations. There is a popular notion that by the use of vinegar a tendency to increase in flesh may be antagonized. The physiological fact that fat is largely formed from the starchy elements of grains and vegetables, rather supports the popular notion; but this method of reducing weight should not be encouraged, as the loss of flesh is secured at the expense of good digestion.

There is more poison in a cup of strong tea than in a glass of ale or beer, and yet many persons who suppose themselves to be good temperance people, are trying to fight the drink demon with the fictitious strength of strong tea and coffee.

**Death from Decayed Meat.**—The death of the late mayor of Omaha, from eating chicken which had been preserved by freezing, and after being thawed out had become slightly tainted before being used, has called public attention to the fact that the use of tainted meat is in the highest degree dangerous. The process of decomposition in meat develops poisons known as ptomaines. Cooking does not destroy these poisons. It is probable that many mysterious cases of illness are due to this cause. Sickness from eating canned meat, and from cheese poisoning, are also attributed to the same class of poisons.

**Rational Dress.**—The requirements of a perfect dress are: 1. Freedom of movement; 2. No pressure over any part of the body; 3. No more weight than is necessary to warmth, and both weight and warmth equally distributed; 4. Quick changeability; 5. Grace and beauty combined with comfort and convenience; 6. Not departing too conspicuously from the ordinary dress of the time.

Maxim—Clothing should follow the natural lines of the body.

**Indifference about Health.**—An old writer has quaintly asked: "Who is he that values health at the rate it is worth? Not he that bath it; he reckons it among the common ordinary enjoyments, and takes little notice of it, or less regards it than his long worn clothes, perhaps is more careful of his garments, remembering their price; but his health costs him nothing, and coming to him at so easy a rate, he values it accordingly, and bath little regard to keep it; is never truly sensible of what he enjoyed until he finds the want of it by sickness; then health above all things, is earnestly desired and wished for."

## THE CODE OF HEALTH.

The laws which relate to individual health may be concisely summed up as follows:

1. Breathe only pure air.
2. Drink only pure water.
3. Eat only pure food.
4. Take sufficient muscular exercise.
5. Preserve proper attitudes.
6. Discipline the mind by proper mental exercise.
7. Take proper rest and recreation and sufficient sleep.
8. Restrain the passion and govern the emotions.
9. Give due attention to personal cleanliness.
10. Be temperate in all things.

**Cess-Pools are Disease Breeders.**—House slops may be carried out and distributed over the surface of the ground so widely that evaporation will quickly render them innocuous. If this plan is adopted, the garden should be divided into three or four areas, which should be used successively, one each day.

**Summer Complaints.**—The summer complaints of children, which carry off so many thousands of little ones, especially those below five years of age, are almost wholly due to bad feeding. Feeding little children meats and vegetables, and all sorts of such articles as are found on the table in most families, is in the highest degree injurious to children. Many times these articles are fed to little ones whose digestive organs are not prepared to dispose of starchy food of any sort, particularly starchy vegetables and other farinaceous foods. Children who are fed properly, bathed every day and given an abundance of out-of-door exercise, will not be likely to suffer from bowel complaints.

**Learn to Live Healthfully.**—For 10 cents, I will send to any address 25 four page Tracts on health topics, and a list of Health Publications. D. M. McAllister, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

## THE KNIGHTS AND THE "MORMONS."

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 10th, 1886.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In your issue of the 3d inst., I notice an article entitled "The Knights and the 'Mormons,'" in which you state that the Knights of this section have passed a resolution excluding from membership persons who believed in the rightfulness of plural marriage.

Now, sir, it is expressly declared in the preamble and declaration of principles of the Order of Knights of Labor that no person shall be debarred membership on account of sex, creed or color.

The Constitution for Local Assemblies of the Order provides, in section three, article one (if I remember rightly), that no person who either sells or makes a living or any part thereof by the sale of intoxicating liquors or derives any benefit therefrom either directly or through any member of their family; and no banker, broker, lawyer or professional gambler can be admitted. Prior to the meeting of the general assembly of the Order, which convened in Hamilton, Ontario, last fall, some self-righteous individual sought to amend the foregoing section, by adding the words: "and no bigamist or polygam-

ist; or those who believe in bigamy or polygamy, can be admitted."

When the proposed amendment came before the local assemblies for consideration, myself and other two, were appointed a committee to draft a protest against the foregoing amendment, which protest, after being approved by our assembly, was forwarded to the delegates who represented district assembly 82 and by them to the general assembly, and to the credit of the latter body be it said the change in question was promptly quashed.

It seems to me that for a local, or even a district assembly to try to do by resolution what the general assembly has specially refused to do, is only deserving of a smile of contempt. For myself I think it is quite time to punish a man when he is guilty of an infraction of the law.

The order at large must not be held responsible for the vagaries of a small section thereof. So far as my observation has gone, there are cranks in all organizations (the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints not excepted) who would deprive those of their fellows whose faith and practice failed to touch high water mark of all the amenities of civilized life.

Your supposition that the number of Mormons who have identified themselves with the Knights of Labor could be counted on the fingers, is erroneous, as I personally know enough of them to require several repetitions of the operation, the standing of many of them in the Church being beyond question. Farther than that there are many members of the Church who are identified with labor organizations other than the one in question, and I believe that so long as any members of the Church can be found identified with capital and the grinding process adverted to in your article, complete segregation of your membership from the labor movements of the age will be found an impossibility.

Trusting that you will pardon this prolix intrusion on your valuable space, I am, yours truly,

VINDEK.

## A BOY KILLED.

FATAL CASUALTY IN A QUARTZ MILL IN MILLARD COUNTY.

DESERT, Millard County, September 8th, 1886.

Editor *Deseret News*:

A fatal accident occurred at Crafts & Co.'s quartz mill on Saturday evening last, the victim being a boy recently from Salt Lake City.

Mr. Geo. Busby furnishes the following particulars: The boy, named John Webber, who has a father and sister residing in Salt Lake City, was living with Mr. Busby at Lake Town (Ingersoll) about 12 miles from here down the river.

Crafts & Co.'s mill is situated about 30 miles northwest of Lake Town. Mr. Busby having occasion to visit the mill took the lad, who is about 15 years old, along with him. On arriving

## THE BOY WAS CAUTIONED

by Mrs. Busby about the danger of getting into the machinery, and Mr. Busby intended to take him into the mill and point out to him the dangerous places, and in the mean time requested him to go in to supper, while Mr. Busby assisted a friend to unharness the horses. The lad hastily swallowed a few mouthfuls and, unknown to Mr. Busby, went over to the mill. Mr. L. Crafts, the engineer, noticed the boy standing near the supply pump watching the movements, and turned to inspect the water gauge. A few feet from the pump the driving belt was running at a great speed, connecting the drive wheel of the engine with the battery. Mr. Crafts was startled by the instant stopping of the stamps, and thought the driving belt had broken and struck the steam pipe a few feet above the engine. Turning quickly he saw the boy lying on the floor a few feet from where he last saw him, in a

## FEARFULLY MANGLED CONDITION.

It is surmised that the little fellow attempted to step over the belt, and got caught by the left leg below the knee, the belt carrying him under and partly around the drive wheel, and hurling him against the steam pipe overhead with such force as to crush the left side of his head. His left leg was also broken in two places. The lad was a favorite with Mr. and Mrs. Busby on account of his obedient and cheerful disposition.

His remains were brought to Deseret last evening and interred to-day. The people here did everything in their power to assist Mr. Busby in preparing the body for burial. The funeral service was conducted under the auspices of the ward authorities, and was followed to the grave by many whose eyes were moist with sorrow for the fate of the little stranger, as also for the stricken parents and sister. Mr. Busby was very much affected while relating the incidents and especially so when he spoke of a letter the boy had received a day or two previous to his death from his sister younger than he, wherein she had counseled him to be a good, obedient boy and God would guide his footsteps.

Mr. Busby telegraphed a friend in Salt Lake City to

## FIND THE FATHER

and apprise him of the fatality, as also to get his wishes with regard to the disposition of the body—whether to