THE AMERICAN JEWISH MINISTER.

Character of the Men of the Hebrew Priesthood.

According to the last census returns there are 193 Jewish congregations in the United States. Of these 201 worship in church edifices specially built and arranged for the purpose and 222 in halls and rooms. It may safely be assumed that the greater number of these occupying church edifices enjoy a salaried minister; and it may with equal safety be assumed that nearly all of those not occupying edifices of their own, but utilizing a rented hall or room, have not the services of a salaried officiating clergyman. We come to the conclusion, therefore, that about three hundred persons occupy pulpits in the synagogues of the United States. In many congregations they are largely conducted the service and preach the sermon; in others they have the assistance of a cantor, or reader, to conduct the service; in a few there are two ministers, in addition to the cantor, or reader.

In all the synagogues of the United States save one, the service is conducted on the seventh-day Sabbath. In this one the service is held on Sunday morning.—Godey's Magazine.

Of the total number of ministers about fifty are graduates of the Hebrew Union College located at Cincinnati, which is controlled by the reform element, while there are three graduates of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, which is under orthodox auspices. These institutions are the only American rabbinical schools. Before 1883, when the Hebrew Union College sent out its first graduates, congregations were dependent chiefly upon ministers educated abroad, and, in most instances, born abroad.

The graduates of the Hebrew Union College have, in nearly all cases, supplanted German-speaking preachers.

It was not merely a question of language that led the congregations to throw aside their German-speaking spiritual heads. The demand was for "men of the people," as well as scholars. The old-school rabbis had been too much students and not sufficiently alive to what the people considered necessary adjuncts to the modern church. The Jewish people saw around them the congregational activity of their Christian neighbors, and felt that they should have the assistance of their ministers in doing likewise.

ROPES OF HUMAN HAIR.

One of Them in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

[New York Times.]

In the thirteenth year of Meiji (1880) Hiramatu Itei, high priest of Japan and chief dignitary of the Temple Hon-zan, which is the principal temple of the Japanese empire, decided to rebuild a portion of the Hon-gwan-ji temple at Kioto, and, after the manner of priests and other religious leaders of all countries, called upon the faithful to aid in the enterprise.

Those to whom he and his subordinate priests ministered, being devout Buddhists, gave of that which they had. Many gave gold and silver, and others, which in Americans we will seem strange, gave of the hair from their heads.

Immense quantities of hair were given. They were sent to Mizuoto from eight provinces of Japan, and were considered the most sacred of all gifts that was received for the construction of the temple, it being a great sacrifice for a follower of Buddhist to part with his or her hair. Under the direction of the Buddhist priests these gifts of hair were twisted into ropes—ropes that could lift the heaviest timbers that were used in the restoration of the temple. So great was the sacrifice made by all hair contributed to the faithful that fifty-three long lines of ropes were made of it. These ropes had they been placed end to end would have measured 9,812 feet, and their combined weight was 25,237 pound.

During the rebuilding of the Hongwan-ji temple many jinrickshaw men tried to get portions of these hair ropes, but it was not until 1890 that the priests could be prevailed upon to part with any portion of these curious yet sacred instruments which they were using in the reconstruction of their temple, and then only would they part with a portion of one of these ropes as a gift to the American people.

When the priests of the temple Hongwan-ji were asked for a piece of one of the ropes they refused to part with it, fearing that it would be profaned by being in the hands of unbelievers, but when Hiramatu Itei was asked for it and was told that it would be received by the American nation as an exposed gift, and as such, kept it in its great museum, the Smithsonian Institution, he gave a piece of one of the ropes to the people of the United States. The piece of rope was sent to this country as quickly as possible after it had been prepared for shipment, and is now in Washington. How many thousands of hairs there are in it no one knows, and how many millions upon millions of hairs there were in the original 25,237 pounds of rope no one can guess.

Prince Kropotkin's Memoirs.

Perhaps the most adventurous and interesting career that any living idle generation has had is that of Prince Kropotkin, the Russian revolutionist and refugee. Born and reared almost in the household of the czar, he achieved great distinction as a scientific student. Becoming involved in the revolutionary movements of Russia, his property was confiscated and he was imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg. After long imprisonment he escaped under most thrilling circumstances, and continued to preach revolution in Switzerland and later in France, where he was again imprisoned. Latterly he has resided in England, where he has written much in favor of his social and political theories. Prince Kropotkin is now engaged in the preparation of his memoirs, which will begin in an early number of the Atlantic Monthly. These reminiscences, it is believed will be among the most interesting publications of the sort that have appeared for many years in any quarter of the world, both as a narrative of an unusual experience and as an explanation of European politics and social conditions.

Felons.

Not the convicted violators of our laws, but the unfortunates suffering agonizing malady which may attack even the fairest hand. A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer writes that they can be cured, and a trial of the alleged remedy will at least do no harm.

"I wish to say to those who may suffer from that terrible scourge, felons, of a painless remedy that will effect a perfect cure in from two to four hours as I have had occasion to prove within the last three days.

"A lady came here who had been suffering over two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a bit of grated white turnip, the size of a bean, with spirits of turpentine and applied it to the affected part. It relieved the pain at once.

"In twelve hours there was a hole in the bone, and the finger was shortened. I removed the turnip and applied healing salve, and the finger is well."

Valuable Hints.

If you wish to fumigate a room, the patient will not be made uncomfortable by using the following method: Place several red hot coals on a shovel, and then generously sprinkle coffee on the hearth. The smoke arising is very thick and will not annoy any one. It is a wholesome way of purifying.

A simple remedy for a hacking cough and sore throat is to dissolve one or two spoonfuls of salt and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar in half a glass of cold water and sip frequently. The quantity of salt and vinegar is also recommended in attacks of colic or nausea.

Never eat a hearty meal when exhausted, but instead, take a beef tea or cup of tea. This will give enough stimulant and a little strength, allowing the body gradually to regain its normal tone and in two hours a full meal can be eaten and enjoyed.

To keep the nails free from hangnails before half of a lemon slightly and dip the top of each finger into it twice a day before washing the hands.

For nose bleed, take a pinch of lint, roll it very hard, and place it between the gum and upper molar, and insert in the nose. Bath the forehead in cold water.

When one feels "tired out," take a cup of hot milk with a pinch of salt and observe the magical results.

Court-plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

OBITUARY.

SARAH MITTON HASLAM.

Died at Wellsville, Cache county, Utah, at 7 a. m., Friday, Jan. 28, 1898, Sarah Mitton Haslam, aged 78 years. Deceased was born in Yorkshire, England, and was baptized when a peaty of age. Her father emigrated ahead of the family and later sent means to bring them. Before their arrival he died, so that she never saw him after she was 9 years old. The mother and children emigrated in 1841. They remained in St. Louis two years, coming to Salt Lake City in 1843. Here she married William Haslam and removed to Cache county in 1860, and resided there until her death. She died as she lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Funeral services were held Jan. 30, in the church, which was filled with a sympathetic audience. Words of consolation were spoken by Elder William Rigby, president of Bannock Stake, Elder George A. Gunnar, Bishop Maughan and others, all of whom testified of her integrity and faithfulness in life, she was one of God's beautiful daughters, and in death she sleeps awaiting the resurrection when she will arise one of God's beautiful daughters. She was a dutiful wife and a noble mother. Eight children survive her—four have gone to the great beyond, whom she has now joined.

For a year she has suffered untold agonies without murmur or complaint, and has left us a legacy to her sons and daughters, a bright example of fortitude, patience and faithfulness which they will do well to emulate. All that could be done was done, God has called her home and she will live in the hearts she leaves behind, which is not to die. R.

Are You Thin?

WHO SLEEK most from sleep? Thinness, nervousness, weakness, emaciation, are alike indications of wasted nerve force. Who are on the edge of nervous prostration? Who are thin? Those who use this, long and fatty, easily digested food. It is a complete food and a tonic for both flesh and nerve. Ask druggists, or send 50 cents for a half pint, prepaid, and a more convenient size.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is all this. It feeds the tissues, and strengthens the nerves.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND (No. 7) OF FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Utah Sugar Company has this day been declared, payable on February 15, 1898, to stockholders of record on February 10, 1898.

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, January 19, 1898.

The stock transfer books of the Utah Sugar Company will be closed on February 9, 1898, and reopened on February 16, 1898.

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, January 19, 1898.

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POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is better popular today than ever before.

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is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, nourishing, delicate and harmless. A delicacy, perfectly proportioned by the finest ingredients.

Will always keep the complexion in perfect condition.

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BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS and FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN an action duly and regularly pending in the Third Judicial District Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, wherein Ann Eliza Young Dee is plaintiff and Ann Eliza Young Dee, individually and as trustee for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Brigham Young, Jr., Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose, Abraham H. Cannon, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Heber J. Grant, John Henry Smith, George Q. Cannon, Joseph Smith, John W. Taylor, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, Matthias F. Cowley, Abraham O. Woodruff, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose, George Teasdale, George Reynolds, Joseph Smith, Jr., John Taylor, Joseph Young, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Seymour B. Young, Brigham Young, Jr., Albert Carrington, Edward Partridge, Newel K. Whitney, Joseph Young, Isaac Morley, Philo Dibble, John Smith, Levi Edgar Young, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose, Angus M. Cannon, Abraham O. Woodruff, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Heber J. Grant, John Henry Smith, George Q. Cannon, Joseph Smith, John W. Taylor, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, Matthias F. Cowley, Abraham O. Woodruff, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose, George Teasdale, George Reynolds, Joseph Smith,