

The wall is one of a very few well identified sites of the city. This piece of real estate was bought from the Sultan by Sir Moses Montefiore for several millions. Thousands of devout Israelites wail and lament for the departed glory of this holy shrine.

The sight of men and women, children and aged priests mourning and lamenting unto the God of Israel is touching in the extreme. Here a little group will dolefully chant in litany:

Reader.—Because of the Palace which is deserted—

People.—We sit alone and weep.

Reader.—Because of the Temple which is destroyed,

Because of the walls which are broken down,

Because of our greatness which is departed,

Because of the precious stones of the Temple ground to powder,

Because of our priests which have erred and gone astray,

Because of our kings who have contemned God,

People.—We sit alone and weep.

Further on another choir sings, while by-standers groan and weep:

Reader.—We beseech thee, have mercy on Zion!

People.—And gather together the children of Jerusalem.

Reader.—Make speed, make speed, O deliverer of Zion.

People.—Speak after the heart of Jerusalem.

Reader.—Let Zion be girded with majesty and with beauty.

People.—Show favor unto Jerusalem.

Reader.—Let Zion find again her kings.

People.—Comfort those who mourn over Jerusalem.

Reader.—Let peace and joy return to Jerusalem.

People.—Let the branch of Jerusalem put forth and bud.

We stand, with our hearts, as the Arabs say, "cooking over within us," sorry almost that we don't understand enough Hebrew to join in.

THE HEALTH OF JERUSALEM.

Speaking of the healthfulness of Jerusalem as a place of permanent residence, the late Sir Moses Montefiore, in the narration of his tour (1876) says: A gentleman of authority told me that the refuse of the city is now carried into the pool of Bethesda, close to the barracks, and the soldiers now living there appear to experience no inconvenience from its vicinity. All the doctors in Jerusalem assured me that the city might be reckoned among the healthiest places in the world.

The mean temperature from 1874 to 1881 was, according to Dr. Chaplain (Cook's handbook):

Jan., Fahr., 48.4°	July, Fahr., 73.8°
Feb., " 47.9°	Aug., " 76.1°
March, " 55.7°	Sept., " 71.5°
April, " 58.4°	Oct., " 68.6°
May, " 69.3°	Nov., " 59.9°
June, " 72.8°	Dec., " 51.4°

For our part we know that from the time we came up here our health began steadily to improve. Hundreds of the wealthy come up into this bracing climate during the summer months.

The most prevalent diseases are those of the eye. Sore eyes and ophthalmia are attributed to two causes here. First, the glaring limestone of which the whole country is composed; and second, the lack of vegetation. The hills are quite barren, and the few olive trees

are more of an ashen color than green, especially during the eight or nine months of dry season, when they are covered with dust. It is presumed the reader understands that the human eye is greatly eased by being allowed to see green grass and trees.

THE JEWS

number about 40,000 in the city. 20,000 people, Copts, Greeks, Moslems, Armenians and Europeans complete the 60,000 souls who form the population of Jerusalem. The Jews here are divided into two sections: The Sephardim from Spain, Portugal and Turkey in Europe, etc., and the Ashkenasim chiefly from Russia, Poland, Austria and Northern Europe. The Jews in Jerusalem are mainly supported by charity, Jews everywhere having sent contributions to their poor brethren of the Holy Land. Many, until late years, were drawn hither by idle and worthless notions. Some, however, came here in all ages as a pious act, and among devout Jews a burial at Jerusalem is looked upon as the great desideratum.

MISSIONS, COLONIZATION, ETC.

There are several institutions already in efficient working order for the Jews in Jerusalem—the House of Industry, Girls' Work School, London Jews' Society, Mission to the Jews. In 1820 a "mission of enquiry" for promoting Christianity among the Jews was established here. Its church is on Mount Zion. Another society, called the "Krishona," of Basle, sends out artisans and tradesmen, a kind of lay mission which seeks to propagate Christianity through these men, whose calling gives them ready access to all classes of Jews. It has several branches in Palestine, with headquarters here. The Rothschild Hospital, founded in 1855, has done much good here.

Sir Moses Montefiore's mission has been to assist the Jews, not by indiscriminate charity, but by giving them means and scope for labor. In January, 1875, being then in the 91st year of his age, he resigned his position as president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and a testimonial to him having been resolved upon, he suggested that it might take the form of a scheme for improving the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and of Jerusalem in particular.

About £11,000 only was raised. The sum anticipated was £200,000. The reason for the smallness of the sum obtained was, a rumor went abroad that the scheme was only to continue idle Jews in idleness. Sir M. Montefiore at the age of 92 went to Jerusalem with Dr. Lowe (or Löwe) to investigate the real condition of the Jewish community. He considered the people were eager, and physically able, to work—that they have only lacked opportunity, and that they were more industrious than many in Europe; otherwise none of them would remain alive." He proposed colleges, public schools, houses with plots of ground for cultivation.

Proceedings have been instituted, land bought, and many colonies now

flourish as described in a former article. It is to the young that this will be a special boon, as the old people have habits too deep-rooted to face at once the radical changes proposed. The express object of the Montefiore testimonial fund, as well as that of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, is the encouragement of agriculture and other mechanical employments among the Jews of Palestine, and the gathering of poor Jews. These societies and others are backed up by millions of money. The family of the Rothschilds have loaned money to the Sultan and hold Palestine as security! The societies hold many concessions from the Porte—leases of 99 years, and though 99 years seem but a few, it appears by financial schemes, the turns of politics, and the Jews who come by every steamer and "to stay," that in much less than that time some national movement will begin among the Jews, great changes take place, and Turkey will never redeem its pledge. The Jews have honeycombed the finances of the Porte as it is; but what may they not accomplish in a few years hence at this rate? Although the Jews are not all that is desirable, whatever they put their hands to in this land seems to prosper.

The "Son of man" said with great pathos: "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, but ye would not. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."

The "abomination of desolation" has soon filled up the days of its time. The darkness has been deep; the days of oppression have been sore. Surely the Lord will soften His heart as His children confess. "Because of our priests who have gone astray, because of our kings who have contemned God, we sit and weep." We might well join the other choir who sing today: Comfort those who mourn over Jerusalem! let the branch of Jerusalem put forth and bud. C. U. L.

JERUSALEM, November 1st, 1889.

AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

The Cherokee National Council is yet in session. The two branches are termed the senate, consisting of eighteen members, and the council, of thirty-six members. While white adopted citizens may be elected to either house, and occupy any office except that of Principal Chief, yet the upper house (senate) is composed entirely of Indian blood; and the lower house (council) has two white men and one freedman (or negro.) One unacquainted with this fact, however, would consider each branch as containing one-third each of whites, half-breeds and full-bloods.

During their sittings the proceedings are very slow, as all speeches made, all documents read and everything which transpires, must be given in both languages, there being members in both houses who